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BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

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**Annual**  
**Health Report**

1964

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# BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

## ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1964



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Medical Officer of Health.

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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 during the year 1964.

We would again draw the Council's attention to the difficulties experienced in properly administering the duties entrusted to us. The implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations continues to make heavy demands upon the time of the Public Health Inspector who, in addition to this work and all his former duties, has to administer the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and has to now survey a considerable number of properties in the Borough to assess compulsory improvement areas under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964.

It is our considered opinion that qualified assistance is needed in the Public Health Inspector's Department if the many duties of that office are to be properly carried out. The appointment of Mr. G. Morris as a Pupil Public Health Inspector is welcomed. We consider this to be a useful appointment. Mr. Morris has commenced a four year course of studies at the Liverpool University School of Hygiene on two days of each week and we wish him every success in his chosen career.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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

**Mayor of the Borough:**

Alderman Marsden Davies.

**Chairman of the Public Health Committee:**

Councillor E. Cunnah.

**Chairman of the Housing Committee:**

Councillor R. Gwynn Hughes.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Area of the Borough .....	9,072 acres.
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1964) ...	8,370
Rateable Value .....	£217,458
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£850

The estimated population of the Borough during the year was 8,370 compared with 8,130 during 1963.

### Deaths

Comparability Factor ..... 0.50

	<i>England and Wales 1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.3	19.06	18.6
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	8.57	9.3
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population) .....	—	0.37	0.36
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still- births) .....	16.3	22.90	23.4
Maternal mortality rate .....	0.25	NIL	NIL
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.0	NIL	16.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births) .....	—	NIL	17.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) .....	—	NIL	NIL
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) First 4 weeks .....	13.8	NIL	NIL
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) .....	—	NIL	NIL
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) .....	—	22.90	23.4

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The number of deaths which occurred in 1963 is shown in the first column for comparison.



CAUSE OF DEATH	1963	Sex	Total Under							75 & over	
			All Ages	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
			1964	year							
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	2	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	5	M	9	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	3
	7	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents .....	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide .....	—	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ALL CAUSES .....</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>
	<b>97</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>

CAUSE OF DEATH	1963	Sex	Total Under							75 & over	
			All Ages	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
			1964	year							
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	2	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	5	M	9	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	3
	7	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents .....	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide .....	—	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ALL CAUSES .....</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	
	<b>97</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	

There were 156 deaths during the year compared with 155 the previous year, giving a death rate of 9.3 compared with 8.57 in 1963 and 11.3 for England and Wales. Of these, 115 occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

One death in a person over the age of 75 years was caused by pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 deaths were due to other infective and parasitic diseases.

Cancer caused 28 deaths, mostly in the older age groups. 5 of these were cancer of the lungs and occurred in men aged 55 and over.

There were 26 deaths due to vascular lesions of the nervous system and, as expected, were amongst the older age groups.

Coronary disease and angina caused 27 deaths and 7 were due to hypertension with heart disease. Other heart diseases and other circulatory diseases caused 25 deaths.

There were 11 deaths due to pneumonia and 5 due to bronchitis and most of these occurred later on in life.

There was 1 accidental death due to enforced recumbency following a fractured femur sustained in a fall to the floor.

### **Still-Birth Rate**

The Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was 23.4 compared with 22.90 the previous year and compared with 16.3 for England and Wales. The actual number of still births was 3 compared with 3 in 1963.

It would seem that the loss of infant life in the 3 cases was unavoidable.

### **Infant Death**

The Infant Mortality rate was 16.0 compared with Nil in 1963 and 20.0 for England and Wales.

The actual number of deaths was 2 compared with Nil the previous year. One baby died aged 11 months and the cause of death was broncho-pneumonia and birth injury. The other baby died aged 6 months and the cause of death was broncho-pneumonia and a congenital lesion. Both babies died in hospital and it would appear that death was unavoidable in each case.

### **Maternal Mortality**

There were no maternal deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of Nil compared to Nil in 1963 and 0.25 for England and Wales.

### **Births**

Comparability Factor ..... 1.14

Actual number of births registered .....	167
(85 males and 82 females)	
Number of births relating to residents .....	125
(60 males and 65 females)	

Expectant mothers from the surrounding districts come to the 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 .....	55	57	112
Illegitimate .....	5	8	13
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>125</b>

	England and Wales		
	1964	1963	1964
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) ...	18.4	15.74	14.9
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	17.94	17.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .....	—	4.86	10.4

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1964 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified in 1963 is given in the first column for comparison.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL 1963	TOTAL 1964	AT AGES						
			Under 1 year	1-5 years	6-15 years	16-25 years	26-45 years	46-65 years	55 years and over
Scarlet Fever .....	—	13	—	8	5	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	21	14	—	10	3	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	4	8	—	5	1	1	1	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	—	9	—	—	1	2	3	3	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

There were 47 cases notified in 1964 compared with 27 in 1963. Of these, 13 were cases of scarlet fever compared with Nil in the previous year. Five of these cases occurred in the quarter ending June, 2 in school children and 3 in pre-school children. The other 7 cases occurred in the quarter ending September and only 1 of these was a pre-school child. On following up the outbreak, it was found that several children had been away from school with sore throats but they had no rash and scarlet fever was not diagnosed. All the children had been in contact with each other either at school or at play. One other case was notified by a Head Teacher but the case was from outside the area.

