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BOROUGH OF RUTHIN



ANNUAL HEALTH

REPORT

1962

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BOROUGH OF RUTHIN

ANNUAL HEALTH

REPORT

1962

Medical Officer of Health:

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Middle Lane, Denbigh. Telephone No. Denbigh 289**

Public Health Inspector:

**A. CHRIS GITTINS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.I.Hsg.,
Town Hall, Ruthin. Telephone No. Ruthin 155.**



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

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Borough during 1962.

I would like to thank you Mr. Mayor, the Chairmen of the various Committees and Members of the Council for the assistance I have received during the year. I would also thank the Town Clerk 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—December, 1962—Ald. Mrs. Margaret Roberts.

Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee:

January—December, 1962—Ald. G. Idris Jones

Chairman of the Housing and Public Health Committee:

January—December, 1962—~~Coun.~~ G. Ross Thomas.

Chairman of the Water Committee:

January—December, 1962—Coun. Ellis Davies

General Statistics of the Borough:

Area of the Borough	2,016 acres
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1962)	3,640
Number of inhabited houses	1,121
Rateable Value (1-4-62)	£50,221
Sum represented by a penny rate	£191 12 4

The estimated population of the Borough was 3,640 compared with 3,620 in 1961, an increase of 20.

The number of inhabited houses was 1,121 in 1962 compared with 1,103 in 1961, an increase of 18.

Deaths:

Comparability Factor	0.81
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	England and Wales		
	1962	1961	1962
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.9	18.56	19.61
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	13.10	15.88
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population) ...	—	0.27	Nil
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	18.1	21.74	Nil
Maternal mortality rate	0.35	Nil	Nil
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.7	Nil	Nil
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	—	Nil	Nil
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—	Nil	Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) First 4 weeks	15.1	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) ...	—	Nil	Nil

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.

	1962			
	1961	Total	Males	Females
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	1	1	—
Other forms	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	—	—
Malignant diseases:—				
Stomach	—	1	1	—
Lungs, bronchus	1	3	3	—
Breast	1	—	—	—
Uterus	1	—	—	—
Other	5	4	2	2
Total cancer deaths	8	8	6	2
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	2	1	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	7	12	6	6
Coronary disease	20	15	11	4
Hypertension with heart diseases	—	—	—	—
Other heart diseases	4	7	—	7
Other circulatory diseases	6	4	2	2
Influenza	5	3	1	2
Pneumonia	1	6	4	2
Bronchitis	3	5	5	—
Other respiratory diseases	—	1	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	2	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	2	2	—
Maternal causes	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	4	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	—	—
All other accidents	1	—	—	—
Suicide	1	1	—	1
Homicide	—	—	—	—
All Causes	67	72	42	30

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:—

	Total	Males	Females
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1—10 years	—	—	—
10—20 years	—	—	—
20—30 years	—	—	—
30—40 years	—	—	—
40—50 years	4	3	1
50—60 years	8	7	1
60—70 years	10	5	5
70—80 years	26	15	11
80—90 years	20	11	9
90 years and over	4	1	3
Totals	72	42	30

There were 72 deaths during the year compared with 67 in 1961, giving a death rate of 16.02 compared with 13.10 the previous year. Of these deaths, 60 occurred in persons aged 60 years and over.

One death was due to tuberculosis compared with Nil in 1961.

Three deaths were due to influenza compared with 5 the previous year and 6 deaths were due to pneumonia compared with 1 in 1961.

Deaths from bronchitis totalled 5 compared with 3 the previous year.

Deaths from vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and lesions of the circulatory system totalled 38 compared with 37 in 1961. Of these, 15 were due to coronary disease compared with 20 the previous year.

Deaths from cancer totalled 8 the same as in 1961. Of these, 3 were due to cancer of the lungs compared with 1 in 1961.

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 accidental deaths during the year compared with 2 in 1961.

