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**Contributors**

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27 SEP 1955

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# Ruthin Borough Council.

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## ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1954

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

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Telephone No. Denbigh 299.

*Sanitary Inspector :*

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TO THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE  
RUTHIN BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1954.

Both the Sanitary Inspector and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for all the assistance and co-operation we have received during the year. We would also thank the officials and other members of the staff for their willingness to assist us at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS.

The Chairmen of the Council and Committees during the year were :—

*Mayor of the Borough :*

January—May, 1954 : Alderman R. E. Beech.  
June—December, 1954 : Councillor J. Meiric Roberts.

*Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee :*

January—May, 1954 : } Councillor G. Ross Thomas.  
June—December, 1954 : }

*Chairman of the Housing Committee :*

January—May, 1954 } Councillor R. James Jones.  
June—December, 1954 }

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Area of the Borough	..	..	..	..	..	2,016 (acres)
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1954)						3,630
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	1,160
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£23,149 (1/4/54)
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£87 (1/4/54)



## DEATHS

Comparability Factor: 0.81

The number of deaths registered during 1954 was 55 (27 Males and 28 Females) compared with 41 (22 Males and 19 Females) in 1953.

	England & Wales 1954	1953	1954
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ..	11.3	11.4	15.15
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	9.69	12.27
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population) ..	24.0	0.56	0.28
Maternal Mortality rate .. .. .	0.69	—	—
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.5	—	47.62

The causes of death are shown in the following table with the number of deaths for 1953 shown for comparison:—

	1953	1954		
		Total.	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis—Other .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	0	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasms—Stomach .. .. .	0	1	0	1
Lungs .. .. .	1	0	0	0
Breast .. .. .	0	1	0	1
Uterus .. .. .	1	1	0	1
Other .. .. .	1	7	2	5
<b>Total Cancer deaths</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Leukaemia .. .. .	1	1	1	0
Diabetes .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	7	13	6	7
Coronary diseases .. .. .	6	7	4	3
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Other heart diseases .. .. .	12	2	1	1
Other circulatory diseases .. .. .	1	3	0	3
Influenza .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia .. .. .	0	2	1	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	2	2	2	0
Other respiratory diseases .. .. .	0	2	1	1
Ulcer of stomach, etc. .. .. .	0	2	1	1
Gastritis, diarrhoea, etc. .. .. .	1	0	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Prostatic hyperplasia .. .. .	2	1	1	0
Maternal Causes .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	3	7	5	2
Motor Vehicle accidents .. .. .	1	0	0	0
All other accidents .. .. .	1	2	2	0
Suicide .. .. .	1	0	0	0
Homicide .. .. .	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>41</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>

The deaths occurred in the following age groups :—

Under 1 year	..	..	2	(Both Males)
1—10 years	..	..	0	
10—20 years	..	..	0	
20—30 years	..	..	1	(Male)
30—40 years	..	..	1	(Male)
40—50 years	..	..	2	(1 Male and 1 Female)
50—60 years	..	..	7	(4 Males and 3 Females)
60—70 years	..	..	15	(8 Males and 7 Females)
70—80 years	..	..	11	(4 Males and 7 Females)
80—90 years	..	..	14	(5 Males and 9 Females)
90 years and over	..	..	2	(1 Male and 1 Female)
Total			55	(27 Males and 28 Females)

Of the fifty-five deaths which occurred during the year, forty-two occurred in persons of 60 years of age and over.

There were ten deaths from cancer compared with three from the same cause in 1953.

Deaths from heart and vascular lesions totalled twenty-five, seven of these being due to coronary diseases.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis in the Borough during the year. Apart from two deaths due to pneumonia, there were no deaths caused by any other infectious diseases.

There were no deaths from maternal causes giving a maternal mortality rate of NIL for 1954 as for 1953.

## STILL-BIRTHS

The still-birth rate is 0.28 for 1954 compared with 0.56 in 1953 and this is below the rate for England and Wales.

The actual number of still-births was one compared with two in 1953

## INFANT DEATHS

The infant mortality rate is 47.62 compared with NIL in 1953. This rate is above the rate for England and Wales for 1954 which is 25.5. The rate for England and Wales is the lowest ever recorded in this country.

The actual number of infant deaths was two. These were followed up by the Health Visitor and in each case the mother had attended her own doctor for ante-natal supervision.

