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BOROUGH OF DENBIGH



WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
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Annual

Health Report

1962

Medical Officer of Health:

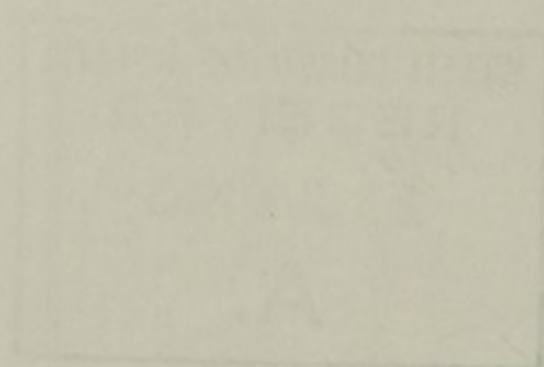
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Public Health Inspector:

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Health Report

BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1962

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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

Medical Officer of Health:

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

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 1962.

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

Mayor of the Borough:

January to May, 1962—Ald. M. J. Tudor.

June to December, 1962—Ald. Emrys Roberts.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee:

January to May, 1962—Clr. R. Gwynn Hughes.

June to December, 1962—Clr. R. Gwynn Hughes.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee:

January to May, 1962—Clr. J. D. Williams.

June to December, 1962—Clr. J. D. Williams.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Area of the Borough	9,072 acres
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1962)	8,130
Rateable Value (1/4/62)	£80,165/0/0
Sum represented by a penny rate	£312/0/0

The estimated population of the Borough during the year was 8,130 compared with 8,130 during 1961, the same as in 1961.

Deaths

Comparability Factor 0.52

	<i>England and Wales, 1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.9	20.2	18.80
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	9.75	9.77
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	1.0	0.24
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	18.1	31.4	17.54
Maternal mortality rate	0.35	NIL	NIL
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.7	32.5	26.78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	—	25.42	27.52
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—	20.0	NIL
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) first four weeks.....	15.1	16.26	17.85
Early neo-natal mortality rate (death under one week per 1,000 total live births)	—	16.26	17.85
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	—	47.2	35.08

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The number of deaths which occurred in 1961 is shown in the first column for comparison.

	1961 Total	Total	1962 Males	Females
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	1	1	—
Other forms	1	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—
Malignant diseases—				
Stomach	7	5	4	1
Lungs, bronchus	3	1	1	—
Breast	4	2	—	2
Uterus	1	—	—	—
Other	6	12	7	5
Total cancer deaths	21	20	12	8
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	23	25	9	16
Coronary disease	19	31	23	8
Hypertension with heart diseases	5	6	—	6
Other heart diseases	33	18	5	13
Other circulatory diseases	5	3	1	2
Influenza	5	—	—	—
Pneumonia	23	20	11	9
Bronchitis	2	6	5	1
Other respiratory diseases	2	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	1	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	1	—
Maternal causes	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	15	11	4
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	1	—
All other accidents	8	2	—	2
Suicide	1	—	—	—
Homicide	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	170	153	82	71

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Under 1 year.....	3	—	3
1-10 year	—	—	—
10-20 years	1	1	—
20-30 years	1	1	—
30-40 years	1	1	—
40-50 years	7	7	—
50-60 years	8	5	3
60-70 years	35	23	12
70-80 years	57	31	26
80-90 years	37	12	25
90 years and over	3	1	2
TOTALS	153	82	71

There were 153 deaths during the year compared with 170 the previous year, giving a death rate of 9.77 compared with 9.75 in 1961. Of these, 132 occurred in persons aged 60 years and over.

Of the 153 deaths, 67 (31 Males and 36 Females) occurred at the North Wales Counties Hospital.

One death was due to pulmonary tuberculosis compared with Nil the previous year, but no deaths were due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 1 in 1961.

Deaths from pneumonia totalled 20 compared with 23 the previous year, but there were no deaths from influenza compared with 5 in 1961.

Six deaths were due to bronchitis compared with 2 the previous year.

