

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Ruthin R.D.C.

Contributors

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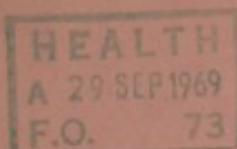
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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN

ANNUAL

HEALTH REPORT

1968

Medical Officer of Health - M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Part-time Clerical Assistant
Western No. 2 District - MRS. I.F. QUA,
County Council Clinic,
Mount Street, Ruthin.
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Chief Public Health Inspector - G. WYNNE REES, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Ruthin Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

The Public Health Inspector and I have pleasure in presenting our report on the health of the Rural District during the year 1968.

We wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, the chairmen of the committees and members of the Council for the assistance we have received during the year. We also thank the officials and members of the staff for their ever ready assistance.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Chairmen of the Council and the Committees during the year were as follows:-

Chairmen of the Council:-

January - May, 1968.	-	Councillor William Williams
June - December, 1968.	-	Councillor Mrs. G.H. Ffoulkes, J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

January - December, 1968.-	Councillor Hywel Jones.
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Chairmen of the Housing Committee:-

January - May, 1968.	-	Councillor Arthur Roberts.
June - December, 1968.	-	Councillor G. H. Roberts.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

Area of the Rural District 98,651
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1968).. 9,260
Number of inhabited houses 3,364
Rateable Value (1/4/68) £254,355
Sum represented by a penny rate £979. 11: 10d.

The estimated population was 9,260 compared with 9,260 in 1967.

The number of inhabited houses has increased from 3,340 in 1967 to 3,364 in 1968.

DEATHS.

Comparability Factor: 1.00

	<u>England and Wales.</u>	<u>Ruthin R.D.C.</u>	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)	11.9	10.4	13.0
Corrected Death Rate (per 1000 population)		10.4	13.0
Still-birth Rate (per 1000 total live and still-births)	14	14.5	8
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.24	Nil	8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 total live births)	18	14.8	8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	12.3	7.3	Nil
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	10.5	7.3	Nil
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	25	21.8	8

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	4 weeks & Under 1 year	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 and over
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3
	F	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1
Diabetes Mellitus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	18	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	8
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9
Other diseases of Circulatory system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other complications of Pregnancy, etc.	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Other Accidents	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES:	M	65	-	1	1	3	3	7	19	31
	F	55	1	-	1	-	1	7	17	28

There were 120 deaths during the year compared with 95 the previous year, giving a death rate of 13.0 compared with 10.4 in 1967, and 11.9 for England and Wales. Of these 120 deaths, 95 occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

There was 1 death due to tuberculosis, including late effects, compared with nil in 1967. This was only notified when the patient died in hospital and following post mortem examination.

Malignancy caused 23 deaths of which 1 was due to cancer of the lung and 1 due to cancer of the breast.

Infective and parasitic diseases caused 1 death and diabetes caused 1 death. Five deaths were due to other diseases of the nervous system.

Heart and vascular diseases were the cause of 69 deaths mostly in the older age groups. One of these deaths was caused by chronic rheumatic disease of the heart.

There was 1 death due to pneumonia compared with 6 the previous year. Bronchitis accounted for 3 deaths and 3 other deaths were caused by other diseases of the respiratory system.

Peptic ulcer, other diseases of the digestive system, hyperplasia of prostate, diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and other ill-defined conditions caused 8 deaths.

There were 2 suicidal deaths compared with none last year. One was due to carbital poisoning and the other was due to shock caused by loss of blood from self inflicted wounds.

There were 2 accidental deaths. One related to a resident, but death occurred outside the area and was caused by incomplete combustion of domestic coal gas burning in a water heater. The other was caused by inhalation of stomach contents in a child aged 3 months.

Infant Deaths.

There was 1 infant death compared with 2 last year giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 8 compared with 14.8 last year and 18 for England and Wales.

This occurred in a child aged 3 months and was due to inhalation of stomach contents and was accidental.

Still-births.

There was 1 still-birth compared with 2 the previous year giving a Still-birth Rate of 8 compared with 14.5 last year and 14 for England and Wales.