Although there were no deaths due to accidents in the home, one cannot overstress the importance of preventing these accidents, especially if aged people and young children are at risk. All types of fires should be well guarded and clothes, especially nightwear, should be made from flameproof materials.

Other common causes of accidents in the home are badly lit steps or stairs; litter left lying about; long cords connecting lamps, electric fires, etc.; slippery floors and loose mats or carpets.

Still-Births:

The Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was Nil compared with 21.74 in 1961 and 18.1 for England and Wales. The actual number of still-births was Nil compared with 1 the previous year.

Infant Deaths:

The Infant Mortality Rate was Nil compared with Nil in 1961 and 20.7 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality:

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

There has not been a maternal death in Ruthin for 7 years.

Births:

Comparability Factor 1.06

Actual Number of births registered ... 81 (38 Males and 43 Females)

Number of births relating to residents 39 (20 Males and 19 Females)

The Hospital in Ruthin has a Maternity Unit which also caters for the surrounding areas. Births relating to residents in the Borough also take place in hospitals in adjoining areas.

The births were classified as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	18	18	36
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Totals	20	19	39

	England and Wales		
	1962	1961	1962
Crude Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	18.0	12.21	10.71
Corrected Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	12.94	11.35
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	—	2.02	7.69

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 during 1961 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease	1961 Totals	1962 Totals	At Ages							Ages unknown
			Under 1 year	1—5 years	6—15 years	16—25 years	26—45 years	46—65 years	65 years and over	
Measles	39	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Non - Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	46	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 4 compared with 46 cases in 1961. The decrease in the number of cases notified is due to the fact that only 4 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 39 cases the previous year.

No cases of whooping cough were notified in 1962 compared with 6 cases in 1961.

There were no cases of dysentery during the year compared with 1 case during 1961.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year compared with no cases in 1961.

One other case of pulmonary tuberculosis was added to the register during the year in respect of a patient who came to reside in the Borough from another area.

Three cases of tuberculosis were removed from the register during the year 1 patient having left the area, 1 recovered and 1 died.

No cases of tuberculosis were admitted to, or discharged from, hospitals during the year.

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

	Pulmonary		non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number on register on 1st January, 1962	15	14	2	—	27 31
Number on register on 31st December, 1962 ...	14	14	2	—	30

No visits were carried out by the Public Health Inspector regarding infectious diseases during the year.

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:—

	Injections	Oral Vaccine
Under 1 year	—	14
1—4 years	5	31
5—14 years	—	5
15—25 years	3	4
26—40 years	2	25
	—	—
	10	79
	—	—
Number given the 3rd injection	58	—
Number of children given the 4th injection	2	—
Number given 1 dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk injections	—	116
Number given 1 dose of oral vaccine after 3 Salk injections	—	5

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.

The number immunised was as follows:—

Against diphtheria only:

Booster injections 12

Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (combined):

Under 5 years 25

Against Smallpox:

Number given primary vaccination:

Under 5 years 17

5—14 years 51

14 years and over 42

Number of re-vaccinations 336

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 preventative 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, Brynhyfryd School was 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 this school was as follows—these figures include children from the Rural District attending this school.

Number of children tested	119
Number of children found to be negative	99
Number of children found to be positive	20
Number of children vaccinated with B.C.G. ...	99

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 table shows the number of persons who attended at the Unit for X-ray examination during the year and include persons from Ruthin Rural District.

Number examined	428
Number of visits	13
Average attendance per visit	33

The type of examinee was as follows:

General population volunteers	423
General Practitioner referrals	5
Special Survey—Rhyddfan, Ruthin—	
Residents	80
Staff	11

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Care of the Aged:

No cases of aged persons in need of care and attention were brought to my notice during the year. Periodic visits are paid by 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 it would be useful if a Meals on Wheels scheme could be provided for the sick and aged at home.