One death occurred at the age of seven months and was due to broncho pneumonia. It appears that everything was done to prevent this death. The child did not attend the Infant Welfare Clinic.



The other death occurred at the age of two days and was due to intracranial haemorrhage and birth injury. This baby was illegitimate.

## BIRTHS

Comparability Factor : 0.81

The number of births relating to residents of the Borough during 1954 was 42 (14 Males and 28 Females) compared with 44 (25 Males and 19 Females) in 1953. These births were classified as follows :—

						Males.	Females.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	12	28	40
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	2
						—	—	—
					Total	14	28	42

	England & Wales 1954	1953	1954
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	.. 15.2	12.2	11.57
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	..	12.6	12.38

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1954 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1953 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease	At Ages									
	1953 Total	1954 Total	Under 1 year	1-5 years	6-15 years	16-25 years	26-45 years	46-65 years	65 years and over	Ages unknown Number Admitted to Hospitals
Erysipelas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	7	12	0	2	3	4	1	1	1	0
Measles	14	6	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	34	24	0	6	7	4	3	1	2	1

The total number of cases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was twenty-four compared with thirty-four cases notified during the previous year.

The two cases of scarlet fever were not connected. The first case being notified in January and the second case in September. The cases were immediately isolated and no further cases were notified.

There were twelve cases of pneumonia compared with seven cases notified during the previous year. Seven of these cases occurred about the same time in late January and February, two occurred in March, one in July and the other two in December.

There were six cases of measles compared with fourteen cases the previous year and one case of whooping cough compared with three in 1953.

Two cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with eight cases in 1953. One case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in 1954 which was the same as for 1953. The site of the lesion in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was in the glands of the neck. The milk supply in this case was followed up and was found to be satisfactory.

Two cases of Chicken Pox were notified from the hospital and admission to the maternity ward was discontinued until the end of the quarantine period. Another child suffering from chicken pox and one suffering from mumps were notified as having been admitted to hospital.

During the latter part of the year, there was a severe epidemic of influenza especially amongst school children. This was of the virus "B" type which is the less serious form.

The following table shows the state of the tuberculosis register at the beginning and end of 1954 :—

		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number on register						
on 1st January, 1954	..	12	15	2	0	29
Number on register						
on 31st December, 1954	..	9	17	2	1	29

The number of cases of tuberculosis admitted to hospitals or sanatoria during the year was four and the number discharged from hospitals or sanatoria during the same period was five.



## PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH

*Immunisation* against whooping cough and diphtheria still continues and the service is available by the family doctor and at the Infant Welfare Clinic. Unless the child has suffered from whooping cough, inoculation against both these very infectious diseases is given at the same time. Three injections are necessary at monthly intervals.

Diphtheria has disappeared from the area, but parents should remember that the reason for this is immunisation. Unless every child is immunised, there is grave danger of the disease returning to the community. Because there are no cases, the child has no chance of acquiring natural immunity, therefore any stray germ is likely to cause a severe illness as the child is not protected. Paralysis, heart lesions, difficulty in swallowing, etc., can be very severe in diphtheria, but parents do not usually realise this. I am sorry to say that there are still several children coming into the schools without this protection. It means that they must have two injections at school to be protected. When a child enters school at about five years of age, a "booster" dose is recommended. This dose stimulates the doses given during infancy so that the children remain immune and this is most important.

Parents, seeing cases of whooping cough and knowing the hazards, are much more anxious to have their babies immunised against it and for this reason, children are lucky that they can be immunised against diphtheria at the same time. Giving the injections in a combined form protects against both diseases.

The number of children immunised during the year is shown as follows:—

	Diphtheria only.	Booster.	Combined whooping cough and diphtheria.
Under 5 years .. ..	9	0	47
Over 5 years .. ..	1	53	0

### SMALLPOX

*Vaccination.* I would again stress the importance of vaccination during infancy. Owing to rapid air travel from countries where smallpox is found, contacts and even cases in the early stages may come into the country and spread the infection before they become aware of the fact, hence the reason why vaccination is more important now than it was, say twenty years ago. Vaccination can be given by the baby's own doctor or at the Infant Welfare Clinic.

The number of vaccinations carried out during the year was thirty-six and twenty-four re-vaccinations were carried out mostly in respect of people going abroad.