This still-birth (a boy) occurred at 40 weeks' gestation and was due to intrauterine anoxia and a knotted umbilical cord and it occurred in hospital. It is difficult to say whether this was avoidable.

Maternal Mortality.

One death was due to complications of pregnancy. This maternal death actually occurred on the 31st December, 1967, but appears to have been counted in this year's returns. This gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 8 compared with Nil for last year and 0.24 for England and Wales.

BIRTHS.

Comparability Factor: 1.15

Number of births relating to residents: 131

There are no maternity hospitals in the rural district and mothers are admitted to maternity homes or hospitals outside the area for their confinement.

The births were classified as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	71	54	125
Illegitimate	3	2	5
Stillbirths	1	-	1
	<u>75</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>131</u>

	<u>England and Wales, 1968.</u>	<u>Ruthin R.D.C. 1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 home population)	16.9	14.6	14.0
Corrected Birth Rate (per 1000 population)		16.8	16.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases in the various age groups notified during 1968. The number notified during 1967 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease	Total 1967	Total 1968	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	6 - 16 years	16 - 25 years	26 - 45 years
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	15	7	1	4	2	-	-
Measles	62	21	-	7	13	-	1
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Hepatitis	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
TOTALS:	82	32	1	11	17	-	3

The total number of cases notified in the area was 32 compared with 82 in 1967.

Measles accounted for 21 compared with 62 last year. There were 7 cases of whooping cough compared with 15 the previous year.

No cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 1 in 1967.

Two cases of infective hepatitis were notified. These occurred in children in the same family. Infective hepatitis was only made generally notifiable in June, 1968.

There were no cases of food poisoning or dysentery.

The following cases were reported from school by head teachers:-

Chickenpox	35
Measles	3

Anthrax.

Two cases of Anthrax were reported in animals, but the notices were withdrawn following veterinary examination.

Brucella.

One case of brucellosis was notified in a man. This was followed up by the County Public Health Officer who carried out tests at the farm and found one cow was infected.

Another case was notified in a woman and the County Public Health Officer found a cow was infected at this farm. The cows at both farms were sent for slaughter.

Milk from all producer/retailers are sampled at least once a quarter.

Tuberculosis.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified; 1 case of pulmonary and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were transferred into the area and were added to the register. Six cases of pulmonary and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were removed from the register, 5 were cured, 1 died and 1 left the area.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1968.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Number on register on 1st January, 1968.	21	14	3	3	41
Number on register on 31st December, 1968.	20	11	3	4	38

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following shows the number protected by prophylactic measures:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Diphtheria	156	316
Whooping Cough	143	110
Tetanus	159	293
Poliomyelitis (Salk Vaccine)	8	-
(Sabin Vaccine)	138	208
Measles	31	-
Smallpox	117	3 (re-vaccination)

Tuberculosis - B.C.G. Vaccination.

The number of senior school children tested and given B.C.G. vaccination are as follows:-

	<u>Brynhyfryd School</u> <u>Ruthin.</u>
Number of children tested:	109
Number of children found to be positive:	21
Number of children found to be negative and given B.C.G.	80

Those found to be positive were followed up by chest examination at the nearest chest clinic. Members of the family were also asked to attend.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Housing.

Forty pre-war dwellings and 423 post-war dwellings have been built by the Council, making a total of 463 dwellings.

Of the above total of post-war dwellings, 7 two bedroom bungalows were completed and occupied during the year and a further 22 dwellings are in the course of erection.

17 privately owned houses were completed and occupied during 1968, a decrease of 6 on the previous year.

Regular inspections of council houses were carried out, and with very few exceptions, they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

19 discretionary grant schemes were completed during the year, and since the Housing Acts, 1949 - 1954, introduced the scheme, 268 houses have been improved at a cost to the Council of approximately £85,584.

13 standard grant schemes were completed and since the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, introduced the system to supplement the discretionary grant scheme, 68 houses have been improved at a cost to the Council of approximately £10,764.

Schools.

Inspections of the schools in the district revealed that some very satisfactory improvements were being effected particularly at Rhewl, Clocaenog and Pentrecelyn Schools.

