

[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, Holywell U.D.C.

Contributors

Holywell (Wales). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1959

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/zusrpp26>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library

m/h.

HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

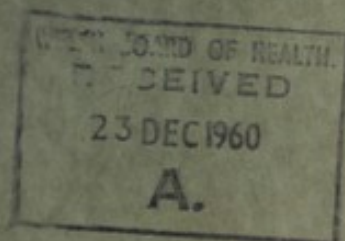
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector



1959.



Holywell Urban District Council

Medical Officer of Health,
Dr. D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Official Address: Town Hall,
Mold,
Telephone Mold 176.

*Town Hall,
Holywell.*

Home Address: 19, Highfield,
Mold,
Tel. Mold 316.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report with that of the Public Health Inspector, for the year ended December 31st, 1959.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year was 8,320. The population at the Census (1951) was given as 8,196.

The Birth Rate shows a fall. The number of live-births was 161 compared with 171 in 1958. There were 6 illegitimate births, compared with 11 in 1958. There were 2 still births, compared with 2 in 1958.

The Death Rate showed a slight rise. The total of deaths was 113 compared with 94 in 1958. With the ever increasing number of elderly persons in the population, a rise in the death rate must be expected in the future. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 58 of the deaths, and cancer for 18. The figures for 1958 were 39 and 18.

There was a rise, in the Infantile Death Rate. Eight infants under a year old died compared with seven in 1958. There were no deaths associated with childbirth. 3 deaths were due to motor accidents, and one was caused by other accidents. One person died from Tuberculosis, compared with 3 in 1958.

The analysis of the causes of death amongst the population as a whole shows that diseases of the heart and circulatory system, were the largest cause, accounting for 52 per cent of the deaths. Pneumonia accounted for one death, and bronchitis for four.

It will be seen from the reports upon samples, that the quality of the water supply is satisfactory, and the quantity is becoming more adequate.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified totalled 36, compared with 40 in 1958, there being more cases of measles, and no whooping cough.

There were 13 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. Modern methods of diagnosis and close co-operation between the various authorities responsible for the health of the population bring many of the unsuspected cases to light. Most of the patients who go to Sanatoria quickly regain their health, such has been the advance in methods of treatment. The X-ray Units of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board continued to visit the district during the year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council as a whole, and your Officers for their assistance which was so readily given to me, throughout the year.

I remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.J. Fraser,

Medical Officer of Health.

Holywell Urban District Council

John Hall
Holywell

Medical Officer of Health,
Dr. J. J. Jones, M.B., B.S., F.R.S.,
11, Victoria Road,
Holywell, Flintshire.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Jackson and Co.,

I have the honor to present to you the report of the Committee of the Council, which was appointed to inquire into the matter of the proposed extension of the Council's area.

The Committee have the honor to inform you that the Council has decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Andrew and St. David.

The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. John and St. Peter. The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. James and St. Mary.

The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Michael and St. Nicholas. The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. George and St. Andrew.

The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Elizabeth and St. Anne. The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Richard.

The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Helen. The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. John and St. Peter.

The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. James and St. Mary. The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Michael and St. Nicholas.

The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. George and St. Andrew. The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Elizabeth and St. Anne.

The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Richard. The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Helen.

The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. John and St. Peter. The Council has also decided to extend its area to include the parishes of St. James and St. Mary.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

John Hall

Medical Officer of Health

Holywell, Flintshire

Vital Statistics 1959.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population : Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year | 8,320 |
| Live Births - | |
| Number | 161 |
| Rate per 1,000 population | 19.35 |
| Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births | 3.72 |
| Stillbirths - | |
| Number | 2 |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births | 12.26 |
| Total live and still-births | 163 |
| Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) | 8 |
| Infant Mortality Rate - | |
| Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births | 49.68 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | 51.61 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | Nil |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) | 31.05 |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) | 24.84 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) | 36.80 |
| Maternal Mortality (including abortion) | |
| Number of deaths | Nil |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births | Nil |
| Deaths (from all causes) | 113 |

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

ANNUAL REPORT 1959.

SECTION A.

Social Conditions Including Chief Industries.

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Employment within The Urban District is provided mainly in paper works, woollen and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighbouring districts at steel works, an iron foundry, quarrying, coal mining, and distributive trades. Holywell is the market town for a large rural area.