There were 14 cases of measles notified compared with 21 in 1963. 8 cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 4 the previous year and of these 4 occurred in children under 5 years, 2 in school children and 2 in adults.

During the year, 9 cases of food poisoning were notified, 8 of these occurring in September amongst a group of people who had gone on a day trip and eaten food outside the area. The epidemic came to our notice when one of those affected went to see her Doctor who notified her as a suspected case. When this was followed up, we found that another 7 people had complained of symptoms after eating the same food but had not been sufficiently ill to consult their Doctor. On bacteriological examination, the 8 people were found to be suffering from food poisoning caused by *Clostridium Welchii*.

The other case was notified in June and occurred in a child who was probably infected outside the area and the cause in this case was *Salmonella Typhimurium*. Strict hygienic procedures were adhered to and although the patient was infectious and under treatment for about 6 weeks, no other person in the family was affected.

A contact to another case of *Salmonella Typhimurium* occurred in a school but it was again fortunate that there was no spread of the disease to other pupils.

During January, information was received that several hospital patients had diarrhoea which could be dysentery. Following bacteriological examination of the patients, staff and other contacts, it was found that all reports were negative and, therefore, the cases were not notified.

Notification was received that a person who had come into the area from abroad had been in contact with a rabid dog. The person was kept under surveillance by her own doctor and did not develop the disease.

One case of Anthrax was confirmed in a bullock which had died on a farm in the Borough but there were no human cases.

Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, one in a child between 5 and 15 years and another in a person in the 26-45 year old age group. The case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was a skin

lesion, the patient having suffered from the disease some years ago and had been taken off the Register as cured.

Two other cases were added to the register, both having come to live in the Borough from another area. One was a male aged 70 years and the other a female aged 25 years.

13 cases were removed from the register during the year, 10 patients having been cured, 2 died and one having left the area.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1964.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Number on Register on 1st January, 1964 .....	53	31	2	3	91
Number on Register on 31st December, 1964...	50	26	1	4	81

These figures include 40 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (34 males and 6 females) at the North Wales Hospital.

## **PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Everyone knows that Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Smallpox and Tuberculosis can be easily prevented. These procedures can be carried out either by the General Practitioner or at the Clinic and all parents should see that their children are protected. Record cards are handed out to the mother by the Health Visitor when she first visits the new baby. Mothers should take care of these and hand them to the Doctor when any injection is given as prevention against these diseases. The majority of parents take care of these cards but others lose them or do not bother to hand them to the Doctor for signature. When the children come of school age the cards are lost, then one finds that parents just cannot remember when the children were given injections and in some cases, forget whether the child has been immunised at all.

The following figures supplied by the County Medical Officer show the number of children immunised during the year.

### **Against Poliomyelitis**

Oral vaccine is used generally as it gives better immunity than Salk vaccine by injection. Vaccination is available to everyone at the clinic up to the age of 40 years. 3 doses are given from the age of about 6 months at monthly intervals and a booster dose is given on school entry. The number given protection against this disease during the year was:—

0—1 year .....	89
2—4 years .....	24
5—14 years .....	17
15—25 years .....	1
26—40 years .....	4
Others .....	5
	<hr/>
Total .....	140
	<hr/>

Number given the 3rd injection .....	7
Number of children given the 4th injection .....	—
Number given 1 dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk injections .....	1
Number given 1 dose of oral vaccine after 3 doses of Salk vaccine .....	94
Number given 1 oral after 2 Salk and 1 oral .....	9
Number given 1 oral after 3 oral doses .....	3

### Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

3 injections are given at monthly intervals from the age of 3 months with a booster dose at 18 months. Booster doses are given at the age of 5 and 10 against Diphtheria and Tetanus.

The number of children immunised during the year was as follows:

#### Against Diphtheria:

Under 5 years .....	118
Over 5 years .....	—
Booster doses .....	104

#### Against Tetanus:

Under 5 years .....	118
Over 5 years .....	—
Booster doses .....	89

#### Against Whooping Cough:

Under 5 years .....	117
Over 5 years .....	—
Booster doses .....	82

### Against Smallpox

This is now offered to babies between the ages of 1 and 2 years as it is considered safer than at 2 - 3 months.

