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**Contributors**

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ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D. P. W. ROBERTS

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. P. BARLOW, M.A.P.H.I.

for the year 1962



WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH  
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R. P. BARLOW, M.A.P.H.I.

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1962

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my second Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1962.

In the foreword attention is drawn to some of the main features of the year ; further details of these will be found in the principal sections of the report.

The population of the district fell by 530 to 9,300 during the year. This surprised me when I learnt the news and I contacted the Registrar-General, who informed me that an error had been made in the 1961 census figure with respect to Kinmel Camp, where 200 members of the Armed Forces were enumerated in the camp but apparently were stationed elsewhere, and, furthermore, there has been a decrease in the camp strength in the period June 1961 to June 1962. The War Office were also asked for information, and I was informed of the number of married families. In consequence of this information, I have calculated that the civilian population (including the married families at Kinmel Camp) in the St. Asaph Rural District in June 1961 was 9,105, and in June 1962 was 9,225. If further consideration is given to the fact that the numbers of married families at Kinmel Camp during the period June 1961 to June 1962 was reduced by 23, then the civilian population, excluding Kinmel Camp, rose by approximately 165.

The birth rate was 16 (in 1961 it was 17) and when adjusted for the slightly increased proportion of elderly persons in the local population compared with the national average, the standardised birth rate is compared with the national figure of 18 per 1,000 population.

The death rate was 12.8, and when adjusted as indicated previously was 10.6, compared with the national average of 11.9.

During the year there were 2 deaths of infants under one year, producing an infant mortality rate of 13.5 compared with the national figure of 21.6, which is a considerable improvement on the 1961 results.

The Council decided not to support the Government recommendations to local authorities to fluoridate the water supplies. This proposal has caused more debate and opposition throughout the country than many other legislative procedure affecting community health.

The only point I wish to make is that there is a certain inconsistency among the public when the introduction of an infinitesimal quantity of fluoride to water creates an uproar and yet over 500 chemicals, some of which are poisonous in high concentrations, are added to food as colouring, flavouring and preserving agents and hardly a voice is raised in protest. In my opinion, I am satisfied that the addition of these agents, including fluoride, are necessary in the quantities permitted

although some very small adverse effect, at present unknown, might be produced. Twentieth century civilisation with all its advantages must have its penalties, and these food additives, together with radiation and air pollution, are the price we have to pay.

It is our duty to limit these hazards to the smallest possible degree and yet enjoy the beneficial effects of use of these agents in our everyday life.

The Council built 50 houses and bungalows, and private builders erected 59 houses and bungalows. Steady progress is being made in the relief of overcrowding and the re-housing of people living in sub-standard accommodation. Schemes are in hand for the erection of further dwellings in Rhuddlan and St. Asaph, and the Council will be faced shortly with the difficulty of lack of suitable sites for further dwellings. Local authorities are now in open competition with the private builder in purchasing land for housing development, and this inevitably causes a high price to be paid, which in time increases the rental charged for such dwellings and this causes hardship to old age pensioners who have been re-housed from sub-standard properties. The National Assistance Board have provided invaluable relief in this respect.

Very slow progress is being made on urgent sewerage schemes at Bodfari and Tremeirchion, and it is hoped that tangible results will be forthcoming in the next two years. It is often said that the time taken to prepare a sewerage works scheme and to obtain Government sanction is many times the length of the period of construction of such works.

The manager of the Employment Exchange at Rhyl has kindly provided details of the employment position in the area, and it is pleasing to record that further factories have been established in the Rural District, providing an increasingly balanced pattern of employment opportunities. It is fortuitous that the industries attracted to the Rural District have given employment to technical, clerical and manual personnel.

Furthermore, these industries do not disfigure the countryside by their activities and do not pollute the atmosphere.

I should like to pay tribute to the outstanding efforts of the voluntary organisations of the district, and particularly to the Women's Voluntary Service, who have provided an excellent Meals on Wheels service.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Clerk, Mr. Barlow and Mr. Easton, who prepared most of the statistics of the report, and Dr. G. W. Roberts, the County Medical Officer of Health.

I remain, your obedient servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Land area .....	22,300 acres
Population at mid-year 1962 (Registrar General's estimate).....	9,300
Population change compared with previous year (decreased).....	530
Number of inhabited properties at end of 1962 .....	3,234
Number of empty properties at the end of 1962 .....	122
Rateable Value for the year ended March 1963 .....	£116,108 0 0
Product of a 1d. rate for the year ended March 1963 .....	£454 6 4

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE RURAL DISTRICT

The rural district is situated in the beautiful Vale of Clwyd, and until recently employment was largely agricultural, the land having a high fertility and being blessed by a good climate with comparatively low rainfall (average for past ten years at Rhyl is 26.1 inches), mild winters with little fog.

During the past five years new industries have been established, providing employment for over 1,000 men and women in glass production, clothing manufacture, printing, and assembly of electrical equipment. Employment is also obtained in Deeside industrial plants, and in the summer season temporary work can be obtained for women in Rhyl.

