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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN

ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT
1957

Medical Officer of Health

M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Public Health Inspector

G. WYNNE REES, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,

Rural District Council Offices, Well Street, Ruthin.

Tel. No. Ruthin 333.

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With the Compliments

of the

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RUTHIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Health Report for the year 1957.

The Public Health Inspector and I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and the various Committees for all the assistance we have received during the year, and we would thank the other Officials and members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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

Chairmen of the Council:—

January—May 1957: Councillor R. T. JONES.

June—December 1957: Councillor EDWARD BEECH.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:—

January—December 1957: Councillor J. W. JONES.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee:—

January—May 1957: Councillor Canon ROGER HUGHES.

June—December 1957: Councillor J. O. MORRIS.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Area of the district	98,651 Acres
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1957)	9,430
Number of inhabited houses	3,097
Rateable Value	£78,499
Sum represented by a penny rate	£294/12/1

The estimated population was 9,430 in 1957 compared with 9,460 in 1956, a decrease of 30.

The number of inhabited houses has increased from 3,089 in 1956 to 3,097 in 1957.

DEATHS

Comparability Factor 1.00

	England and Wales 1957	1956	1957
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	11.5	12.05	12.73
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	—	12.05	12.73
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	1.47	0.32
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	22.4	—	20.55
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.0	20.69	6.99
Maternal Mortality rate	0.47	Nil	Nil

	1956	1957		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis — Respiratory	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis — Other	1	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—
Malignant Diseases:—				
Stomach	2	8	5	3
Lungs, Bronchus	—	3	3	—
Breast	2	5	—	5
Uterus	—	1	—	1
Other	11	6	—	6
Total Cancer Deaths	15	23	8	15

Leukaemia	—	2	1	1
Diabetes	1	2	—	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	17	20	8	12
Coronary Diseases	15	17	14	3
Hypertension with heart diseases	3	1	—	1
Other heart diseases	25	23	12	11
Other circulatory diseases	5	3	1	2
Influenza	—	4	3	1
Pneumonia	4	4	3	1
Bronchitis	4	4	4	—
Other respiratory diseases	1	1	1	—
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, diarrhoea, etc.	1	1	—	1
Nephritis, nephrosis, etc.	1	1	—	1
Prostatic hyperplasis	1	—	—	—
Maternal causes	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	8	4	4
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	2	—
All other accidents	1	3	2	1
Suicide	2	1	—	1
Homicide	—	—	—	—
All Causes	114	120	63	57

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	2	1	1
1—10 years	2	1	1
10—20 years	1	1	—
20—30 years	2	—	2
30—40 years	2	2	—
40—50 years	4	3	1
50—60 years	16	9	7
60—70 years	24	13	11
70—80 years	29	16	13
80—90 years	33	16	17
90 years and over	5	1	4
Total	120	63	57

The number of deaths during 1957 was 120 compared with 114 in 1956. Of these 91 occurred in persons of 60 years of age and

over. The death rate has increased from 12.05 in 1956 to 12.73 in 1957, and this compares with 11.5 for England and Wales.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year compared with 1 death in 1956, but three cases were removed from the tuberculosis register due to deaths, but tuberculosis was not the primary cause of death, the causes being coronary thrombosis, bilateral suprarenal haemorrhage and ulcerative colitis, and pulmonary embolism from thrombophlebitis of the right common iliac vein.

There were 4 deaths due to pneumonia compared with 4 in 1956, and 4 deaths were due to influenza compared with Nil the previous year. Four deaths were due to bronchitis, the same as in 1956.

There were no deaths from any other infectious diseases.

Deaths due to cancer were 23 compared with 15 the previous year. Of these, 3 were due to cancer of the lungs compared with Nil in 1956.

Smoking and Cancer of the Lung

During the past 25 years, the death rate from lung cancer has greatly increased and certain facts point to smoking as a contributory factor.

The following facts are interesting:—

There is a higher mortality—

(a) in smokers than in non-smokers;

(b) in heavy smokers than in light smokers;

(c) in cigarette smokers than in pipe smokers; and

(d) in those who continue to smoke than in those who give it up.

Although lung cancer may also be caused by other agents, these facts point to the dangers of smoking and the risk must be brought to the notice of everyone. It is then up to the individual to decide whether to take the risk and continue to smoke or not.

Deaths due to vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and circulatory diseases totalled 64 compared with 60 in 1956. Of these, 17 were due to coronary diseases compared with 15 the previous year.

There were no deaths due to maternal causes, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of Nil compared with 0.47 for England and Wales. The rate was also Nil in 1955 and 1956.

There was one suicidal death.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 2 deaths compared with 3 the previous year, and there were 3 deaths due to other accidents

compared with 1 in 1956. These were in:—

(1) A male aged 27 years, and death was due to asphyxia caused by electrocution due to handling defective electric lamp fittings.

(2) A male aged 63 years, and death was due to prolonged exposure to severe cold due to falling into a ditch and being unable to get out.

(3) A female aged 83 years, and the cause of death was myocardial failure, senility and a fractured femur sustained by a fall.