The number vaccinated during the year was:—

Number given primary vaccination:

Under 5 years .....	53
5 - 14 years .....	4
14 years and over .....	5
Number of re-vaccinations .....	10

### Tuberculosis

Children at School from the ages of 13 years are offered this protection. They are first tested by the multiple puncture method and if there is no reaction to this, then they are vaccinated with B.C.G. If the tests show up as positive, this means that the child has had small doses of T.B. and may have immunised himself or has the disease. In this case, they are referred for X-ray examination either at the Mass Radiography Unit or at the Chest Clinic. Several children who are positive have already had B.C.G. vaccination earlier in life because they were contacts to a case of T.B. Search is also made in positive cases for anyone in the family who is suffering from the disease and this is the reason why all the family, relatives, next door neighbours, playmates, etc., should have a test or an X-ray. The elderly members of the family can easily be the ones infecting the younger members and it is most important that they too should attend for examination although they often feel very well and have no reason to suspect that they are infectious.

During the year, the Denbigh Grammar School and the Secondary Modern School (Caledfryn) 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>Grammar School</i>	<i>Caledfryn School</i>
Number of children tested .....	51	79
Number of children found to be positive ...	10	9
Number of children found to be negative ...	41	70
Number of children given B.C.G. vaccination	41	70

### 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 .....	431
Number of visits .....	15
Average attendance per visit .....	29

The type of examinee was as follows:

General population volunteers ...	387
Contacts .....	39
Scholars .....	3
Factory Groups (non industrial) ...	2

### Care of the Aged

Several cases have been reported as being in need of care and attention but only in one instance was action taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This was an aged person who was not able to devote to himself the necessary care and attention and his wife refused to go on caring for him as he was very difficult. His doctor had referred him to various hospitals for investigation and eventually brought him to my notice. Thorough investigation of the case was carried out and confirmed by a Magistrate before he issued an Order for his removal to Rhyddfarn Home for the Aged at Ruthin. He was admitted just before Christmas and an extension of the Order for a further period of 3 months will be applied for to the Court at the beginning of 1965.

### Meals on Wheels

This service has been provided for a great many years and is greatly appreciated. 38 people receive hot meals twice a week and these are delivered by private cars. Apart from looking forward to the meal, the recipients look forward to the visit of the members of the W.V.S. who provide the service as the visit is a great social occasion. I have been present on two or three occasions when meals have arrived and have seen how much pleasure is given to elderly and lonely people.

The Darby and Joan Club is very flourishing and gives great pleasure to all the members.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The number of food premises in the area comprise the following businesses, etc.

Shops .....	65
Bakehouses .....	6
Public Houses .....	17
Cafes .....	10
School Canteens .....	6
Factory Canteens .....	4
Sausage manufacturers ...	8
Registered Dairies .....	1
Slaughterhouses .....	4
	<hr/>
	121
	<hr/>

All the major food premises were inspected during 1964 but Public Houses and many of the smaller shops had to be left until another time. Visits were made to every shop, hotel, cafe and canteen to examine stocks for suspect tins of Corned Beef during the typhoid outbreak at Aberdeen and the opportunity was taken to discuss food hygiene whenever possible.

### The following unsound food was surrendered

Meat at slaughterhouses .....	not recorded.
Meat at retail shops .....	54 lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products including canned meats .....	789 lbs.
Fish .....	2 lbs.
Fruit and vegetables .....	907 lbs.
Other foods .....	10 lbs.

### Food Sampling

This is carried out by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for Denbighshire County Council, which is the Food and Drugs Authority.

We thank Mr. Thomas 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	10	1
Butter .....	2	2	—
Margarine .....	1	1	—
Lard .....	1	1	—
Cooking Fat .....	1	1	—
Cakes .....	1	1	—
Tinned Fish .....	1	1	—
Sausages .....	1	1	—
Vinegar .....	1	1	—
Ice Cream .....	1	1	—
Beer .....	1	1	—
Cod Liver Oil .....	1	1	—
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>

Of the twenty-three samples submitted to the Public Analyst only one was the subject of an adverse report. This was a sample of milk which was certified as being deficient in fat. The deficiency however was very slight and the farmer responsible for producing and bottling the milk was visited, advised and cautioned.

### Sale of Ice Cream

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

All premises registered for the sale and manufacture of ice-cream were inspected. Samples of ice-cream taken at the premises registered for manufacture were satisfactory.

### WATER SUPPLIES

The following samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination.

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not Satisfactory</i>
Denbigh Water Co. ....	10	6	4
Henllan Supply .....	3	3	—
N.W. Counties Mental Hospital Supply .....	1	1	—
County Council Small Holdings Supply .....	3	2	1
Private Supplies and Wells ...	4	3	1

No. of inspections made in connection with water supplies ... 85

The Borough has a number of sources of water supply. The Town area is served by the Denbigh Water Co. Henllan village has a supply controlled by the Borough Council. Various areas of agricultural land are supplied either from the North Wales Counties Mental Hospital mains, the County Council Small Holdings supply, or have no piped supplies and rely on wells.