## VITAL STATISTICS

		Total
Live Births .....	Male 84, Female 64	148
Legitimate live births .....	Male 81, Female 61	142
Illegitimate live births .....	Male 3, Female 3	6
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births .....		40.5
National illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births .....		66
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population .....		16
Birth rate comparability factor for district .....		1.02
Birth rate standardised .....		16.32
National birth rate per 1,000 population .....		18.0
Still births (total) .....		4
Legitimate still births .....		4
Illegitimate still births .....		Nil
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births .....		26.0
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births .....		18.1
Infant deaths under age of 1 year .....		2
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year .....		2
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year .....		Nil
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....		13.5
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....		21.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....		13.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....		Nil
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age .....		1
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age .....		1



Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age .....	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (under 4 weeks of age)	6.75
National Neo-Natal Mortality rate .....	15.1
Total Peri-Natal deaths (still born and deaths under 1 week combined)	5
Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births .....	32.8
National Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births .....	30.8
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period) .....	1
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) .....	6.75
Maternal Mortality including abortion :—	
Number of deaths .....	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .....	Nil

### DEATHS

Deaths .....	Male 63, Female 56	Total 119
Crude death rate per 1,000 population .....		12.8
Comparability factor .....		0.83
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population .....		10.6
National death rate for England and Wales .....		11.9

### RECENT POPULATION CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT

The following table shows the changes in the population due to migration and the probable changes in strength of the military establishment.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Year	Mid-year population Registrar General's estimated figure	Population change during year.	Change in population due to Births and Deaths during year.	Change in population due to migration.
1901	6,158 census	—	—	—
1911	7,534	—	—	—
1924	7,356	—	—	—
1931	7,873	—	—	—
1941	8,407	—	—	—
1951	10,640	—	—	—
1952	10,690	+ 50	+ 20	+ 30
1953	10,430	— 260	+ 13	— 273
1954	10,520	+ 90	+ 3	+ 87
1955	11,100	+ 580	—	+ 580
1956	10,500	— 600	+ 62	— 662
1957	11,020	+ 520	+ 44	+ 476
1958	10,680	— 34	+ 12	— 46
1959	10,320	— 360	+ 16	— 376
1960	9,860	— 460	+ 36	— 496
1961	9,830	— 30	+ 25	— 55
1962	9,225 (civilian population only)			

A minus sign in column (4) indicates excess of deaths over births, and plus sign is vice-versa.

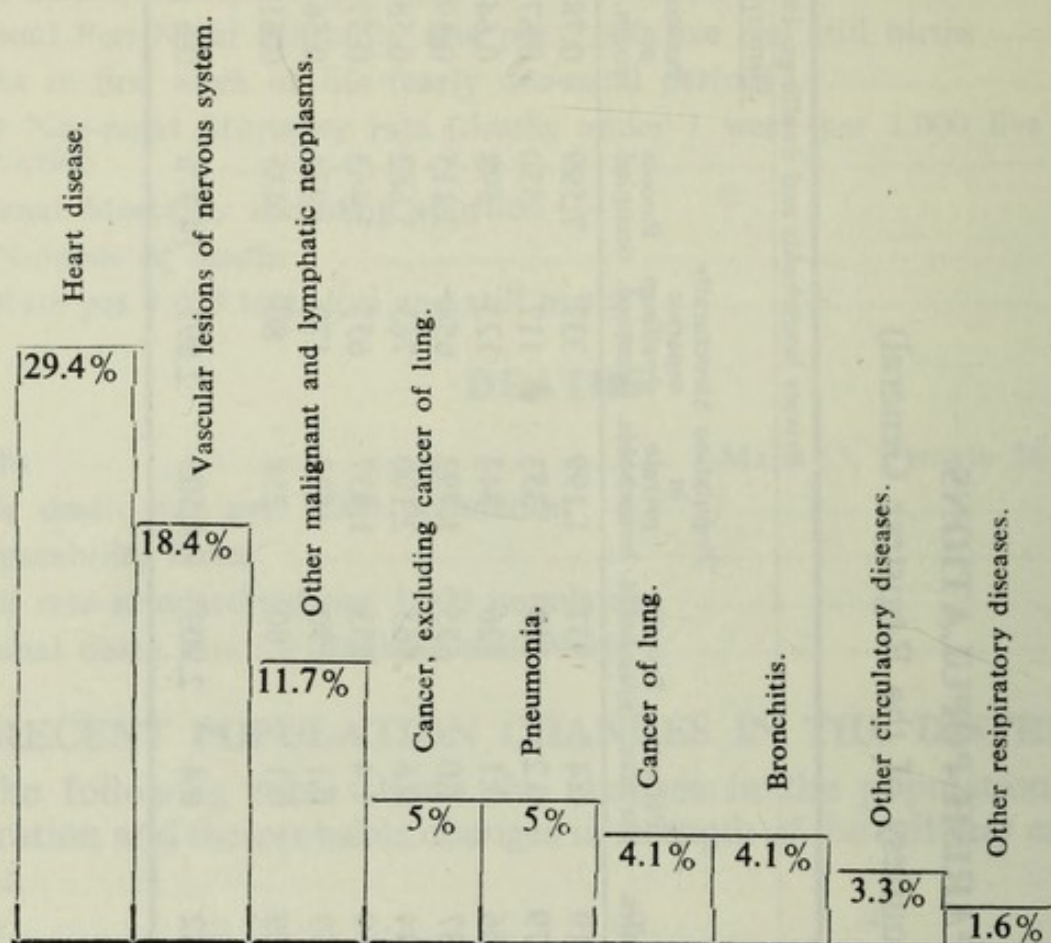
## RURAL PARISH POPULATIONS

(Reproduced by courtesy of the Registrar General)