Food:

The number of food premises in the Borough is as follows:—

General food premises (grocery, etc.)	32
Bakehouses	6
Public houses and hotels	11
Cafes and restaurants	7
School canteens	4
Vans and stalls	3
Butchers' shops	7
Fish friers	4

The Public Health Inspector has not submitted a report on the condition of these premises although this has been asked for. In my last report, I stated that he had not carried out regular and systematic visits to food premises during the two years he had been in Ruthin and I was hoping that during the year under review, matters would, by now have eased off and that it would have been possible for him to give time to this most important aspect of Public Health.

School Canteens:

During the course of medical inspection at the three Local Education Authority Schools in the Borough. I have visited the canteens and discussed hygiene problems with the staff and they are to be congratulated on the high standard of cleanliness in the various premises. I have not received a report from the Public Health Inspector and as far as I am aware, no visits were made by him to the various canteens.

All newly appointed canteen staff are medically examined and they have to submit a recent satisfactory chest X-ray examination report. Bacteriological examinations are carried out annually to exclude any intestinal infections.

I would like to see the Public Health Inspector submitting monthly reports to the Council ^{on} to the conditions prevailing at the various food premises and reporting whether they comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 and 1960. If only one or two premises were visited weekly, then all the premises could be inspected thoroughly each year.

Unsound Food:

The undermentioned foodstuffs were certified as being unfit for human consumption — this information ^{has been} is taken from the Public Health Inspector's monthly reports:—

Cooked Ham	22 lbs.
Californian Dried Prunes	25 lbs.
Canned Food—Meat	25 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fruit	128 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Vegetables	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fish	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Miscellaneous	29 lbs.

Milk:

There are four milk distributors in the Borough. These are producer-retailers of farm-bottled T.T. Milk and a large scale retailer of designated milk.

No milk samples were taken during the year and I received no complaints regarding the condition of milk-containers.

Ice Cream:

Number of shops manufacturing ice cream	Nil
Number of shops selling pre-packed ice cream	21

Samples of ice cream taken by the Public Health Inspector and sent for bacteriological examination were reported on as follows:—

August	1 sample—Grade 4
September	1 sample—Grade 4
	1 sample—Grade 2
	1 sample—Grade 1
October	1 sample—Grade 1

I asked the Public Health Inspector to carry out frequent sampling of ice cream as this food could easily carry germs of the gastro-intestinal group. Regarding the samples which were in Grade 4, I did not receive a full report on these, but I understand that advice was given to the person selling this product.

I think the Health Committee should insist on regular sampling of such products as ice cream, etc.

Food Sampling:

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

Article	No. Taken	Not Genuine or	
		Genuine	Sub-standard
Milk	9	8	1
Bread	1	1	—
Sausages	1	1	—
Ice Cream	1	1	—
Totals	12	11	1

As will be observed from the above Table, one sample of milk was certified by the Public Analyst as being "Not Genuine". This was a sample of Jersey milk produced and bottled at a local farm and found to be deficient in fat. The farm was visited and samples taken from each cow of the herd when it was found that two of them were giving milk below the special standard of 4% of fat prescribed by the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations 1956. The cause of the deficiency was of a purely temporary nature and many samples have been taken since from this farmer's retail round which on being tested by the Inspector have proved to be of excellent quality.

Meat—Slaughterhouse:

There is one slaughterhouse situated in the centre of the town.

The condition of this slaughterhouse is not as satisfactory as it should be and is not up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

I am unable to obtain a report from the Public Health Inspector regarding slaughtering and meat inspection and the following information has been taken from his monthly reports to the Health Committee.

Animals Slaughtered:

Cattle	449
Calves	10
Sheep	3,647
Pigs	907
Cows	2

Meat Condemned:

The following list shows the amount of meat and offal which was rejected during the year as being unfit for human consumption and this information has been taken from the Public Health Inspector's monthly reports.

Ox Tongue	5 lbs.
Ox Liver	1,345 lbs.
Sheep Liver	160 lbs.
Sheep Plucks	14 lbs.
Pig Heads	301 lbs.
Pigs Liver	62 lbs.
Pigs Plucks	20 lbs.
Veal	8 lbs.
Miscellaneous Offal	179 lbs.
Sheep Carcases and Organs	449 lbs.
Pigs Carcases and Organs ...	225 lbs.
Cattle Carcases and Organs	680 lbs.
Calf Carcases and Organs ...	82 lbs.
Udder	80 lbs.