Care and thought must be given to the prevention of these deaths. Most accidents in the home can be avoided by the exercise of a little care, especially as most of the victims are those who are least able to look after themselves. The highest proportion of these accidents occur in the very young, the aged and those suffering from mental and physical disabilities. Although local authorities can do a great deal to reduce the potential dangers in the house, it is also the duty of every tenant to take precautions. In the case of the elderly, double bannisters on stairs and hand rails in bathrooms and water closets are useful. Fittings should be attached to the grates or surrounds so that fireguards can be attached to them. There should be a cupboard where brushes, buckets, etc., can be stored instead of being left about where one can fall over them. Heating of rooms and electric plugs should be conveniently placed so that long flexes are unnecessary. Live electric sockets are another source of danger.

Floors should not be highly polished as they are extremely dangerous, especially when covered by a mat which can easily slip. Care should be taken that proper footwear is worn, stair carpets are not loose, etc.

Although there were no deaths due to burns and scalds, this is a hazard which must be guarded against. It is not known how many non-fatal accidents occurred during the year as these are not notifiable, but several cases of children who have suffered are known through the clinics and school medical inspections. The number of deaths in the country is going up every year, and probably the number of non-fatal accidents will follow this trend. Most accidents are due to the ignition of clothing due to contact with the flame of an unguarded or inadequately guarded fire or heating elements. Also, sparks from ungarded fires and falls on to fires can cause these burning accidents. Children playing with matches, pushing paper or other combustible materials into flames should be stopped. The use of inflammable agents for lighting fires or for cleaning clothes, and gas explosions are other ways of causing burns. Objects such as hot irons, hot water bottles, hot liquids off fires and stoves are also known to cause serious accidents.

It is not generally known that parents are liable to a fine if children under 12 years of age are seriously injured or die from burns caused by unguarded heating appliances. According to the Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Act, 1952, and the regulations made under this, all electric, gas and oil fires must be fitted with a guard attached as from the 1st October 1954.

Efficient fire guards must not be too light and flimsy and they should be made so that they can be attached to the grate or surround. Fine mesh guards should be used in an unoccupied room.

Garments should be made of non-inflammable material. The shape of the garment is even more important, e.g. flimsy party frocks are very liable to get in contact with flames, nightdresses more so than pyjamas.

All these points should be made known to the general public as lack of knowledge and carelessness increases the hazards.

Still-Births

The Still-Birth Rate was 20.55 compared with 22.4 for England and Wales.

The actual number of still-births was 3 compared with 14 the previous year.

Infant Deaths

The Infant Mortality Rate was 6.99 compared with 20.69 in 1956 and 23.0 for England and Wales. The actual number of infant deaths was 1 compared with 3 the previous year.

This death occurred in a female child aged 6 days and was due to 1(a) Prematurity (32 weeks gestation). 2, Mongol abnormality. Death occurred in hospital. The home conditions were good and there had been adequate ante-natal supervision. The death appears to have been unavoidable.

Births

Comparability Factor 1.02

Actual number of births registered ..... 8 (4 Males and 4 Females).

Number of births relating to residents ..... 143 (69 Males and 74 Females).

There is no maternity hospital in the district, therefore expectant mothers go to hospitals outside the area for the birth of their babies.

The births relating to residents were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	68	71	139
Illegitimate	1	3	4
Total	69	74	143

		England and Wales.	
	1957	1956	1957
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population	16.1	15.33	15.16
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	15.63	15.46

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1957 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified in 1956 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease.	1956 Total.	1957 Total.	AT AGES: Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	6—15 years.	16—25 years.	26—45 years.	46—65 years.	65 years and over.	Ages unknown.	Number admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	28	7	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	37	24	—	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	8	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	—	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	85	48	1	14	22	3	4	2	2	—	7

The total number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 48 compared with 85 cases notified during 1956. The decrease in the number of cases notified was due to the fact that fewer cases of whooping cough and measles were notified than during the previous year, there being 28 cases of whooping cough and 37 cases of measles notified in 1956 and only 7 cases of whooping cough and 24 cases of measles in 1957.

Two cases of scarlet fever occurred compared with 3 cases the previous year. One case occurred in a child aged 7 years and the

other in a person aged 16 years. On investigation, it was found that there was no connection between the two cases.

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified during the year as in the previous year. This case occurred in a child aged 8 years. He was admitted to hospital and was a mild paralytic type. The case was thoroughly investigated, but the source of infection was not traced. No further cases were notified.

No cases of food poisoning were notified compared with 1 case and 2 suspected cases during 1956.

Five cases of pneumonia occurred during the year compared with 3 cases the previous year.

The under-mentioned cases of infectious diseases were notified by various head teachers during the year. These cases were in addition to the ones entered in the above table:—

Mumps	7
Measles	2
German Measles	25
Chicken Pox	1

The cases of measles were not confirmed by notification from general practitioners. Chicken pox, mumps and german measles are not notifiable diseases.

Three cases of suspected anthrax in animals were notified during the year, but these cases were not confirmed after the animals had been examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and there were no human cases.

During the year, 8 cases of tuberculosis (all pulmonary) were notified compared with 10 cases (7 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) in 1956.

Six other cases of tuberculosis were added to the register during the year. Five of the patients had come to reside in the district from other areas and one case was restored to the register, the patient having returned to reside in the area. Ten cases were removed from the register, 5 patients having left the area, 2 had recovered and 3 died.

The number of cases on the tuberculosis register at the beginning and at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of cases on the register on 1st January 1957	31	34	13	6	84
Number of cases on the register on 31st December 1957	33	40	12	3	88

Nine cases of tuberculosis were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria during the year and 10 cases were discharged.

The following table indicates the number of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector regarding infectious diseases.

