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BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

ANNUAL

HEALTH REPORT

1959

Medical Officer of Health

M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

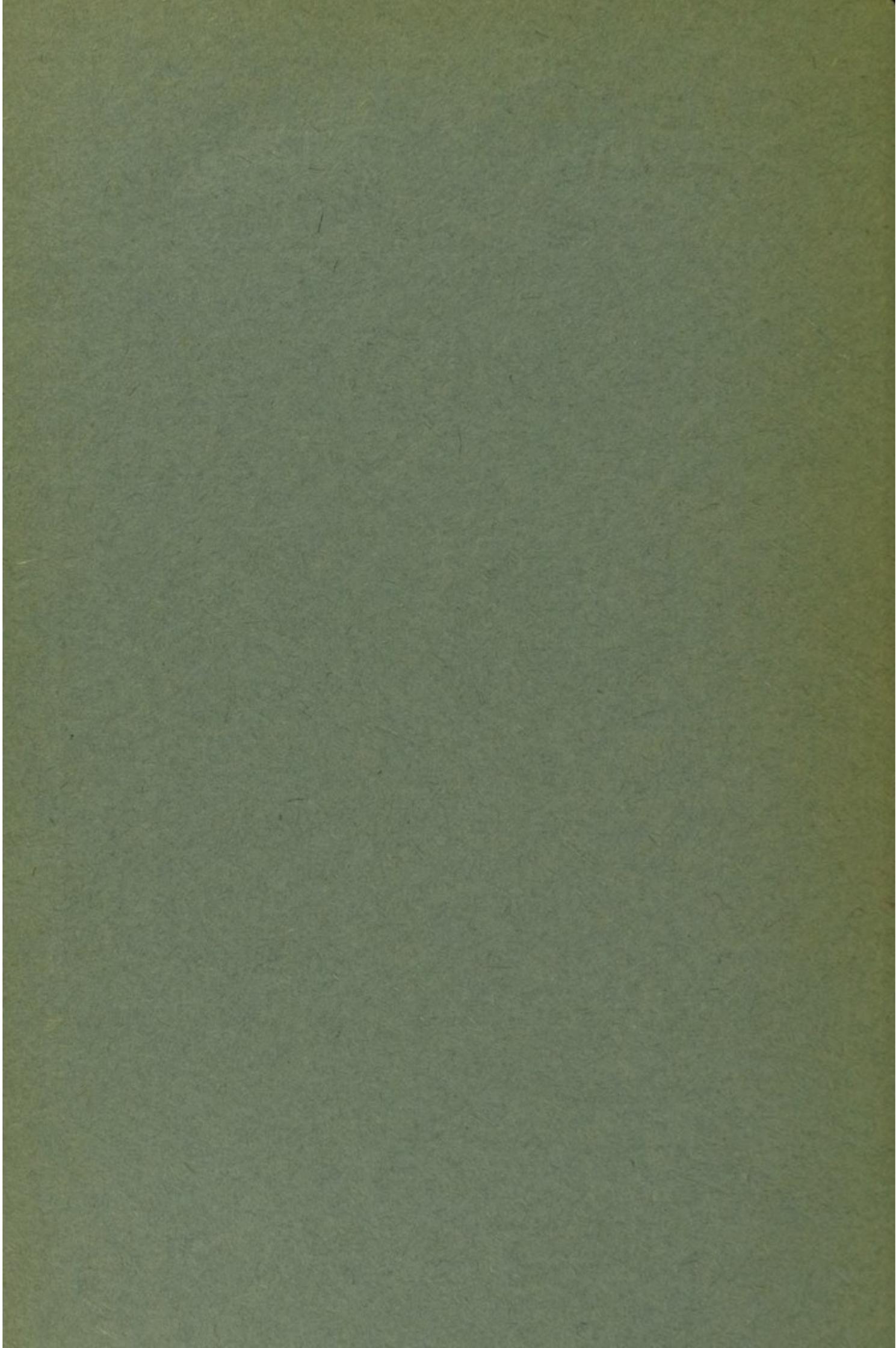
Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Public Health Inspector

TREVOR H. ALDRICH, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,

Council Offices, Whitehall, Denbigh.

Tel. No. Denbigh 471.



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

With the Comments
of the
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Local Office, Mansell, Denbigh.

Tel. No. Denbigh 271.

**TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF DENBIGH**

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

The Public Health Inspector and I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Health Report for the year 1959.

We wish to thank you, Mr. Mayor, the Chairmen of the various Committees and Members of the Council, for all the assistance we have received during the year, and we would thank the other Officials and Members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

I am pleased to report that during the year, the Public Health Inspector gained the Diploma of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods, and the Certificate of the Liverpool University School of Hygiene for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Mayor of the Council and the Chairmen of the various Committees during the year were as follows :—

Mayor of the Borough — Alderman R. FREEMAN EVANS.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee :—

January—May 1959 : Alderman EMRYS ROBERTS.

June—December 1959 : Councillor E. M. EVANS.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee :—

January—May 1959 : Councillor I. L. WATKINS.

June—December 1959 : Councillor I. L. WATKINS.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Area of the Borough	9,072 (Acres)
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1959)	7,970
Rateable Value (1/4/59)	£73,847
Sum represented by a penny rate	£287

The estimated population of the Borough during the year was 7,970 compared with 7,900 in 1958, an increase of 70.

DEATHS

Comparability Factor		0.50	
	England and Wales 1959	1958	1959
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)...	11.6	23.29	16.56
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	8.62	8.28
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	0.38	0.50
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	20.7	23.07	35.71
Maternal mortality rate	0.38	Nil	Nil
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.0	15.3	37.04
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	—	15.62	38.83
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—	Nil	Nil
Neo Natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) first four weeks	15.8	7.69	18.52

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year . The number of deaths which occurred in 1958 is shown in the first column for comparison.

Cause of Death	1958	1959	
	Total.	Total	Males. Female
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	2	—	—
Tuberculosis—Other.....	—	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases.....	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningoccal Infections.....	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant diseases—Stomach.....	7	3	2 1
Lungs, Bronchus.....	2	1	1 —
Breast.....	2	—	— —
Uterus.....	1	1	— 1
Other	13	8	5 3
Total Cancer deaths	25	13	8 5
Leukaemia	1	1	— 1
Diabetes	—	—	— —
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.....	31	17	5 12
Coronary diseases	32	21	13 8
Hypertension with heart diseases	1	5	2 3
Other heart diseases.....	34	16	5 11
Other circulatory diseases	8	2	1 1
Influenza	1	—	— —
Pneumonia	11	22	15 7
Bronchitis	7	7	4 3
Other respiratory diseases	1	2	2 —
Ulcer of stomach, etc.....	—	1	1 —
Castritis, diarrhoea, etc.	—	1	— 1
Nephritis, nephrosis, etc.....	2	—	— —
Prostatic hyperplasia	4	—	— —
Maternal causes.....	—	—	— —
Congenital malformations	—	3	1 2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	16	7 9
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	1 —
All other accidents	5	1	1 —
Suicide	2	1	— 1
Homicide.....	—	—	— —
All Causes.....	184	132	68 64

The deaths occurred in the following age groups :—

	Total.	Males.	Females
Under 1 year.....	4	2	2
1 — 10 years	1	1	—
10 — 20 years	1	—	1
20 — 30 years	2	2	—
30 — 40 years	1	—	1
40 — 50 years	5	2	3
50 — 60 years	13	10	3
60 — 70 years	30	13	17
70 — 80 years	46	25	21
80 — 90 years	28	12	16
90 years and over.....	1	1	—
Total.....	132	68	64

There were 132 deaths during the year compared with 184 the previous year, giving a death rate of 8.28 compared with 8.62 in 1958. Of these deaths, 105 occurred in persons aged 60 years and over.

Of these 132 deaths, 49 (20 Males and 29 Females) died at the North Wales Counties Hospital.

There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 2 the previous year, but 1 death was due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. One patient's name was removed from the tuberculosis register because of death, but the primary cause of death in this instance was not tuberculosis.

Twenty-two deaths were due to pneumonia compared with 11 in 1958, but there were no deaths from influenza compared with 1 the previous year. Deaths from bronchitis totalled 7, the same as in 1958.

There was one death due to syphilitic disease compared with Nil the previous year.

There were no deaths from any other infectious disease.

Deaths from cancer totalled 13 compared with 25 the previous year. Of these, 1 was due to cancer of the lung compared with 2 in 1958.