In February, the Public Health Inspector reported to the Health Committee that 6 pigs slaughtered in one batch were infected with T.B. although the extent of infection in each case was not serious. The information was passed to the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who followed up the matter.

During the year, the attention of all meat retailers in the Borough was drawn to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations regarding the handling and transport of meat and asking for their co-operation in exercising compliance with these requirements. (This information was given by the Public Health Inspector to the Health Committee in March 1962).

Water Supply:

The Borough water supply is drawn from two sources—reservoir and borehole supplies. The capacity of the reservoir supply is 3,000,000 gallons and the water comes from upland springs and streams. The estimated daily consumption during the year was as follows:—

From the reservoir supply	904,000 gallons
From the borehole supply	1,368,000 gallons

These figures vary greatly with those given for 1961, viz:—

From the reservoir supply	22,000 gallons (minimum)
From the borehole supply	216,000 gallons (maximum)

It appears that the figures (taken from the Public Health Inspector's monthly reports to the Council during the year) were only estimated figures.

Bacteriological examination of Water Supplies:

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

Source:	Date sample taken	Results and Remarks
Ruthin Waterworks, Bathafarn Farm—collecting tank (Inlet 1)	17- 7-62	Coliform bacilli and Bact. coli present.
Ruthin Waterworks, Bathafarn Farm—collecting tank (Inlet 2)	17- 7-62	Coliform bacilli and Bact. coli present.
Ruthin Waterworks, Bathafarn Farm—Upland surface reservoir	15- 8-62	Satisfactory.
Birkenhead Water Supply—Tap over sink at "Trelma" Llanfwrog	15- 8-62	Satisfactory.
Ruthin Borough Standpipe at Lon Parcwr—upland surface and bore	15- 8-62	Satisfactory.
Ruthin Waterworks, Bathafarn Farm—Reservoir	11- 9-62	Unsatisfactory — coliform bacilli and bact. coli present.
Ruthin Waterworks—Coed supply. Stream before collection	11- 9-62	Unsatisfactory — coliform bacilli and bact. coli present.
Llanfwrog Almshouses—stand pipe	11- 9-62	Satisfactory.
Tap over sink at Glanrafon, Llanfwrog—upland surface and borehole	29-11-62	Satisfactory.
Tap over sink at Heulfre, Ruthin Upland surface and borehole	29-11-62	Satisfactory.

As will be seen, the reports on samples of water taken before treatment show a great deal of pollution and regular checks should be made on water after treatment in order to make sure that the water consumed by the public is satisfactory. As will be seen, only 5 samples (one of these being from the Birkenhead supply) were taken after treatment and these were satisfactory.

Three other samples were taken from a private supply and these were reported to be unsatisfactory. The owner of the property was contacted by the Public Health Inspector and he promised to arrange for a filter to be installed and that all the water would be boiled before it was used for domestic purposes.

Chemical analysis:

Two samples were taken for chemical analysis and the following are the reports received from the Public Analyst's Laboratory, Warrington.

Sample marked—Tap in Town Hall, Ruthin. Received at Laboratory 28-2-62.

Analysis:—

Appearance	clear and colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	7.4

	parts per million
Total solids	151
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.015
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.5
Chlorides as Cl	10
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.8
Total hardness	99
Temporary hardness	60
Permanent hardness	39
Alkalinity	60
Free chlorine	60
Free chlorine	Nil
Poisonous metals	Nil
Potassium as K	0.5
Anionic synthetic detergents	Nil
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—

Opinion: The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

Sample marked: Tap over sink in Town Hall, Public Mains Supply. Received at Laboratory 15.8.62.