Dwellings in high parts of the town have again experienced an inadequate supply of water due to the difficulty experienced by the Water Co. in pumping sufficient water to the high level tank in the Castle. The Water Company has undertaken a scheme to provide additional pumping capacity to this high level tank and it is hoped that the new pump will be fixed early in 1965.

Henllan water undertaking now uses original reservoir water supplemented by a bulk supply from the Aled R.D.C. mains. The village has been provided with new water mains, work on this project was completed during the year.

The Council's Consulting Engineers are engaged on the preparation of schemes to bring an adequate supply of water to certain rural parts of the area. The areas concerned comprise (a) the Glyn and Bryn y Gwynt including Ystrad Road which can be supplied from Ruthin R.D.C. mains; (b) The farms at present supplied by the County Council Small Holdings Supply, which could be better supplied from an extension of the Henllan Water Supply and (c) properties in the north east of the Borough which also require an improved supply.

## **SWIMMING POOL**

The swimming pool situated at Brondyffryn was again well patronised by local residents, children and visitors. It is gratifying to record that the schools now provide their pupils with the opportunity of attending the pool for swimming instruction.

Brondyffryn Swimming Pool is owned and operated by the Council and is provided with efficient continuous filtration, and chlorination equipment.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

It is estimated that approximately 60 tons of refuse per week is taken to the Refuse Tip for disposal. Refuse is collected weekly from all domestic premises other than some farms and cottages in the rural parts of the Borough which receive calls once per fortnight or on request.

Two vehicles are in full time use on the collection of refuse including salvage. Both vehicles are provided with compression equipment. In addition to the drivers, five loaders are employed and a full time attendant looks after the refuse tip.

Refuse is collected from approximately 400 business premises. The larger food premises receive a collection twice a week and factory premises daily or as often as required. No charge is made for collecting trade refuse, as this comprises mainly waste paper and cardboard which is salvaged and sold.

It is estimated that refuse is collected from 2,300 dwellings, a large number of which have more than one dustbin. Bins are collected from the rear of houses and a large number of long hauls are involved. Skips are used to avoid double journeys wherever possible. The use of skips often creates a nuisance and is open to objection. It would, however, be impossible to operate the service with the present staff if the use of skips was discontinued.

The character of the refuse collected is changing. The ash content is falling whilst plastics and paper cartons tend to create greater bulk. The compression vehicles cope well with the bulk, and considerable difficulty has been experienced at the refuse tip due to the weight of the vehicles. Probably due to the nature of the refuse, compaction at the tip has been inadequate to take the weight of the vehicles when tipping. The difficulty has been overcome by the purchase of a tractor with hydraulic levelling equipment which deals with the refuse deposited by the vehicles away from the edge of the tip.

Checks made from time to time indicate that at any time between 150 - 250 dustbins are defective or missing. It is also noted that there is a tendency to provide small dustbins, presumably because they are cheaper to purchase. These do not hold a week's waste and the men are asked to remove sundry boxes and cartons filled with refuse. Frequently these fall to bits when picked up. Missing bins are also replaced by oil drums, tea chests and other unsatisfactory containers which are difficult to lift, to carry and to empty.

The number of dwellings serviced has grown steadily and several new estates of houses have recently been added to refuse collection schedules. Industrial premises are producing more waste and in addition the Council has also recently had to undertake the removal of all refuse from the North Wales Hospital Premises.

Great difficulty has been experienced in engaging suitable labour for this work, which is unpleasant, heavy, and not very well paid.

Salvage is collected from domestic as well as business premises. Clean newspaper and cardboard is sorted, baled and sold in the following grades: fibreboard, newsprint and mixed paper. The Council have a contract with Messrs. Thames Board Mills for the sale of salvaged paper.

In 1964 one hundred and fifteen tons of paper were sold for £1,178 os. od. In the ten years period 1955 to 1964 one thousand and six tons of salvage were sold for over £9,000.

### TABLE SHOWING COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL 1963 - 64

#### Cost of Service

1963-1964	Total	£7,423	9s.	2d.
Less income from salvage		£1,178	8s.	od.
Nett cost of collection and disposal .....		£6,245	1s.	2d.
Population .....		8,370		
Area .....		9,073	acres	
Persons per acre .....		0.9		
No. of vehicles .....		2		
No. of men employed .....		9		
Average haul to tip .....		3	miles	
Nett cost of service .....		£6,245		
Cost per 1,000 population .....		£770		
Estimated tons per annum .....		3,120		
Estimated cost per ton .....		40/-		

#### Record of nett annual cost

1960—61 .....	£4,922	3s.	8d.*
1961—62 .....	£4,612	9s.	3d.
1962—63 .....	£5,520	16s.	6d.
1963—64 .....	£6,245	1s.	2d.

\* (Purchase of mechanical baling press included).

### HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

Little progress has been made in the slum clearance programme. Two dwellings only have been closed during 1964. The completion and letting of the eight flats in Henllan Street has marked the end of the only building programme undertaken. Plans are being prepared for three further blocks of flats on land recently acquired by the Council and possible redevelopment of old property in Henllan Street may provide a site for more flats.