No. of visits re infectious diseases	33
No. of visits re tuberculosis	14
No. of rooms fumigated and disinfected	10
No. of cases where bedding was removed for stoving	Nil
No. of cases where disinfectant was used	10

Influenza Epidemic

This is not a notifiable diseases and, therefore, accurate statistical data cannot be collated. There were several cases in the area and Bryn Eglwys School was closed for a few days due to the fact that most of the children were absent suffering from influenza.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The injections given are usually combined against diphtheria and whooping cough, three injections being given at intervals of one months from the time the child is 3 months old. A booster injection for protection against diphtheria is given when the child is 4-5 years of age, usually when he attends for medical inspection at school. A second booster injection against diphtheria is given when the child is between 8 and 10 years of age.

These injections can be given by the child's own doctor or by medical officers at clinics and schools.

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

Diphtheria only—	
Under 5 years	6
Over 5 years	5
Booster injections	55

Whooping Cough only—

Under 5 years	—
Over 5 years	—

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined—

Under 5 years	107
Over 5 years	2

Smallpox

Vaccination against smallpox is carried out when the baby is 2—3 months old. The re-vaccinations mentioned below are in respect of persons going abroad.

Number of primary vaccinations given	84
Number of re-vaccinations	6

The fact that a contact to a case of smallpox which occurred in London at the beginning of July came to an adjoining area shows that an epidemic could easily arise in a population which is at risk. Parents should, therefore, see that all babies are vaccinated in order to protect them against the disease. Vaccination can be carried out by the family doctor or by medical officers at the clinics.

Poliomyelitis

The number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year was as follows:—

Number completed course of injections—

0—5 years	26
6—10 years	75

It is hoped that sufficient vaccine will be available at the beginning of 1958 to vaccinate all children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years and also expectant mothers. Any parents who have not given consent for their children to be vaccinated but would like to have this done, should contact the County Medical Officer, their own doctor or myself and arrangements will be made for the injections to be given when vaccine becomes available.

The vaccine available in 1958 will be of British, Canadian and American origin. Parents should not be afraid of accepting the Canadian and American vaccine as both are being subjected to exactly the same tests as the British vaccine and there will be no difference in the safety of any of them.

Influenza

Sufficient vaccine for protection against influenza (Asian type) was offered to medical officers, health visitors, district nurses and home helps working in the area. Two injections (given at an interval of a month) were given to those who asked for this protection.

Number of persons vaccinated 3

Tuberculosis

During May the Principal School Medical Officer offered B.C.G. vaccination to all children between 13 and 14 years of age attending Modern Secondary and Grammar Schools in the County in order to protect them against tuberculosis. All the children whose parents gave consent for this were tested with the Heaf multiple puncture apparatus. All those who showed a negative reaction were vaccinated with B.C.G. Those children who showed a positive reaction were investigated as this meant that they had been in contact with a case of tuberculosis or had, at some time or other, been subjected to infection by tubercle bacilli. They were checked up by X-ray examination and the family history was gone into in case the contact was a relation or a neighbour. Any person who was suspected of having tuberculosis after the investigation was asked to attend a chest clinic for a thorough check-up, and in all such cases this procedure was agreed to.

Number of children tested 68

Number of children found to be positive 21

Number of children found to be negative and were, therefore, vaccinated with B.C.G. 47

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit any areas in the rural district during the year, but a Semi-Static Unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited Denbigh and Ruthin once every three weeks during the last six months of the year. This was stationed at the Denbigh Infirmary on Mondays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, 2—4 p.m. and 5—7 p.m., and at the Ambulance Hall, Ruthin, on Fridays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2—4 p.m.

The following figures show the number of persons who attended for X-ray examination (including schoolchildren), together with the details of abnormalities found. The figures include residents from Ruthin and Denbigh Boroughs as well as from the rural district.

Details of Mass Radiographic Survey carried out amongst the General Population and Schoolchildren of Ruthin during January—December 1957

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS

Month	GRAND TOTAL	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals		Obs.		*O.P.A.		Total Abnormalities	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
July	218	2	2	15	38	29	26	20	25	21	23	11	6	98	120	—	2	4	3	4	5
August	222	1	1	10	30	15	33	16	30	21	40	10	15	73	149	4	—	—	3	4	3
September	133	2	1	13	31	8	22	20	15	16	31	11	13	70	113	2	3	1	2	3	5
October	49	1	—	6	3	6	3	8	6	6	8	—	2	27	22	—	1	1	—	1	1
November	85	12	7	5	6	12	9	10	6	10	5	3	—	52	33	2	—	1	—	3	—
December	16	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	—	1	—	10	6	2	—	—	—	2	—
Totals July—																					
December 1957 ...	773	19	11	50	109	72	94	75	86	78	107	36	36	330	443	10	6	7	8	17	14

* Other pulmonary abnormalities.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

TABLE I

Survey of Schoolchildren at Ruthin in 1957

Month.	Total examined.			Total abnormal.			Referred to Chest Physician requiring further observation.			Other Pulmonary abnormalities.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
July	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	13	9	22	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
December	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	22	20	42	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE II

Details of abnormalities found amongst the General Population and Schoolchildren of Ruthin, January—December 1957

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acquired bony abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues	2	—	2
Emphysema	2	1	3
Pleural thickening or calcification (non-tuberculous)	2	2	4
Acquired abnormality of heart and vessels ...	—	3	3
D.1 Healed P.T.	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	—	1	1
Totals	7	8	15