Area in acres - 2,428 - Statutory acres.

Population - Census 1951 - 8,196.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

Mid-Year 1959 - 8,320.

Mid-Year 1958 - 8,250.

Mid-Year 1957 - 8,230.

Mid-Year 1956 - 8,190.

Number of inhabited houses

-

2,450.

Rateable Value

-

£132,644.

Product of a Penny Rate

-

£535. 3. Od.

Vital Statistics.

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

TABLE 1. BIRTHS.

Live-Births.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 86 | 69 | 155 |
| Illegitimate. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Total. | 87 | 74 | 161 |

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1959 - 19.35

1958 - 20.72

1957 - 16.88

1956 - 17.94

1955 - 16.95

1954 - 20.22

England and Wales. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1959 (Provisional)- 16.5

The birth rate fell slightly but it is well above the rate for England and Wales. 161 live births occurred compared with 171 in 1958. There were 6 illegitimate births, compared with 11 in 1958.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor being 1.01, the corrected Birth Rate is therefore 19.54 per 1,000.

SECTION A.

General Conditions Affecting United Industries.

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Employment within the Urban District is provided mainly in paper works, woolen and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighbouring districts at steel works, in Iron Foundry, quarrying, coal mining, and distilleries. Haysville is the nearest town for a large rural area.

Area in acres - 2,432 - Statutory acres.

Population - Census 1921 - 2,195.
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

Mid-Year 1929 - 2,120.
Mid-Year 1930 - 2,220.
Mid-Year 1931 - 2,220.
Mid-Year 1932 - 2,120.

2,120.
12,120.
2,120.

Number of inhabited houses -
Inhabited Value -
Product of a Heavy Rate -

Vital Statistics.

There are presented in tabular form, for purposes of comparison, figures for last year and given, but these represent the rates for England and Wales as a whole and are given.

TABLE I. MARRIAGES.

Two-Tables.

| Year. | Rate. | Number. | 1932. |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| England and Wales. | 60 | 60 | 1932 |
| Wales. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Total. | 61 | 62 | 1932 |

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1929 - 19.12
1930 - 20.72
1931 - 16.80
1932 - 17.94
1933 - 16.92
1934 - 16.92

England and Wales. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.
1932 (Provisional) - 16.9

The birth rate fell slightly but is still above the rate for England and Wales. The live birth rate was 17.1 in 1930. The rate for England and Wales was 16.9 in 1932.

The Registrar General's Conventionally Adjusted Rate for 1932 is 16.92 per 1,000.

TABLE 11. STILL BIRTHS.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 2 | - | 2 |
| Illegitimate. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 2 | - | 2 |

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still-Births.

1959 - 12.26
 1958 - 11.56
 1957 - 27.97
 1956 - 20.00
 1955 - Nil.
 1954 - 17.75

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1959 - 0.24
 1958 - 0.24
 1957 - 0.48
 1956 - 0.36
 1955 - Nil.
 1954 - 0.36
 1953 - 0.49

England and Wales, Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

1959 - 20.7

There were 2 still-births in the Holywell Urban area in 1959 compared with 2 in 1958 and 4 in 1957.

TABLE 111. Deaths (General) Rate.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1959 - | 64 | 49 | 113 |
| 1958 - | 53 | 41 | 94 |
| 1957 - | 45 | 49 | 94 |
| 1956 - | 43 | 46 | 89 |
| 1955 - | 46 | 33 | 79 |
| 1954 - | 53 | 33 | 86 |

Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1959 - 13.58
 1958 - 11.39
 1957 - 11.42
 1956 - 10.86
 1955 - 9.63
 1954 - 10.47
 1953 - 11.04

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

1959 - 11.6
 1958 - 11.7
 1957 - 11.5
 1956 - 11.7
 1955 - 11.7
 1954 - 11.3

The crude death rate has risen slightly and it is higher than the rate for England and Wales. The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 1.06, the corrected death rate is 14.39. There were 113 deaths, compared with 94 in 1958.

| Year | Births | Deaths | Net |
|------|--------|--------|-----|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| 1971 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| 1972 | 100 | 100 | 0 |

TABLE 1.2. BIRTH DATA FOR 1970-1972

1970 - 100
1971 - 100
1972 - 100

TABLE 1.3. BIRTH DATA FOR 1973-1975

1973 - 100
1974 - 100
1975 - 100

TABLE 1.4. BIRTH DATA FOR 1976-1978

1976 - 100
1977 - 100
1978 - 100

There were 100 births in 1970, 100 in 1971, 100 in 1972, 100 in 1973, 100 in 1974, 100 in 1975, 100 in 1976, 100 in 1977, and 100 in 1978.

