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**Contributors**

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# BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.  
RECEIVED

29 AUG 1962

1961 A.

# Annual Health Report

1961



PRINTED BY GEE AND SON LTD., DENBIGH

BOURCH OF DENBIGH

THE

RECEIVED

1891

Annual

Health Report



# TO BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

of the Borough of Denbigh

## ANNUAL

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Mr. Aldrich has submitted his combined report on the health of the Borough for the year 1961.

## HEALTH REPORT

1961

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

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

### THE MAYOR AND CHAIRMEN OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES DURING THE YEAR WERE AS FOLLOWS.

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# To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Denbigh

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Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Mr. Aldrich and I have pleasure in presenting our combined report on the health of the Borough for the year 1961.

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

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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## THE MAYOR AND CHAIRMEN OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES DURING THE YEAR WERE AS FOLLOWS:

*Mayor of the Borough:*

Alderman M. J. Tudor.

*Chairmen of the Public Health Committee:*

January to May, 1961—Clr. E. M. Evans.

June to December, 1961—Clr. R. Gwynn Hughes.

*Chairmen of the Housing Committee:*

January to May, 1961—Clr. J. D. Williams.

June to December, 1961—Clr. J. D. Williams.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1961) .....	8,130
Area of the Borough .....	9,073 (acres)
Rateable Value (1/4/61) .....	£79,353
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£308

The estimated population of the Borough during the year was 8,130 compared with 7,970 in 1960 an increase of 160.

### DEATHS

Comparability Factor ..... 0.46

	<i>England and Wales, 1961</i>		
		<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	12.0	21.83	21.2
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	12.00	9.75
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population) .....	—	19.60	1.0
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	18.7	27.62	61.0
Maternal mortality rate .....	0.33	9.52	NIL
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.4	19.60	32.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births) .....	—	20.61	25.42
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) .....	—	NIL	20.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) first four weeks .....	15.5	19.60	16.26
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	—	19.60	16.26
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) .....	—	19.60	45.8



The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The number of deaths which occurred in 1960 is shown in the first column for comparison.

	1960	1961		
	Total	Total	Males	Females
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .....	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Other forms .....	—	1	—	1
Syphilitic diseases .....	1	1	—	1
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough .....	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections .....	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	—	—	—
Malignant diseases—				
Stomach .....	6	7	2	5
Lungs, bronchus .....	5	3	2	1
Breast .....	2	4	—	4
Uterus .....	—	1	—	1
Other .....	9	6	4	2
Total Cancer deaths .....	21	21	8	13
Leukaemia .....	—	—	—	—
Diabetes .....	1	1	1	—
Vascular lesions of the nervous system .....	28	23	9	14
Coronary diseases .....	23	19	14	5
Hypertension with heart diseases .....	3	5	1	4
Other heart diseases .....	19	33	2	31
Other circulatory diseases .....	7	5	1	4
Influenza .....	—	5	1	4
Pneumonia .....	21	23	16	7
Bronchitis .....	6	2	—	2
Other respiratory diseases .....	2	2	2	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	1	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	1	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	1	1	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	2	1	1	—
Maternal causes .....	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .....	1	2	2	—
Other defined and illdefined diseases .....	21	15	6	9
Motor vehicle accidents .....	—	—	—	—
All other accidents .....	9	8	3	5
Suicide .....	2	1	1	—
Homicide .....	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES .....	174	170	70	100



The deaths occurred in the following age groups:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Under 1 year .....	4	4	—
1-10 years .....	—	—	—
10-20 years .....	—	—	—
20-30 years .....	—	—	—
30-40 years .....	5	2	3
40-50 years .....	7	4	3
50-60 years .....	11	7	4
60-70 years .....	35	15	20
70-80 years .....	56	24	32
80-90 years .....	48	14	34
90 years and over .....	4	—	4
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

There were 170 deaths during the year compared with 174 the previous year, giving a death rate of 9.75 compared with 12.00 in 1960. Of these deaths, 143 occurred in persons aged 60 and over.

Of the 170 deaths, 81 (35 Males and 46 Females) died at the North Wales Counties Hospital.

One death was due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with Nil the previous year, but no deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 2 in 1960.

Deaths from pneumonia totalled 23 compared with 21 the previous year, and there were 5 deaths due to influenza compared with Nil in 1960.