## TUBERCULOSIS

All cases notified are followed up in detail by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. She reports on the housing conditions, etc., and defects reported are followed up. Anyone suffering from tuberculosis concerned with the handling of milk, food, etc., are seen and advised regarding the danger. All contacts are advised to attend the Chest Clinic for examination which includes a clinical and X-ray examination and for children and young adults, a skin test. If found to be clear but susceptible, B.C.G. vaccination is offered. Most parents take the advice of the Chest Physician and have their children vaccinated.

School children are not yet receiving B.C.G. vaccination as a routine procedure at school.

All contacts who attend school are reported to the Principal School Medical Officer and a note is made on their school medical inspection cards. In this way, they can be seen at school medical inspection and followed up.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Borough during June, and the following tables show the result of the visit. These tables include people from the Ruthin Rural District and children over the age of fourteen years from the Rural District who attend Brynhyfryd Secondary School.



# WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD — MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Details of Mass Radiographic Survey carried out at RUTHIN — General Population and School Children  
June 1954

Analysis in Age Groups. Table "A"

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total number examined	924	60	78	67	132	94	97	83	87	76	90	29	31	409	515
Number found to be abnormal	107 or 11.58%	4	3	1	7	6	15	10	12	9	16	11	13	41	66
Classification of abnormal cases:															
(A) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(B) Requiring further observation	3 or 0.32%	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
(C) Other abnormalities of the chest	104 or 11.25%	4	2	1	7	6	14	10	12	9	15	11	13	41	104





In addition the following number were examined at Pool Park Mental Hospital, Ruthin:

Total examined .. .. .	209
Total abnormal .. .. .	54
Referred to Chest Physician for observation:	
Pulmonary T.B. .. .. .	0
Observation .. .. .	0
Other Pulmonary Abnormalities .. .. .	54
Staff: Number examined .. .. .	16
Total abnormal .. .. .	1
Number referred to Chest Physician .. .. .	0

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Details of other abnormalities for General Population of Ruthin and School Children of Ruthin, June 1954.

	Total.	Males.	Females
Healed Primary P.T. .. .. .	11	6	5
Healed Post Primary P.T. .. .. .	12	5	7
Pleural Thickening .. .. .	18	10	8
Bronchitis and Emphysema .. .. .	7	3	4
Cardic Vascular Disease:			
Acquired .. .. .	14	3	11
Pulmonary Fibrosis .. .. .	1	0	1
Basal Fibrosis .. .. .	3	0	3
Pneumoconiosis: Stage 2 .. .. .	1	1	0
Bony Abnormality .. .. .	35	13	22
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2	0	2
Total .. .. .	104	41	63

Number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector regarding Infectious Diseases:—

Visits .. .. .	19
Disinfections .. .. .	4

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

### IN THE BOROUGH

#### LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway is under the direction of Dr. Kingsley Smith. Samples of water, milk and ice-cream are regularly sent there for bacteriological examination. Various other types of bacteriological examinations are carried out there to aid in the diagnosis of illness, *e.g.*, food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

Advice and assistance is always readily given by Dr. Kingsley Smith regarding epidemics, the taking of samples, etc. I would like to thank him for his assistance during the Health Exhibition held in Ruthin during the month of June, 1954. He not only prepared specimens for the Exhibition, but attended in person on the opening day to explain the various exhibits to the general public.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health.

There are five ambulance stations in the Western No. 2 Health Area. These are situated at Denbigh, Llangernyw, Llanrwst, Ruthin and Cerrig-y-Drudion, and there is one ambulance at each station making a total of five ambulances for the area. Each station is manned by voluntary personnel. To supplement the ambulances, use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service and local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances for the conveyance of infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage for the year commencing 1st December, 1953 and ending 30th November, 1954.