TABLE 1.5. BIRTH DATA FOR 1979-1981

| Year | Births | Deaths | Net |
|------|--------|--------|-----|
| 1979 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| 1980 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| 1981 | 100 | 100 | 0 |

TABLE 1.6. BIRTH DATA FOR 1982-1984

1982 - 100
1983 - 100
1984 - 100

TABLE 1.7. BIRTH DATA FOR 1985-1987

1985 - 100
1986 - 100
1987 - 100

The data show that the birth rate was 100 in 1970, 100 in 1971, 100 in 1972, 100 in 1973, 100 in 1974, 100 in 1975, 100 in 1976, 100 in 1977, 100 in 1978, 100 in 1979, 100 in 1980, 100 in 1981, 100 in 1982, 100 in 1983, 100 in 1984, 100 in 1985, 100 in 1986, and 100 in 1987.

TABLE IV. Deaths (General) Analysis.

| Cause of Death. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Rate per 1,000.. Population. |
|--|-------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|
| Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea | 2 | - | 2 | 0.24 |
| Diabetes. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.12 |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.12 |
| Tuberculosis - Other. | - | - | - | - |
| Malignant Neoplasms stomach. | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 |
| " " lung bronchus. | 2 | - | 2 | 0.24 |
| " " breast. | - | 1 | 1 | 0.12 |
| " " uterus. | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 |
| Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms. | 9 | 2 | 11 | 1.32 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. | - | 3 | 3 | 0.36 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system. | 8 | 12 | 20 | 2.40 |
| Coronary disease, angina. | 11 | 7 | 18 | 2.16 |
| Other heart diseases. | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1.56 |
| Other circulatory diseases. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.48 |
| Other respiratory diseases. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.12 |
| Bronchitis. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.48 |
| Ulcer stomach and duodenum. | - | - | - | - |
| Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion. | - | - | - | - |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases. | 7 | 7 | 14 | 1.68 |
| Accidents (motor). | 3 | - | 3 | 0.36 |
| Nephritis, and nephrosis. | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 |
| Congenital Malformations. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.48 |
| Pneumonia. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.12 |
| Other Accidents. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.12 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia. | - | 1 | 1 | 0.12 |
| Hyperplasia Prostate. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.12 |
| Syphilitic Disease. | 1 | - | 1 | 0.12 |
| Total... | 64 | 49 | 113 | |

It will be seen from this table that 58 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, an increase of 19. Eighteen deaths were due to cancer in one form or another compared with 18 in 1958. There was one death from Tuberculosis, (3 in 1958). There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Measles, Influenza. Pneumonia accounted for one death. There were 3 deaths due to motor accidents, and one due to other accidents.

TABLE V. Deaths (Associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth).

There were once more no deaths from those causes.

TABLE VI. Deaths (Infantile) i.e. Infants Under One Year Old.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Illegitimate. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 5 | 3 | 8 |

TABLE VI. (a) Deaths (Neo-natal) Under 4 Weeks.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Illegitimate. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 2 | 3 | 5 |

TABLE VI. (b) Deaths (Early Neo-natal) Under 1 Week.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Illegitimate. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 2 | 2 | 4 |

Infantile death-rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.

1959 - 51.61
 1958 - 31.25
 1957 - 29.62
 1956 - 42.25
 1955 - 15.03
 1954 - 12.90

Infantile death-rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births.

1959 - Nil.
 1958 - 181.81
 1957 - Nil.
 1956 - 200.
 1955 - Nil.
 1954 - 90.90.

Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births (legitimate and illegitimate).

1959 - 49.68
 1958 - 40.93
 1957 - 28.75
 1956 - 47.61
 1955 - 14.38
 1954 - 18.07

England and Wales, Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births.