Analysis:—

Appearance	clear and colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	7.15

	Parts per illion
Total solids	197
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.0
Chlorides as Cl	23
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.53
Total hardness	156
Temporary hardness	120
Permanent hardness	36
Alkalinity	120
Free Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	0.8
Anionic synthetic detergents	Nil
Manganese, as Mn... ..	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocynates	Nil
Poisonous metals	Nil

Opinion: The chemical condition of this water is sat sfactory.

As will be seen from these two reports, the various items show a difference, but chemically both samples are stated to be satisfactory.

The hardness of the water varies—in the first sample the total hardness is 99 and in the second it is 156. There is no indication as to which type of water was in use at the time—whether reservoir or borehole supply. Hardness in water makes it extremely difficult where housewives are concerned, especially where there is a large weekly wash to be done.

Housing:

I am unable to give a detailed resume of housing matters in the Borough as I am unable to obtain a report from the Public Health Inspector and full details were not given in his monthly report to the Housing Committee.

I am grateful to the Town Clerk for supplying the following information.

Number of private houses and bungalows completed ... 26
 Number of Council houses completed Nil

The total number of Council owned dwellings is made up as follows:—

Houses—4	bedroomed		1
3	bedroomed		254
2	bedroomed		42
1	bedroomed		4
Bungalows—2	bedroomed		50
1	bedroomed		7
Flats—1	bedroomed		8
2	bedroomed		12
Total			378

The weekly inclusive rents of the houses varied from 9s. 6d. to 28s. 11d. and those of the flats from 17s. 9d. to 29s. 11d. Prefabricated bungalows were let at 20s. 11d.

Sometime ago, the Housing Committee considered a points scheme put forward by the Public Health Inspector and this was accepted. The points suggested were:—

	Points allocated
1 Number of years of waiting list ...	1 per year $\frac{1}{2}$ per 6 months
Bonus points	2 after 4 years.
2 Statutory overcrowding	5
3 Bedroom overcrowding	3 per room
4 Number of children in family	1 per child under 10 years. 2 per child aged 10 years and over.
5 Shared accommodation	3
6 Dampness and disrepair, depending upon degree	Up to 5
7 Lack of facilities, e.g., hot water ...	Up to 5
8 Medical grounds in accordance with Medical Officer of Health's rec- ommendations	Up to 5
9 Balancing points	To be given by the Housing Committee.

From this, it will be seen that a person, although living in a good house and on the housing list for 8 years (10 points) will be given a house before an applicant who has lived in a shared accommodation for 4 years (7 points) or someone who is suffering from, say tuberculosis, having been on the housing list for 4 years (9 points).

At the moment, applicants are divided into two groups, i.e., (a) single and aged persons, and (b) other applicants.

In my opinion, it would be better to award points on a different system such as I suggested to the Committee. These points would be based on the standard of fitness of the house, on overcrowding and on ill-health or disability as assessed by me. In cases where applicants had an equal number of basic points, the Housing Committee would then award points, for example (a) number of years that the applicant has resided in the Borough, (b) place and nature of employment, (c) number of years that the applicant has been on the housing list. Applicants would also be divided into various groups, e.g., those requiring 2 or 3 bedroomed house, a flat, bungalow, etc.

Compiling the list would take some time, but it would be worth while in the end as it would save a great deal of the housing Committee's time.

The position regarding the number of applicants for Council houses during the year was as follows:—

Number of applicants on register on 31st December, 1962 ...	108
Number of new applicants added to register during the year ...	27
Number of applicants re-housed	5
Number of applicants left the area, etc.	2
Number of changes in tenancies	5

Improvement Grants:

The number of Discretionary and Standard Grants approved during the year was as follows:—

Number of Discretionary Grants	3
Number of Standard Grants	12

Slum Clearance:

Five houses were scheduled for Slum Clearance.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

The Council is well aware of the conditions prevailing at the Sewage Farm. A Special Meeting of the Council was held in May when Members of the Council, the Consulting Engineers, Representatives of the Dee and Clwyd River Board and your Officials met an Inspector of the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The purpose of this meeting was to investigate informally the proposed Amendment to the Sewerage Scheme already submitted. I hope that it will be possible for work on the new scheme for the disposal of sewage to be commenced at as early a date as possible.