School Canteens.

The standard of hygiene and cleanliness in all the school canteens was found to be generally high. Of the 18 school canteens in the district there are only three which are not of good structural standard. These are situated at Llanelidan, Graianrhyd and Derwen.

At Llanelidan, the canteen is also used as a village hall kitchen. The building has been in poor structural condition, but recent repair work has brought about an improvement.

In the remaining two canteens at Graianrhyd and Derwen, the existing working area is very restricted, and there is lack of adequate ventilation.

Food.

Number of food premises in the area 102

The food premises in the area are mainly family concerns and only a few employ assistants. Regular inspections indicated that conditions were generally satisfactory as regards compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and no statutory action was found necessary.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The following table indicates the various types of food premises in the area subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the numbers fitted to comply with regulations 16 and 19.

Type of Food Premises.	Number	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16.	No. to which Regulation 19 applies.	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Shops	44	44	24	24
Public Houses	26	26	26	26
Hotels	2	2	2	2
Cafes	6	6	6	6
School Canteens	18	18	18	18
Other Canteens	2	2	2	2
Vans	3	3	3	3
Dairies.	1	1	1	1
	102	102	82	82

Condemned Foodstuffs.

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

- 1 x 13 lb. tin of "De Haan" Ham
- 1 x 6 lb. tin of Corned Beef
- 2 x 1(T) Tins of Holly Pears.
- 1 - 1 lb. - 13 ozs. Tin Ambrosia Creamed Rice.
- 1 tin of Morton's Processed Peas.
- 5 tins Grapefruit Segments, Holly brand.
- 1 tin Mandarin Oranges.
- 3 small tins of Pal Dog Food
- 1 tin of Damsons
- 4 small tins of Prunes
- 1 tin (medium) Italian Tomatoes.
- 1 x 12 oz. Tin of Libby's Ham and Pork
- 1 x 16 ozs. tin of Heinz Beans
- 2 x 8 oz. tins of Holly Peaches
- 1 x 1 lb. 3 oz. tin Holly Grapefruit Juice
- 1 tin Morton's Garden Peas
- 1 tin (T) Morton's Processed Peas.

Food Sampling.

We are grateful to Mr. Owens, Chief Inspector for the County of Denbigh, for particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year ending 31st December, 1968

Article	No. taken.	Genuine	Not genuine or sub-standard.
MILK	18	13	5
Ice Cream	2	2	-

Article	No. taken.	Genuine	Not genuine or sub-standard.
Pork Sausage	1	1	-
Salmon Spread	1	1	-
Biscuits	1	1	-
Piccallili	1	1	-
Sauce	1	1	-
Tinned Peas	1	1	-
Double Cream	1	1	-
Tea	1	1	-
Orange Crush	1	1	-
Gripe Water	1	1	-
	30	25	5

Two of the samples of milk shown in the above table as not genuine were reported by the Public Analyst as being deficient in fat. In one instance the deficiency was very slight and the producer concerned was cautioned. In the other instance the deficiency was more serious and as a result three 'appeal to cow' samples were taken showing that the milk was of poor quality. The necessary steps have been taken to remedy this defect. Further samples taken since this incident have been found to be of the required standard. In addition to the usual test for quality of milk 12 samples were examined for the presence of antibiotics, with a negative result in each case.

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

As you will no doubt observe, the year has been quite satisfactory and the amount of trouble small. Although stringent economy measures will prevail during the next financial year, this should in no way effect the sampling programme.

Two particular features worth commenting on are the new medicines Act and the publication of the Analyst's report on pesticidal residues. As yet I have not had much time to study the new Act, but it would appear that much more stringent provisions will be made with regard to medicines and drugs generally. The pesticidal residue report is published by the association of Public Analysts, 325, Kennington Road, London, S.E. 11, and deals with the first 12 months of the joint scheme which has been in operation throughout England and Wales.

Poultry Processing Premises.

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Milk Supplies.

The sampling of milk supplies forms part of the functions of the Denbighshire County Council who are the Food & Drugs Authority for the area.