1959 (provisional) - 22.0
 1958 - 22.5
 1957 - 23.0
 1956 - 23.8
 1955 - 24.9

It is shown that eight infants under a year old died compared with 7 in 1958, five of the eight were under a month old.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live-births)
 31.05

TABLE VI. (a) Deaths (per 1,000) under 1 year.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Legislators. | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Illistrates. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 2 | 3 | 2 |

TABLE VI. (b) Deaths (per 1,000) under 1 year.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Legislators. | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Illistrates. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 2 | 2 | 4 |

Deaths per 1,000 of legislators and illistrates.

1937 - 21.61
1938 - 21.22
1939 - 20.22
1940 - 19.22
1941 - 18.22
1942 - 17.22
1943 - 16.22

Deaths per 1,000 of illistrates.

1937 - 21.61
1938 - 21.22
1939 - 20.22
1940 - 19.22
1941 - 18.22
1942 - 17.22
1943 - 16.22

Deaths per 1,000 of legislators and illistrates.

1937 - 21.61
1938 - 21.22
1939 - 20.22
1940 - 19.22
1941 - 18.22
1942 - 17.22
1943 - 16.22

Deaths per 1,000 of legislators and illistrates.

1937 (provisional) - 21.61
1938 - 21.22
1939 - 20.22
1940 - 19.22
1941 - 18.22
1942 - 17.22

It is shown that the rate of deaths under 1 year of age is 21.61 in 1937, 21.22 in 1938, 20.22 in 1939, 19.22 in 1940, 18.22 in 1941, and 17.22 in 1942.

Deaths per 1,000 of legislators and illistrates.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live-births)
24.84

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per
1,000 total live and still-births)
36.80

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

OFFICERS: Clerk of the Council : J. Kerfoot Roberts.
Engineer and Surveyor : F.E.G. Gray, F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E., M.Inst.
Medical Officer of Health : D.J. Fraser M.B.Ch.B., D.P.H.
Public Health Inspector : G.A. Wynn M.A.P.H.I.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Birkenhead.
The Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance. Service provided by the County Council. An ambulance is stationed
in Holywell on a 24 hour service.

Other Services Provided by the County Council are:-

Home Help.
Home Nursing.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.
Tuberculosis Health Visiting and After Care.
Mental Health Visiting.
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.
Antenatal Clinics.
School Clinics and Examination of School Children.
Infant Welfare Clinics.
Vaccination (by arrangement) by Local Medical Practitioners, and by the Medical
Officer on Request.
Dental Clinics. Care of the aged and provisions of residential accommodation.
Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation.
B.C.G. Immunisation against Tuberculosis.
Speech Therapy.

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are:-

Hospital and out-patients clinic facilities.
Tuberculosis clinics and sanatorium accommodation.
Mental Hospital facilities, including clinics.

| <u>Treatment Clinics.</u> | <u>Situation.</u> | <u>Date and Times of Opening.</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Chest Clinic. | Cottage Hospital. | Tuesday 10.30.a.m. & Thursday 9.0.a.m. by appointment. |
| School Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Tuesdays 9.30.a.m. |
| Antenatal Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Wednesdays. |
| Infant Welfare Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Thursday 1.30.p.m. - 4.30.p.m. |
| Infant Welfare Clinic. | Church Hall, Greenfield | Tuesday 1.30.p.m. - 4.30.p.m. |
| Orthopaedic Clinic. | Cottage Hospital, Holywell. | 2nd & 4th Fridays 10.0.a.m. - 12 noon. |
| Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Once monthly 1st Thursday 10.0.a.m. |
| Ophthalmic Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | 2nd & 4th Tuesdays at 9.30.a.m. |
| Dental Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | By Appointment. |

| <u>Treatment Clinic.</u> | <u>Situation.</u> | <u>Date and Times of Opening.</u> |
|--|---|--|
| Ultra Violet Therapy. Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Mondays, Thursdays 9.30.a.m. |
| Speech Therapy Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Mondays 1.30.p.m. 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, morning & afternoon. |
| Parentcraft. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Wednesday 2.30.p.m. |
| Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation. | Sessions by arrangement. | |
| B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis - | Sessions held in schools by arrange- ment. | |

Hospitals.

The provision of all types of hospital accommodation is the responsibility of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. There are two general hospitals within the Urban Area. "Part 3 Accommodation" is provided at Lluestry General Hospital, and at St. Asaph, for persons temporarily or permanently homeless.