Details of Mass Radiographic Survey carried out amongst the General Population and Schoolchildren of Denbigh during January—December 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS

Month	GRAND TOTAL	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals		Obs.		*O.P.A.		Total Abnormalities	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
July	57	—	—	7	10	5	5	3	4	4	15	1	3	20	37	—	—	1	1	1	1
August	220	6	7	11	21	10	21	30	29	20	38	13	14	90	130	5	4	2	3	7	7
September	107	9	4	1	10	6	6	5	13	14	27	5	7	40	67	—	2	2	—	2	2
October	53	—	—	6	11	6	8	2	5	1	6	2	6	17	36	1	1	—	1	1	2
November	232	74	77	10	18	5	14	5	6	4	13	4	2	102	130	7	4	1	—	8	4
December	160	31	53	42	27	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	77	83	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals July—December 1957	829	120	141	77	97	32	56	46	58	45	99	26	32	346	483	14	11	6	5	20	16

* Other Pulmonary Abnormalities.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Survey of Schoolchildren at Denbigh during 1957

TABLE I

Month.	Total examined.			Total abnormal.			Referred to Chest Physician requiring further observation.			Other Pulmonary abnormalities.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	6	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	9	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..... (Central School)	81	86	167	5	3	8	4	3	7	1	—	1
December ..... (Grammar School)	80	73	153	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	169	181	350	6	3	9	5	3	8	1	—	1

TABLE II

Details of Abnormalities found amongst the General Population and Schoolchildren of Denbigh, January—December 1957

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues	—	1	1
Acquired abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues	—	1	1
Emphysema	2	—	2
Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)	1	—	1
Pleural thickening or calcification (non-tuberculous)	1	—	1
Abnormality of the diaphragm and oesophagus	1	—	1
Acquired abnormality of heart and vessels ...	—	1	1
B.1 Healed Primary	1	—	1
Totals	6	3	9

Housing

The Council has built 325 post-war houses, and had already built 40 pre-war, thus making a total of 365 houses.

Eleven privately owned houses were completed and occupied during 1957, an increase of five on the previous year. The high cost of building and the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites in the parishes adjoining Ruthin has undoubtedly had a serious effect on private building.

Inspections of the Council houses in the district were regularly carried out, and with very few exceptions they were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

The Council wisely continues its policy of making grants under the Housing Acts in respect of improvements to houses. Twenty-two schemes were completed during the year. Since the Housing Acts, 1949-1954, introduced the improvement grant scheme, 75 houses have been improved at a cost to the Council of approx. £21,000. This type of work gives considerable satisfaction and results in a standard of accommodation comparable with that of a new house, and at considerably less cost.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Ruthin Divisional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with the making of grants for improvements to farm houses under the provisions of the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act. A number of schemes were completed during the year and every endeavour made to maintain standards required by the Housing Acts.

Schools

The Council has again been concerned with the sanitary accommodation at Llanrhaeadr and Llanbedr Schools. Failure to obtain a suitable site for a sewage disposal plant has held up the work of converting the privies to water closets at Llanbedr. It is hoped that a suitable site will be found and that the work will be completed early in 1958. Similar difficulties have arisen at Llanrhaeadr.

Care of the Aged

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not taken during the year, although in some cases this action appeared to be necessary. Several visits were paid to some cases which caused a great deal of worry, but the people concerned went into a Home for the Aged voluntarily and settled down well. Had the removal been compulsory, I feel that much unhappiness would have resulted. The most sensible way of dealing with the aged problem is to keep them in the family circle, or in small houses near relatives. Objections given to living in a Home for the Aged

are that this means removal from their family circle, their friends, their children and grandchildren. In some cases, the aged people refuse to part with their animals and these they cannot take with them. If the Home is away from their town or village, they feel that they are too far for visits to be paid to them.

In cases where any nursing is required, or in the case of a chronic sick person, Welfare Homes are unable to take in such cases and it is extremely difficult to find beds for them in hospitals. Quite a few cases suffer from mental deterioration and it is most difficult to find suitable accommodation for them as hospital for mental cases do not seem to be suitable.

The Health Visitors work extremely hard in helping these old people. They visit them frequently and arrange for "Home Helps" to visit for an hour or two daily to clean the house, make the bed, do the shopping, etc. The National Assistance Board has co-operated well in cases where an aged person is unable to pay for the renewal of mattresses, etc.

There is no "Meals on Wheels" Service in the Rural District and I feel that this service would be of benefit to the aged.

The answer to this problem of the aged is, in my opinion, to build small bungalows or flats in the area known to these old people. A small community near a Council estate where children, the middle aged and the old people could be together, would be ideal. In such circumstances, a woman living in one of the Council houses could be appointed as "Home Help" to take care of a group. In these circumstances, too, people whose families have grown up and left home could be transferred to smaller houses, thus leaving the larger houses for other families. This would not cause hardship by removing aged people from the area they know and have lived in for most of their life.

Food

Number of food premises in the area 104

These consist of:—

	Number of premises.
Shops	46
Public Houses	26
Hotels	2
Cafes	6
School Canteens	16
Other Canteens	2
Vans	4
Dairies	1
Slaughterhouses	1

The total number of inspections made at the above premises was 267.

