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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

1963

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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, 1963.

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 HISTORY OF THE

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ANNUAL REPORT 1963.

SUMMARY.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 21,560 compared with 21,550 in 1962. The number of live births rose from 363 in 1962 to 393 in 1963 giving a crude birth rate of 18.22. The rate for England and Wales, was 18.2 (provisional).

There were 13 still-births compared with 15 in 1962, giving a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 32.01.

The total number of deaths was 277 compared with 256 in 1962, 302 in 1961, 262 in 1960 & 270 in 1959. The crude death-rate was 12.80 per 1,000 population. The "corrected" death rate was 12.28 compared with the rate for England and Wales of 12.2.

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 45) and cancer for 41 (a fall of 12). There were no deaths due to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles or Poliomyelitis. 8 deaths were due to Pneumonia, 8 to bronchitis and 10 to accidents. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 2 in 1962, 1 in 1961 and 1 in 1960.

There were 4 deaths of infants under a year old, compared with 10 in 1962, 9 in 1961, 5 in 1960 and 4 in 1959. Three were under a week old.

There were 8 new notifications of Tuberculosis (7 Pulmonary Cases and 1 of Tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs), compared with 8 in 1962, 22 in 1961 and 22 in 1960.

There were 54 cases of notifiable diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) with 8 deaths, all from pneumonia. Measles totalled 31 cases. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis. There was 1 case of Whooping Cough and six cases of Scarlet Fever of a mild type. No cases of Dysentery were notified.

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

Vital Statistics, 1963.

Population: Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-year - 21,560
Census 1961 - 21,627

Live Births -

Number - 393
Rate per 1,000 population: - 18.22

Illegitimate live-births per cent of total live births - 5.59

Still-births -

Number - 13
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - 39.68

Total - live and still-births - 406

Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 4

Infant Mortality Rates -

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 10.10

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 8.08

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - 45.55

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

Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)
7.63

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per
1,000 total live and still-births) - 39.40

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) -

Number of deaths - Nil

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

Deaths (from all causes) - 277

Death Rate per 1,000 population - 12.80

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 Estimates).	
Mid-year 1963:	21,560
Mid-year 1962:	21,550
Mid-year 1961:	21,500
Census 1961:	21,627
Mid-year 1960:	22,180
Mid-year 1959:	22,090
Census 1951:	22,324
Number of inhabited houses:	8,600
Rateable Value:	£557,425
Product of a Penny Rate:	£2,152

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.	171	200	371
Illegitimate	8	14	22
Totals:	179	214	393

Live-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1958:	15.33
1959:	15.21
1960:	16.45
1961:	17.76
1962:	16.84
1963:	18.22

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

1958:	16.4
1959:	16.5
1960:	17.1
1961:	17.4
1962:	18.0
1963:	18.2

The birth rate for England and Wales shows a slight rise whilst that for Holywell Rural District also shows a rise. The number of live-births was 393 compared with 363 in 1962. There were 22 illegitimate births, compared with 23 in 1962, 21 in 1961 and 10 in 1960. The comparability factor being 1.10, the corrected birth rate is per 20.04 per 1000 population.

<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Table 2.</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Legitimate	8	4	12
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	8	5	13

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

1963:	32.01
1962:	39.68
1961:	17.22
1960:	26.66
1959:	20.40
1958:	25.86

Still-birth rate per 1,000 population

1963:	0.60
1962:	0.69
1961:	0.32
1960:	0.45
1959:	0.31
1958:	0.40

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

1963:	17.2
1962:	18.1
1961:	18.7
1960:	19.7
1959:	20.7
1958:	21.6

The number of still-births was 13 compared with 15 in 1962, 7 in 1961, 10 in 1960, 7 in 1959 and 9 in 1958. The rate was almost double that for England and Wales.

I believe that this number could be reduced if prospective mothers made full use of the facilities available under the National Health Services Act - antenatal attention either from the Family Doctor, the County Council's Clinics, or from the Hospitals' Clinics. These services are now more used than they used to 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)	164	113	277

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1963:	12.80
1962:	11.94
1961:	14.04
1960:	11.81
1959:	12.22
1958:	13.02

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

1963:	12.2
1962:	11.9
1961:	12.0
1960:	11.5
1959:	11.6
1958:	11.7

"Corrected" Death Rate, 1963 - 12.28 per 1,000 population.