Two deaths were due to bronchitis compared with 6 the previous year.

There was one death from syphilitic disease the same as in 1960.

There were no deaths from any other infectious disease.

Deaths from cancer totalled 21 the same as in 1960. Of these, 3 were due to cancer of the lungs compared with 5 the previous year. One should remember that there is a connection between smoking and lung cancer and it is up to the individual to decide whether to give up smoking or not. Children should not be encouraged to smoke and adults should set an example. Councils have been asked to give a lead in this respect.

Deaths from vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and lesions of the circulatory system totalled 85 compared with 80 the previous year. Of these, 19 were due to coronary diseases compared with 23 in 1960.

There was one suicidal death compared with 2 in 1960.



Deaths from accidents totalled 8 compared with 9 the previous year. Five of these occurred in hospital and were due to broncho-pneumonia following enforced recumbency due to fractures.

One person died at home, the cause of death being senility associated with fracture of the neck of femur sustained in a fall to the floor.

One death was due to the fracture of the skull when deceased lost her balance and fell downstairs.

One death was due to asphyxia due to impacted food in the bronchus. This patient died in hospital.

#### STILL-BIRTHS

The Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was 61.0 compared with 27.62 in 1960 and 18.7 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 32.5 compared with 19.60 in 1960 and 21.4 for England and Wales. The actual number of deaths was 4 compared with 2 the previous year.

These deaths occurred as follows:

1. In a male child aged 2 hours. This death which occurred in hospital was due to placental insufficiency and ante-partum haemorrhage and appears to have been unavoidable.
2. In a male child aged 5 days. This death which occurred in hospital was due to congenital heart disease and appears to have been unavoidable.
3. In a male child aged 1 month. This death which occurred in hospital was due to hydrocephalus and myelocoele and appears to have been unavoidable.
4. In a male child aged 8 months. This death occurred at home and was due to asphyxia due to regurgitation of stomach contents and appears to have been unavoidable.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Maternal Mortality Rate was NIL compared with 9.52 for 1960 and 0.33 for England and Wales.



## BIRTHS

Comparability Factor ..... 1.24

Actual number of births registered ..... 192  
(91 Males and 101 Females).

Number of births relating to residents ..... 123  
(61 Males and 62 Females).

Expectant mothers from the surrounding districts come to Denbigh Infirmary for their confinement and some are admitted to St. Asaph Maternity Hospital Unit. This is the reason that more births are registered in the area than relate to residents.

The births were classified as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	58	60	118
Illegitimate .....	3	2	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>123</b>
<i>England and Wales, 1961</i>			
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	17.4	12.79	15.12
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	15.85	18.74
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .....	—	4.90	4.06

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1961, arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified in 1960 is given in the first column for comparison.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	1960 TOTALS	1961 TOTALS	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
Measles .....	13	184	9	107	64	4	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	1	38	7	17	14	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	7	6	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>



The total number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 228 compared with 24 cases in 1960. The increase in the number of cases notified was due to the fact that 184 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 13 the previous year.

Thirty-eight cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 1 case in 1960. These cases occurred in children under 8 years of age.

No cases of pneumonia were notified during the year compared with 1 case the previous year.

Six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 9 cases (7 pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 non-pulmonary tuberculosis) in 1960.

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.

Nine cases of tuberculosis (7 Pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register during the year, 5 patients having gone to reside in other areas, 1 recovered, 2 died, and a change of diagnosis was made in respect of the remaining one case.

Five cases of tuberculosis were admitted to hospitals 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 1961.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number on register on 1st January, 1961 .....	70	39	6	12	127
Number on register on 31st December, 1961 .....	*71	*39	*5	*11	126

\* These figures include 45 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (40 Males and 5 Females) and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (female) at the North Wales Counties Hospital, Denbigh).



During the year, the Public Health Inspector made 15 visits in connection with infectious diseases. Disinfection of premises was carried out when necessary.

Information was received from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance at the end of January, 1961, that the number of claims for insurance benefits during the last 3 weeks of the month increased as follows:

Week ending 17/1/61 .....	69 claims
Week ending 24/1/61 .....	101 claims
Week ending 31/1/61 .....	151 claims

The increase was due to influenza and the above figures include claims from Denbigh Borough as well as from Ruthin Borough and Ruthin Rural District. It is not possible to give the figures for each area separately.

## PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Vaccination and immunisation against various infectious diseases were continued during the year as follows:

Smallpox vaccination .....	Given at the age of 2 months.
Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (combined) .....	At 3, 4 and 5 months, with a booster dose at 18 months.
Booster dose against diphtheria .....	At 5 years, i.e. when the child enters school and again at 10 years of age.
Poliomyelitis vaccination ...	At 6 and 7 months, with a booster dose after a lapse of approximately 7 months.
B.C.G. Vaccination .....	At 13 years of age and over.

We are doing everything in our power to offer these protective measures to all those concerned and it is up to everyone to take advantage of this. It has been obvious throughout the country that those who had not bothered to be protected became worried when a case of smallpox, poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred. The last moment rush causes doctors and nurses to be overworked. I would add a warning that last minute applications may find that the vaccine is in short supply.



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

#### AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

##### *Against diphtheria only:*

Under 5 years .....	1
Over 5 years .....	95
Booster injections .....	658

##### *Against diphtheria and whooping cough combined:*

Under 5 years .....	NIL
Over 5 years .....	1

##### *Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus combined:*

Under 5 years .....	101
Over 5 years .....	4

#### AGAINST SMALLPOX

##### *Number of primary vaccinations:*

Under 5 years .....	61
5-14 years .....	3
14 years and over .....	4
Number given re-vaccination .....	9

#### AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

##### *Number vaccinated:*

Under 1 year .....	7
1-4 years .....	107
5-14 years .....	284
14-25 years .....	45
25-40 years .....	195

Total ..... 638

Number given the third injection ..... 222

Number of children given the fourth injection ..... 462

The schools were visited during the year and children between the ages of 5 and 12 years were given the fourth poliomyelitis injection.

Evening poliomyelitis vaccination clinics were again held for adults. The priority group for vaccination at the clinics are persons up to 40 years of age. Those over 40 years of age may attend their own doctor as this is given under the National Health Service.



## AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

During the year, the secondary schools in the Borough were visited for the purpose of testing the children aged 13 years and over, and if necessary, giving B.C.G. Vaccination. The following figures show the number of children tested, etc. and include children from the surrounding Rural Districts who attend schools in the Borough.

Number of children tested .....	470
Number of children found to be negative ...	354
Number of children found to be positive .....	110
Number of children vaccinated with B.C.G. ...	354

Those who were Mantoux positive were followed up to find whether the infection was active. This was done by X-ray examination. The whole family and their contacts were investigated in case there was an active case of tuberculosis amongst them. Younger children in the family were given a Mantoux test and offered B.C.G. vaccination if necessary.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The following figures show the number of persons who attended at the Unit for X-ray examination during the year and include persons from Ruthin and Aled Rural Districts.

Number examined .....	801
Number of visits .....	16
Average attendance per visit .....	50

*The type of examinee was as follows:*

General population volunteers .....	608
General practitioner referrals .....	13
Schoolchildren .....	14
Contacts .....	136
Hospital Staff—Mental .....	11
Factory Groups—Industrial .....	19

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Total .....	801
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## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### CARE OF THE AGED

No cases of persons in need of care and attention were brought to my notice during the year. Periodic visits are paid by the Health Visitors and District Nurses to the aged in the Borough and all assistance is given, e.g. by arranging for a Home Help to attend for certain periods daily to help with the housework, preparation of meals, shopping, etc.



There is a flourishing Derby and Joan Club in the Borough and a Meals on Wheels Service is provided by the W.V.S. for the sick and aged.

## WEATHER

A Weather Station is situated at the North Wales Mental Hospital and I am grateful to S. L. Frost, Esq., the Hospital Secretary, for the following report:

## RAINFALL AT NORTH WALES MENTAL HOSPITAL GARDENS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

*Rain Gauge:* Diameter of Funnel, 4 ins. Height above ground 1 foot. Above sea level: 316 feet.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0.09	0.14	0.01	0.11	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.57
2	0.21	0.13	—	—	0.18	—	—	—	.005	0.08	0.47	0.31
3	0.06	0.60	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.08	0.07
4	—	0.12	—	0.19	0.60	—	—	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.28
5	0.57	0.17	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.03
6	—	0.80	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	—	0.23	—	—	0.10
7	0.17	0.01	—	—	0.07	0.03	—	0.65	—	0.02	0.01	—
8	0.04	0.15	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.07	—	0.08	0.03	0.08
9	0.07	0.05	—	0.03	—	—	0.07	—	—	0.08	0.07	0.08
10	—	0.10	—	0.09	—	0.12	0.81	0.08	—	0.10	—	0.50
11	—	0.70	—	0.14	—	—	0.05	0.02	0.15	—	—	0.03
12	0.13	0.05	—	0.06	—	0.16	0.83	0.20	0.17	—	0.07	0.11
13	0.19	—	—	0.11	—	—	0.35	0.005	0.05	—	—	0.09
14	—	—	—	0.09	0.13	—	0.55	0.06	0.1	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.50	0.01	0.005	0.02	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.05	—	0.26	—	—
17	—	—	0.06	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.66	—	—
18	0.02	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	0.02	—	—
19	0.02	—	—	0.14	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.01	0.01	—
20	0.39	—	0.05	0.02	—	0.06	—	0.18	—	0.24	—	—
21	0.15	—	—	0.05	—	0.12	—	0.02	—	0.08	—	—
22	0.02	—	—	0.25	—	—	—	0.22	—	0.27	0.12	—
23	—	0.03	—	0.005	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	—	—
24	—	0.05	—	0.01	0.3	—	—	0.09	0.11	0.21	0.09	—
25	—	0.13	0.02	0.32	—	—	0.02	—	—	0.33	—	—
26	0.02	0.60	—	0.005	0.11	0.05	0.02	—	0.14	0.23	—	—
27	0.14	0.10	—	0.005	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.51	—	—
28	0.39	0.18	0.09	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.2	0.13	0.07	—
29	0.10	—	0.11	0.02	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	0.61	0.69
30	0.13	x	0.01	0.17	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	0.24	0.07
31	0.25	x	0.14	x	—	x	—	—	x	0.02	x	0.12
	3.16	4.11	0.51	1.945	1.82	0.63	3.28	1.90	1.47	3.82	2.10	3.13



## HOUSING—GENERAL AND SLUM CLEARANCE

No new houses were built and completed during 1961. The completion of the six bungalows in Myddleton Avenue enabled the Council to deal with one slum clearance dwelling at the beginning of the year making a closing order. Five houses were demolished, which had formerly been subject to Closing Orders. This brings the total number of dwellings demolished during the Slum Clearance programme to 24 houses. 48 Families have been rehoused, and 44 vacant houses await demolition or are subject to Closing Orders—or undertakings.

After much delay a start was made in November on the construction of 48 houses on the Lôn Llewelyn Site and on two bungalows in Clwyd Avenue. With a view to the selection of tenants for these houses, the Council decided to consider the use of a points scheme and instructed the Public Health Inspector to prepare a Scheme for discussion and investigation.

As there are one hundred and fifty applicants from the Borough this will involve a large number of visits and a start was made on this task before the end of the year.

Three hundred and twenty-five visits were made to premises in the Borough for various purposes under the provisions of the Housing Acts during 1961, and as a result of informal action and discussion with property owners and agents 27 dwellings were made fit for habitation by the carrying out of major works of repair.

### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

All applications for Improvement Grants are dealt with by the Public Health Inspector and during the year 125 visits and inspections were made in connection with grant aided improvements.

Twenty-two Improvement Grants were applied for and approved. Of these, eight applications were in respect of Standard Grants.

This continued progress in the modernisation of old houses is very satisfactory and it is to be hoped that many more applications will be forthcoming in the future, particularly as there are a large number of tenanted houses in the area which lack the five standard amenities, and which can easily and cheaply be improved with the aid of the Standard Grant.



Since the Improvement Grant Scheme came into operation, ninety-two applications have been investigated affecting one hundred and seven houses. Only five of the applications were refused. A further nine were not proceeded with by the applicants and eleven schemes were in progress at the end of the year. Preliminary visits and advice had been given to a further eight applicants and the applications are expected early in the new year.

The Council have improved ten houses with grant aid and a scheme is being drawn up for the improvement of a further forty-six dwellings.

Owners of property which lack modern amenities, that is, hot water, washbasin, inside water closet, and food store are urged to consult the Public Health Inspector who will advise them on the work necessary to obtain an Improvement Grant.