Name of Ambulance	Area Served	No. of cases conveyed	Total Mileage
Cerrig-y-Drudion	Upper Hiraethog	50	2,357
Denbigh	Denbigh Borough, Parts of Ruthin Rural District and Aled Rural District	451	9,396
Llangernyw	Llangernyw, Gwytherin, Pandy Tudur and part of Eglwysbach	274	8,214
Llanrwst	Llanrwst and District	115	4,102
Ruthin	Ruthin Borough and Ruthin Rural District	288	8,754



## CASES CONVEYED BY SITTING CASE CARS,

				No. of Journeys	No. of Cases	Mileage
1953	December	..	..	215	571	8,255
1954	January	..	..	185	565	7,417
	February	..	..	204	522	8,224
	March	..	..	211	619	9,253
	April	..	..	184	507	7,746
	May	..	..	156	437	6,893
	June	..	..	149	475	7,682
	July	..	..	184	433	7,740
	August	..	..	168	371	7,655
	September	..	..	200	472	9,642
	October	..	..	179	419	7,467
	November	..	..	184	467	7,452
Total				2,219	5,858	95,426

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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

Much can be done to prevent mental ill health by proper housing conditions.

## ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS

Orthopaedic clinics are held at Rhyl and Wrexham Hospitals weekly and every first and third Wednesday mornings each month at Denbigh Clinic where Surgeons from Oswestry Orthopaedic Hospital attend once every three months.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester and Bangor.

## TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

Most patients from the Borough attend the Chest Clinic held at the Denbigh Infirmary every Wednesday morning, but there are a few who attend the Clinic held at Wrexham.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

No Ante-Natal Clinic is held at Ruthin, but cases may be referred by the patient's doctor to the Local Authority's Consultant Clinic which is held at Denbigh Clinic on alternate Friday mornings and at Wrexham on Tuesdays.

## INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

This Clinic is very well attended as shown by the following figures :—

1st Visits	..	..	..	..	89
re-Visits	..	..	..	..	1,296
Total					1,385



Clinics are held weekly on Tuesday afternoons and they serve the rural area as well as the Borough. The Clinic is held at the Baptist Chapel Schoolroom, Park Road, but these premises are not adequate. These premises are used only for Infant Welfare Clinic sessions, therefore, all other special examinations, *e.g.*, examination of handicapped pupils, special examination of children regarding transport to school and absence from school, examination of pupil teachers, teachers, school canteen staff, and the examination of county council staff have to be carried out in a very small room at 40 Well Street. This room is also used as an office and is totally inadequate for medical examination purposes.

A Sub-Committee of the Western No. Area Committee has been appointed to go into the question of alternate clinic premises and it is hoped that something will be done about this matter. In my opinion, a clinic built for the purpose is much better than adapting an old building.

The Welfare Foods and Cow and Gate Dried Milk are distributed during the clinic sessions on Tuesday afternoons at the Clinic and this causes the available space to become cramped. Welfare Foods are also distributed at 40 Well Street on Friday afternoons, so that the room there is not available for other purposes during that session.

## DENTAL CLINICS

These Clinics are held once a month at the Denbigh Clinic.

There is no such clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers held in Ruthin, but if suitable premises could be found in the Borough, perhaps this service would be available for these people in Ruthin.

I have not been able to obtain the figures showing the number of cases treated from Ruthin separately, but the following gives the number of cases treated in the Western No. 2 Area during the year at Llanrwst and Denbigh :—

Number of cases referred for treatment	..	43
Number completed treatment	.. ..	19

There has been a shortage of Dental Officers in the County, therefore more frequent clinics cannot be held. It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases treated during the year was an increase on the number treated during 1953.



## NURSING SERVICES

The number of Health Visitors serving in the Borough is one. She also covers part of Ruthin Rural District and part of Hiraethog Rural District.

She carries out domicilliary visits to all babies as soon as possible after the fourteenth day from birth. In addition, she attends at the Infant Welfare Clinics, Ante-Natal Clinics, special clinics such as Ophthalmic Clinics, examination of staff, pupil teachers, etc. She is also the School Nurse and attends at the schools for cleanliness inspection, following up of infectious and contagious diseases and she attends at school medical inspections. Extra duties in connection with cancer research, arranging for home helps, etc., also come within her domain. These duties mean that the Health Visitor has to put in a great deal of work into her day and often she does not finish until late on in the evenings when she settles down to do her clerical work.

There is one Tuberculosis Health Visitor working in the Borough and she also covers the Eastern half of the County.

The number of District Nurses in the Borough is one.

There are eight Home Helps working in the Borough.

## CARE OF THE AGED

The W.V.S. are doing valuable work by organising and running a Darby & Joan Club which meets weekly. The number of members is 100 which is very satisfactory. In addition, various parties and outings are arranged by the W.V.S. A Welfare Scheme operates in the club which means that a great deal of work for the aged is undertaken by the W.V.S. The public are well aware of this and bring deserving cases to their notice.