The Council's Housing List and points scheme was reconsidered and brought up to date in September when following advertisements in the local press the number of applicants on the list was 57. All housing applicants are visited by the Public Health Inspector and a full investigation of the housing needs and circumstances of each applicant is made before points are awarded.

The following inspections were made by the Public Health Inspector for housing purposes during 1964:—

Inspections of Council owned houses .....	89
Inspection of private houses to consider repair and investigate complaints .....	68
Housing enquiries for assessing points on the housing list .....	133
Visits to premises in connection with the Improvement Grant Programme .....	122

Thirty houses were repaired in consequence of informal action during 1964. Two closing orders were made and ten vacated houses were demolished.

### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Housing Act 1964 requires the Council to make a survey of the Borough to determine Improvement Areas. Denbigh has some 600 properties lacking in some or all amenities, many of these houses are of course owner occupied.

Every one of the older properties in the town will have to be visited and inspected in order to comply with the Act. This will be a task of some magnitude particularly when action is taken to declare the improvement areas and to commence the work of improvement. It is difficult to see when a start can be made on this work.

### PARTICULARS OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS 1964

#### Standard Grants

#### No. of Applications

(a) Owner Occupier .....	7	Approved .....	7
(b) Tenanted Houses .....	3	Approved .....	3
	—		—
Total .....	10	Approved .....	10
	—		—

## No. of Standard Grants paid

	8	owner occupiers
	3	tenanted
	—	
Total .....	11	
	—	

Amount Paid in Standard Grants	£1,489	5s.	8d.
Average Grant per house .....	£ 135	7s.	9d.

## Amenities Provided

(a) Fixed Baths .....	11
(b) Showers .....	Nil
(c) Washbasins .....	11
(d) Hot Water Supplies ...	11
(e) W.C.'s within dwellings	11

## DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

No. of applications received ...	9	Approved 9
No. of applications refused ...	none	
No. of dwellings improved:—		
(a) owner occupied .....	4	
(b) tenanted .....	4	
Amount paid in grants .....	£2,896	15s. 6d.

## RENT ACT 1957

No applications for Certificate of Disrepair were received by the Council in 1964.

No applications for cancellation of Certificates were received by the Council in 1964.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

### MEAT INSPECTION

The Borough has four private slaughterhouses. Three are situated in the town area and the fourth is three miles distant at Henllan.

In October the Henllan Slaughterhouse which had been taken over by a new Company, was closed in order to allow reconstruction of the premises. A very modern and hygienic slaughterhouse has been provided with a large chill room capacity on the site of the old premises.

Meat killed in the Borough is distributed throughout North Wales and in Birkenhead and Liverpool.

The following table shows the numbers of animals killed in Denbigh since the slaughterhouses were re-opened in 1954.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
1954 (July onwards) ...	359	124	826	4,199
1955 .....	808	449	1,701	6,493
1956 .....	869	425	1,784	8,122
1957 .....	1,490	324	2,083	13,490
1958 .....	1,738	349	3,008	13,798
1959 .....	1,257	149	2,257	11,593
1960 .....	929	91	1,842	22,341
1961 .....	1,353	228	1,844	24,794
1962 .....	1,313	336	2,035	19,728
1963 .....	1,481	276	2,170	12,842

### STATISTICS RELATING TO ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED DURING 1964

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
No. killed .....	1,645	114	1,905	10,418
No. inspected .....	1,645	114	1,905	10,418
All diseases except conditions noted below (whole carcasses) .....	15	9	15	173
Carcasses of which a part or organ was condemned .....		not recorded		
% number affected as above .....	0.9%	7.9%	0.78%	1.65%
Tuberculosis of whole carcase .....	nil	nil	nil	nil
Tuberculosis of parts of carcase ...	nil	nil	51	nil
% Primary Tuberculosis .....	nil	nil	2.6%	nil
Cysticerci .....	2	nil	nil	nil

No horses are slaughtered within the Borough.

### TABLE OF ANIMALS KILLED AT EACH SLAUGHTERHOUSE

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
Henllan .....	1,010	114	94	3,148
120 Vale Street ...	420	—	1,721	5,071
92 Vale Street .....	105	—	89	1,032
Barkers Lane .....	110	—	1	1,167
	1,645	114	1,905	10,418

The following table shows the hours of regular slaughtering notified to the Council in accordance with the Regulations.