The Council's Public Health Inspector co-operates with the County Public Health Officer in procuring samples of milk from the various milk retailers throughout the district. Arrangements for the analysis of the milk samples and keeping of records, etc. is undertaken by the Food and Drugs Authority.

Ice Cream.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district but 49 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream. Vehicles

from adjoining districts retail ice cream in the area. All premises were periodically inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the district.

Water Supplies.

The water supply to the district is controlled and administered by the West Denbighshire and West Flintshire Water Board.

The number of dwelling houses and population supplied from the Water Boards mains are as follows:-

Parish	No. of dwelling houses supplied by Water Board's Water Mains direct to the houses.	Population.	Dwelling houses served by standpipes	Population.
Aberwheeler	74	180	1	4
Bryneglwys	63	174	0	0
Clocaenog	53	149	0	0
Derwen	94	271	0	0
Efenechtyd	83	216	0	0
Cyffylliog	49	140	0	0
Llanarmon	318	764	2	4
Llanbedr	165	440	0	0
Llandegla	115	232	1	2
Llanelidan	123	355	0	0
Llandyrnog	252	1,070	7	15
Llanfair D.C.	263	728	0	0
Llanferres	193	592	3	6
Llanfwrog	53	203	0	0
Llangynhafal	158	447	0	0
Llanrhaeadr	266	803	0	0
Llanynys	214	599	0	0
Nantglyn	62	145	6	8
	2,598	7,508	20	39

Reports on Water Samples taken during the year.

Samples of mains water are taken regularly from various parts of the district, and sent for bacteriological examination. In this way the Council are kept constantly informed of the standard of the supplies. All unsatisfactory reports are brought to the attention of the Water Board who have been very co-operative in their endeavours to improve the supplies.

135 samples of mains water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year, and were classified as follows:-

Class 1	102 samples
Class 2	19 samples
Class 3	6 samples
Class 4	8 samples
	135 samples

During the year, 12 samples of raw water from private supplies were taken and sent for bacteriological examination. All

unsatisfactory reports were followed up and the owners advised as to the steps to be taken to bring about an improvement in their supplies. The samples were classified as follows:-

Satisfactory for private supplies:	3 samples
Containing a small number of Bact. coli:	6 samples
Unsatisfactory:	3 samples

Total:	12 samples
--------	------------

Chemical Samples.

Four chemical samples were taken during the year. Details of these samples are as follows:-

24th October, 1968. Meifod Filter House.

Analysis

Appearance	clear and colourless
Odour	no deposit
Reaction, pH	nil
Colour (Hazen Units)	6.3
	less than 5
	- parts per million -
Total solids	63
Nitrogen as free & saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	less than 0.5
Chlorides, as Cl	17
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	2.4
Total hardness	34
Temporary hardness	30
Permanent hardness	4
Alkalinity	30
Free Chlorine	nil
Potassium, as K	0.4
Anionic synthetic detergents	-
Manganese, as Mn	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocyanates	-
Poisonous metals	nil
Iron, as Fe	0.30
Free carbon dioxide	35

Opinion

The water has acidic properties and will exert some corrosive effect upon metals. The organic condition is satisfactory and assuming that a bacteriological examination shows no evidence of pollution, the supply is suitable for domestic use.

24th October, 1968. Moel Fannau Treatment Works.

Analysis

Appearance	clear and colourless
Odour	no deposit
Reaction, pH	earthy
Colour (Hazen Units)	9.0
	less than 5
	- parts per million -
Total solids	82

Nitrogen as free & saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.045
Nitrogen as nitrites	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	less than 0.5
Chlorides, as Cl	21
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.2
Total hardness	24
Temporary hardness	16
Permanent hardness	8
Alkalinity	16
Free Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	0.6
Anionic synthetic detergents	-
Manganese, as Mn	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocyanates	-
Poisonous metals	nil
Iron, as Fe	0.14
Free carbon dioxide	negligible

Opinion

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

24th October, 1968. Llanynys borehole.