PARISH	Private households and dwellings, 1961									
	Population.					Density of occupation.				
	1951		1961			Persons per acre. household.	Private households.	Females.	Males.	Persons.
	Acreage.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons per acre. household.					
Bodelwyddan	4,176	2,385	1,751	1,132	0.4	337	619	1,132	1,751	8.1
Bodfari	1,495	378	356	177	0.2	117	179	177	356	7.1
Cwm	3,847	316	348	182	0.1	126	166	182	348	2.6
Dyserth	1,782	1,625	1,796	809	1.0	655	987	809	1,796	4.8
Rhuddlan	3,517	2,149	2,164	1,020	0.6	765	1,144	1,020	2,164	4.8
St. Asaph	1,646	2,136	2,238	979	1.4	653	1,259	979	2,238	3.2
Tremeirchion	4,030	604	568	309	0.1	170	259	309	568	4.0
Waen	1,807	267	258	129	0.1	80	129	129	258	—
St. Asaph										
R.D.C.	22,300	9,860	9,479	4,737	0.4	2,903	4,742	4,737	9,479	4.7
						8,505	2,897		14,376	

## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The diagram below indicates the common causes of death in order of importance from National returns.



### Cancer

The total deaths from cancer have steadily increased in the district, and in particular cancer of the lung, as shown in the following table based on the Registrar General's returns.

CANCER DEATHS	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Lung .....	2	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	5	6	2
Stomach .....	4	5	10	6	9	3	4	4	4	1	2
Breast .....	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	—	4	5	4
Uterus .....	4	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Leukaemia .....	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other sites .....	10	10	14	10	8	13	7	10	7	12	14
Total deaths all sites .....	23	24	30	21	20	24	18	17	21	26	22

## Coronary Heart Disease

During the past twenty years there has been a considerable rise in the incidence of this disease, and although improved methods of certification of death may have accounted for some of this rise, it is generally considered that there has been a real increase in the incidence of the disease.

The following chart shows the total annual deaths in the District over the past ten years :—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Deaths .....	7	11	25	23	22	19	23	17	18	20	21

## CAUSES OF DEATH

### Registrar General Return 1962

All Causes.	Male.	Female.
1. Tuberculosis — Respiratory .....	63	56
2. Tuberculosis — other .....	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease .....	—	—
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—
8. Measles .....	—	—
9. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases .....	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach .....	1	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus .....	4	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast .....	—	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus, etc. ....	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .....	5	9
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	—	—
16. Diabetes .....	1	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .....	7	15
18. Coronary Disease, Angina .....	14	7
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	1	2
20. Other Heart Disease .....	6	5
21. Other Circulatory Disease .....	4	—
22. Influenza .....	—	—
23. Pneumonia .....	1	5
24. Bronchitis .....	3	2
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System .....	2	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	2	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	1	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion, etc. ....	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations .....	2	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	4	2
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	1	—
34. All other Accidents .....	1	—
35. Suicide .....	3	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War .....	—	—

**TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT  
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS**

Year.	Registrar General Estimate of Population.	Number of Local Births, Registrar General's Return.	Local Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Local Adjusted Birth Rate.	National Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Local Deaths, Registrar General's Return.	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Adjusted Local Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	National Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Infant Deaths under 1 year of age.	Local Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	National Infant Mortality Rate.
1881*	—	431	28.8	—	—	290	18.9	—	—	41	95	—
1882*	14,321	321	22.4	—	—	269	18.7	—	—	45	140	—
1911	7,534	169	22.5	—	—	105	13.8	—	—	14	82.3	—
1924	7,356	119	16.1	—	18.8	92	12.5	—	12.2	5	42	75.0
1931	7,873	109	13.8	—	—	111	14.07	—	12.3	4	36.6	—
1941	8,407	125	14.8	—	—	138	16.4	—	12.9	12	104.3	66.0
1951	10,640	148	13.91	18.1	15.5	111	10.43	10.12	12.5	8	54.5	29.6
1952	10,690	129	12.07	15.7	15.3	109	10.2	9.9	11.3	5	38.8	27.6
1953	10,430	117	11.2	14.6	15.5	104	9.9	9.6	11.4	2	17.1	26.8
1954	10,520	128	12.7	15.1	15.2	125	11.9	10.7	11.3	4	15.6	25.5
1955	11,100	115	10.3	12.8	15.0	115	10.3	9.4	11.7	1	34.9	24.9
1956	10,500	154	13.9	17.2	15.7	92	8.3	7.9	11.7	6	6.5	23.8
1957	11,020	152	13.8	16.9	16.1	108	9.8	9.7	11.5	2	39.5	23.0
1958	10,680	135	12.6	15.6	16.4	123	11.5	10.9	11.7	1	14.8	22.5
1959	10,320	130	12.6	15.5	16.5	114	11.1	10.7	11.6	1	7.69	22.0
1960	9,860	142	14.0	17.2	17.1	106	10.7	10.3	11.5	1	7.04	21.7
1961	9,830	156	15.86	17.13	17.4	131	13.3	11.7	12.0	6	39.0	21.4
1962	9,300	148	15.91	16.22	18.0	119	12.8	10.6	11.9	2	13.5	21.6

\* During this period the sanitary district included St. Asaph R.D.C., Aled R.D.C., Prestatyn U.D.C., part of Holywell R.D.C. (Gronant), part of Abergele U.D.C., and Denbigh Borough.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases that were notifiable in 1962 :—

Disease.	At all ages	Under 1 yr.	inc. 1-2 yrs.	inc. 3-4 yrs.	inc. 5-9 yrs.	10—14+	15—20+	21—35+	36—65	over 65	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	52	—	10	12	28	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

It is pleasing to record that no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis occurred in the district.