National Assistance (Amendment Act, 1951).)
National Assistance Act, 1948. (Section 47).) (Removal to some suitable
premises of persons in need of care and attention). No cases were dealt with
under this heading during the year, but many visits were made in this connection.

SECTIONS C.D. AND E. have been Contributed by the Public Health Inspector.

SECTION C.

Water Supply. The quality of the water remains completely satisfactory and all samples taken showed no unsatisfactory results. No extensions of water mains took place during the year but the total water consumption for the area again showed an increase, this year's consumption being nearly two million gallons higher than 1958.

There is no doubt that water supply, to the average householder, is a very much ill-appreciated commodity. The tap is turned on and any amount of water is available. Only when, due to urgent repair work or some such similar occurrence, the water supply has to be cut off for a few hours is the service appreciated. The summer of 1959 was a very dry period and this may well account for some of the increased consumption previously mentioned but even so there is no doubt that a terrific amount of wastage of water does occur. That tap left half on, or even just dripping, stand pipes that are misused, those overflows that are ignored, these are just some of the examples of how water is wasted. Ratepayers money would be saved if more attention were paid to such matters.

Figures for water consumption in the district are as follows:-

1956 - 88,234,740 gallons.
1957 - 81,743,830 gallons.
1958 - 95,437,610 gallons.
1959 - 97,359,000 gallons.

There are only five houses within the area which have not got a main water supply within a reasonable distance.

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Date and Time of Opening</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Older Village Pharmacy | The Clinic, Hollywood | Monday, Thursday 9.30 a.m. |
| Law, Book and Stationery | The Clinic, Hollywood | Monday 1.30 p.m. |
| Clinton | The Clinic, Hollywood | 1st & 2nd Mondays, morning & afternoon |
| Speech Therapy Clinic | The Clinic, Hollywood | Wednesday 2.30 p.m. |
| Pharmacy | The Clinic, Hollywood | |

Anti-Fatigue Clinic
 Location -
 D.C.C. Vaccination against Tuberculosis - Sessions held in schools by arrangement.

Hospital

The provision of all types of hospital accommodation is the responsibility of the City and District Hospital Management Committee. There are two general hospitals within the Urban Area. First, accommodation is provided at Ilkley General Hospital, and at St. Asaph, for patients temporarily or permanently admitted.

National Assistance (Department Act, 1948)
National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 12) (Amended by various Acts)
 provides for persons in need of care and attention. The system was dealt with under this heading during the year, but any visits were made in this connection.

SECTION 2.1. 1948-49 Year Reported by the Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 2.

Water Supply. The quality of the water remains completely satisfactory and all supplies shown as satisfactory results. The quantity of water taken each place during the year but the total water consumption for the year again showed an increase, this year's consumption being nearly one million gallons higher than 1947.

There is no doubt that water supply, to the average household, is a very much less complicated matter. The tap is turned on and the amount of water is available. Why then, due to urgent repairs now or some such similar emergency, the water supply has to be cut off for a few hours in the service of the community? The answer is a very dry period in the year will account for some of the trouble and emergency previously mentioned but even so there is no doubt that a certain amount of repairs of water does occur. That the tap is not on, or even just dripping, at all times that are required. Those overheads that are required, there are just some of the reasons of how water is wasted. Water supply being so much it may be said to be such a waste.

Figures for water consumption in the district are as follows:-

1946 - 58,514,720 gallons
 1947 - 58,741,650 gallons
 1948 - 58,741,650 gallons
 1949 - 57,759,400 gallons

There are only two houses within the district which have not a main water supply within a reasonable distance.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the year despite the usual labour difficulties which were encountered. Fortunately for the inhabitants of the area there are a hard core of men who are extremely loyal and hardworking so that the efficiency of the service is only rarely disrupted.

The refuse collection and disposal service costs the Council nearly £6,500 a year which, apart from water supply, is the highest single item of expenditure that has to be faced. When further analysed, this expenditure means that the contents of every bin from every house in the district costs approximately one shilling for removal and disposal. This figure, compared with the average national figure is fairly high and, when one of the vehicles is due for renewal, a revision of the method of collection should be made with a view to increasing its efficiency.

One way in which the public can help is to get rid of those big drums which have no handles, those little buckets and baths and the inevitable cardboard boxes that are always associated with a container that is too small. Every bin that requires two men to carry it, every additional journey to carry more than one container - all mean extra cost. In other words if a householder hasn't got a standard size dustbin in reasonable condition he should get one. This will serve to reduce the biggest item in the £6,500 - labour costs.