Analysis

Clear and colourless

Appearance	no deposit
Odour	slight earthy
Reaction, pH	7.1
Colour, (Hazen Units)	less than 5
	- parts per million -
Total solids	196
Nitrogen as free & saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.75
Chlorides, as Cl	21
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	less than 0.1
Total hardness	154
Temporary hardness	136
Permanent hardness	18
Alkalinity	136
Free Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	1.9
Anionic synthetic detergents	-
Manganese, as Mn	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocyanates	-
Poisonous metals	nil
Iron, as Fe	0.05
Free carbon dioxide	25

Opinion

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

13th December, 1968. Llanynys Artesian Well.

Analysis

Clear and colourless
nil

Appearance
Odour

Reaction, pH	6.7
Colour (Hazen units)	less than 5
	- parts per million -
Total solids	180
Nitrogen as free & saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	less than 0.5
Chlorides, as Cl	19
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.6
Total hardness	156
Temporary hardness	120
Permanent hardness	36
Alkalinity	120
Free Chlorine	nil
Potassium, as K	1.6
Anionic synthetic detergents	-
Manganese, as Mn	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocyanates	-
Poisonous metals	nil
Iron, as Fe	0.04
Free carbon dioxide	47

Opinion

The organic condition of this water is satisfactory.

Lead Content in Water Supplies.

Samples were taken to determine the lead content, and were reported on as follows:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sample Mark</u>	<u>pH Value.</u>	<u>Lead parts per million</u>
13:9:68.	Hendrewydd, First Draw	6.7	0.15
	Hendrewydd after use	6.8	0.065
	Llanferres, First Draw.	9.4	0.095
	Llanferres after use	9.5	0.055

These samples may be regarded as satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

The following report is submitted by Mr. Rogers, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The Pen-y-Stryt/Llandegla Scheme has now been completed. The extensions to the Llanbedr Treatment Works should be completed during the summer.

In view of the National economic situation, the Welsh Office has caused work on the proposed extensions to the existing Works at Llanfair and Rhewl/Gellifor, and the Pwllglas Sewerage & Sewage Treatment Scheme to be deferred.

The Llanellidan Sewerage & Sewage Treatment Scheme will shortly be submitted to the Welsh Office for approval.

Preliminary Design work is being carried out on the Loggerheads/Maeshafn/Tafarn-y-Gelyn & Llanferres Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Scheme, and detailed proposals should be submitted to the Welsh Office in the near future.

Investigations are proceeding into the proposed extensions to the

Llandyrnog Sewage Treatment Works. Flow Recorders have now been installed at the C.W.S. Creamery and composite samples from the Creamery taken for analysis. Grass plots are being formed at the Treatment Works as an interim measure to improve the final effluent.

It is proposed to provide a comprehensive scheme to deal with Pentre and Llan, Llanrhaidr, the sewage from which will be pumped for treatment to the Llandyrnog Works.

Details of flows and samples of effluent taken from the various Sewage Disposal Works are set out below:-

Location	Design D.W.F. g/p/d	Estimated present D.W.F.	Results of Final Effluent Samples			
			No. Taken.	Satisfactory	Border line	Unsatisfactory
Aberwheeler	12,000	6,600	4	3	1	-
Bryneglwys	7,350	1,240	2	2	-	-
Cyffylliog	4,800	2,685	4	3	-	1
Erryrys	3,900	2,450	1	-	-	1
Graigfechan	3,960	2,200	1	-	1	-
Llanbedr	12,000	8,000	3	3	-	-
Llanarmon	7,500	3,550	5	4	1	-
+Llandegla	3,600	2,550	2	1	-	1
Pen-y-Stryt	8,400	2,740	-	-	-	-
Llanfair D.C.	4,350	14,000	2	2	-	-
Llandyrnog	55,000	50,000- 90,000	8	2	2	4
Llanferres	3,600	3,550	1	-	1	-
Rhewl/Gellifor	11,740	42,000	2	2	-	-

+ The total flow from Llandegla was pumped to Pen-y-Stryt for treatment from 29.11.68.

Closet Accommodation.

Thirty-five conversions from privies and pail closets 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 Operator, 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 dwellings are treated free of charge.