The food premises in the area are mainly family concerns, and only a few employ assistants. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory as regards cleanliness and staff hygiene. Improvements were carried out at a number of premises, and it is pleasing to report that no refusal to improve premises were met with, and no statutory action was found necessary.

Inspections of the School Canteens in the district revealed that a number fall below the required standards. Improvements have been carried out at a number of canteens, refrigerators installed, and the provision of additional wash hand basins greatly accelerated.

New canteens are required at some schools, and it is hoped that a start will be made on this work in the very near future.

Condemned Foodstuffs

The following articles of food were condemned during the year:—

10¼ lbs. of FEG. Boneless Cooked Ham.

1 × 6 lb. Tin of Libby Corned Beef.

2 × 13 lb. 6 oz. Tins of P.E.K. Polish Ham.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the RUTHIN RURAL DISTRICT, during the year ended 31st December 1957.

Article.	No. Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard.
MILK	12	6	6
Butter	1	1	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Flour	1	1	—
Oatmeal	1	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Jam	2	2	—
Ice Cream	1	1	—
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Totals	21	15	6

As will be observed from the above Table, six samples of milk were certified by the Public Analyist to be "Not Genuine." These six samples were all taken from a consignment of milk awaiting collection at a farm in your Area for eventual delivery to a wholesale milk depot in another County. Each was found on analysis to contain a percentage of added water. A prosecution would have followed but the consigner of the milk died a few days after the samples had been taken and I was advised by the Clerk to the County Council that in these circumstances no further action could be taken.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

17 Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.
27th January 1958.

THOMAS H. EVANS,
Chief Inspector,
County of Denbigh.

During the year there has been considerable improvement in the cleanliness of food premises, but occasionally one comes across premises that could be improved upon still further. Customers are often afraid of pointing out deficiencies to shopkeepers. Food is still displayed on open counters and is very liable to contamination by handling, coughs, sneezes, etc. Retail shops are only beginning to see the advantages of refrigerators, and refrigeration counters and shelves are gradually appearing. One would like to see meats, cooked meats and meat pies, etc., displayed and kept cold by refrigeration slabs and covered on three sides by glass, which not only gives protection against chance contamination, but helps to maintain the cold atmosphere around the articles.

At home, too, it is very essential to protect all foods from contamination, and storage should be in a cold place.

Food poisoning is preventable, therefore it ought to be prevented and everyone should do everything possible to prevent it. Food poisoning can be prevented at home by protection from invisible germs. Germs carrying food poisoning generally come from the hands, nose and bowels of human beings, from the fur and droppings of animals and from the feet of insects. Therefore every member of the family, from the youngest to the oldest, should make it a habit to wash their hands after using the toilet, before handling food that is eventually to be consumed and before taking their meals. If the handling of food by a person suffering from diarrhoea, a cold or septic spots is unavoidable, then the person concerned should take special care in washing the hands thoroughly before

touching the food and equipment. All sore places on the hands must be kept covered with a clean waterproof dressing, as septic sores are particularly dangerous.

Once more the attention of the owners of food premises and also of every individual is drawn to the fact that everything should be done to prevent food poisoning.

The Food Hygiene Regulations became operative on 1st January 1956 and gave powers—

To require the notification of the incidence of certain infections amongst food handlers;
To require proper provisions to assist in the process of washing-up;

To require the provision of suitable first aid equipment;
To take legal action against an employee, as distinct from his employer, for contravention of the regulations.

It was not until the 1st July 1956 that we could require—
A supply of hot water for the washing of equipment;
Proper and separate facilities for hand washing, including soap, nailbrush and towels;
Coal storage facilities for food.
Accommodation for the storage of clothing and footwear not worn during working hours.

Milk Supplies

At the July meeting of the Health Committee, complaints were received about the keeping qualities of pasteurised milk delivered in the area. This matter was investigated at the dairy concerned and they were very concerned about the complaints and put it down to the particularly hot and humid weather. The Manager had satisfied himself that the laboratory records and pasteurisation charts concerned were satisfactory. Their hourly records of outgoing milk shows that it contained between 3.5 per cent and 3.7 per cent butter fat. It appears that the Creamery was rejecting approximately 160 gallons of ex farm milk daily during this period and it is possible that one or two unsatisfactory churns may have escaped detection at the reception dock. In addition to this, on the 6th July one of the M.A.N.W.E.B. supply circuits failed, therefore the pasteurisation and bottling plant was held up for 40 minutes whilst the failure was rectified.

Milk is collected from local farms between 7.45 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. on each day, checked, tested, pasteurised, bottled and delivered to the area dairy around 1.30 p.m. for delivery the next morning.

Frequent samples of this milk have been taken by the Public Health Inspectors in the area and tested at the Public Health Laboratory at Conway and they have been reported as satisfactory.

The County Sanitary Officer has kept the processing dairy under close supervision over a long period and reported that everything possible is being done to see that the finished article of food is delivered to the public pure, safe and of good keeping quality. Suggestions were made by him that milk to the distribution centres should be conveyed in a covered ventilated van and not in open lorries.

The care of milk after delivery to the home must be considered. Milk left exposed to the sun or in warm, badly ventilated rooms will soon turn sour.

Thirteen samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. All samples were found to satisfy the prescribed standards.

Two samples of milk submitted for biological examination gave negative results.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district. Twenty-five premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream, and vehicles from adjoining districts retail ice cream in the area. Vehicles and premises were periodically inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the area, situated in the parish of Llanferres.