The British Red Cross also do a great deal to care for the aged people by arranging outings, etc. and supplying various equipment during illness.

## SECTION 47. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Several aged persons were reported as being in need of care and attention. As the result of several visits paid to these people, some went into a home voluntarily so that no action was necessary under the above Act. In other cases, the Health Visitor was contacted and she was able to find someone to give assistance where necessary.



## RUTHIN HOSPITAL

Concern has been expressed that the maternity and general accident beds at the hospital were to be moved to St. Asaph Hospital and that Ruthin Hospital would become a hospital for the chronic sick. The Assistant Senior Medical Officer of the Welsh Regional Board was contacted regarding this matter and he stated that there was no intention of closing the small maternity unit nor of converting the hospital into one for the chronic sick.

## CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

During the year an attempt was made to stimulate public interest in the importance of food hygiene and for this purpose a fairly large portion of a Civic Exhibition held in conjunction with the Ruthin Rural District Council and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was devoted to this subject. Films were shown and exhibits included samples prepared by Dr. Kingsley Smith of the Public Health Laboratory at Conway, showing how bacteria causing food poisoning, etc., were grown from contaminated fingers, hair, dirty water used for washing dishes, etc. It is hoped that the general public learnt a great deal from what was seen.

The Exhibition was most successful and over 6,000 people attended during the week.

It has been the policy to try to assist shopkeepers and others to appreciate the necessity of good food handling. Education rather than legal proceedings is the best way of achieving success and film shows are ideal for this purpose as was shown by the various films shown during the Exhibition.

Food poisoning can spread through the failing of personal cleanliness as well as through poor structural condition of the premises.

### Sanitary Inspector's visits :—

Number of visits paid to bakehouses	..	5
Number of visits paid to shops, etc.	..	15

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The slaughterhouse has been visited daily during the year and the general standard of cleanliness has been good.



## INSPECTION OF MEAT

					Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves
Number killed	..	..	..	..	1,277	7,258	1,254	371
Number inspected	..	..	..	..	1,277	5,368	1,254	371
(All diseases except Tuberculosis):								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	..	..	10	68	10	32
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	..	560	920	60	10
Percentage	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.2	.80	.70
Tuberculosis only	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	..	5	0	10	0
Percentage	..	..	..	..	.4	0	.09	0

## OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED:

87 tins canned meat.

43 tins canned fish.

343 tins fruit

## HOUSING

During the year the remainder of the eighty-two houses at Haulfryn were completed and the last tenant moved in at the end of August. The completion of these houses has greatly alleviated the housing problem in the Borough although the Council are still conscious of the need to provide houses especially for old people. The Council purchased ten cottages in Rhos Street which will be converted to provide one-bedroomed houses for old people.

During the Health and Hygiene Exhibition held in the Town Hall during June, 1954, every effort was made to publicize the benefits of the Housing Act, 1949 and the grants available for improvement of houses. Lectures and Meetings were held and these were well attended.

During the year seven applications were received and approved. Works of improvement completed during the year were four.

Notices under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, were served in respect of sixteen houses and the Council accepted the owners' undertaking to carry out works of improvement in ten cases, the remaining houses being closed for human habitation.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS

At the request of the Principal School Medical Officer, the schools in the Borough were inspected and a full report on the premises was sent to him. He has had a report on every school



in the County and he intends classifying them so that the schools in the worst condition can be placed on a priority list and they can be recommended for urgent attention by the Education Authority.

The reports were forwarded to the Principal School Medical Officer in July and a few months later the Sanitary Inspector and I visited the schools again and I am pleased to say that several items reported adversely upon have received attention. At Borthyn Junior School, new electric lighting has been fixed. The roof has been repaired and now appears water tight. The defective wash-basins and casings have been removed and new wash-basins have been installed. In the Infants' School, roof repairs have been carried out and the lighting system overhauled and made satisfactory. The cloakroom, although not adequate, has been improved and new wash-basins have been provided. It is understood that a new classroom is to be built.

At the Rhos Street School (Infants and Junior Departments), no improvements have been carried out, but it is proposed to carry out some alterations to the existing classrooms. The canteen facilities are very poor and at these two Rhos Street Schools, the children eat their school dinners in the classrooms, the meals being brought up from the Central Kitchen. The washing-up is done in the girls' cloakroom which is most unsatisfactory. The defective hot water geyser has now been replaced by a new one. It is understood that a new canteen is to be built in the near future.