Caravan Sites.

The various caravan sites were inspected as frequently as possible, and were generally found to be satisfactorily maintained. Three new caravan site licences were issued during the year, two with unlimited periods of approval, and one for a temporary period. Two licences were amended to provide for the siting of additional caravans as approved by the Denbighshire County Planning Authority.

Refuse Collection.

The following report is submitted by Mr. Rogers, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor:-

The collection of refuse is undertaken by three refuse vehicles and crews, each vehicle collecting from its own area. A new vehicle has

been ordered to replace one of the other lorries that has come to the end of its useful life.

The proposal to introduce a pilot scheme for the collection of refuse by the paper bags system has been deferred again in view of the restriction on capital expenditure.

The volume of household refuse collected is increasing every year. During the year 1968 some 3,200 tons of refuse was collected, whereas in 1961, the amount collected was only 850 tons.

The Council also undertakes the emptying of litter baskets in villages and from main road lay-byes. As the number of litter baskets increases every year and the number of tourists visiting the district grows, the strain imposed upon the refuse collection service becomes greater. The collection of litter is likely to become a serious problem in the future.

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 & Housing Acts.	993
Visits made to inspect drainage work	451
Visits to Council Houses	431
Visits in respect of water supplies	259
Visits for Food Inspection	86
Visits to Caravan Sites	91
Visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	31
Disinfections	1
Visits to Factories and Workshops	36
Visits to Schools	21

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

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

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	14	12	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	24	Nil	Nil
Total:	35	36	Nil	Nil

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (s.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	1	-	-	-

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway carries out bacteriological examinations of water, food, etc. to detect any contamination. Milk is also examined bacteriologically and biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

Examination of throat swabs, blood, faeces etc. are carried out to detect the presence of bacteria and viruses at Conway Public Health Laboratory and specimens have also been accepted at Rhyl hospital laboratory.

Ambulance Service.

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.

	<u>Denbigh/ Ruthin.</u>	<u>Llanrwst.</u>	<u>Llangernyw.</u>	<u>Cerrig.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Number of cases conveyed -					
by ambulance	12,178	1,294	1,556	104	15,132
sitting case cars	8,831	5,110	31	1,568	15,540
Total miles travelled -					
by ambulance	128,186	14,906	19,761	1,202	164,055
sitting case cars	77,598	32,215	250	30,319	140,382
Number of ambulances per station	7	1	1	1	
				(disbanded July, 1968)	

Whether manned by voluntary or full-time personnel	Full-time	Full-time and voluntary	Full-time and voluntary	Voluntary - No ambulance at present.
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Number of sitting case cars:	7	4	1	7
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Area summary:	Number of journeys.	Number of cases.	Total mileage,
Ambulances	4,874	15,132	164,055
Sitting case cars	2,746	15,540	140,382
Total:	7,620	30,672	304,437

Mental Health Service.

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health. The Mental Welfare Officer for this area is Mr. Glyn Lloyd who may be contacted at the County Council Health Department, Mount Street, Ruthin, Tel. No. Ruthin 2361.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday morning in each month. Surgeons from

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

Patients from the rural district also attend the orthopaedic clinics held weekly at Rhyl and Wrexham hospitals.

Venereal Disease Clinic.

Clinics are held as follows:-

<u>Place</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>
H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph.	Tuesday.	4.30 - 6.30 p.m.
War Memorial Hospital, Wrexham.	Monday (males)	5 - 7 p.m.
	Wednesday (females)	5 - 7 p.m.

Family Planning Clinic.

Clinics are held as follows:

Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay	Monday	2.30 - 3.30 p.m.
	Thursday	7 - 8 p.m.
The Clinic, Fforddlas, Rhyl.	Wednesday	7 - 9 p.m.
The Clinic, Prestatyn.	Thursday	10 - 11 a.m.
The Clinic, King Street, Mold.	Wednesday	7 - 8 p.m.
The Infant Welfare Centre Borough Grove, Flint.	Thursday	7 - 8 p.m.
1, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.	Thursday	2 - 4.30 p.m.
	2nd & 4th Wednesday	6.15 - 7.30 p.m.