Deaths from vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and lesions of the circulatory system totalled 61 compared with 106 the previous year. Of these, 21 were due to coronary diseases compared with 32 in 1958.

There was 1 suicidal death compared with 2 the previous year.

Deaths from accidents totalled 2. Of these, 1 was due to a road accident. The other death occurred in a person aged 68 years who died of progressive inanition due to general carcinomatosis accelerated by fracture of the left femur due to a fall in her home.

Still-Births

The Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was 35.71 compared with 23.07 for 1958 and 20.7 for England and Wales. The actual number of still-births was 4 compared with 3 the previous year.

Infant Deaths

The Infant Mortality Rate was 37.04 compared with 15.3 for 1958 and 22.0 for England and Wales. The actual number of infant deaths was 4 compared with 2 the previous year.

One death was in a male child aged 5 months and occurred in hospital. The cause of death was spina bifida and death appears to have been unavoidable.

One death was in a female child aged 2 days and occurred in hospital. The cause of death was 1a. Anencephaly and b. Prematurity, and death appears to have been unavoidable.

One death was in a female child aged 2 days and occurred in hospital. The cause of death was 1a. Atelectasis 11. Mongolism, and death appears to have been unavoidable.

One death was in a male child aged 2 days and occurred in hospital. The cause of death was prematurity and death appears to have been unavoidable.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of Nil, the same as in 1958 and compared with 0.38 for England and Wales.

Births

Comparability Factor 1.24

Actual number of births registered ... 182 (94 Males and 88 Females).

Number of births relating to residents 108 (49 Males and 59 Females).

There is a Maternity Unit at the Denbigh Infirmary and mothers come here for their confinement from the surrounding areas.

The births were classified as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	48	55	103
Illegitimate	1	4	5

	England and Wales		
	1959	1958	1959
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	16.5	16.45	13.55
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population) —	—	20.39	16.80
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	—	1.5	4.63

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1959 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1958 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease	1958 Total	1959 Total	At Ages							
			Under 1 year	1—5 years	6—15 years	16—25 years	26—45 years	46—65 years	65 years and over	Ages unknown
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	259	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	7	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	280	14	—	5	—	3	3	—	3	—

The total number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 14 compared with 280 cases in 1958. The decrease in the number of cases notified was due to the fact that only 3 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 259 cases in 1958.

One case of whooping cough was notified compared with Nil in 1958.

This occurred in an immunised child aged 1 year and was a very mild case.

There were no cases of pneumonia notified compared with 4 cases the previous year.

No cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 1 case in 1958.

Two cases of erysipelas were notified compared with Nil in 1958. Both these cases occurred at the North Wales Counties Hospital.

Seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 10 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis the previous year.

Two other cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were added to the register during the year, the patients having come to reside in the Borough from other areas.

Thirteen cases of tuberculosis (10 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register during the year, 6 patients having gone to reside in other areas, 6 recovered and 1 died.

Six cases of tuberculosis were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria during the year and 5 cases were discharged.

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1959.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number on register on 1st January 1959	67	43	8	14	132
Number on register on 31st December 1959	*70	*9	39	*11	129

* These figures include 46 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (40 Males and 6 Females) and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (Female) at the North Wales Counties Hospital, Denbigh.

During the year, the Public Health Inspector made 14 visits in connection with cases of infectious diseases.

During February, there was a mild epidemic of influenza — 69 cases occurring during the week ending 17th February and 124 cases the following week. The average number of claims for insurance benefit during the former week was 44, but this increased to 120 claims during the latter week.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

There were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year and the general population must not forget that this is due to the fact that children are inoculated against this disease. It is most essential that parents should see that their children have this preventive treatment. The injections are now given in conjunction with those for whooping cough, three injections being given at monthly intervals commencing when the child is aged 2—3 months. A booster dose is given when the child is 4—5 years and another at the age of 10 years.

The number immunised against these diseases during the year was as follows :—

Number immunised against whooping cough and diphtheria combined :—

Under 5 years 85

Over 5 years 3

Booster injections against diphtheria 135

Smallpox

All babies should be vaccinated against smallpox. This is given when the baby is 2—3 months old.

The number of vaccinations carried out during the year was as follows :—

Number of primary vaccinations 90

Number of re-vaccinations 7

Poliomyelitis

The number of children and young adults who have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis is quite good, but one should not be satisfied until this has reached the 100% mark.