There were no deaths due to syphilitic diseases compared with 1 in 1961.

There were no deaths from any other infectious disease.

Deaths from vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and lesions of the circulatory system totalled 83 compared with 85 the previous year. Of these, 31 were due to coronary diseases compared with 19 in 1961.

Deaths from cancer totalled 20 compared with 21 in 1961. Of these, 1 was due to cancer of the lungs compared with 3 the previous year.

It is well known that there is a relationship between smoking and lung cancer and warnings are continually being given of the risk which smokers undertake. One can only repeat the warning and hope that eventually smokers will take notice. If they wish to take the risk, then it is up to them.

There were no suicidal deaths during the year compared with 1 the previous year.

Deaths from accidents totalled 3 compared with 8 the previous year. One of these was due to a motor vehicle accident. The cause of the other two accidental deaths was as follows:

1. In a female aged 85 years and was due to lung complications following head injuries sustained when she fell out of bed. This death occurred in hospital.
2. In a female aged 84 years and was due to lung complications and heart failure following fracture of the neck of the right femur sustained in a fall to the floor in a hospital ward.

Although no deaths were recorded as due to accidents in the home, it is as well to make certain that all types of fires are well guarded, especially when old people and children are likely to receive injuries. It is also essential that materials, especially those used for nightwear are flameproof.

Other accidents in the home could be avoided. The common causes of these are badly lit stairs or steps; litter left lying about; long cords connecting lamps, electric fires, etc. and slippery floors, loose carpets and mats. The attention of the general public should be drawn to these points.

Still-Birth Rate

The Still-Birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was 17.54 compared with 31.4 the previous year and compared with 18.1 for England and Wales. The actual number of still-births was 2 compared with 4 in 1961.

Infant Deaths

The Infant Mortality Rate was 26.78 compared with 32.5 in 1961 and 20.7 for England and Wales. The actual number of infant deaths was 3 compared with 4 the previous year.

These deaths occurred as follows:

1. In a female child aged 5 days. This death occurred in hospital and was due to bronchopneumonia superimposed on a defective heart condition and appears to have been unavoidable.
2. In a female child aged 11 months. This death occurred in hospital and was due to neuroblastoma (adrenal) and everything possible was done in an attempt to save this child.

3. In a female child aged 2 days. This death occurred in hospital and was due to prematurity.

Maternal Mortality

The Maternal Mortality Rate was NIL the same as in 1961 and compared with 0.35 for England and Wales.

Births

Comparability Factor	1.24
Actual number of births registered	153
(76 Males and 77 Females).	
Number of births relating to residents	112
(62 Males and 50 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:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	61	48	109
Illegitimate	1	2	3
TOTAL	62	50	112

	<i>England and Wales, 1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	18.0	15.12	13.77
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	18.74	17.06
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	—	4.06	2.67

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1962, arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified in 1961 is given in the first column for comparison.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	1961 TOTALS	1962 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
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	184	33	—	23	9	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	6	6	—	—	1	2	—	1	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	228	40	—	24	10	2	1	1	2

The total number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 40 compared with 228 cases in 1961. The decrease in the number of cases notified was due to the fact that 184 cases of measles were notified in 1961 compared with 33 cases in 1962.

No cases of whooping cough were notified during the year compared with 28 cases during the previous year.,

One case of scarlet fever was notified compared with no cases in 1961. This was an isolated case and the source of infection was not traced. The children attending the same school as the patient were examined, but no other cases or "missed" cases were found.

Six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified the same as in 1961.

One other case of pulmonary tuberculosis was added to the register during the year, the patient having come to reside in the Borough from another area.

Twenty-two cases of tuberculosis (16 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register during the year, 7 patients having left the area, 8 recovered and 7 died.

Two cases of tuberculosis were admitted to hospital during the year and one case was discharged.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1962.