The large number of cases of measles often occur in cycles, and this is probably due to a rise in the incidence of immune children after an epidemic, and then a fall with the passage of time, until the percentage of susceptibles rises to a critical level and the introduction of the virus often results in another epidemic.

### Food Poisoning

Two cases of food poisoning occurred during the year. Following the outbreak of food poisoning in 1961 in a local hospital, recommendations were made regarding improvements in the hospital kitchens, and I am pleased to report that most of these improvements have been carried out.

## TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Age Period (Yrs.)	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 .....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
65 and over .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

### Tuberculosis

As will be observed in the previous table, there were 5 cases of tuberculosis notified, of which 3 were respiratory in origin. Close co-operation is maintained between the District Health authorities, County Council Health Visitors and the local Chest Clinic staff in ensuring satisfactory care and after care arrangements and in the tracing and observation of contacts.

Every County District Authority maintains a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering from tuberculosis, and during the year the total list was revised in conjunction with the Chest Clinic and the County Council records.

The position at the end of the year was as follows :—

PULMONARY	—	Males .....	16
		Females .....	15
NON-PULMONARY	—	Males .....	6
		Females .....	Nil
		Total .....	37

The following table shows the trend of the incidence of infectious notifiable diseases in the past 10 years.

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	3	17	15	9	8	3	3	6	8	3	2
Whooping Cough	50	23	31	4	7	17	9	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	18	110	57	80	13	47	15	45	15	160	52
Pneumonia	16	21	22	17	14	20	12	11	4	2	5
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	25	2
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	1	1	7	—	4	—	8	11	5	2
Tuberculosis Respiratory	—	4	2	5	3	3	3	1	4	6	3
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	2

### Chest Clinic

The treatment of cases of tuberculosis is under the care of the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. Morrison, at Rhyl, and the Consultant Chest Physician at Llangwyfan Sanatorium.

### Chest X-ray Facilities

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board has a mobile X-ray Unit based at Wrexham which visits all parts of North Wales, and the nearest centres are at Denbigh and Rhyl Town Hall, where the Unit call for one day every three weeks.

During 1962 1,706 people attended at the Rhyl Centre with an average attendance of 114. 89 people were recalled for observation to the Chest Clinic at Rhyl.



**WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD  
MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE**

TABLE I

**Details of examinations carried out by Unit "G" during  
the period 1st January—31st December 1962**

Circuit Location	Number Examined	Number of Visits	Average attendance per Visit
<b>FLINTSHIRE</b>			
Holywell .....	879	14	63
Mold .....	670	15	45
Rhyl .....	1,706	15	114
Shotton .....	636	14	45
Special Surveys .....	2,099	—	—

TABLE III

**Analysis showing Type of Examinee**

Type of Examinee	Flintshire
General Population Volunteers .....	3,375
General Practitioner Referrals .....	253
Scholars .....	871
Students .....	33
Contacts .....	21
Mental Hospital Staff .....	22
Factory Groups—Industrial .....	922
Non-Industrial .....	258
Special Groups .....	196
Mental Patients .....	39
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> 5,990 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>

TABLE IV

**Details of total number of cases referred to Chest Clinics  
or diagnosed as abnormal by the Mass Radiography Unit**

	Referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities diagnosed on Unit	Total
<b>FLINTSHIRE</b>			
Holywell .....	12	15	27
Mold .....	10	9	19
Rhyl .....	89	65	154
Shotton .....	8	9	17
Special Surveys .....	15	27	42
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> 259 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>

TABLE V

## Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis —	
"New" Cases .....	4
"Old" Cases .....	1
Healed Primary Tuberculosis .....	18
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis .....	58
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and soft tissues .....	50
Malignant Neoplasm .....	5
Non-Malignant Neoplasm .....	2
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities .....	3
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities .....	21
Pneumoconiosis—without P.M.F. ....	1
—with P.M.F. ....	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non-tuberculous (to include A <sup>s</sup> thma and B <sup>r</sup> onchitis) .....	17
Emphysema .....	10
Bronchiectasis .....	4
Bacterial or virus infection .....	4
Pleural thickening or calcification .....	9
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus .....	5
Malformation of the lungs .....	3
Spontaneous pneumothorax .....	—
Miscellaneous .....	3
Further observation required .....	—
Failed to attend Chest Clinic .....	9
	<hr/>
	227
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic .....	32
	<hr/>
	259
	<hr/>

## PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1946

The following local services are the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the following details :—

### Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children. infant Welfare Centres.

Clinics are held at the following places :—

ST. ASAPH. — Pen y Bont, The Roe, on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, at 2 p.m.

RHUDDLAN. — In front of War Memorial Club, Rhuddlan, on 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, at 2 p.m. (Mobile Clinic.)

DYSERTH. — In the grounds of the Urdd Hall on 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, at 2 p.m. (Mobile Clinic.)

BODELWYDDAN. — In the grounds of Kinmel Park Camp, on 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, at 2 p.m.

Doctors and Health Visitors are present at these clinics to give advice on infant health, and vaccinate and immunise babies and young children.