Public Conveniences:

I have received no complaints regarding the public conveniences, but I do not know whether the Public Health Inspector has, nor what steps he has taken to deal with them.

Refuse Collection:

I am unable to obtain a report regarding this matter from the Public Health Inspector for inclusion in this report.

Offensive Trades:

There are four shops retailing fish and chips in the Borough. There was no complaint arising from their operation.

Factories Acts, 1937-1959:

I do not know whether the Public Health Inspector has had the opportunity of carrying out routine inspections during the year as I am unable to obtain a report from him. I have made repeated requests for the return of the prescribed report forms, but these are not forthcoming and I cannot hold this report back any longer.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory:

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

Samples of water for bacteriological examinations are now taken to Chester by the Public Health Inspector as he finds this more convenient than sending them to Conway.

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	Cerrigydrudion	Totals
Number of cases	6,734	3,081	49	2,241	65	12,170
Total Mileage ...	53,300	38,823	1,880	27,043	2,920	123,966
Number of Ambulances per Station	2	3	1	1	1	68
Whether manned by Voluntary or by Full - Time Personnel	Full time	2 F/T 1 Vol.	Vol.	Full time	Vol.	

Sitting Case Cars (Taxis):

No. of Journeys	No. of Cases	Total Mileage
1,886	6,214	82,101

Mental Health Service:

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

Orthopaedic Clinic:

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

Some patients from the Borough attend Orthopaedic Clinics held weekly at Wrexham and Rhyl Hospitals.

Veneral 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, St. Asaph and Wrexham Hospitals, and also at Dr. Enid Hughes' surgery at Ruthin.

Child Guidance Clinics:

Clinics are held as follows:—

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

At Gatehill 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 Clinics:

Patients from the Borough attend the Chest Clinic held every Wednesday morning at the Denbigh Infirmary or at the weekly clinics held at the Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, and at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl.

Infant Welfare Clinics:

This clinic is held at the Baptist Chapel Schoolroom every Tuesday afternoon. The clinic is well attended as can be seen from the undermentioned figures:—

Under 1 year

1st Visits	re Visits	1—2 years	2—5 years	Total Visits
93	469	183	269	1,014

These figures include babies from the Rural District.

Welfare Foods are sold at the Clinic on Tuesday afternoons and at the Technical Institute, Ruthin, between 1-30 and 4 p.m. on Friday afternoons.

Special transport to the Clinic is provided from the outlying districts of Llanarmon, Llanferres and Maeshafn, where there are no convenient buses. The number of mothers, babies and children who took advantage of this service during the year was 77 mothers and 120 babies.

Chiropody Clinic:

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

Number of cases referred for treatment	26
Number of 1st visits	13
Number of re-visits	33
Number of appointments made	59
Number of cases received free treatment	6
Number of appointments kept	46

The above figures include patients from the Rural District who attend this clinic.

Dental Clinic:

No Clinics were held in the area for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers during the year.

School children receive dental treatment when necessary through the School Dental Service.

Nursing Services:

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

Health Visitors:

Miss C. J. Davies and Miss E. Edwards, Technical Institute, Street, Ruthin; Telephone No.: Ruthin 3782.

Miss C. Morus-Jones—Resigned June, 1962.

Miss D. Phillips—appointed June, 1962: The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh; Telephone No.: Denbigh 289.

Miss Davies and Miss Edwards also cover parts of Ruthin Rural District and Miss Phillips covers parts of Ruthin Rural District and Denbigh Borough.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Miss M. Lloyd-Edwards, The Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham; Telephone No.: Wrexham 4242; who also covers the Eastern half of the County.

District Nurse:

Sister Fowell, Telpyn Smithy, Rhewl, Ruthin; Telephone No.: Ruthin 492.