### HOURS OF REGULAR SLAUGHTERING

	<i>Henllan</i>	<i>120 Vale Street</i>	<i>92 Vale Street</i>	<i>Barkers Lane</i>
Sunday	8 a.m.-1.00 p.m.	8 a.m.-3 p.m.	—	9 a.m.-1 p.m.
Monday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	11 a.m.-7 p.m.	8 a.m.-3 p.m.	4 a.m.-7 p.m.
Tuesday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	10 a.m.-7 p.m.	1 p.m.-7 p.m.	—
Wednesday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	8 a.m.-7 p.m.	1 p.m.-4 p.m.	—
Thursday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	—	—	—
Friday	8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.	—	6 p.m.-8 p.m.	6 p.m.-7 p.m.
Saturday	—	—	—	—

At all other times 24 hours notice of slaughter is given. In practice it has been found that slaughtering tends to start and finish later than the times stated.

If the total number of animals killed is compared with the hours during which slaughtering takes place it will be seen that the rate of kill is slow. As four slaughterhouses are often in use at the same time this enables some form of regular inspection to be carried out at each and it is the practice to visit each slaughterhouse while slaughtering and dressing of carcasses is in progress. In between these visits the Inspector attends to his other work and office duties. As reference to the table of times of slaughter will show meat is examined in the evenings and on Sundays.

The services of the Veterinary Surgeon to inspect the meat on alternate Sundays, on evenings when the Inspector is attending committee meetings and during holiday periods is very much appreciated.

The Council make the following charges for meat inspected.

Cattle .....	2/6d. per head.
Calves .....	9d. per head.
Pigs .....	9d. per head.
Sheep .....	6d. per head.

A review of the first full twelve months working since the Regulations came into force was made by the Committee and based on an estimated 60% of the Inspector's time being applied to meat inspection the following costs were arrived at:—

Total expenditure on meat inspection including allocation of salaries, staff, office, travelling, superannuation, etc. ....	£1,412	7s.	1d.
Income from fees charged .....	£ 607	9s.	0d.
	<hr/>		
Cost met from rates .....	£ 804	18s.	1d.
	<hr/>		

The Council considered the proportion of the cost of the service met by the ratepayers to be unreasonably high and that the fees charged should be higher or that hours of slaughtering should be restricted to exclude evenings and Sundays.

## THE OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

### Registrations, etc.

	<i>No. registered 1964</i>	<i>Total registered</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Offices .....	23	23	4
Retail Shops .....	66	66	30
Wholesale shops, warehouses	4	4	1
Catering establishments, etc.	10	10	7
Fuel storage depots .....	5	5	5
	<hr/>		
TOTAL .....	108	108	47
	<hr/>		

## ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

<i>Workplace</i>	<i>No. employed</i>
Offices .....	143
Retail Shops .....	296
Wholesale Departments .....	45
Catering premises .....	40
Canteens .....	5
Fuel Storage depots .....	16
	<hr/>
	545
	<hr/>

Total males ... 239

Total females ... 306

No. of accidents reported ..... Nil  
 No. of exemptions ..... Nil  
 No. of prosecutions ..... Nil

The first requirement of the above Act introduced during 1964 was to require premises affected by the Act to Register with the Council. Registration proceeded slowly and forms O.S.R.1 were still being received at the close of the year. At that time 108 premises had registered out of an estimated total of 150. The Council endeavoured to draw attention to the need to register by references to the matter in Council meetings and by advertisements inserted in the local press.

The larger offices, banks and shops all registered at an early date, but many of the smaller businesses for various reasons failed to do so. The visits noted in the above table were mainly to discuss registration matters and advise in general terms on the requirement of the Act.

Every application for Registration was acknowledged by letter and a circular was enclosed drawing attention to the provisions of the Act and the Regulations regarding sanitary accommodation and washing accommodation. Attention was drawn to the need to report accidents and to various other matters and every applicant was strongly advised to obtain a copy of the "General Guide to Act".

One has the impression that many persons affected by the Act are largely ignorant of its provisions and regard it as just another annoying piece of legislation. A great deal of work is obviously going to be needed to make the Act effective.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

January — December 1964

	<i>No. of Inspections</i>
Investigation of water supplies .....	85
Examination and testing of new and existing drains .....	107
Investigation of nuisances .....	42
Supervision of Refuse Collection and Disposal .....	399
Infectious diseases enquiries and disinfection .....	50
Disinfestation of verminous premises .....	5
Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants .....	122
Enquiries re Housing Applicants .....	133
Inspection re Slum Clearance .....	33
Housing Repairs — inspections .....	68
Inspection of Council Houses .....	89
Visits to Slaughter Houses .....	1202
Visits to Food Premises .....	155
Inspection of Factories .....	19
Investigation of Rodent Infestations .....	55
Inspection in connection with Shop Acts 1950 .....	44
Inspection re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act ...	47
Noise Abatement .....	4
National Assistance Act visits .....	7
Caravan Sites Act .....	5
Inspection of petrol stores .....	6
Smoke observations .....	22

## Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough District is served by three sewerage systems and sewage treatment and disposal works and a brief 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, 1964

Total quantity of crude sewage treated ...	148,076,000 gallons
Average quantity treated per 24 hours ...	405,700 gallons
No. of samples of final effluent forwarded to Public Analyst .....	1
No. of samples of final effluent taken by the Dee & Clwyd River Board .....	4
No. of samples of final effluent of satisfactory standard .....	5

The preliminary report by the Consultant Engineers was received in February, 1964, and during the course of the year instructions were given to proceed with the scheme and to obtain requisite approvals.