### **Ante Natal Clinics**

Ante natal clinics are held at Rhyl Clinic and St. Asaph Hospital, and are staffed by hospital personnel under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician.

Instruction and advice is given to expectant mothers by the Health visitors on childbirth and baby management.

### **Family Planning**

Advice is available at a special clinic in Flint.

### **Welfare Foods**

Distribution of Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A and D tablets and Orange Juice) is carried out in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Service, Welfare Centres, Voluntary Committees and Village Shopkeepers.

The foods are available either at the infant welfare clinics or at special distribution centres.

### **Dental Care of Expectant Mothers**

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is regrettable that more mothers do not take advantage of this service.

### **Section 23. Midwifery Services**

There are 3 midwives, who are also trained district nurses, employed in the district, who assist in ante-natal and post-natal care, and during the period of confinement of the mothers.

### **Section 24. Health Visitors.**

The equivalent of two health visitors (1 full-time, 2 part-time, shared with other districts) are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. Their duties have increased of late due to the ever-expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complementary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often so overworked as to be unable to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

## Section 25. Home Nursing Service

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly, as the proportion of old people rises in the community.

Twelve Home Helps are employed by the County Council, usually on a part-time basis, in the district. This is an extremely useful post-war development.

## Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation

### Smallpox

The number of children vaccinated in the district during the year is shown below.

Age Period.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.
Under 1 year .....	90	1
Over 1 year .....	18	—
2—4 years .....	32	10
5—14 years .....	113	193
15 and over .....	121	491
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	374	695
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The number of children who received protection against the above diseases was as follows :—

Age Period.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-inforcing (Diphtheria only)
Under 1 year .....	34	—
1—4 years .....	70	1
5—14 years .....	7	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	111	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>

I am pleased to say that a reasonably satisfactory level of protection against these diseases has been maintained in the child population.

### Poliomyelitis

During the year many children and adults were protected against the disease, and special sessions were arranged during the evenings for adults. At the beginning of the year oral vaccination was introduced, and it is hoped that it will be superior to the safe but relatively weak for long-term protection Salk vaccine, which is given by injection.

## **Measles**

Experiments are being conducted to introduce a safe and effective vaccine to protect infants against this disease, which can cause serious complications when infants are attacked under the age of 2 years.

## **Tuberculosis**

All thirteen-year-old children are offered vaccination (by the use of live attenuated tubercule bacilli B.C.G.) against this disease, and the majority of children are protected. The proportion of children who do not require vaccination is high (i.e. they have already had contact with the disease and developed a successful immunity) and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculosis infection in the community.

## **Section 27. Ambulance**

The Ambulance service is radio-controlled and administered from the headquarters at Mold. Local stations are situated at Rhyl and Holywell.

## **Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care, and Loan of Equipment**

Arrangements can be made for the loan of certain equipment from County Council sources for handicapped persons.

Equipment can also be hired from British Red Cross Society at the local branch headquarters in St. Asaph, and this service has been a most useful supplement to the satisfactory facilities. The local voluntary organisation is to be highly commended for their efforts.

## **Mental Health and Sub-normality**

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Sub-normal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school and who are not severely retarded (i.e. idiot category) are admitted to the Training Centre at Tirionfa, Rhuddlan, and in this centre they are trained to the limits of their capabilities.

## **School Health**

Medical inspections of schoolchildren were carried out during the year by me as Assistant County Medical Officer, and it is pleasing to record the high standard of general health and fitness of the children. It is regrettable that children do not obtain sufficient sleep due to parents being too lax over the time allowed for television viewing. Furthermore, stricter control is required over consumption of sweets due to high increase of dental decay.

### **School Premises**

Minor improvements are still required in some of the older buildings, but the worst school premises in the area have now been closed, and a new Roman Catholic school opened in St. Asaph.

### **Venereal Diseases**

Treatment is available at the following clinics :—

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital — Males, Monday 5 to 7 p.m., Wednesday 4 to 6 p.m. Females, Friday 5 to 7 p.m.

Chester Royal Infirmary — Males, Wednesday 5 to 7 p.m., Saturday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Females, Monday 5 to 7 p.m., Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.

H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph — Males and Females 5.30 to 7 p.m. Tuesdays.

The treatment is confidential, free and inclusive of travelling expenses.

### **Nursing Homes**

The following nursing homes in the district are registered with the County Council and inspected periodically.

Plas Coch, Rhyl Road, St. Asaph (20 beds).

Bryn Cwybr, Rhyl Road, Rhuddlan (10 beds).

### **Welfare Homes**

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily can be admitted to County Council homes, which are situated at Y Gorlan, Brighton Road, Rhyl; The Lawn, Rhyl; Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holm, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; and Hafan Glyd, Shotton.

### **Section 47. National Assistance Act, 1948**

This section conveys power to District Councils to remove persons who are aged, infirm, suffering from grave chronic diseases and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others.

During 1962 no legal action was necessary, although three instances occurred where persuasion was sufficient to induce the individuals to be admitted to a Home.

### **Health Education and Food Hygiene**

Lectures and films were given by Mr. Lewis, County Public Health Inspector, and myself at H. M. Stanley Hospital and at a local glass factory in the instruction of clean food habits. Letters of advice and posters were sent to owners of cafes and food premises in the area drawing attention to danger of faulty food practices.