The number of persons who were vaccinated against this disease during the year was as follows :—

Number given two injections 769

Number given booster injections 884

Vaccinations against poliomyelitis is to be extended to persons up to the age of 40 years, and other priority groups have been named. Special sessions will be arranged in the evenings for adults. Consent cards for all ages may be obtained from :—

Denbigh Clinic ;

Ruthin Clinic ;

Housing — Slum Clearance

Further progress was made by the Council during the year to re-house families in the Slum Clearance programme. Use was made of a system of transfer whereby slum clearance families, when necessary, were rehoused in larger existing houses from which transfers were made to smaller houses.

Six bungalows were completed at Clwyd Avenue and these were used to re-house aged persons transferred from properties in existing housing estates.

Towards the end of the year, the Council reviewed the Slum Clearance programme in detail and discussed future policy. The erection of fifteen houses in Henllan Street which will become ready for occupation in the new year has enabled the Council to deal with a further fifteen slum clearance properties, and it was considered that the original scheme with the exception of a few remaining properties has been successfully dealt with. The houses which remain provide problems to be solved. Most of them might be saved from demolition if improvement as well as the necessary repairs could be effected.

Improvement Grants

In 1958, the Council resolved to continue to make improvement grants on the merits of individual applications. The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, provided a stimulus and created considerable interest among property owners in the town.

Approval was given to sixteen applications for grant aid to improve dwellings during 1959. Three of the applications were for Standard Grants, the remainder for Discretionary Grants. Five of the schemes were completed. One was withdrawn, but the work was carried out without grant aid. Five of the schemes had not at the end of the year been started. Work was in progress at the remaining five houses.

In the majority of cases, the schemes were discussed with the owners or their agents and the property examined before application was made to the Council. In all cases the properties were subjected to detailed inspection and reported upon before the schemes were approved. Inspections of the work in progress were made to ensure compliance with the specifications approved by the Council.

A number of other properties were also inspected and the owners advised on whether grants could be obtained and the nature of the improvements which would be necessary. The pamphlet "Improve your House with a Grant" prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Central Office of Information was found most useful in helping to explain the grant system to interested people.

All applications and enquiries relating to Improvement Grants are dealt with by the Public Health Inspector.

Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area comprises the following businesses, etc.:—

Shops	79
Bakehouses	7
Public Houses	17
Cafes	10
School Canteens	7
Other Canteens	1
Sausage Manufacturers	10
Registered Dairies	3
Slaughterhouses	4
	<hr/>
Total	138
	<hr/>

As many visits as possible were made to these premises during the year and the conditions were found to be fairly satisfactory. Pressure of other duties makes routine visits difficult to arrange.

The following food was found to be unfit for human consumption and was destroyed by burial at the Council Tip after surrender by shopkeepers :—

Fruit	125 lbs. 5 ozs.
Soup	10 lbs. 7 ozs.
Fish	4 lbs. 2 ozs.
Beans	8 lbs. 4 ozs.
Meat	197 lbs. 13 ozs.
Peas	31 lbs. 13 ozs.
Tomatoes	19 lbs. 8 ozs.
Pickled Onions	1 lb. 14 ozs.
Fruit Juice	6 lbs. 7 ozs.
Vegetable Salad	1 lb. 8 ozs.
Vegetables	3 lbs. 8 ozs.
Bacon	92 lbs.
Rice	3 lbs.
Broth	2 lbs.
Cream	1 lb. 4 ozs.
Milk	40 pints
Corn Flakes	13 lbs. 8 ozs.—27 packets
Pastilles	16 tins
Potatoes	5 sacks

Food Sampling

This is carried out in the Borough by the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council, to whose Chief Inspector, Thomas H. Evans, Esq., thanks are due for permission to include the following table :—

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard
MILK	11	11	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Cheese Spread	1	1	—
Sausages	1	1	—
Evaporated Milk	1	1	—
Sweets	1	1	—
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Christmas Pudding	1	1	—
Beer	1	1	—
Saccharine Tablets	1	1	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	1	—
Totals	21	21	—

All the samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

Ice Cream

No. of premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream	31
No. of premises registered for manufacture and sale of ice cream	1

The above premises were regularly visited during the year and 12 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were reported to be satisfactory.