Street Cleansing.

The figures available for 1959 confirm the view expressed in last year's annual report - that the mechanical sweeper provides a much more efficient service at less cost to the Council.

TABLE VII.

Particulars of Notices and Inspections during the year.

Visits made in connection with Public Health Matters are as follows:-

| <u>Number.</u> | <u>Nature.</u> |
|----------------|---|
| 327. | Visits re complaints of sanitary defects. |
| 775. | Inspections of dwelling houses. |
| 148. | Shops and foodstores. |
| 512. | Slaughterhouses. |
| 63. | Refuse collection and disposal. |
| 8. | Infectious diseases and disinfection. |
| 19. | Factories Act. |
| 143. | Interviews with owners or agents. |
| 4. | Dirty or verminous premises. |
| 16. | Bakehouses. |
| 2. | Sewage Works. |
| 36. | Shops re unsound food. |
| 57. | Sampling. |
| 36. | Licensed premises. |
| 19. | Shops Act. |
| 13. | Rent Act. |
| 4. | Clean Air Act. |

TABLE VIII. Number of Notices Served.

| <u>Informal.</u> | <u>Formal.</u> | <u>Nature of Notices.</u> | <u>Result.</u> |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| 78 | 21 | Nuisances. | Abated (2 - following Court Action). |
| 15 | - | Septic Tanks. | Abated. |
| 27 | - | Dustbins. | Abated. |

SECTION D. Housing.

A total of eleven Clearance Orders have been made, seven have been confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the other four have been submitted for confirmation. One public inquiry was held and the order later confirmed without modification.

At the end of the year eleven dwellings, including seven one-bedroom bungalows, became available for letting for slum clearance purposes. The older people housed in these bungalows, who had been very hesitant about moving, found them to be compact, and, without exception, all were delighted with the move.

Eleven applications for certificates of disrepair were received under the Rent Act, 1957. In all cases undertakings from landlords were received and all work carried out within the stated period. The total number of applications for certificates of disrepair has been much less than was anticipated. The only conclusion I can reach is that tenants must be satisfied with the responses from landlords.

The first scheme in the extension at Greenfield Hall Estate, comprising thirty nine units, was commenced in the early part of the year and, as stated previously, by the end of the year eleven were ready for occupation. Later in the year work was commenced on the second stage.

TABLE IX.

Dwelling houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Acts - 146.

Inspections made for the purpose of the above - 375.

TABLE X. Remedy of Defects without the Service of Formal Notice.

Number of dwelling houses in which repairs were carried out in consequence of informal action - 83.

SECTION E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The taking of samples under the Food and Drugs Act is the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority. Samples of milk taken during the year, were all satisfactory.

TABLE XI. Carcasses Inspected and Meat Condemned.

| | <u>Cattle.</u> | <u>Calves.</u> | <u>Sheep.</u> | <u>Pigs.</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Number Killed. | 429 | 9 | 6,611 | 330 |
| Number Inspected. | 429 | 9 | 6,611 | 330 |
| Number Affected with Tuberculosis. | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Percentage of the number inspected Affected with Tuberculosis. | 0.23 | - | - | 0.23 |
| Number Affected with Other Diseases. | 37 | - | 36 | 3 |
| Percentage of the number inspected Affected with Other Diseases. | 8.62 | - | 1.15 | 0.34 |

| Period. | Number of Patients. | Number of Patients. |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1937 | 25 | 25 |
| 1938 | 25 | 25 |
| 1939 | 25 | 25 |

TABLE IX. Results.

A total of eleven thousand patients have been treated, seven have been confirmed by the laboratory, and the other seven have been confirmed by the laboratory. The results of the laboratory are as follows:

All the cases of the year eleven patients, including seven patients, have been confirmed by the laboratory. The results of the laboratory are as follows:

Eleven patients for confirmation of diagnosis were received during the year 1937. In all cases the diagnosis was confirmed by the laboratory. The results of the laboratory are as follows:

The first series in the treatment of the patients with the disease, including the first series, was confirmed by the laboratory. The results of the laboratory are as follows:

TABLE X.

Results of the treatment of the patients with the disease - 1937.

Results of the treatment of the patients with the disease - 1938.