## Diabetes Survey

Late in 1961 I carried out, with the co-operation of the County Welfare Officer and the Matron of the Flintshire County Council homes, a survey of the evidence of diabetes in old people and give below the results of the work.

243 urines were tested and 9 cases of glycosuria were discovered (3.8%), of which 4 were known diabetics. Of the remaining 5 cases there were two cases of confirmed diabetes, 2 cases proved negative. It has been the policy in most of the homes to test the urine shortly after admission with the "Clinistix."

In the instance of the two new cases of diabetes these tests carried out on admission approximately two years ago were negative. As a result of this work certain recommendations have been made and it is hoped to carry out further work in 1964.

## Public Health Laboratory Service

The local public health laboratory is at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and his Deputy, Dr. Harris, carried out the bacteriological examination of specimens sent from the District. They have been most co-operative, and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

## Housing

The following numbers of houses were erected or in the course of construction in 1962 :—

Parish.	Council Houses completed.	Council Houses under construction.	Private Houses completed.	Private Houses under construction.	Total No. of Council Houses in Parish.
Bodelwyddan .....	—	—	—	1	84
Bodfari .....	—	—	1	—	21
Cwm .....	—	—	—	—	22
Dyserth .....	3	—	5	2	136
Rhuddlan .....	2	8	33	15	196
St. Asaph .....	36	12	19	14	254
Tremeirchion .....	9	—	1	—	47
Waen .....	—	—	—	—	26
Totals .....	50	20	59	32	786

The following table shows the number of applicants for Council houses (and bungalows) in the district at the end of 1962 :—

Bodelwyddan .....	20
Bodfari .....	9
Cwm .....	3
Dyserth .....	36
Rhuddlan .....	76
St. Asaph .....	88
Tremeirchion .....	6
Waen .....	1
	239
Total .....	239

The majority of the serious cases of overcrowding have been rehoused, but the Council are continually faced with the problem of tenants being unable to meet rent commitments because of an inability to budget their finances satisfactorily, and often there is gross over-spending on hire purchase commitments.

It is extremely distasteful to have to evict such families, especially where children are concerned, as they are the unfortunate victims of their parents' mismanagement.

**Table showing the trend of Housing Development in District**

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New Council Housing ...	15	30	46	52	45	—	18	18	21	47	50
New Private Housing ...	10	22	20	13	16	21	21	43	67	66	59
Total ...	25	52	66	65	61	21	39	61	88	113	109
No. of inhabited Properties ...	2,606	2,658	2,689	2,738	2,777	2,798	2,827	2,843	3,006	3,119	3,234
Population .....	10,690	10,430	10,500	11,100	10,500	11,020	10,680	10,320	9,860	9,830	9,300
Average No. of Persons per house ...	4.	3.9	3.8	4.	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8

	1941	1951	1961
Number of inhabited houses .....	2,236	2,581	3,119
Population .....	8,407	10,640	9,830
Average No. of persons per house	3.7	4.1	3.1



## SLUM CLEARANCE

During 1962 the following representations were made :—

11 properties were subject of closing orders.

1 property was subject to a demolition order.

4 properties were subject of undertakings not to re-let.

Steady progress was made on dealing with property which was unfit, and could not be repaired at reasonable cost, and also properties that although unfit at present could be reconditioned at reasonable cost. Encouragement was given by means of granting improvement grants, both Standard and Discretionary, to owners to improve property in their possession, but there are still over 155 unfit houses and bungalows.

It is hoped that the majority of these properties will be dealt with over the next six years.

In January 1956 the Minister of Housing and Local Government gave formal approval to the Council's slum clearance programme, which provided for dealing with 119 houses in the first five-year period. I am pleased to say that the Council have completed the programme within the time specified. This is an outstanding achievement.

### **County Council Scheme for Financial Assistance to District Councils to Provide Accommodation for Old or Handicapped People**

The County Council have formulated a scheme to give financial assistance to district councils who provide units of accommodation, bungalows or flats, for old or handicapped people, and in particular where welfare facilities are included, and the Council have agreed to accept the general points in the scheme for new development.

Details of the scheme are as follows :—

#### **Basic Conditions for Contribution by County Council**

In order to qualify for a contribution from the County Council the following basic conditions must be fulfilled :—

- (a) An application for the County contribution must be made in good time before the commencement of any scheme to which it relates and be accompanied by the following details and information :—
  - (i) The estimated cost of the scheme ;
  - (ii) An outline list of the welfare services to be provided with the estimated cost of such services ;
  - (iii) Plans of the Scheme for formal approval in writing by the County Council.

- (b) Units of housing accommodation shall be occupied by single persons of pensionable age (i.e. men over 65 years of age and women of 60 years of age) or married couples where both husband and wife are of pensionable age or by persons who, in the opinion of the County Welfare Officer, can benefit from special housing accommodation by reasons of infirmity.

### **Welfare Facilities**

The County Council considers that the following welfare facilities—the list is not necessarily intended to be exhaustive—are desirable in connection with housing accommodation provided for aged and other people intended to be covered by this scheme and that the District Councils should, wherever possible and practicable, provide as many of these welfare facilities as are appropriate to the particular scheme :—

- (a) central heating for the dwellings ;
- (b) a common room for use by the residents in the scheme ;
- (c) baths of a type suitable for old people and provided with fittings to enable old people to get in and out without assistance ;
- (d) communicating bells between individual dwellings, and, in the case of major schemes only, the residence of the Warden ;
- (e) fittings arranged so as to be convenient of access to old people and which will avoid the need for them to resort to undue bending or climbing of step ladders, etc., to gain access to such fittings ;
- (f) bath safety rails.