Milk

The milk supplied to premises and schools in the Borough was regularly sampled :—

No. of samples examined	8
Tuberculin tested	6
T.T. (Pasteurised)	1
Pasteurised	1
Sterilised	1

All the samples proved to be satisfactory.

Slaughter of Animals

Regular visits totalling 825 were made to the four private slaughterhouses in the Borough. Post-mortem inspection only of the carcasses was carried out. Every effort was made to inspect all the animals presented for inspection and many visits were made outside normal working hours.

The following are the statistics relating to the animals slaughtered during the year :—

	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed	960	277	149	11593	2257
Number inspected	960	277	149	11593	2257
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—whole carcasses...	26	33	21	246	49
Carcases of which a part or organ was condemned	163	87	—	Not recorded	15
% of number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. or Cysticerci	19.6	42.9	14.1	2.1	2.8
Tuberculosis of whole carcass	5	7	1	—	—
Parts of carcasses	21	26	—	—	60
Percentage	2.7	11.9	—	—	2.6
Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—

No horses were slaughtered in the Borough during the year.

In February, the Council considered a special report from the Public Health Inspector relating to the application of existing and new legislation to the private slaughterhouses licensed in the Borough including the effect of the new Regulations. A scheme was put forward for the construction of a small Public Abattoir large enough to meet the requirements of the area and allowing for later development if necessary. The costs of construction and maintenance were estimated and a site adjoining the cattle market was suggested. Subsequently the Council met representatives of the Butchers, Auctioneers and Farmers and their support for such a scheme was asked. The owners of the four private slaughterhouses were informed in detail of the requirements of the Regulations to their premises.

The discussions between the Meat Traders and the Council showed that the trade would not support the scheme for the Public Slaughterhouse and that the Traders themselves could not provide joint facilities for suitable premises. Applications were received by the Council for renewal of the Licences of the existing slaughterhouses. A detailed report of the conditions existing at these slaughterhouses was considered by the Council and it was agreed to issue the Licences subject to the premises complying with the requirements of the Byelaws and also such parts of the new Regulations that apply immediately to the

premises. Plans were received from the owner of one of the slaughterhouses and approved for the alteration and modernisation of his premises within their existing curtilage to meet the requirements of the Slaughterhouses Regulations in full. The position at the end of the year was that of the four private slaughterhouses previously licensed, one slaughterhouse had been completely modernised, provided with modern mechanical equipment and a stunning pen, adequate facilities for hot water, staff, and lairage, cold store and deep freeze equipment, and with hanging space for approximately twenty cattle, and two slaughterhouses had been provided with hot water, washing facilities, improved lairage arrangements, sanitary accommodation, improved surfaces to walls and ceilings and improved artificial lighting. These premises lacked stunning pens and other features which will be required on the appointed day. They are not large premises and the average kill is two beasts and a small number of sheep each week. Alterations were in progress to the remaining slaughterhouse to make similar improvements.

In August, one wholesaler who had accounted for approximately one-third of the animals slaughtered in the Borough removed his slaughtering business to the area of another Local Authority.

It seems a matter to be regretted that the opportunity has been lost of providing adequate facilities for the slaughter of animals in Denbigh at one slaughterhouse of modern design and construction and capable of allowing proper supervision.

Water Supplies

The town is supplied by the Denbigh Water Company. The water is obtainable from a bore hole, is hard and is chlorinated before delivery.

The following samples were sent for bacteriological examination during the year :—

Name of Supply	No. of Samples Taken	Result
Denbigh Town	2	Satisfactory
	1	Unsatisfactory
Henllan	3	Satisfactory
	1	Unsatisfactory
Glyn Well Supply	1	Satisfactory
Mental Hospital	2	Satisfactory
Plas Clough Farm	1	Unsatisfactory
Gwaenynog Bach Farm	1	Unsatisfactory
Leger Farm	1	Satisfactory

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse is the same as reported in previous years.

The vehicles at present in use for the collection of refuse by the Council are side-loading types, one of 12 cubic yards and the other of 10 cubic yards capacity. Considerable nuisance results from the use of this type of vehicle, particularly in windy weather, and it will shortly be necessary for the Council to consider their replacement by a more efficient vehicle.

The service is operated by two drivers (one part-time) and five loaders. An attendant is permanently employed at the tip where every effort is made to see that flies and other pests are kept under control. Covering materials are difficult to obtain for use at the tip, otherwise the tip is in good condition.