There has been a rise in the death rate as compared with 1961. There were 277 deaths compared with 256 in 1962 & 302 in 1961. 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 12.28 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	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm stomach	3	2	5	0.23
" " lung, bronchus	11	-	11	0.51
" " breast	-	1	1	0.04
" " uterus	-	1	1	0.04
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	6	23	1.06
Syphilitic diseases	-	1	1	0.04
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	2	-	2	0.09
Vascular lesions nervous system	31	24	55	2.08
Coronary disease Angina	33	22	55	2.08
Hyper-tension with heart disease	6	3	9	0.41
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	1	0.04
Other heart diseases	15	14	29	1.34
Other circulatory diseases	6	6	12	0.55
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	4	5	0.23
Pneumonia	7	1	8	0.37
Bronchitis	4	4	8	0.37
Other respiratory diseases	2	-	2	0.09
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia prostate	3	-	3	0.13
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1	0.04
Other defined and illdefined diseases	15	15	30	1.39
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2	0.09
All other accidents	5	3	8	0.37
Suicide	1	-	1	0.04
Leukaemia, aleukamia	-	-	-	-
Influenza	-	1	1	0.04
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	3	3	0.13
TOTALS:	164	113	277	

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 2 in 1962, 1 in 1961, 1 in 1960, 3 in 1959 and 2 in 1958.

It will be seen that the commonest cause of death was disease of the heart and circulatory system, with 160 deaths, 45 more than in the previous year, followed by Cancer of one type or another, with 41 deaths, 12 fewer than in 1962. Cancer of the lung accounted for 11 deaths, compared with 8 in the previous year. Of deaths due to infectious or notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 8 were caused by Pneumonia and 8 by bronchitis. Motor accidents accounted for 2 deaths, and other accidents caused 8 deaths. There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis. There was 1 suicide. Influenza caused 1 death.

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	1	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	2	2	4

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births.

1963:	10.10
1962:	27.54
1961:	23.56
1960:	13.69
1959:	11.90
1958:	29.49

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

1963:	8.08
1962:	26.47
1961:	22.16
1960:	11.26
1959:	12.38
1958:	30.48

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

1963:	45.55
1962:	43.47
1961:	47.61
1960:	Nil
1959:	Nil
1958:	Nil

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

1963:	21.1
1962:	21.6
1961:	21.4
1960:	21.7
1959:	22.0
1958:	22.5

The number of deaths of infants under a year old was 4 compared with 10 in 1962, 9 in 1961, 5 in 1960, 4 in 1959, 10 in 1958, 11 in 1957, 6 in 1956, 10 in 1955 and 5 in 1954. The infant death rate was the lowest for any district in the County.

Three of the infant deaths occurred within one week of birth.

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

7.63

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

7.63

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

39.40

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 Villas, Mold. Tel. No. Mold 316.

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

Deputy Chief 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, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., M.I.H.E.

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

Laboratory Facilities: Public Health Laboratory,
Chester.

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 1963 is shown below and again shows an increase on previous years.

Yearly consumption in Million Gallons.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Domestic	88.39	95.26	105.06	108.75	107.75	110.603	140.74
Trade (including Agriculture)	45.09	47.18	52.23	51.88	56.50	60.169	61.63
Bulk Supplies	5.97	5.98	5.52	6.12	6.23	6.538	5.69
	<u>139.45</u>	<u>148.42</u>	<u>162.81</u>	<u>166.75</u>	<u>170.48</u>	<u>177.31</u>	<u>208.07</u>

Details of water supply within the statutory area:-

(a) No. of houses with individual pipe supplies.	
Individual piped and joint connections	6,663
(b) No. of houses sharing such supply.	
Houses on standpipe, Standpipe from private supply.	1,538
(c) No. of houses without piped supply	79
	<u>8,280</u>

The increased consumption was due to the great number of bursts during the thaw following the severe winter in January and February, 1963.

Approval to the Mostyn water scheme was received.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal 1963.

Rhydymwyn Sewerage Scheme was completed.