## FOOD PREMISES

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

Shops .....	72
Bakehouses .....	6
Public Houses .....	17
Cafes .....	7
School Canteens .....	6
Other Canteens .....	2
Sausage Manufacturers .....	10
Registered Dairies .....	1
Slaughterhouses .....	4
	<hr/>
	125
	<hr/>

727 visits were made to the above premises by the Public Health Inspector during the year.

63 visits to premises for the preparation and sale of food.

664 visits to Slaughterhouses.

It was found impossible to carry out regular and systematic inspection of food premises due to the pressure of other duties.



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

Beans .....	3lbs.	Soup .....	4lbs.
Fruit .....	132lbs.	Ham .....	23½lbs.
Salmon .....	1½lbs.	Juice .....	2½lbs.
Tomatoes .....	17¼lbs.	Spaghetti .....	6ozs.
Peas .....	12½lbs.	Corned Beef .....	13¾lbs.
Milk .....	17¾pts.	Pilchards .....	14ozs.
Cream .....	16ozs.	Beef Steak .....	27lbs.

## FOOD SAMPLING

This is carried out under the Food and Drugs Act by the County Council's Chief Inspector. I would like to thank Mr. Thos. H. Evans for permission to include the following table.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Not Genuine, or</i>	
		<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Sub-standard</i>
MILK .....	11	10	1
Butter .....	1	1	—
Cakes .....	1	1	—
Sausages .....	1	1	—
Fish Paste .....	1	1	—
Potted Shrimps .....	1	1	—
Pepper .....	1	1	—
Double Cream .....	1	1	—
Ice-Cream .....	1	1	—
Gin .....	1	1	—
Rum .....	1	1	—
TOTALS.....	21	20	1

Of the twenty-one samples taken in Denbigh Borough during the year, only one received an adverse report from the Public Analyst. This was a sample of bottled milk which was very slightly deficient in fat. The deficiency of fat was so small that no further action other than informing the farmer was considered necessary. Subsequent samples taken from this source have been found to be up to the standard.

## ICE-CREAM

Number of premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream .....	31
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream .....	1

Seven samples of ice-cream were sent for bacteriological examination during the year. All were satisfactory.



## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Every effort was made to inspect all the animals slaughtered and many visits were made outside normal working hours, but during the absence of the Public Health Inspector on holiday or for other reasons only casualty slaughtered are inspected by special arrangement.

It is difficult to make alternative arrangements for regular meat inspection at such times, particularly because the four slaughterhouses are widely separated in the area, also Colleagues in neighbouring areas are at least seven miles away and are fully occupied with their own duties.

The Public Health Inspector made six hundred and sixty-four visits to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection and much time is devoted to this task but it is possible to make postmortem examination of the carcasses only. Considerable slaughtering takes place on Sunday. Should the proposal to introduce compulsory meat marking take effect it is obvious that the combined tasks of inspection and marking (not to mention the keeping of necessary records) would become a full time occupation for a suitably qualified Inspector.

It is to be hoped that Local Authorities will be given adequate notice of any such proposals, to make the necessary arrangements because there is a limit to the amount of work that one Public Health Inspector with no assistance can accomplish.

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

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed .....	817	536	228	24,794	1,894
Number inspected .....	794	521	216	24,139	1,841
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci — whole carcasses .....	19	45	16	380	46
Carcasses of which a part or organ was condemned ...	NOT RECORDED				
% number affected by diseases other than T.B. or Cysticerci .....	2.4	8.6	7.4	1.1	2.5
Tuberculosis of whole carcasses .....	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Parts of carcasses .....	NIL	4	NIL	NIL	20
Percentage .....	—	0.7	—	—	1.1
Cysticerci .....	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

No horses were slaughtered within the area.



## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The first day of October was the "Appointed Day" for the application of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations to the Slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Detailed reports were submitted to the Council on the various slaughterhouses indicating the steps that had been taken to make the premises comply with the Regulations and any matters outstanding.

The Council on being satisfied that the outstanding items were of minor nature and would be completed within a reasonable time, authorised the issue of new licenses for the four slaughterhouses.

## WATER SUPPLIES

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

Denbigh Water Co. ....	3 samples	Class I
Henllan Village Supply .....	{ 2 samples	Class I
	{ 1 sample	Class IV
Mental Hospital Supply .....	3 samples	Satisfactory
County Council Small Holdings		
Supply .....	3 samples	Satisfactory
Private Supplies and Wells .....	{ 5 samples	Satisfactory
	{ 2 samples	Unsatisfactory

Two hundred and forty-seven visits were made by the Public Health Inspector in connection with water supplies generally and the supervision of the Councils Water Undertaking at Henllan.