TABLE XI. Results of the treatment of the patients with the disease.

Results of the treatment of the patients with the disease in which patients were treated with the disease - 1937.

TABLE XII. Results of the treatment of the patients with the disease.

The results of the treatment of the patients with the disease in which patients were treated with the disease - 1937.

TABLE XIII. Results of the treatment of the patients with the disease.

| Period. | Number of Patients. | Number of Patients. |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1937 | 25 | 25 |
| 1938 | 25 | 25 |
| 1939 | 25 | 25 |

There was only one case of Tuberculosis in cattle throughout the year and the incidence of the disease must be the lowest ever recorded. The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations came into force during the year. These will have a far-reaching effect on the three slaughterhouses within the area. The various licences not representatives of the Council later in the year when they agreed to comply with the Regulations and the date agreed when some provisions should be enforceable, was the 31st December, 1960. Work had begun in two of the slaughterhouses before the end of the period covered by this report. The total of animals slaughtered continued to increase and, once again, the quality of the meat was extremely good.

Ice Cream.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Urban District. All ice cream sold from shops in the area is manufactured by multiple firms but there are four vehicles which retail within the area during summer months, where the produce is manufactured within the areas of neighbouring authorities. Regular samples are taken for bacteriological analysis but all were satisfactory. The ice cream industry in this country has developed tremendously within the last decade, and, in most cases, the standard of production is very high indeed.

Food Shops.

Holywell contains a high incidence of shops (1 shop to 64 persons) relative to the population and many of these come within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The general standard of food hygiene is reasonable but not as high as I would like it to be. The provision of the facilities required by the Regulations, does, of course, constitute an improvement, but too often does one see signs that these facilities are only rarely used. The education of employees in food shops in the use of such facilities is of paramount importance and regular inspections are also necessary.

Condemned Food - 1959.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| Carrots. | 1 tin. | Salmon. | 2 tins. |
| Luncheon Meat. | 7 tins. | Cream. | 2 tins. |
| Stewed Steak. | 14 tins. | Shrimps. | 4 qts. |
| Corned Beef. | 5 tins. | Brisling. | 1 tin. |
| Tongue. | 3 tins. | Cherries. | 1 tin. |
| Sardines. | 6 tins. | Peaches. | 29 tins. |
| Ham. | 5 tins. | Grapefruit. | 1 tin. |
| Soup. | 1 tin. | Crab. | 7 tins. |
| Tomatoes. | 39 tins. | Pears. | 19 tins. |
| Beans. | 14 tins. | Apricots. | 14 tins. |
| Peas. | 8 tins. | Oranges. | 4 tins. |
| Fruit Salad. | 6 tins. | Milk. | 9 tins. |
| Raspberries. | 1 tin. | Cockles. | 48 jars. |
| Plums. | 17 tins. | Cockles. | 1 gallon. |
| Pineapple. | 22 tins. | Boiled Ham. | 36 lbs. |
| | | Butter Beans. | 42 lbs. |

TABLE XII. Food Poisoning.

There were no outbreaks of food-poisoning in the area during the year.

Factories I. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector) 1959.

| Premises. | M/C Line No.2. | No. on Register (3) | Number of Inspections (4) | Written Notices (5) | Occurior Prosecuted. (6). |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities. | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 2 | 28 | 19 | - | - |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises). | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Total. | | 33 | 24 | - | - |

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

| | M/C Line No. | Number of cases in which defects were found. | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| | | Found | Range- died | To H. MI. | By H.M. I. | |
| Want of Cleanliness S.1. | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding. S.2. | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable Temper- ature S.3. | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate Ventilation S.4. | 7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floor S.6. | 8 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences. S.7. (a) insufficient | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (b) unsuitable or defective | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| (c) not separate for sexes. | 11 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences. against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork). | 12 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total. | | 4 | 4 | - | - | - |

| Location | NO. of cases in which patients were found | NO. of cases in which patients were found | NO. of cases in which patients were found | NO. of cases in which patients were found |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Patients in which patients were found | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (2) Patients in which patients were found | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (3) Other patients in which patients were found | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 4 | 7 | 10 | 13 |

(2) Cases in which patients were found.

| Location | NO. of cases in which patients were found | NO. of cases in which patients were found | NO. of cases in which patients were found | NO. of cases in which patients were found |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Patients in which patients were found | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (2) Patients in which patients were found | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (3) Other patients in which patients were found | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 4 | 7 | 10 | 13 |

Factories Act, 1937, Part VIII, Sections 110, 111.