Cervical Cytology Clinic.

Clinics are held as follows:-

1, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.	Thursday	5.30 - 8 p.m. By appointment only.
Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay.	Friday	5 - 8 p.m. By appointment only.

and also by General Practitioners.

Chiropody Clinic.

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Mount Street, Ruthin, every Wednesday, by appointment. Patients are referred by General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses. A charge of 2/6d per treatment is made.

The number of persons who attended during the year was as follows:-

	<u>Ruthin.</u>	<u>Bryn Mair.</u>
Number on register:	151	
Number of sessions held:	83	6
Number of appointments made:	553	36
Number of attendances.	477	36

The total number of treatments in 1968 was 477 compared with 450 in 1967, showing an increase of 27.

The number of individual cases seen in 1968 was 125 and the number on the patients' register at December, 1968, was 151.

The attendance generally is fairly good with a slight falling off in the winter months due to bad weather, illness and poor 'bus services from some outlying areas. There has been no domiciliary treatments at all yet in the Ruthin area.

Chest Clinic.

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

School Ophthalmic Clinic.

Clinics for school children are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, by appointment, and children attend Ophthalmic Clinics held at Denbigh and St. Asaph Hospitals, and at Dr. Enid Hughes' surgery at Ruthin.

Child Guidance Clinic.

Clinics are held as follows:-

Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay.	Wednesday and Friday by appointment.
Gatefield Clinic, King's Mills Road, Wrexham.	Thursday and Friday by appointment.
Mercier House Clinic, Russell Road, Rhyl.	Monday, by appointment.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

This clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m. at the Clinic, Mount Street, Ruthin, and is well attended as can be seen from the following attendance figures.

<u>Year of Birth.</u>	<u>First Attendances.</u>
1968	106
1967	70
1966/63	122
Total Attendances:	Under 1 year: 568
	1 - 5 years: 319

Special transport to the Clinic is provided from the outlying districts at Erryrys, Llanferres and Maeshafn where there are no convenient buses. The numbers carried during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Number of Visits.</u>	<u>Number carried -</u>	
		<u>Mothers</u>	<u>Babies</u>
From Llanarmon Yn Ial, Llanferres and Maeshafn to Ruthin:	7	25	27

Welfare Foods.

Welfare foods are sold at the Clinic, during clinic sessions.

Dental Clinic.

The very satisfactory new clinic at Ruthin continues to provide, under Mr. Elton, comprehensive treatment for children who attend the schools in the Ruthin Borough and Ruthin Rural District areas. Pupils from outlying districts are conveyed to the clinic by ambulance and this arrangement has been found to work well in practice.

It is recognized at national level that the number of expectant and nursing mothers treated by the local health authorities is declining and that also there is a decrease in the numbers of pre-school children treated. An increasing number of mothers now regularly attend for treatment with general dental practitioners. The dental inspection of expectant and nursing mothers is, however, most important, as it enables the need for treatment to be assessed and efforts to be made to ensure that, when necessary, it is being provided by one service or the other. This inspection also affords an excellent opportunity for dental health education. There is no provision under present statutory requirements for the compulsory inspection of pre-school children as distinct from children attending school. Attendance of this class is therefore voluntary and largely dependant upon the mother's "dental awareness". However, all pre-school children for whom treatment is sought from the local authority receive it.

Prevention of Dental Disease.

This should be the first aim of a local authority health service. In this respect, it is appropriate to note the statement which the Minister of Health made to Parliament in October, 1968. He said, "Fluoridated water has been supplied for some years in Anglesey, Watford and Birmingham. I am pleased to say, that since April of this year, five more fluoridation schemes have started, one in Lincolnshire, two in Warwickshire, one covering parts of Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and one covering the whole of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead and parts of Northumberland and County Durham. The total population receiving fluoridated water in England and Wales now exceeds two million.

I have recently written to local health authorities urging those who have not already done so to adopt this valuable preventive health measure as soon as possible.