The supply of water to the built-up area of the Borough is provided by the Denbigh Water Co. As the above samples show, this supply is satisfactory in quality and also in quantity. The water is pumped from a bore hole, is hard and is chlorinated before delivery.

The village of Henllan receives its water from a small water undertaking operated by the Borough Council. This water is bacteriologically suspicious at the source which is a small valley gathering ground surrounded by cultivated farmland and several farms. The supply is inadequate in very dry seasons and the reservoir holds only about twenty-six days reserve supply. The water is chlorinated before delivery to the village and examination shows the water as supplied after chlorination to be satisfactory.



The whole of the plant and equipment in use by this undertaking is old and worn, frequent breakdowns occur to the pumping equipment and chlorination apparatus. Following a report from the Public Health Inspector on the condition of this undertaking the Council visited the reservoir and filter beds and afterwards resolved to negotiate with the Aled R.D.C. for a bulk supply of water for the village.

In addition to the above main water supplies other piped supplies in the area are as follows:

#### NORTH WALES MENTAL HOSPITAL SUPPLY

This water as supplied to the Hospital and immediate neighbourhood is filtered and chlorinated. A large number of cottages and farms are also supplied from this main, before the water is so treated and samples sent for examination show this untreated water to be satisfactory. This water is also satisfactory in quantity.

#### COUNTY COUNCIL SMALL HOLDINGS SUPPLY

A supply of water is piped to a number of farms owned by the County Council. This water is untreated and the source, comprising of land springs in cultivated farmland must be regarded with suspicion. In dry seasons the quantity of water available is inadequate and its quality is subject to much variation.

#### OTHER SUPPLIES

The remainder of the area of the Borough consisting mainly of farmland and isolated farms and cottages, has no main piped supply. There are several small private piped supplies on the larger estates and a number of shallow wells and spring water supplies.

Samples from these private supplies are periodically sent for bacteriological examination but it is impossible to find the time to do this work on a regular basis.

It is estimated that 2,060 dwellings are provided with a piped supply of water from public water mains. No stand pipes are in use.

109 dwellings have private piped supplies, and 28 dwellings rely on wells and springs having no piped supply to the house.

#### SWIMMING BATHS

There are no publicly owned swimming baths within the Borough. An up to date privately owned open air pool is open to the Public during the summer season. This pool is provided with satisfactory filtration and chlorination equipment and samples of water taken for bacteriological examination while the pool was in use proved satisfactory.



## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The continued growth of the area both as regards housing and industry makes an increasing demand on the Refuse Collection Service. Every effort is made to satisfy this demand and ensure that all household and trade refuse is promptly removed. All kinds of refuse is accepted from premises, particularly domestic premises, as experience has shown that items when not removed, generally tend to find their way to open spaces, become an eyesore and necessitate special steps being taken to remove them. No charge is made for the collection of trade refuse.

Waste paper is salvaged and baled on an electrically operated press being used for the purpose.

Salvage and Refuse is collected weekly from all domestic premises in the town and in the village of Henllan. Outlying areas receive a fortnightly service and some farms are served on request.

Food premises are visited twice weekly as are the larger shops and many other premises such as Schools, factories and Hospitals.

Two refuse collection vehicles are in use, one a modern compression type vehicle—a Dennis Paxit II, the other vehicle being a side loader. The latter vehicle is used in the country areas.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Meifod Quarry Refuse Tip. A full time tip attendant is employed.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

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



## (i) SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL WORKS AT EGLWYSWEN

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1961

Total quantity of crude sewage treatment ...	166,476,000 gallons
Average quantity treated for 24 hours .....	456,100 gallons
No. of samples of final effluent forwarded to Public Analyst .....	9
No. of samples of final effluent taken by Dee and Clwyd River Board.....	5
No. of samples of final effluent of satisfactory standard .....	14

Towards the end of the year a start was made upon the laying of a new stormwater sewer in the Smithfield Road-Lôn Llewelyn area to discharge into the Cae Fron Brook and thus reduce the quantity of stormwater gaining access to the foul water sewerage system. A similar but more minor scheme was also carried out in the St. David's Church area.