Work of Construction on Mostyn Sewerage Scheme and Caerwys Sewerage Scheme was commenced.

The Council appointed a Chemist.

Maintenance was carried out on all works.

Pantymwyn and Cilcain Sewerage Schemes were the subject of a local enquiry. The Combined scheme for Mold U.D.C., Mynydd Isa and New Brighton was also the subject of a local enquiry.

Public Cleansing.

The scheme for the weekly collection of wet and dry refuse continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, throughout the area.

The Council took delivery of a new side loading refuse vehicle at the commencement of the year, which replaced one of the old side loaders which had been in continual use for a number of years. Four dry refuse collection vehicles and one gulley emptier were maintained on collection duties. One of the dry refuse vehicles is still provided with a nightsoil tank for the collection of both wet and dry refuse in the remoter parts of the district.

A new gulley emptier was also bought during the latter half of the year, to replace the existing vehicle on the wet refuse collection scheme. This enabled more time to be spent on the ever increasing number of cesspool emptying applications received.

Few complaints were received during the year, but many applications for the collection of dry refuse were received in respect of new properties "mushrooming" in the Southern part of the district.

One of the four refuse disposal sites has now been completely filled in. A replacement site was not found as it is intended to centralise tipping at the two main disposal sites at Mostyn and Halkyn Mountain. Notice to Quit has been received in respect of the remaining site, which is little used and will be vacated next year.

A Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the Mostyn site was made during the latter half of the year.

Many applications for the hire of the gulley emptier were received during the year, the charge for which was reduced by one third from the beginning of the financial year. It was possible to spend more time during the week on emptying following the delivery of the new vehicle. In all approximately 450 tanks were emptied, being an increase of nearly thirty per cent over last year.

Rivers and Streams.

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

Camping Sites.

Regular inspections of camping sites were carried out during the year. No complaints were received and no unsatisfactory conditions found.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints were received during the year and no nuisances dealt with.

SECTION D.

Housing.

Regular housing inspections under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957 and the Public Health Act, 1936 were carried out during the year.

The repair of houses following complaint and routine inspections was achieved, by informal and formal action.

Representations regarding unfit property not repairable at reasonable expense continue to be submitted to the Council for appropriate action under the Housing Act.

It is hoped to commence the inspection of houses for Slum Clearance action during the early part of next year.

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 - 22
 2. Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers - 231
 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) 38
 - (b) 22
 4. Number of notices served requiring the execution of works - 38
 5. Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices - 38
 6. Number of demolition or closing orders made - 22
 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 - 14
- New Council Houses completed in 1963 - 44
New Council Houses under construction at 31st December, 1963 - 22
Private Houses completed in 1963 - 129

SECTION E.

Shops and Food Premises.

Regular inspections of shops, licensed premises, mobile shops and food preparation premises have been carried out during the year, under the provision of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and the Shops Act, 1950.

Generally the premises were found to be satisfactory, the main contravention relating to poor decoration, untidiness and minor accumulations. A few instances of insufficient hand washing facilities were taken up with Brewery Companies concerning licensed premises. The Companies co-operated in all instances and provided increased facilities without further action having to be resorted to.

The question of insufficient sanitary accommodation was also taken up in respect of a few of the licensed premises. Proposals have been submitted in each case for increased and improved accommodation, and work is hoped to be started on the accommodation in the near future.

Applications were received in respect of premises, for the storage and sale of ice cream, under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

All the premises were found to be satisfactory and the registrations made.

Regular ice cream sampling was carried out from the one remaining manufacturer in the area, all the samples being placed in Grade 1.

Slaughterhouses.

The two licensed slaughterhouses in the area continued to carry out regular slaughtering throughout the year. Both premises were operated reasonably satisfactorily. The attention of one of the owners was drawn to the unsatisfactory arrangements for the disposal of manure, stomach contents etc. An acceptable system of disposal was arranged and little cause for complaint has arisen since.

The 1st October saw the introduction of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 which provided for revised period of Notice to Slaughter, standard procedure of inspection, marking of meat and charges for inspection. Due consideration was given by this Authority regarding the charges for inspection and it was decided to adopt the maximum charge for all animals inspected in this Council's area.