In order to assist authorities and to demonstrate my complete faith in the efficacy and safety of fluoridation, I have abandoned the time limit attached to my offer to indemnify local health authorities and statutory water undertakings against the cost of proceedings brought on the grounds of injury to health alleged to have been caused by fluoridation. Previously the indemnity was limited to proceedings started before August 3rd, 1970".

School Health Attendant.

The School Health Attendant visited the schools in the area for the purpose of routine testing of children's vision and hearing. Children who were found to have defective hearing and/or vision were followed up and referred to a consultant for further examination where necessary. Colour vision tests are given to all boys at the age of 10 years.

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

	<u>Vision</u> <u>Sweeps.</u>	<u>Audiometric</u> <u>Sweeps.</u>	<u>Colour</u> <u>Vision.</u>
Number of children tested:	627	649	58
Number satisfactory:	610	629	56
Number of defects found:	17	20	2
Number referred to Medical Officer:	-	14	-
Number referred to School Nurse:	17	-	-
Number for observation:	-	6	-

Speech Therapy Clinic.

The speech therapy clinic is held in Ruthin and at Denbigh each week and liaison is maintained with colleagues in the Health and Education Departments, and with schools in the district.

We are most fortunate in this county in having a Welsh speaking therapist, and Welsh children from Ruthin may be seen in school, and if necessary attend her clinic at Denbigh.

The Speech Therapists are often asked to comment on the problems encountered by a child who is learning to speak in a bilingual environment. Most children acquire two or three languages quite easily, but some are a little slow in becoming fluent. They may need help, and it is often advisable to use one language for a time in order to avoid confusion. The speech therapy clinic is well attended and parents appear to be grateful for the advice and treatment offered.

Nursing Services.

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the Ruthin Rural District.

Health Visitors:	Miss C. J. Davies)	County Council Clinic, Mount
	Miss E. Edwards)	Street, Ruthin.
		Tel. No. Ruthin 2361.
	Miss O. M. Hobson)	The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.
	Miss J. B. Angwin)	Tel. No. Denbigh 2789.
	Miss S. C. Evans)	(Retired September, 1968.)
Tuberculosis		
Health Visitor:	Miss E. Leach Jones,	Bryn Glas, 25, Bodrhyddan Avenue,
		Rhuddlan, Near Rhyl.
		Tel. No. Rhuddlan 626.
	Mrs. M. Lloyd Jones,	The Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road,
		Wrexham.
		Tel. No. Wrexham 4242.
District Nurses:	Sister M. Williams,	Min-y-Coed, Rhewl.
		Tel. No. Ruthin 2754.
	Sister L. I. Jones.	Frondeg, Erryrys.
		Tel. No. Llanarmon-yn-Ial 640
	Sister E. Owen,	2, Maes Hafod, Ruthin.
		Tel. No. Ruthin 2642.
	Nurse G. Thomas,	Flat 84, Haulfryn, Ruthin.
		Tel. No. Ruthin 2011.
Relief District	Sister M. J. Jones,	Annedd Wen, Nantglyn. (Part-time)
Nurses:		Tel. No. Nantglyn 225.
	Sister M. E. Dowell,	23, Park Road, Ruthin.
		Tel. No. Ruthin 2489.

Domestic Help Service.

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

Chronic Sick and T.B.	4
Mentally disordered:	2
Maternity:	5
Other:	2
Over 65 years of age:	27

Care of the Aged.

Only one case of persons in need of care and attention was

brought to our notice during the year and action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act was taken. The services of the Health Visitors, District Nurses, Home Helps, Mental Welfare Officer and the County Welfare Department are made available and assist the elderly to remain in their own homes.

In the case where action was necessary, the man was aged 69 and had discharged himself from hospital on two occasions. Neighbours, who had never been allowed in the house, found milk on the doorstep and the case was brought to the notice of the County Welfare Department. His doctor was called in and it would have been impossible for treatment to be given under the dreadful conditions in which he was living. He was a very ill man and the house was completely insanitary and action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act and he was removed to hospital. The Council applied for an extension of the period of detention for three months. He eventually died in hospital after a stay of six weeks.