	<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, 1962 ...	71	39	5	11	126
Number on register on 31st December, 1962	*62	*39	3	7	111

* These figures include 40 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (35 Males and 5 Females) at the North Wales Counties Hospital.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Against Poliomyelitis

From April onwards, Sabin (oral) vaccine was used in the County. The number of children and adults who were given protection against this disease during the year was as follows:

	<i>Injections</i>	<i>Oral Vaccine</i>
Under 1 year	2	24
1-4 years	10	19
5-14 years	16	6
15-25 years	5	7
26-40 years	12	38
	—	—
	45	94
	—	—
Number given the 3rd injection	211	
Number of children given the 4th injection	17	
Number given 1 dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk injections		331
Number given 1 dose of oral vaccine after 3 Salk injections		68

Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus

Babies up to the age of 2 years are given the triple antigen. Booster doses against diphtheria only are given at the age of 5 years, i.e. when the child enters school, and again at 10 years of age.

Against diphtheria only:

Under 5 years	3
Over 5 years	3
Booster injections	74

Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (combined):

Under 5 years	79
Over 5 years	5

Against Smallpox

Number given primary vaccination:

Under 5 years	108
5-14 years	116
14 years and over	129
Number of re-vaccinations	586

You will note the increase in the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox. This is due to the fact that cases of smallpox were notified in the country. It would be much better if everyone took preventive action before an emergency arises. A rush similar to the one which occurred this year causes doctors and nurses to be overworked. I would also add a warning that last minute applicants may find that the vaccine is in short supply.

Tuberculosis

During the year, the Denbigh Grammar and the Secondary Modern School were visited for the purpose of testing children aged 13 years and over and, where necessary, giving B.C.G. vaccination. The number of children tested, etc., at these schools was as follows—these figures include children from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts who attend these schools.

	<i>Denbigh Grammar School</i>	<i>Denbigh Secondary Modern School</i>
Number of children tested	32	49
Number of children found to be positive ...	8	1
Number of children found to be negative ...	24	48
Number of children given B.C.G. vaccination	24	48

Children who were found to be positive were referred for X-ray examination or to the Chest Clinic to make sure that they were free from tuberculosis.

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	473
Number of visits	15
Average attendance per visit	32

The type of examinee was as follows:

General population volunteers	462
General Practitioner referrals	11

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

Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948

There were no burials under this Section of the Act.

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 THE NORTH WALES MENTAL HOSPITAL GARDENS, DENBIGH — Year ended 31/12/62

Rain Guage: Diameter of Funnel 4 ins.; Height above ground 1 foot, above sea level 316 feet.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	—	.07	.10	.13	—	—	—	—	.07	.03	—	—
2.	.01	.04	.04	.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	.03	—
3.	—	.03	—	.01	—	—	—	.08	.04	—	.24	—
4.	—	.20	—	.10	—	—	.03	.08	.08	.03	.01	—
5.	.05	—	—	.13	.12	—	—	—	.10	—	.02	—
6.	.07	.07	—	.07	—	—	—	.44	.36	—	.02	—
7.	.01	.11	.06	.20	.15	—	—	.01	.01	—	.26	.02
8.	.19	—	.02	.02	.05	—	—	—	—	—	.02	.36
9.	.14	—	—	.02	.14	—	—	.06	.04	—	.005	.02
10.	.36	.06	.01	.04	.05	.15	.19	.02	.08	—	—	.19
11.	.09	.03	.13	—	.09	.01	.09	.03	.32	—	.005	.18
12.	.06	.22	—	—	.01	.36	—	—	.34	—	—	.09
13.	—	—	.02	—	.01	—	.04	.01	—	—	—	—
14.	—	—	—	—	—	.01	—	.16	—	—	.31	.09
15.	.27	.03	—	—	.05	.12	—	.11	.04	—	.01	.10
16.	.15	.005	—	.16	—	—	—	.03	.35	—	.10	.03
17.	.05	—	—	.11	.12	.03	.09	—	.14	—	.75	.01
18.	.09	—	—	.18	.40	.02	—	—	—	.03	—	.01
19.	.01	.03	—	.05	.21	—	—	.11	—	.02	.03	.13
20.	.27	—	—	.005	.14	—	.05	—	—	—	.01	.03
21.	.14	—	—	.18	.25	.01	—	.02	—	—	.05	—
22.	.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.13	—
23.	.05	—	—	—	—	—	.09	.14	—	—	.02	—
24.	.19	—	—	—	—	.03	—	—	—	.02	—	—
25.	.01	.02	.10	—	—	.09	—	—	—	.12	.01	.08
26.	—	.01	—	—	.02	—	—	.31	—	.06	—	.28
27.	—	.05	—	—	.12	.01	—	.06	.05	.07	—	—
28.	—	—	.04	—	.10	.25	—	—	—	.36	.02	—
29.	—	x	.02	—	.01	—	.13	—	.09	.17	.005	—
30.	.05	x	—	—	—	.01	—	—	.24	.03	.005	*.06
31.	.07	x	.04	x	—	x	—	—	x	.13	x	—
TOTAL...	2.34	.975	.58	1.585	2.04	1.10	.71	1.67	2.35	1.07	2.060	1.68