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

#### Statistics for year ending 31st December, 1964

No. of samples of final effluent forwarded to Public Analyst .....	2
No. of samples of final effluent taken by the Dee & Clwyd River Board .....	1
No. of samples of final effluent of satisfactory standard .....	3

### (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.

Consideration was given to the adequacy of the plant and its modification during the course of the year and a decision taken for a scheme to be prepared whereby the sewage from the Green can be connected by pumping station to the main Sewage Treatment and Disposal Works at Eglwyswen.

# RAINFALL AT EGLWYSWEN, DENBIGH

Year ended 31/12/64

The following table was kindly submitted by Mr. R. G. Hughes, the Borough Surveyor.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	0.01	—	—	0.01	0.20	0.35	—	0.20	—	—	—	0.2
2.	—	0.05	—	—	0.10	0.05	0.11	—	—	—	—	0.2
3.	—	—	0.06	—	0.03	0.07	0.10	—	—	—	—	0.0
4.	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.51	0.25	0.32	—	0.1
6.	—	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.03	—	0.14	—	0.26	—	0.2
7.	—	—	—	—	0.27	0.13	0.28	0.10	0.05	0.11	—	0.2
8.	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	0.29	—	0.6
9.	—	—	0.06	0.01	0.36	0.15	—	—	—	0.08	—	0.0
10.	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	0.08	—	—	0.19	—	—
11.	—	—	—	0.03	0.01	—	0.14	—	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.1
12.	0.01	—	—	0.07	—	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
13.	0.02	—	0.12	0.07	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.02	0.19	0.3
14.	—	—	0.02	—	—	0.02	0.08	—	0.18	0.33	0.01	—
15.	—	—	0.01	0.05	—	—	—	0.08	0.14	0.28	0.10	—
16.	—	0.06	0.01	0.04	—	0.01	—	0.20	0.10	0.21	0.11	—
17.	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.45	0.14	0.01	—	0.09	—
18.	—	—	0.33	0.07	—	—	0.41	0.39	0.10	—	—	—
19.	—	—	0.17	0.08	—	0.09	—	0.03	0.07	—	—	0.2
20.	—	—	0.13	0.14	0.03	—	0.02	0.13	0.04	0.19	—	—
21.	—	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.04	—	—	—	0.07	0.02	0.02	—
22.	—	0.06	—	0.01	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.38	0.02	—
23.	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.04	—	—	—	0.09	—	0.03	0.01	0.0
24.	—	0.01	1.17	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—
25.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.06	—	—	—
26.	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.05	0.01	—	0.05	—	0.15	0.0
27.	0.18	0.15	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.0
28.	0.07	0.19	—	0.14	—	—	0.07	0.05	—	—	0.37	0.0
29.	0.10	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
30.	0.17	x	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.78	0.1
31.	0.07	x	—	x	0.02	x	0.01	—	x	—	x	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>4.8</b>

Year's Total ... 22.07

Station No. 55-539241. Dia. of Funnel—5".

Height above sea level—143 feet.

## RAINFALL IN 1964

The following table was kindly submitted by the Secretary of the North Wales Hospital, Denbigh.

Diameter of funnel of gauge — 4ins; Height of top of gauge above ground — 1 ft; Height of ground above sea level — 316 feet.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
1.	—	—	—	—	.15	.36	—	.10	—	—	—	.23
2.	—	.01	—	Tr.	.10	.13	.10	Tr.	—	—	—	.24
3.	—	—	.07	—	.01	.07	.08	—	—	—	—	.03
4.	—	—	Tr.	—	.02	.01	—	—	—	—	—	.06
5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.42	.23	.25	—	.09
6.	—	.01	—	.01	Tr.	.10	—	.09	—	.19	—	.24
7.	—	—	—	—	.28	.15	.09	.06	—	.05	—	.17
8.	—	—	.04	—	—	—	.06	.05	—	.09	—	.49
9.	—	—	.04	.01	.27	.15	.01	—	—	.08	—	.09
10.	—	—	—	—	.01	—	.05	.03	—	.18	—	—
11.	—	—	—	.04	Tr.	—	.13	—	—	.03	.10	.04
12.	—	—	.01	.04	—	.26	—	—	.01	—	.01	.60
13.	.01	—	.10	.05	—	—	—	—	—	.03	.12	.10
14.	—	—	.06	—	—	.01	.09	—	.05	.19	.01	—
15.	—	—	.01	.06	—	—	—	.06	.18	.33	.10	—
16.	—	.07	.02	.02	—	—	—	.11	.13	.26	.11	—
17.	—	.01	.02	—	—	—	.25	.11	.01	—	.09	—
18.	—	.01	.39	.09	—	—	.52	.22	.06	—	Tr.	—
19.	—	—	.08	.05	—	.31	Tr.	.08	Tr.	—	—	—
20.	—	—	.10	.10	.02	—	.02	.11	.03	.09	—	.17
21.	—	Tr.	.08	.06	.01	—	—	Tr.	.04	.10	Tr.	—
22.	—	.10	.10	Tr.	.05	—	—	—	—	.33	.02	—
23.	0.8	.07	.05	.03	—	—	—	.09	—	.04	Tr.	.06
24.	—	Tr.	.71	.27	—	—	—	—	—	.02	—	—
25.	—	—	Tr.	Tr.	—	—	.12	—	.06	—	—	—
26.	—	.04	—	Tr.	—	.03	.01	—	.04	—	.11	.04
27.	.12	.18	—	.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	.05	—
28.	.02	.03	—	.15	—	—	.07	.09	—	—	.23	.05
29.	—	Tr.	—	Tr.	.02	—	—	—	—	—	Tr.	.14
30.	.15	x	—	.05	.04	—	—	—	—	—	.49	.09
31.	.04	x	—	x	.02	x	—	—	x	—	x	.15
<b>OTAL ...</b>	<b>.42</b>	<b>.53</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>.84</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>3.08</b>