Refuse is collected weekly from all domestic premises other than some of the outlying farms and cottages which receive a fortnightly service or calls on request. It is estimated that refuse is collected from 2,350 premises, of which 2,000 are domestic.

The premises other than domestic, although much fewer in number, require considerable attention. The larger shops are serviced twice a week, other premises such as schools, factories and hospitals require the collection of large quantities of refuse each week.

It would be of great assistance if householders and others would ensure that defective bins are replaced when necessary and that the collectors are not asked to remove refuse in unsuitable containers.

No special effort is now made to collect paper separately for salvage purposes. This is due to the inability of the present arrangements to deal with more paper than is at present handled. Salvaged paper worth approximately £800 was sold to Messrs. Thames Board Mills during the year. This material was obtained mainly from shops and other business premises.

Rodent Control

In March, the Council reviewed the arrangements made for the provision of the service to destroy rats and mice. It was decided to employ the Rodent Operator for half his time on rodent work and half on driving the second refuse collection vehicle. Treatment of domestic premises free of charge was continued and treatment of other premises charged for on a time and materials basis. No extra treatments at farms formerly served by the Agricultural Committee were requested. Inspections indicate that farmers are carrying out their own treatment of infestations with the warfarin products on sale in the local shops.

The town sewers and all other Council owned property were regularly inspected and treatments carried out if found to be necessary.

General

Visits to premises and inspections carried out in the course of the year were as follows :—

Food premises (including slaughterhouses)	919
Public Health Act duties	604
Factories	38
Housing inspections	242
Shops Act inspections	33
Rodent control visits	35
Infectious diseases	14
Petroleum Act inspections	15

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The area is served by three Sewerage Systems and Sewage Disposal Works, and a brief comment on each is given below by Mr. R. G. Hughes, the Surveyor.

(i) Sewage Disposal at Eglwys Wen.

Statistics for year ending 31st December 1959

Total quantity of crude sewage treated	145,353,000 gallons
Average quantity treated per 24 hours	398,000 gallons
No. of samples of final effluent forwarded to Public Analyst	10
No. of samples of final effluent of Satisfactory Standard ...	10
Average B.O.D. value in parts per 100,000	1.45
Average Suspended Matter in parts per 100,000	1.85

The average daily flow of crude sewage shows a reduction of 24% on the previous year's working and this is mainly due to less infiltration and sub-soil water gaining access to the sewers and a reduction in the number of surface water connections to the sewers. The analysis of the final effluent continues to show a very satisfactory standard and does in fact show a purity higher than during any previous year.

The fine summer weather resulted in a considerable improvement in the drying of sludge on the open air lagoons and an extensive publicity campaign brought a greater response from local agriculturalists for the dried product.

During the year five samples of final effluent were taken independently by the Dee and Clwyd River Board and all were found to be satisfactory.

(ii) Henllan Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works

The Sewage Disposal Works and sewerage system operated most satisfactory during the year and the standard of the final effluent was maintained at a satisfactory level.

(iii) The Green Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works

The small works at The Green operating on the principle of settlement and surface irrigation has functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Factories Act, 1937-1959

The factories in the Borough have been inspected. Minor contraventions of the Act where found were dealt with at the time in an informal manner.

No outworkers are registered under Section 110-111 of the Act.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1959
for the Borough of Denbigh in the County of Denbigh.*

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number of			
	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	5	2	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	28	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Auth- ority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	5	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	56	38	2	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases')

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

**PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK**

Nature of Work	Section 110				Section 111		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)	
(1)							
Wearing (Making apparel (etc., (Cleaning and (Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Household linen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Lace, lace curtains & nets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Curtains and furniture hangings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Furniture & Upholstery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Electro-plate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
File making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Brass and brass articles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Fur pulling	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Iron and steel cables and chains	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Cart gear	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Locks, latches and keys	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Umbrellas, etc,	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Artificial flowers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

**PART VIII OF THE ACT (Continued)
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nets, other than wire nets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sacks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Racquet and tennis balls	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Paper bags	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brush making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pea picking	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Feather sorting	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stuffed toys	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Basket making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chocolates & sweetmeats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cosaques,	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Christmas stockings, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Textile weaving	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lampshades	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