Year's Total ... 18.16

* Snow

HOUSING—GENERAL AND SLUM CLEARANCE

The construction of the 48 new houses at Bryn Stanley and of two bungalows at Clwyd Avenue led to a large housing application list and the formulation of a Points Scheme for the letting of the houses when completed.

The letting of the houses enabled the Council to make further progress with the Slum Clearance programme. Twenty-two houses

were demolished and four houses were closed during the year. A further forty houses were made fit for occupation by the carrying out of major alterations and works of repair.

Three hundred and sixty visits were made by the Public Health Inspector to premises in the Borough for various purposes under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Council continued to promote the modernisation of older properties by making grants available for the provision of essential amenities. Twenty one applications were approved of which six were in respect of Standard Grants. The Council anticipated the Ministers suggestion to improve blocks of property and one block comprising five houses was improved before the end of the year. More could be accomplished on these lines but it is regretted that pressure of other duties does not allow the Public Health Inspector time to carry out the necessary surveys and negotiations.

During the year the Public Health Inspector made one hundred and forty-two visits and inspections in connection with Improvement Grants. The continued progress in the modernisation of old houses is very satisfactory and it is hoped that applications will continue to be forthcoming in future. Persons interested should consult the Public Health Inspector.

FOOD PREMISES

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

Shops	69
Bakehouses	6
Public Houses	17
Cafes	8
School Canteens	6
Other Canteens	3
Sausage Manufacturers	10
Registered Dairies	1
Slaughterhouses	4

124

692 visits were made to the above premises under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act—of which 645 visits were to Slaughterhouses. It is very much regretted that pressure of other work makes it difficult to carry out regular and systematic inspection of food premises other than the slaughterhouses.

The following food was found to be unfit for human consumption and was destroyed after surrender by shopkeepers.

Beans	4lbs.	Soup	8lbs.
Fruit	92lbs.	Ham	25lbs.
Salmon	7½ozs.	Juice	6lbs.
Pilchards	2lbs.	Spaghetti	1lb.
Peas	13lbs.	Corned Beef	7lbs.
Milk	12pts.	Baby Cereal	5½lbs.
Cream	18ozs.	Pheasant	3lbs.

Food Sampling

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

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine, or Sub-standard</i>
MILK	11	11	—
Cake Mix	1	1	—
Pearl Barley	1	1	—
Arrowroot	1	1	—
Salt	1	1	—
Sausages	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Beer	1	1	—
Glycerin	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.

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 slaughter-houses 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 forty-five 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.

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

	<i>Steers and Heifers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	671	642	336	19,728	2,035
Number inspected	649	625	325	19,014	1,992
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci (whole carcasses)	6	14	19	299	14
Carcases of which a part or organ was condemned	NOT RECORDED				
% number affected by diseases other than T.B. or Cysticerci	1	2	6	1.5	.5
T.B. of whole carcasses	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. of parts of carcasses ...	—	—	—	—	36
% of Primary T.B.	1	—	—	—	1.5

No horses were slaughtered in the area.