The Central Kitchen and Brynhyfryd School Canteen were also inspected and the defects found were reported. Extensive improvements are to be made to both of these in the near future.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Sewage Disposal of the Borough continues to be by irrigation on the Council's Sewage Farm.

The Consulting Engineers have reported to the Council on the alternative methods of disposal of sewage in the Borough and the probable cost of a new scheme.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed to go into the financial details of the scheme after visiting the sewerage farm. This Committee will submit a report and recommendations on the alternative schemes which had been reported by the Consulting Engineers. It is hoped that something will be done in the near future regarding this matter. Although the Sewage Farm has



been well maintained and various areas systematically flooded, strict supervision is required to prevent any nuisance arising from smells and the fly menace especially during the summer. The problem of storm water is increasing from year to year and the method of disposal is a problem that should have early consideration.

## WATER SUPPLIES

Samples of water sent for bacteriological examination have all been returned as Ministry of Health Classification—

Class I. Highly Satisfactory.

Number of samples taken : 4.

The supply has been satisfactory during the year and there was no cause to curtail the supply during the summer months. Waste has been cut down to a minimum and the emergency supply from the Birkenhead Main has been considerably reduced.

The work on the new borehole was commenced in early December and should be completed within three or four months. This supply in conjunction with the present supply should provide the Borough with an adequate supply of water at all times.

## BURIAL GROUND

The Burial Ground at Llanrhydd was completed at the beginning of the year and was consecrated by the Bishop of St. Asaph on the 23rd February, 1954. Thirteen burials have taken place this year.

## RODENT CONTROL

The Council employ a part-time operator and during the year treatment was carried out on the sewers twice and they proved remarkably clear of any major infestation. There has been, however, an increase in small infestations in public buildings and private houses ; these were promptly dealt with.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse is collected once a week from every household. Some difficulties are experienced in collecting bins where the houses are situated some distance from the roadway. The method adopted in these cases is for the bins to be emptied into an open galvanized iron bath near the house and then carried to the Refuse Lorry. Some objections were made to this method, but having regard to the heavy extra cost involved by improving on this method, the Borough Council decided to continue its present system.

# SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR DURING 1954:—

Visits made under Public Health and Housing Acts .. .. .	67
Visits in respect of Drainage Work .. .. .	28
Visits in respect of Water Supplies .. .. .	15
Visits to Bakehouses .. .. .	5
Visits for Food Inspection .. .. .	43
Visits to investigate Infectious Diseases .. .. .	19
Disinfections .. .. .	4
Visits to Factories and Workshops .. .. .	3
Visits to Slaughterhouses (apart from meat inspection) .. ..	Nil
Notices served under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936 .. .. .	16
Owners undertaking to carry out works of improvement .. ..	10
Number of visits to Schools .. .. .	4



# SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR DURING 1931

The following summary of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector during 1931 is based on the records of the Sanitary Inspector's Office. The visits were made to various premises in the Borough, and the results of the visits are given in the following table.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises	Number of Visits	Number of Defects
Class I - Highly Sanitary	1	1	0
Class II - Satisfactory	1	1	0
Class III - Fair	1	1	0
Class IV - Poor	1	1	0
Class V - Very Poor	1	1	0

The supply of water was found to be satisfactory in all cases. The drainage system was found to be satisfactory in all cases. The refuse collection system was found to be satisfactory in all cases. The public health conditions were found to be satisfactory in all cases.

The work of the Sanitary Inspector during 1931 was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1931. The Sanitary Inspector has endeavored to keep the Borough in a state of good order and to prevent the spread of disease.

## GENERAL REMARKS

The Sanitary Inspector has endeavored to keep the Borough in a state of good order and to prevent the spread of disease. The work of the Sanitary Inspector during 1931 was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1931.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was found to be satisfactory in all cases. The drainage system was found to be satisfactory in all cases. The refuse collection system was found to be satisfactory in all cases. The public health conditions were found to be satisfactory in all cases.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse is collected once a week from every household. The refuse is taken to the refuse tip and is buried. The refuse collection system was found to be satisfactory in all cases. The public health conditions were found to be satisfactory in all cases.