The demand for dried sludge continued to be good and all produced during the year was disposed of.

## (ii) SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL WORKS AT HENLLAN

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1961

No. of samples of final effluent forwarded to Public Analyst ...	2
No. of samples of final effluent taken by Dee and Clwyd River Board .....	4
No. of samples of final effluent of satisfactory standard .....	6

The sewerage system and sewage treatment and disposal works have operated satisfactory during the year and the final effluent has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

## (iii) SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL WORKS AT THE GREEN

The small sewage treatment plant operating on the principle of settlement and surface irrigation has functioned satisfactorily during the year.



## FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1959

Owing to the pressure of other duties it was not found possible to make regular routine visits to the factories in the Borough. Inspections were made when required, the details are provided in the following table:

### PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

#### *Part 1 of the Act*

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises 1	Number in Register 2	Number of		
		Inspec- tions 3	Written notices 4	Occupiers prosecuted 5
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	6	4	4	NONE
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	39	18	1	NONE
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	1	1	—	NONE
TOTAL .....	46	23	5	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	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	—	2	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)...	—	—	—	—	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)...	1	1	—	1	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .....	7	7	—	2	NIL
(b) Unsuited or defective .....	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) .....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	10	10	—	5	NIL

### *Part VIII of the Act — Outwork*

(Sections 110 and 111)

N I L



## 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 carried out 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.

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.

<i>Name of Ambulance Station</i>	<i>Denbigh</i>	<i>Ruthin</i>	<i>Llanrwst</i>	<i>Llangernyw</i>	<i>Cerrig - y - Drudion</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of cases conveyed	4,104	2,804	101	2,155	72	9,326
Total Mileage	41,512	32,641	3,225	28,104	2,818	108,300
Number of ambulances per station .....	2	2	1	1	1	7
Whether manned by voluntary or by full-time personnel .....	Both	Both	Voluntary	Full-time	Voluntary	

### SITTING CASE CARS.—TAXIS:

<i>No. of Journeys</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Total Mileage</i>
1,567	5,426	77,329

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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

## ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday morning in each month. Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attend once every two months.

Some patients from the Borough 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.

## SCHOOL OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

Sessions are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, by appointment.

Some children from the Borough attend Ophthalmic Clinics held at Denbigh and St. Asaph Hospitals.

## CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

Clinics are held as follows:

At Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

At Gatefield Clinic, Kings Mills Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays and by appointment on Fridays.

## FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

Clinics are held as follows:

At Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay, on Mondays between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m.

At No. 1 Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays between 2 and 4.30 p.m.



## CHEST CLINIC

This clinic is held at the Infirmary, Denbigh, on Wednesday mornings by appointment.

## INFANT WELFARE CLINIC

This clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m., at the Clinic, Middle Lane, and is well attended as can be seen from the following attendance figures:

<i>Under 1 year</i>		<i>1-2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
<i>1st Visits</i>	<i>re-Visits</i>			
176	1,335	307	521	2,339

The above figures include babies from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts.

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

## DENTAL CLINICS

Clinics are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, as 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 .....	4
Number requiring treatment .....	4
Number treated .....	4
Number completed treatment .....	2

## NURSING SERVICE

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

### *Health Visitors:*

Miss S. C. Evans	}	The Clinic, Middle Lane,    Tel.: Denbigh 289. Denbigh.
Miss O. M. Hobson		
Miss E. Morus-Jones		

Miss Evans, Miss Hobson and Miss Morus-Jones also cover parts of Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts.

## TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

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

Miss Thomas also covers the Western half of the County.

## DISTRICT NURSES

Sister M. Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn, Denbigh, Tel.: Nantglyn 225.

Sister M. Williams, Min-y-Coed, Rhewl, Ruthin. Tel.: Ruthin 254.

Sister A. Davies, The Nook, Chapel Street, Trefnant, Denbigh. Tel.: Trefnant 217.

Sister M. Clarke, Ffrith Bach, Llangernyw, Abergele. Tel.: Llangernyw 228. (Commenced duties 18/12/61).

Sister Randles. (Resigned 31/5/61).

Sister B. Green. (From 2/6/61 to 2/7/61).

Sister R. H. Jones. (From 3/7/61 to 30/9/61).

Sister Clarke's address is a temporary one and messages may be left for her at the Clinic—Tel.: Denbigh 289.