All animals killed were inspected prior to release for sale to the public. The Byelaws have not been adopted in the area.

Number of visits made to slaughterhouse for meat inspection	61
Number of visits made to slaughterhouse (apart from meat inspection)	3

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number Killed (if known)...	Nil	Nil	1	674	35	Nil
Number Inspected	Nil	Nil	1	674	35	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	Nil	Nil	Nil	37	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.5%	Nil	Nil

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcases condemned...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Water Supplies

There are five satisfactory water supplies in the rural district, and water is also purchased in bulk from the Birkenhead supply. The three small unsatisfactory supplies at Bryn Eglwys (2) and Llandegla are to be replaced in 1958.

Extensions to the Bryn Eglwys, Llandegla and Llanarmon areas, necessitating the construction of service reservoirs at Llandegla and Bryn Eglwys, were carried out during the year, and the works will be completed in May 1958. The water for this scheme is to be purchased from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.

Approximately 66 per cent of the properties in the district have a piped water supply. When the new schemes are completed there will be a piped supply everywhere except in the very isolated areas.

Seventy-one samples of water were taken and sent for bacteriological examination during the year.

All unsatisfactory reports were followed up. In some cases contamination was due to alterations and improvements at the headworks. Every endeavour has been made to rectify the trouble by frequent flushings.

Investigations into the unsatisfactory reports at Nantglyn revealed that they were due mainly to the carrying out of alterations at the reservoir, and to the absence of chlorination.

As the result of the failure of the North Wales Mental Hospital Management Committee to supply Nantglyn with a chlorinated water supply, the Council has decided to purchase water in bulk from the Aled Rural District Council. It is proposed to lay a 4″ main from the existing Nantglyn system to connect to the Aled Council's 4″ main at Bylchau. The Minister of Housing and Local Government has approved this scheme and the work will be carried out in 1958.

The following are the reports on samples of water sent for bacteriological examination during the year:—

Name of place where sample was taken.	Date.	Result.
BOREHOLE SUPPLY.	26/3/57	Class 1. Satisfactory.
	26/3/57	,, ,,
	16/4/57	,, ,,
	16/4/57	,, ,,
	14/5/57	,, ,,
	14/5/57	,, ,,
	4/6/57	,, ,,
	4/6/57	,, ,,
	25/6/57	,, ,,
	24/7/57	,, ,,
	19/11/57	,, ,,
	19/11/57	,, ,,
PRION SUPPLY.	8/1/57	,, ,,
	8/1/57	,, ,,
	8/1/57	,, ,,
	22/1/57	,, ,,
	22/1/57	,, ,,
	18/2/57	,, ,,
	18/2/57	,, ,,
	12/3/57	,, ,,
	12/3/57	,, ,,
	26/3/57	,, ,,
	16/4/57	,, ,,
	4/6/57	,, ,,
	30/7/57	,, ,,
	30/7/57	,, ,,
	13/8/57	,, ,,
	13/8/57	,, ,,
	26/8/57	,, ,,
	26/8/57	,, ,,
	10/9/57	,, ,,
	10/9/57	,, ,,
	15/10/57	,, ,,
	15/10/57	,, ,,
	11/12/57	,, ,,
	11/12/57	,, ,,
CRICOR SUPPLY.	4/6/57	,, ,,
	24/7/57	,, ,,
	26/8/57	,, ,,
NANT-Y-NE SUPPLY	8/1/57	Class 3. Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water.
	22/1/57	Class 1. Satisfactory.
	4/6/57	,, ,,
	25/6/57	,, ,,
	13/8/57	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
	26/8/57	,, ,,
	10/9/57	Class 3. Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water.
	15/10/57	Class 3. Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water.
	19/11/57	Class 1. Satisfactory.

Name of place where sample was taken.	Date.	Result.
MOEL FAMMAU	19/2/57	Unsatisfactory.
SUPPLY.	12/3/57	Class 3. Suspicious.
	12/3/57	,, ,,
	24/7/57	Class 1. Satisfactory.
	13/8/57	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
	13/8/57	,, ,,
	26/8/57	Class 2. Not quite up to standard for chlorinated water.
	10/9/57	Class 2. Satisfactory.
	10/9/57	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
	15/10/57	Class 3. Suspicious.
	15/10/57	,, ,,
	19/11/57	Class 1. Satisfactory.
	19/11/57	,, ,,
BIRKENHEAD SUPPLY.	4/6/57	,, ,,
NANTGLYN.	8/1/57	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
	5/2/57	Class 2. Not quite up to standard for chlorinated water.
	12/3/57	Class 1. Satisfactory.
	26/3/57	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
	14/5/57	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
	21/5/57	,, ,,
	25/6/57	Class 2. Satisfactory.
	10/9/57	Class 3. Suspicious.
WREXHAM AND EAST DENBIGHSHIRE WATER CO.	19/11/57	Class 1. Satisfactory.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50

Two persons were buried under this section of the Act.