Year's Total ... 17.31

Tr. = Trace

# RAINFAL FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

### PART I OF THE ACT

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

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Inspect- tions</i> (3)	<i>Number of Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities .....	7	3	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	41	11	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	5	5	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

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 To H.M. By H.M.		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Inspector	Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) .....	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient .....	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	1	—	—	1	NIL
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>

**PART VIII OF THE ACT — Outwork**

(Sections 133 and 134)

**NIL REPORT**

**PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE 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 during the year.

	<i>Denbigh</i>	<i>Ruthin</i>	<i>Llanrwst</i>	<i>Llangernyw</i>	<i>Cerrig-y-Drudion</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of cases conveyed...	6,874	3,675	71	2,585	120	13,325
Total mileage ...	62,402	45,339	2,660	27,804	5,406	143,611
Number of ambulances per station .....	3	3	1	1	1	9
Whether manned by voluntary or full-time personnel .....	3 Full-time	2 Full-time and 1 Vol.	Vol.	1 Ambulance used by Vol. and full-time driver	Vol.	6 Full-time 3 Vol.

**Sitting Case Cars — Taxis**

<i>Number of journeys</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Total Mileage</i>
1,939	5,710	91,291

## **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 the Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attend on the third Wednesday in each month.

Some patients from the Borough attend Orthopaedic Clinics held weekly at Rhyl Hospital.

## **Venereal Diseases Clinics**

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

## **School Ophthalmic Clinics**

Clinics 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.

## **Chest Clinic**

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

## Family Planning Clinics

Clinics are held as follows:

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

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

County Council Clinic, Ffordd Las, Rhyl, on Wednesday evenings between 7 and 8 p.m.

## Infant Welfare Clinics

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>First Visits</i>			<i>Total Visits</i>
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>	
104	102	130	2,046

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

Welfare foods are available during the clinic session. Foods are also obtainable from Miss Roberts, Y Bwthyn, Henllan.

## 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 .....	42
Number of first visits .....	29
Number of re-visits .....	75
Number of appointments made .....	122
Number of appointments kept .....	104
Number given free treatment .....	—

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

## Dental Clinics

No clinics were held for the examination and treatment of expectant mothers and toddlers during the year.

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:

### Health Visitors

Miss S. C. Evans	} The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. 289.
Miss O. M. Hobson	
Miss D. Phillips (resigned July 1964)	
Mrs. O. M. Rees (commenced duties November 1964)	

### Tuberculosis Health Visitor

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

### District Nurses

- Sister E. A. Price, 73 Vale Street, Denbigh. Tel. No. 212.  
Sister M. Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn. Tel. No. Nantglyn  
225.  
Sister A. Davies, The Nook, Trefnant. Tel. No. Trefnant  
217.  
Sister M. Williams, Min-y-Coed, Rhewl. Tel. No. Ruthin  
254.

### School Health Attendant

The School Health Attendant visits all the schools in the area for the purpose of routine testing of children's vision and the hearing is tested by means of a portable audiometer. Children who were found to have defective hearing and/or vision were followed up and referred to a Consultant for further examination where necessary.

The number of children tested during the year was as follows:—

<i>Vision Sweeps</i>		<i>Audiometric Sweeps</i>	
Number of children tested ...	706	Number of children tested ...	1359
Number satisfactory .....	658	Number satisfactory .....	1310
Number of defects .....	48	Number of defects .....	49
Number for investigation ...	48	Number for investigation ...	35
		Number for observation .....	14

### Domestic Help Service

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

Chronic Sick and Aged .....	78
Others .....	21