Domestic Help Service:

The number of domestic helps employed in the Borough during the year was 17.

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

Chronic Sick and Aged	26
Others	6
	—
Total	32
	—

Miss C. J. Davis and Miss H. Edwards, Technical Institute,
Kendal, Ribblesdale; Telephone No.: Kendal 2722.

Miss C. Adams Jones—Kendal, 1922.

Miss J. Phillips—Kendal, 1922. The Kendal, Ribblesdale,
Kendal, Ribblesdale; Telephone No.: Kendal 2722.

Miss Davis and Miss Edwards, who were part of Kendal, Ribblesdale,
Kendal, Ribblesdale; Telephone No.: Kendal 2722.

Miss J. Phillips—Kendal, 1922. The Kendal, Ribblesdale,
Kendal, Ribblesdale; Telephone No.: Kendal 2722.

Miss H. Edwards, The Kendal, Ribblesdale, Kendal,
Kendal, Ribblesdale; Telephone No.: Kendal 2722.

Miss J. Phillips—Kendal, 1922. The Kendal, Ribblesdale,
Kendal, Ribblesdale; Telephone No.: Kendal 2722.

Miss J. Phillips—Kendal, 1922. The Kendal, Ribblesdale,
Kendal, Ribblesdale; Telephone No.: Kendal 2722.

Domestic Help Survey

The number of domestic help employed in the household during
the year was 27.

The number of hours domestic help was employed was
as follows:—

Domestic help	27
Others	—
Total	27

The number of hours domestic help was employed was
as follows:—

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as follows:—

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as follows:—

The number of hours domestic help was employed was
as follows:—

SUMMARY OF 1962 WEATHER

A Weather Station is situated at Brynhyfryd School and I am grateful to Mr. B. Griffith, the Head Teacher, for the following report:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Highest Maximum	53°F on 24th	55°F on 6th	53°F on 9th, 29th	67°F on 25th	63°F on 3rd, 7th	71°F on 21st	70°F on 9th, 30th and 29th	69°F on 22nd	70°F on 2nd	63°F on 5th	57°F on 1st	56°F on 15th
Lowest Minimum	10°F on 2nd	25°F on 15th	18°F on 4th	26°F on 14th	34°F on 1st	39°F on 1st, 2nd 30th	39°F on 6th	38°F on 25th	35°F on 27th	26°F on 27th	25°F on 20th	12°F on 25th, 26th
Highest Minimum	47°F on 26th	45°F on 10th	40°F on 27th	45°F on 27th	54°F on 6th	60°F on 18th	59°F on 17th	59°F on 20th	58°F on 17th, 21st	53°F on 2nd	49°F on 10th	45°F on 15th
Lowest Maximum	32°F on 1st	33°F on 26th	37°F on 3rd, 4th	43°F on 17th	49°F on 26th	54°F on 1st	58°F on 3rd	60°F on 9th, 12th	53°F on 17th 21st	48°F on 26th	37°F on 20th	29°F on 28th
Greatest rainfall in 1 day ...	0.56" on 10th	0.50" on 12th	0.18" on 25th	0.74" on 2nd	0.43" on 18th	0.38" on 28th	0.54" on 10th	0.54" on 6th	0.50" on 11th	0.40" on 28th	1.21" on 17th	0.72" on 8th
No. of rain days	18	10	12	13	17	10	11	16	16	11	19	13
Mean Max. day temp.	46.1°F	45.9°F	43.5°F	52.9°F	56.4°F	63.8°F	64.2°F	63.7°F	60.7°F	57.2°F	47.4°F	42.5°F
Mean Min. night Temp. ...	33.8°F	36.0°F	29.2°F	37.4°F	42.4°F	46.7°	51.1°F	49.5°F	47.6°F	41.8°	36.9°F	30.5°F
Total rain	3.78"	1.30"	0.76"	2.62"	2.11"	1.54"	1.67"	2.40"	3.14"	1.47"	2.45"	2.73"







WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED

18 JUL 1963

A.