WATER SUPPLIES

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

Denbigh Water Co.	3 samples	Class I
Henllan Village Supply ...	3 samples	Class I
Henllan Village Supply ...	1 sample	Class 3
Mental Hospital Supply ...	2 samples	Class I
County Council Small Hold- ings Supply	1 sample	Class I
County Council Small Hold- ings Supply	1 sample	Moderately Contaminated
Private Supplies and Wells	2 samples	Class I

Four hundred and eighty-five 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 town of Denbigh is supplied by the Denbigh Water Co. The water is satisfactory. It is pumped from a deep bore hole, is hard, and is chlorinated at the pumping station before delivery to the mains.

The Henllan Water undertaking is operated by the Borough Council. The water is bacteriologically suspicious at the source, which is a small valley gathering ground surrounded by farmland and several farms.

This supply is inadequate during dry seasons but has in November been supplemented by a bulk supply from the Aled R.D.C. main, which is filtered and chlorinated and delivered into the storage tank via a 1" pipe. Approximately 10,000 gallons per day are received from the Aled R.D.C. main.

Water from the reservoir is filtered and chlorinated before passing into the storage tank for delivery to the village.

Examination shows the water as supplied from the main to be satisfactory.

The whole of the plant and equipment in use is old and worn and frequent breakdowns occur. In January 1962, the diesel engine, pump and pump house at the reservoir were destroyed by a fire and the supply was maintained only by the loan from the Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire Joint Fire Service of pumping equipment. A second hand diesel engine and pump was installed in May and should serve to maintain the supply until the use of the reservoir can be discontinued.

The main supply pipes in the village are old, thin and corroded and the level of water wastage from leakages is approximately 500 gallons per hour. The hard frost in January and February caused extensive damage and contributed to the high wastage figure.

The Council intend to renew the mains throughout the village as quickly as possible, and a scheme for the work has been prepared by the Borough Surveyor. It is hoped eventually to receive a full supply from the Aled R.D.C. and to make a direct connection from their main to the new mains to be provided. This will result in a much improved supply to the village and the possibility of supplying parts of the district which can not be supplied at present because of their elevation.

In addition to the above 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 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

During the year the Council, by arrangement with the Denbighshire County Council took over Brondyffryn Swimming Pool.

This outdoor pool was recently built as a privately owned pool, but was open to the public during the summer season. It is provided with satisfactory continuous filtration and chlorination equipment. When the owner left the district, the premises were bought by the County Council, and arrangements made for the Borough Council to take over the Swimming Pool.

Local Schools made good use of this pool last summer. It was also well attended by the public, in spite of the disappointing weather. Adults were charged 1/6d. and children 9d. for admission. Spectators are charged 9d. A refreshment kiosk was also opened at the pool.

Samples of water taken for bacteriological examination while the pool was in use proved satisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse and salvage are 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 over 2,400 premises of which approximately 2,000 are domestic.

Business and industrial premises, although much fewer in number require considerable attention. The larger shops and food premises are serviced twice a week and other premises such as schools, factories and hospitals require special arrangements for the collection of refuse and salvage.

The continued growth of the area makes a heavier demand each year on the refuse collection service, and factories and warehouses now under construction will no doubt create fresh problems and may cause the Council to have to review existing arrangements in the near future.

Two refuse vehicles are in use, one a modern compression type vehicle—a Dennis Paxit 11, the other vehicle being a side loader, is now twelve years old and requires replacement.

It is interesting to note that should the Council decide to provide a second specialist vehicle such as a compaction vehicle, the annual rate of Road Fund Duty payable will jump from the present £46 for a side loader to £114. This would appear to be a tax on progress and hygiene, especially when it is realised that a specialist vehicle such as a “gully emptier” is subject to a reduced rate of tax.

The modern refuse vehicle is certainly a specialist vehicle and it can not be used for other purposes—so why not a reduced rate of vehicle duty?

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The Registered Common Lodging House has accommodation for fourteen males. The structure of the premises is not up to modern standards, although the management is good and the place is kept clean.