North Wales Mental Hospital Management Committee,

Denbigh

RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1959

Month	Total Depth Inches	Number of days with	
		.01 ins. or more	.04 ins. or more
January	4.38	17	16
February	0.42	3	1
March	1.29	13	10
April	3.70	18	15
May	1.40	7	7
June	1.65	11	6
July	2.29	10	9
August	1.54	7	3
September	0.15	2	1
October	2.58	15	12
November	3.08	22	18
December	3.12	26	21
Totals	25.30	151	119

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway, and samples of water, milk and ice cream are sent there for bacteriological examination. Other types of bacteriological examinations are also carried out there to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g. food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

Ambulance Service

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham, but Denbigh, Llanrwst and Llangernyw ambulances are under the jurisdiction of the Ambulance Sub-Station at Colwyn Bay.

There are six ambulances in the Western No. 2 Health Area situated at Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwst, Llangernyw and Cerrig y Druidion, with one ambulance at each station except at Ruthin, where there are two. Two stations, i.e. Llanrwst and Cerrig y Druidion, are manned by voluntary personnel, but at Denbigh, Ruthin and Llangernyw full-time drivers are employed. To supplement the ambulances, use is made of local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances for the conveyance of infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council, and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

Name of Ambulance Station	Denbigh	Ruthin	Llanrwst	Llangernyw	Cerrig-y- Drudion	Totals
Number of cases	2,129	2,458	74	2,185	81	6,927
Total mileage	30,333	31,989	2,880	26,406	3,286	94,894

Sitting Case Cars—Taxis

No. of Journeys	No. of Cases	Total Mileage
1,185	3,825	58,102

The above figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

Mental Health Service

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham.

Orthopaedic Clinics

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first

and third Wednesday mornings in each month. Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attend this clinic once every two months.

Patients from the Borough also attend Orthopaedic Clinics held weekly at a Rhyl Hospital.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.

Tuberculosis Clinics

Patients attend the Chest Clinic which is held weekly (on Wednesday mornings) at the Denbigh Infirmary.

Infant Welfare Clinics

This clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, and is well attended, as can be seen from the following figures :—

	Under 1 year		1—5 years		Total Visits
	1st Visits	Re-visits	1—2 years	2—5 years	
Denbigh	170	1,274	311	555	2,310

The above figures given by the County Medical Officer also include babies from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts who attend the clinic.

Welfare Foods are available during the clinic sessions and on Friday afternoons. There is a depot at Henllan where Welfare Foods may be obtained.

Dental Clinics

These clinics are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, as and when necessary for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers.

The number of cases treated during the year was as follows :—

Number examined	12
Number requiring treatment	12
Number treated	4
Number completed treatment	4

Nursing Services

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the district.

Health Visitors

Miss S. C. Evans, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Miss O. M. Hobson, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Miss Evans and Miss Hobson also cover parts of Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors

Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.

She also covers the Western half of the County.

District Nurses

Nurse Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn, Denbigh, Tel. No. Nantglyn 225.

Nurse Randles, 73, Vale Street, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 212

Nurse M. Williams, Min y Coed, Rhewl, Ruthin, Tel. No. Ruthin 254.

Nurse A. Davies, Chapel Street, Trefnant, Denbigh.

Tel. No. Trefnant 217

Three of the District Nurses reside outside the Borough, but they attend to cases in the outlying areas of the town.

Domestic Help Service

The number of domestic helps employed in the Borough during the year was 13

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows :—

Chronic Sick and Aged	15
Others	5

Total.....	20

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the district:

Health Visitors

Miss S. C. Evans, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denny, Tel. No. 289.
 Miss O. M. Hobson, The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denny, Tel. No. 289.
 Miss Evans and Miss Hobson also cover parts of Aired and Rotherham Rural Districts.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors

Miss M. Thomas, 21 Sevan Road, Colwyn Bay.
 She also covers the Western Hall of the County.

District Nurses

Nurse Jones, Annand Way, Nantglyn, Denny, Tel. No. Nantglyn.
 Nurse Radford, 73, Vain Street, Denny, Tel. No. Denny 213.
 Nurse M. Williams, Miny Coed, Rhowl, Rotherham, Tel. No. Rotherham 254.
 Nurse A. Davies, Glyn Street, Ffridd, Denny, Tel. No. Denny 217.