Outworkers: There were no outworkers in the Holywell Urban Area.

SECTION F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1959.

| Diseases. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever. | - | - |
| Whooping Cough. | - | - |
| Measles. | 28 | - |
| Acute Pneumonia. | 6 | 1 |
| Erysipelas. | 1 | - |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum. | - | - |
| Dysentery. | - | - |
| Meningococcal Infection. | - | - |
| Food Poisoning. | 1 | - |
| Total. | 36 | 1 |

Analysis of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1959.

| Diseases. | Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|-----|-------|-------|------------|
| | at all ages. | under 1 yr. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25 & over. |
| Scarlet Fever. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles. | 28 | 1 | - | 6 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Dysentery. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | under 5 years. | 5 - 14 | 15 - 44 | 45 - 64 | 65 and over. | Age Unknown |
|-------------------------|----|----------------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Acute Pneumonia. | 6 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | - |
| Erysipelas. | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Infective Encephalitis. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total. | 36 | - | | | | | |

From the tables on the previous page, it will be seen that there were only 36 notifications of disease, (excluding Tuberculosis) compared with 40 in 1956, 145 in 1957 and 104 in 1958. Measles totalled 28 cases, compared with 5 in the previous year. There were 6 cases of pneumonia, with 1 death. Whooping Cough was absent during the year. This complaint is one of the most serious and disabling diseases of childhood, but it could be prevented, or its effects minimised, if all parents would have their babies immunised. It is now possible to have combined injections (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) against these two complaints, and this protection is offered free. Immunisation is done at the Clinics, and by the general practitioners. Many children received primary immunisation during the year, and reinforcing injections were done at the Clinic and in the schools.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases Notified in 1959.

There were 13 new cases notified during the year, 12 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary, compared with 14 and 1 in 1957, and 8 and 2 in 1958. The cases analysed in their age groups thus:-

| <u>Ages.</u> | <u>Males.</u> | <u>Females.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Under 5 years. | 3 | - | 3 |
| 5 - 14 years, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 15 - 24 years. | - | - | - |
| 25 - 44 years. | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 45 - 64 years. | - | - | - |
| 65 and over. | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total... | 10 | 3 | 13 |

There was 1 death from pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year compared with 2 in 1958. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. The continued incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis does not necessarily mean that the complaint is more prevalent than before. Cases are more readily diagnosed and more and more persons are referred to the Chest Clinics by practitioners.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board was in the district, and examined workers at local factories and works. The Semi-static Unit continued its three-weekly visits throughout the year.

The Mass X-ray service is a most valuable one in the prevention and spread of disease. In place of the biennial visit of the X-ray Unit, it was arranged to continue with the Semi-static Unit stationed in the town for one day every three weeks. The general public may attend in the usual way, and general practitioners may also refer patients. This service began in the middle of 1957, and is well used. During the year, 842 persons were examined by the Semi-static Unit, and the Mobile Unit visited local works as follows:-

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Messrs. Courtaulds (doeside) | - 468 persons examined. |
| Messrs. Courtaulds (Greenfield) | - 132 persons examined. |
| Textile Mills | - 79 persons examined. |
| Grosvenor Chater and Co. | - 126 persons examined. |

The provision of immunisation against Tuberculosis is approved by the Government, and arrangements were made in 1956 for this protection to be made available to children in Flintshire. A start was made with 13 year old in grammar and secondary schools. The service is of course entirely voluntary. Immunisation against Tuberculosis is already available to infants and older children, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, where there is a danger to the children due to the presence of a case of Tuberculosis in any family. During 1959, 2,636 persons in Flintshire had been skin tested, and 1,282 received the single injection necessary to give protection. At Holywell Grammar School, 85 children were tested, and 56 received the necessary injection. At Basingwerk Secondary Modern School, the numbers tested were 115, of whom 78 were injected. From April 1952⁹ the scheme was extended to cover children approaching 13 years, and those over 14 years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued throughout the year. In the County as a whole 21,021 persons were protected. By the end of 1959, 37,255 persons in the County had been protected since the scheme started in 1956.