As the occupants are regular lodgers, the majority of them having work in the town, closing the premises will create a problem in finding accommodation for these men particularly because the majority are not old enough to be admitted to a County Council home.

The premises are seldom used by “casual” lodgers.

The Council will have to give further consideration to this matter when the registration of the premises is next considered.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

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, 1962

Total quantity of crude sewage treatment ...	155,040,000 gallons
Average quantity treated per 24 hours	434,760,000 gallons
No. of samples of final effluent forwarded to Public Analyst	7
No. of samples of final effluent taken by Dee and Clwyd River Board	3
No. of samples of final effluent of satisfactory standard	10

The new stormwater sewer in Smithfield Road/Lôn Llewelyn area to relieve the existing sewerage system of stormwater was completed during the year.

Consideration was given to the extension to the sewerage system to serve additional building land and to the possible need to enlarge the Treatment and Disposal Works should such development materialise.

(ii) SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL WORKS AT HENLLAN

Statistics for year ending 31st December, 1962

No. of samples of final effluent forwarded to Public Analyst...	2
No. of samples of final effluent of satisfactory standard	1

One sample failed to reach the required standard owing to slight excess of suspended matter and this was remedied.

(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 Act, 1961

Pressure of other work made it impossible to inspect the factories in the Borough on the routine bases. Inspections were made when required and the details are provided in the following table:

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

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

Premises 1	Number on Register 2	Number of		
		Inspections 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	2	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	39	19	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	2	2	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	47	23	NIL	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		Referred By H.M. To H.M.		Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Inspector	Inspector	
	2	3	5	4	6
Want of cleanliness S.1)	NIL	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	NIL	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	NIL	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	NIL	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	NIL	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	NIL	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	NIL	NIL	NIL

Part VIII of the Act — Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

N I L

GENERAL PROVISIONS 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 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.

	Denbigh	Ruthin	Llanrwst	Llangernyw	Cerrig - y - Drudion	Totals
Number of cases conveyed...	6734	3081	49	2241	65	12170
Total Mileage ...	53300	38823	1880	27043	2920	123966
Number of ambulances per station	2	3	1	1	1	8
Whether manned by voluntary or part-time personnel	Full time	2 F/T 1 Vol.	Vol.	Full time	Vol.	

SITTING CASE CARS — TAXIS:

<i>No. of Journeys</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Total Mileage</i>
1886	6214	82101

Mental Health Service

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

Orthopaedic Clinics

This clinic is held at the The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday morning in each month. Surgeons from the 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, Denbigh, and is well attended as can be seen from the following attendance figures.

<i>Under 1 year</i>		<i>2-5 years</i>	<i>1-2 years</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
<i>1st Visits</i>	<i>Re-Visits</i>			
172	1128	277	417	1994

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.

Chiropody Clinic

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, by appointment. Patients are referred to this Clinic by General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses. A charge of 2/6d. per treatment is made. The number of persons who attended at this Clinic during the year was as follows:

Number of cases referred for treatment	8
Number of First Visits	7
Number of re-Visits	18
Number of appointments made	29
Number of cases received free treatment	NIL
Number of appointments kept	25

The above figures include patients from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts who also attend this Clinic.

Dental Clinics

No Clinics were held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, during the year for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers.

School children received treatment, when necessary, through the School Dental Service.

Nursing Services

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

Miss S. C. Evans	}	The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel.: Denbigh 289.
Miss O. M. Hobson		
Miss E. Morus Jones (Resigned June, 1962)		
Miss D. Phillips (appointed June, 1962)		

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

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

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

Miss Thomas covers the Western half 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. Modinos, Ffrith Bach, Llangernyw, Abergele (Resigned June, 1962).

Sister A. Price, 73 Vale Street, Denbigh. Tel.: Denbigh 212. (Commenced duties June, 1962).

Domestic Help Service

The number of domestic helps employed in the Borough during the year was 7.

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

Tuberculosis	1
Chronic Sick and Aged	24
Others	4
	—
TOTAL	29
	—