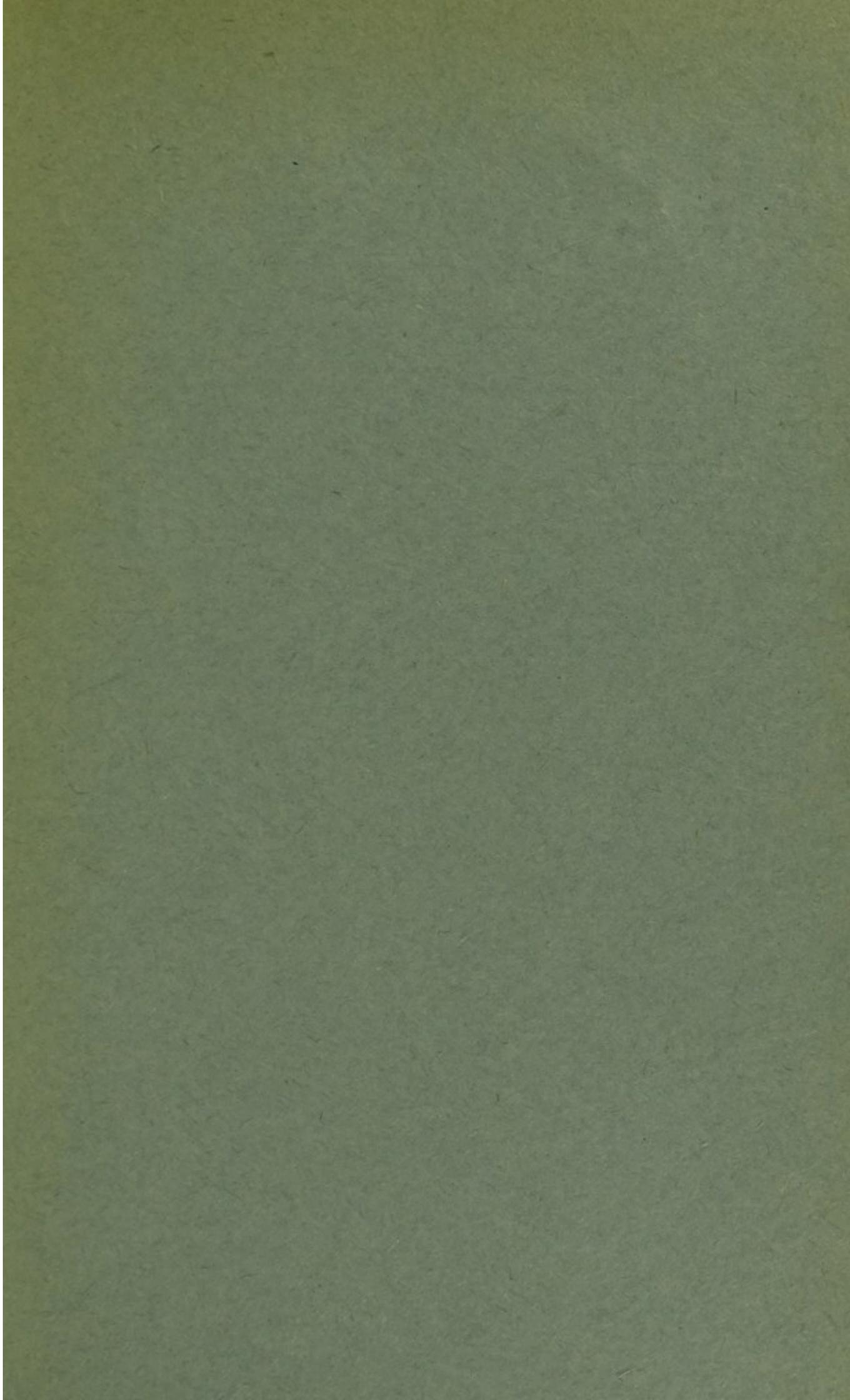
Three of the District Nurses reside outside the Borough, but they attend to cases in the outlying areas of the town.

Domestic Help Service

The number of domestic helps employed in the Borough during the year was 434 and in 1951 was 412. The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows:—

Chronic Sick and Aged	15
Others	2
Total	17

These figures were given by the County Medical Officer.



A.
- 8 AUG 1960
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WESTERN BOARD OF REGIONAL