### **Contributions by the County Council**

(a) **Basic Contribution** : The County Council will make a basic contribution of £10 per annum in respect of each unit of accommodation for the period of the loan in relation to all schemes.

(b) **Minor Schemes** : For schemes of less than 18 houses (i.e. minor schemes) an additional contribution will be made by the County Council for the period of the Housing loan, of £1 for every £10 of capital expenditure incurred by the Housing Authority in the provision of welfare facilities for all or any of the units of accommodation within the scheme, subject to a maximum of £25 including the basic grant of £10.

(c) **Major Schemes** : The County Council will make an additional contribution to the District Council in respect of welfare facilities calculated on the following basis by reference to the annual deficiency on the scheme concerned :—

- (i) The annual contribution in respect of welfare facilities shall not exceed the total deficiency incurred thereon in the year to which it relates ;

- (ii) No contribution will be made in respect of items properly chargeable to the Housing Revenue Account and which could properly be covered by rents.
- (iii) Other than the basic contribution of £10 (4(a) above) there will be no subsidisation of rents nor assistance in respect of expenditure which would normally be borne by tenants.
- (iv) The expenses towards which the County Council will contribute will be limited to those incurred by District Councils in providing welfare facilities, e.g. the welfare services of the kind referred to in 3 above and communal facilities or services, the cost of which cannot properly be recovered in rent and can be considered to arise as a direct consequence of the houses being erected for old people, e.g. warden's house and costs and laundry services : and
- (v) A contribution calculated on the basis of the foregoing principles and the contribution in 4(a) above will be the maximum contribution payable in respect of the major scheme to which they relate. Of that maximum, there will be paid in every year to the District Council concerned such proportion as the number of dwellings comprised in the scheme and actually occupied during that year by tenants approved by the County Council bears to the total number of dwellings in the scheme.

### **PLANNING HOMES FOR THE OLD AND DISABLED**

Provision of suitable accommodation for the old and disabled is becoming increasingly necessary and the emphasis for care has changed from dependence on relatives to independence and self help.

Adaptions to existing premises could be carried out relatively inexpensively and this is especially so in the planning and design of new flats and bungalows and the following points are worthy of mention.

- (1) Light switches should be simple in action and, where placed adjacent to doors, should be aligned with door handles. Generous provision of two-way switches and master switches should be made. Electric socket outlets should not be placed in low, inaccessible positions.
- (2) Some elderly people find a low level water closet difficult to use, and the closet may either be built up or a portable rim can be inserted on top of the bowl. The flushing handle must be easily accessible. A horizontal rail for pushing up and a vertical rail for pulling up should be provided on either side of the water closet.
- (3) Storage cupboards should be sited so that shelves are not too high or too deep to be reached comfortably.

- (4) British standard sink units are sometimes too high to be used comfortably from the standing position. A shallow sink is an advantage, particularly if space is available below the sink for the housewife to sit to wash if she wishes.
- (5) The oven should not be too low, and preferably ought to be at just below waist level.
- (6) Where the bath is designed for access from a standing position, the rim should be as low as possible. Grip rails should be provided to enable the person to enter and leave the bath easily.
- (7) For those confined to wheelchairs, a ramped access in place of stepped access is essential. Furthermore, door handles should be designed so that they can be operated by use of a walking stick for person confined to wheelchairs.
- (8) Fuel should be easily accessible, either an indoor supply, or very near at hand outdoors, with an outdoor lighting switch.
- (9) Window and ventilation controls must be accessible and easy to operate. The conventional side hung opening light is satisfactory, but where there is an obstruction, a window with louvre blades which can be operated with a single action by means of a handle at low level, may be preferred.
- (10) Staircases must be adequately lit and double steps, awkward winders, and staircases with open risers should be avoided. Rounded nosings are preferred to sharp-edged nosings. A handrail on both sides is essential for some and advantageous to all.

## **WATER SUPPLY**

The distribution of water in the Rural District is now as follows :—

Bodelwyddan, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph are supplied by the Rhyl U.D.C. Undertaking. Bryniau, Dyserth, is supplied from the mains of the Holywell U.D.C. Undertaking, as it is a high-level area.

Bodfari, Cwm, Tremeirchion, Rhuallt and Waen are now supplied with water coming from the Rhyl source. This means that the whole of the rural district has an adequate treated safe water supply.

There are only two properties on a well supply in the district. The water supply in the rural district is not liable to plumbo solvent action. Reports of chemical analysis made during the year of the water supplied in the rural district from the Rhyl U.D.C. and Prestatyn U.D.C. Water Undertakings are given below.

### (1) Rhyl U.D.C. Water Undertaking

Colour .....	16
pH .....	7.3
Electric conductivity .....	200
Chlorine present as chloride .....	19
Hardness total .....	70
Carbonate .....	24
Non-carbonate .....	46
Nitrate Nitrogen .....	4.8
Albuminoid Nitrogen .....	0.11
Metals Manganese .....	0.04
Fluoride .....	0.06
Odour — slightly chlorinous	
Free CO <sub>2</sub> .....	2
Dissolved solids dried at 180° C .....	135
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .....	24
Nitrite Nitrogen less than .....	0.01
Oxygen absorbed .....	2.0
Residual chlorine .....	0.03
Ammonical Nitrogen .....	0.049
Iron .....	0.12
Zinc, Copper, Lead .....	Absent

This sample shows opalescence and deposit but the turbidity is not marked. The water is neutral in reaction, fairly soft in character, contains no excess of mineral contents and is free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and manganese. It shows only slight colour and is of a good standard of organic quality for a surface water.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, no unusual difficulty would be expected in the treatment of the water for the production of a public supply.