Atmospheric Pollution — Cancer Survey

On December 12th, 1956, an air filter was installed at the Rural District Council Office in Ruthin to assist an investigation by the British Empire Cancer Campaign (Cheshire and North Wales Branch) to atmospheric pollution at different localities in North Wales and the Liverpool Hospital Region. A report on the cancer survey which Dr. Percy Stocks has been making for the Campaign throughout the area is in the press, and he is now continuing the study of air pollution in connection with health with the aid of the Medical Research Council. The air filter was provided by the Fuel Research Station at East Greenwich and operated during a period of 12 months. Analyses of the deposits obtained in the winter period of 16 weeks, made at the Dunn Laboratories, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by Mr. B. T. Commins, showed the following amounts of smoke and hydrocarbons, compared with average figures obtained in the same way at Wrexham, Flint, Blaenau Ffestiniog and Llangefni. The total "smoke" (suspended matter as distinct from larger particles which fall to the ground) is expressed as millegrams per 100 cubic metres of air passing through the filter. The four hydrocarbons, which originate from combustion of coal

or motor fuels and are of interest because of their possible connection with lung affections, are expressed in smaller units (micrograms per 100 cu.m.).

	Ruthin.	Wrexham.	Flint.	Bl. Ffestiniog.	Llangefni.
Total Smoke	14	39	23	14	7
3 : 4 Benzpyrene ...	0.5	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.4
1 : 12 Benperylene...	2.0	5.1	4.6	2.8	0.5
Pyrene	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.3
Fluoranthene	0.8	1.9	1.9	2.4	0.4

The average concentration of smoke was well below that in Wrexham and Flint, but was greater than that in Llangefni. The hydrocarbons were all present in Ruthin air in smaller amounts than at any of the other Welsh stations except Llangefni. Rates for the summer period and analyses in respect of trace elements are not yet available, but will be reported upon at a later date.

Sewage Disposal

Further progress was made during the year in the preparation of new sewerage schemes for the villages of Llanbedr, Waen, Aberwheeler, Cyffylliog and Llanrhaeadr Village. It is hoped that a start will be made on these schemes on completion of the large water schemes now being carried out in the district.

Closet Accommodation

Twenty-nine conversions from privies to water closets were carried out during the year.

Rodent Control

The Council has a rodent control service in operation and employs a part-time Rodent Operative who carries out the practical work of destruction of rats and mice under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

As a general rule, a charge is made for this service in respect of treatments of business premises. Private dwelling houses are treated free of charge.

By regular visiting, any infestations are found and dealt with before they reach serious proportions. The sewers are treated twice a year.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Premises. (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number on Register. (3)	Number of Inspections. (4)	Number of Written Notices. (5)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted. (6)	M/c. line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	22	30	1	Nil	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	9	15	Nil	Nil	3
TOTAL		31	45	1	Nil	

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars. (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Cases Found. (3)	Cases Remedied. (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector. (5)	Referred To H.M. Inspector. (6)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (8)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4						4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—							
(a) Insufficient	9						9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12						12
TOTAL		1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Refuse Collection

Refuse is removed fortnightly from all dwelling houses by the Council's manual employees under the control of the Surveyor, as part of the rate fund services. Trade refuse from business premises and refuse from farms, however, is not removed by the Council, and occupiers of these premises have to make their own arrangements for its disposal.

The very few complaints received during the year were investigated and promptly dealt with. These were all in connection with the non-collection of refuse.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations

There are no offensive trades or hop-pickers in the district.

Rag Flock Act, 1951

There are no premises within the district in which rag is manufactured, used or sold.

Rivers and Streams

No complaints were received regarding the pollution of rivers or streams.

Summary and Classification of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors

Visits made under the Public Health and Housing Acts ...	1234
Visits made in respect of drainage work	427
Visits to Council Houses	655
Visits in respect of water supplies	143
Visits for Food Inspection	206
Visits for Meat Inspection	61
Visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	33
Disinfections	10
Visits to Factories and Workshops	45
Visits to Schools	52

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE RURAL DISTRICT

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway.

Samples of water, milk and ice cream are sent there for bacteriological examination. Other types of bacteriological examinations are also carried out there to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g. food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

Ambulance Service

The 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.

There are five ambulance stations in the Western No. 2 Health Area situated at Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwst, Llangernyw and Cerrig-y-Drudion with one ambulance at each station. Three stations, i.e. Ruthin, Llanrwst and Cerrig-y-Drudion, are manned by voluntary personnel, but at Denbigh and Llangernyw full-time drivers are employed. 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 covered during the year:—

CASES CONVEYED BY SITTING CASE CARS DURING 1957

Month.	TAXIS Journ.	Cases.	Miles.	W.V.S. Journ.	Cases.	Miles.
January	161	444	7,102	37	192	2,216
February	96	277	4,565	18	91	1,097
March	112	292	4,601	27	107	1,470
April	95	279	4,566	22	103	1,618
May	133	362	6,098	31	134	1,901
June	102	334	5,225	28	148	1,476
July	102	321	5,129	31	107	1,503
August	110	326	5,427	34	116	1,583
September	74	279	4,523	25	123	1,444
October	99	337	4,995	25	115	1,332
November	88	154	3,760	39	93	1,947
December	99	213	3,996	22	39	1,309
TOTAL	1,271	3,618	59,987	339	1,368	18,896

CASES CONVEYED BY AMBULANCE DURING 1957

Name of Ambulance.	No. of cases conveyed.	Total Mileage.
Cerrig	63	3,685
Denbigh	2,260	24,307
Llanrwst	83	3,130
Ruthin	530	10,982
Llangernyw	1,740	24,617