The implementation of the Regulations have greatly increased the amount of time the Public Health Inspectors now spend on meat inspection duties outside normal office hours as it is the practise of the meat trade in the area to carry out the bulk of the slaughtering during evenings and at weekends.

It can be seen from the figures enumerated below that the number of animals inspected continue to increase from year to year.

Northop Slaughterhouse.

Cattle	162
Calves	73
Sheep & Lambs	1838
Pigs	286

Condemnations.

Cattle

4 livers and 1 part liver
1 pair lungs
4 livers and 2 part livers
1 head

Reason for Unsoundness.

Abscesses
Abscess
Cirrhosis
Actinomyces

Sheep and Lambs.

30 carcasses and offal
2 carcasses and offal
5 legs
26 livers
21 pairs lungs
2 livers

Emaciation and Oedema
Severe bruising
Bruising
Parasites
Parasites
Fatty infiltration

Calves.

1 carcase and offal

Oedema

Pigs.

1 carcase and offal
3 heads
2 livers

Oedema
Tuberculosis
Ascaris lumbricoides

Mynydd Isa Slaughterhouse.

Cattle	258
Calves	9
Sheep & Lambs	1112
Pigs	541

Condemnations.Cattle

1 liver and 14 part livers
 9 livers and 3 part livers
 1 Udder
 10 pairs lungs and
 12 pleuras stripped

Reasons for Unsoundness.

Cirrhosis
 Abscesses
 Mastitis

Pleurisy

Calves

1 liver

Abscess

Sheep and Lambs.

2 carcasses and offal
 1 part liver
 1 liver
 3 pairs lungs

Emaciation and oedema
 Parasitic affection
 Abscess
 Parasitic affection

Pigs

6 heads
 5 livers
 4 pairs lungs
 1 carcass and offal
 1 part belly

Tuberculosis
 Ascaris lumbricoides
 Pneumonia
 Pleurisy and peritonitis
 Tuberculosis

SECTION F.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases.
(excluding Tuberculosis).
Notifiable Diseases - 1963.

	Cases Notified (Corrected)		Deaths 1963
	1963	1962	
Scarlet Fever	6	3	-
Whooping Cough	1	9	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	33	31	-
Pneumonia	13	20	8
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	-
Dysentery	-	20	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Totals:	54	83	8

There were 6 cases of scarlet fever of a mild type. There were 33 cases of measles with no deaths, most of the cases being in the first half of the year, and mostly in children up to 9 years. There were 13 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, 1 death was reported as due to Influenza. This complaint was prevalent early in the year. There were no cases of food poisoning. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases notified during the year 1963.

<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	-	-	1
25-44 years	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	5	1	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	6	1	-	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

During the year there were 7 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, total of 8, compared with 8 in 1962 and 22 in 1961.

There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

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 1963 a 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.

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. Adults can visit the Unit, with or without a doctor's note. The response so far has been good. The attendances were as follows:-

Holywell	901
Mold	888
Rhyl	1617
Shotton	704

Special surveys 1586.

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. In 1961 vaccination was offered to children between 12 and 14 years.

During 1963 1891 children were tested and 900 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-polio myelitis 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 started 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.

By the end of 1961, 89.5 per cent of children under 15 years had been vaccinated. In April, 1961 the Welsh Board of Health recommended a fourth (or booster) dose for children between 5 and 11 years. The acceptance rate for this was high. This fourth dose had to be given before the summer holidays and 10,296 children were given the injections at school. In October, 1961, the Minister of Health approved the Sabin (oral) vaccine but this was not available by the end of 1961.

From 1956 until the end of 1961, 55,330 persons in the County had had two injections, 45,445 had had three injections and 10,296 had had four.

In 1962 oral vaccine was introduced and by the end of the year 1768 persons had received it, mainly infants and children up to 15 years. The oral vaccine was well received by the children and their parents. It is easy to administer, and there are no after effects.

By the end of 1963, 21,054 children between 5 and 15 years had been fully protected against Poliomyelitis - 80.5 per cent of the school population.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.Part 1 of the Act.Inspections.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	167	3	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	30	32	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals:	33	199	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 133 and 134) - NIL.