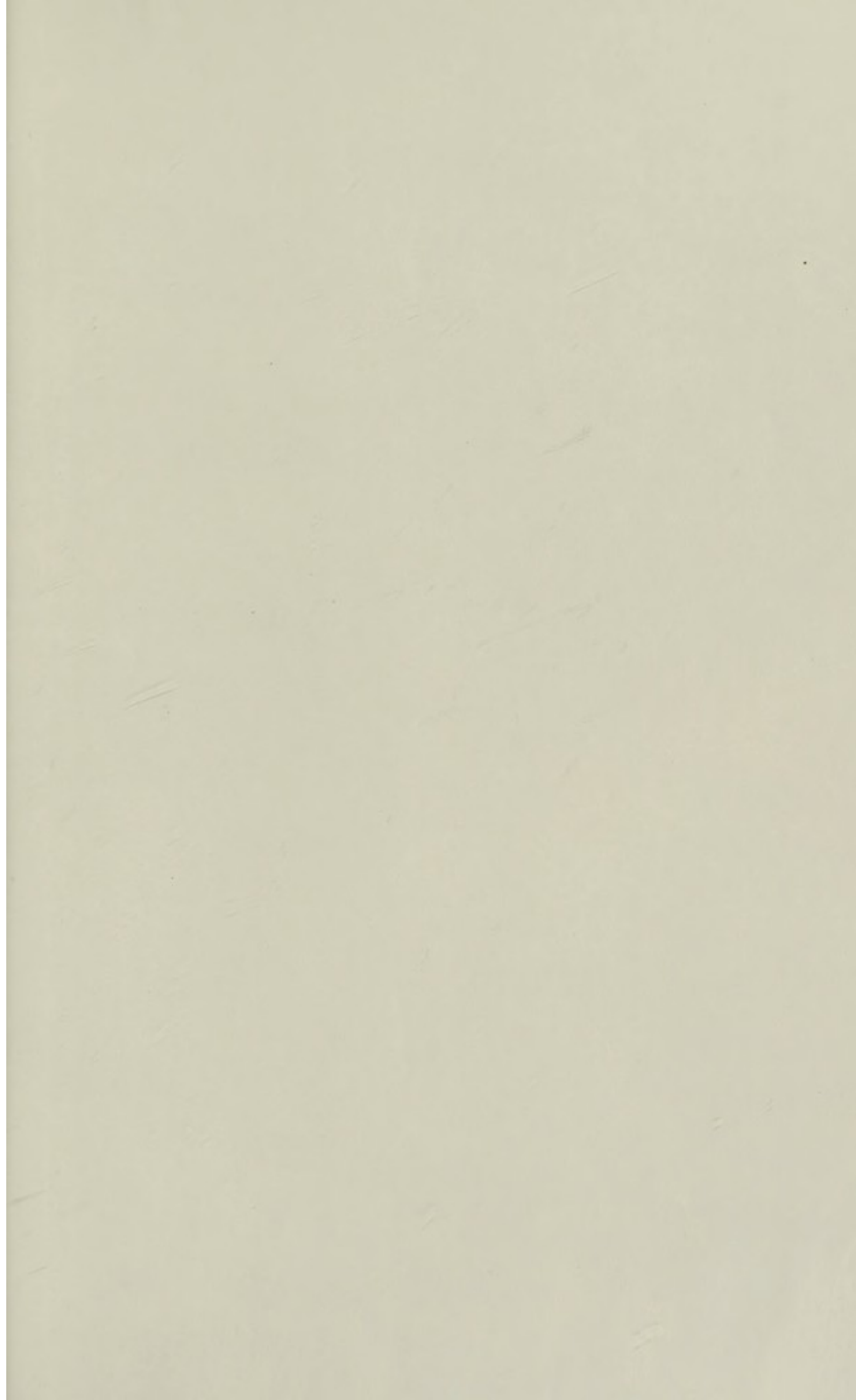


## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of domestic helps employed in the Borough during the year was 11.

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

Maternity .....	1
Tuberculosis .....	2
Chronic Sick and Aged .....	24
Others .....	2
	—
Total .....	29
	—





## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of domestic helps employed in the Borough during the year was 11.

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

Maternity .....	1
Tuberculosis .....	2
Chronic Sick and Aged .....	34
Others .....	2
Total .....	39