CASES CONVEYED BY AMBULANCE DURING 1957 AND THE MILEAGE COVERED

	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.	No. of cases.	Tot. Mil.
Cerrig-y-Drudion	1	58	2	136	3	212	5	284	5	331	8	509	12	651	8	311	6	342	5	334	3	225	5	292
Denbigh	142	1652	124	1668	116	1470	123	1508	185	1945	254	2501	247	2049	338	2767	168	2215	227	2097	189	2530	147	1905
Llanrwst	6	237	7	292	11	304	6	252	10	338	10	378	5	232	4	109	8	199	5	274	9	368	3	147
Ruthin	44	839	22	476	59	1196	36	1015	42	796	58	952	69	1047	57	1382	34	818	34	705	32	798	43	958
Llangernyw	13	103	111	1633	176	2588	121	1963	124	2294	169	2065	181	2312	195	2678	207	2449	154	1861	118	2732	171	1939

Infant Welfare Clinics

No Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the rural district, but mothers attend with their babies at clinics held at Ruthin and Denbigh. The following figures showing the attendance at these clinics during the year include babies from other areas, i.e. Denbigh and Ruthin Boroughs and Aled Rural District:—

	Denbigh Clinic.	Ruthin Clinic.
1st Visits	125	106
Re-visits	1345	1284
Total	1470	1390

Welfare Foods are available during the clinic sessions at the Denbigh and Ruthin Clinics, and are also available at 40 Well Street, Ruthin, and at the Denbigh Clinic on Friday afternoons. Depots are also open in the various villages for the convenience of mothers who are unable to get to the clinics for the foods.

No transport is provided to convey mothers and babies to the Ruthin and Denbigh Infant Welfare Clinics from the rural districts.

Some mothers walk long distances to the buses to come to the clinics, and, at times, at great inconvenience to themselves. In most of the rural villages, the number of babies who would attend a clinic would not make it worth while, but with transport provided to a centre, either at Ruthin or somewhere else, e.g. Llanarmon area where the buses are not convenient for the mothers, transport would, I feel sure, be of value, thus giving the same facilities to residents of the rural areas as to residents of the towns.

At Denbigh, the clinic premises were built for this purpose and are most suitable. At Ruthin the clinic is held in a chapel School-room which is not suitable for the purpose, but is better than not having a clinic at all.

Dental Clinics

These clinics are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, as and when necessary for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers.

No mothers or toddlers from the rural district attended this clinic for examination or treatment during the year.

Nursing Services

Number of Health Visitors ...	4	Miss S. C. Evans, Glyn Garth, Ruthin Road, Denbigh. The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 289.) Mrs. E. A. Beech-Davies, 40 Well St., Ruthin. (Left 31/5/57.) Mrs. V. Richards, Cae Glas, Minera, Wrexham. (Temporary transfer from Wrexham, 1/6/57.) Miss O. M. Hobson, Abbey House, Denbigh. (The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 289.) Appointed February 1957. Nurse C. J. Davies, Delwern, Gellifor, Ruthin. (Transferred from Denbigh in January 1957—at present attending a Health Visitors' Training Course.) Miss G. Evans, Hafan, Cyffylliog, Ruthin. (40 Well Street, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 200.) Appointed December 1957.
Number of Tuberculosis Health Visitors	2	Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay. Miss M. Lloyd Edwards, The Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham. Tel. No. Wrexham 4242.
Number of District Nurses ...	5	Nurse M. Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn, Denbigh. Tel. No. Nantglyn 225. Nurse M. Williams, Min-y-Clwyd, Rhewl, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 254. (Relief Nurse—Nurse J. Jones.) Nurse Holland, Arfryn, Clawddnewydd, Ruthin. Tel. No. Clawddnewydd 203. Nurse Richards, 16 Porth-y-Dre, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 692. Nurse Jones, Arosfa, Llanarmon Y.I., Mold. Tel. No. Llanarmon Y.I. 87.

The Health Visitors also cover the Boroughs of Denbigh and Ruthin and parts of Aled Rural District.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitors cover the whole of the County.

Mental Health Service

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

Venereal Diseases Clinics

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

Orthopaedic Clinics

A clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday mornings in each month, with Surgeons from the Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attending once every two months. Some patients attend the clinic held on the second and fourth Tuesday mornings at Bala. The clinic held at Corwen was discontinued during 1956.

Clinics are held weekly at hospitals in Rhyl and Wrexham.

Patients from the rural district attend whichever clinic is the most convenient for them.

Tuberculosis Clinics

Patients from the area attend the Chest Clinic which is held every Wednesday morning at the Denbigh Infirmary or at the weekly clinics held at the Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, and at a Rhyl Hospital.

Ante-Natal Clinics

There is no Ante-Natal Clinic held in the rural district, but cases referred by the patient's own doctor are seen at the Local Authority's Consultant Clinic which is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on alternate Friday mornings or at the Wrexham Clinic which is held on Wednesday mornings at No. 1 Grosvenor Road.

Some patients from the rural district attend the routine Ante-Natal Clinic held at Denbigh on alternate Wednesday mornings.

The attendances at the Denbigh Clinics during the year were as follows (the figures include patients from the rural district):—

	Routine Clinic.	Consultant Clinic.
1st Visits	6	93
Re-visits	28	187
Post Natal	—	20
Gynae	—	—
Total	34	300

Patients who are booked at St. Asaph Hospital for their confinement attend the clinic which is held at the hospital on Monday afternoons.

Domestic Help Service

The number of domestic helps employed in the district during the year was 12.

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

Maternity	1
Tuberculosis	—
Chronic Sick and Aged	14
Others	5
Total	20