### (2) Prestatyn U.D.C. Water Undertaking

Appearance .....	clear and colourless
Odour .....	Nil
Reaction, pH .....	7.25
	Parts per million
Total solids .....	378
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia .....	0.0
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia .....	0.0
Nitrogen as nitrites .....	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates .....	0.75
Chlorides, as Cl .....	30
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C .....	0.6
Total hardness .....	278
Temporary hardness .....	220
Permanent hardness .....	58
Alkalinity .....	220
Free Chlorine .....	Nil
Potassium, as K .....	1.5
Anionic synthetic detergents .....	Nil
Manganese, as Mn .....	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocyanates .....	Nil
Poisonous metals .....	Nil

Opinion :—

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

## **Slaughtering Facilities**

One slaughterhouse in the district was in operation during the year and modifications have been carried out to comply with the new regulations which became operative on October 1, 1961.

I am of the opinion that slaughtering should be concentrated in large centres where adequate buildings and equipment can be provided and 100% inspection of meat carried out. At present meat inspection is not compulsory, although it is an offence to sell food (meat) unfit for human consumption (Food and Drugs Act, 1955). I should like to see slaughtering concentrated in perhaps two or three centres for the whole of North Wales.

## **Caravan Sites**

The modification and improvements are being carried out to the local sites by the site owners in order to comply with the site licences granted by the Council under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. I am concerned with the problem of landowners allowing large numbers of tents on land, often near residential areas, during the summer season. Sanitation appears to be almost absent, and a loophole in the present legislation allows tents on a plot of land to be present for up to 28 days before action can be taken. This is not only a local but national problem, and action is necessary to protect the interests of residential property near these areas, and also the health of the campers. Provision should be made for special sites for tents and adequate sanitary arrangements, etc., provided on the lines of the Caravans Act, 1960.

## **Smoke Control**

It has been increasingly recognised that atmospheric pollution from whatever source can cause ill-health either in the form of bronchitis or cancer of the lung.

The district is comparatively free of smoke, but it was regrettable that the Ministry did not confirm the Smoke Control Zone for Bod-elwyddan so as to preserve the beautiful church from possible damage should housing development take place in the vicinity.

I should, nevertheless, wish the Council to adopt a bye-law under the Clean Air Act whereby all grates installed in new properties or reconditioned dwellings should be capable of burning smokeless fuel so that at a future date when consideration is given to the setting up of a smoke control area considerable expense will be saved by the Council.

Furthermore, the majority of new grates are capable of burning smokeless fuels, and the additional cost to prospective house-buyers will be virtually negligible. Also it should be added that ordinary coal can be burned in these appliances.

At the time of writing the report, the Council have agreed to co-operate with two other District Councils in a scheme for the detection of levels of atmospheric pollution in the area.

My purpose of this survey is to be in a position over the next five to ten years of studying the general levels of pollution in the district and to advise the Authority accordingly.

Concern has been expressed over the pollution from Dyserth Quarry, and the matter is under investigation.

### **Disinfection**

The disinfection of large articles, such as bedding, can be carried out through arrangements made by the Public Health Inspector with Rhyl U.D.C.

### **Superannuation**

During the year four medical examinations were carried out on staff either for fitness to commence employment or because of absence from work through ill-health.

### **Common Lodging Houses**

There are no such establishments in the district.

### **Inspections under Factories Act, 1937 to 1959**

The prescribed particulars of inspections carried out during the year are provided in the annex to this report.

I have pleasure in including in my report the Employment Officer's Report for 1962 for Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Abergele area.

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## **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1962**

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### **TABLE 1**

#### **GENERAL STATISTICS**

#### **Drainage**

Number of new drains to properties laid and tested .....	77
Number of choked and defective drains .....	46
Number of new water closets installed in the district .....	96
Number of previes converted to W.C.s .....	Nil

#### **Scavenging**

Number of pail closets emptied .....	416
Number of refuse bins emptied .....	62,600
Number of loads of refuse .....	1,200

## Abatement of Nuisances

Number of Preliminary Notices served .....	11
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with .....	10
Number of Abatement Notices served .....	2
Number of Abatement Notices complied with .....	1
Number of prosecutions .....	Nil

## Infectious Diseases

Number of notified cases .....	65
Enquiries .....	15
Number of premises disinfected .....	2

## Slaughterhouses

Number of licensed slaughterhouses .....	1
Number of licensed slaughtermen .....	4
Number of knacker's yards .....	1

## Ice Cream

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream .....	2
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream .....	57
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination .....	36

The samples were subjected to the methylene blue reduction test and were graded as follows :—

Samples in Grade 1 .....	34
Samples in Grade 2 .....	2
Samples in Grade 3 .....	Nil
Samples in Grade 4 .....	Nil

## Rodent Control

Number of farms inspected .....	41
Number of farms found to be infested .....	41
Number of business premises inspected .....	24
Number of business premises found to be infested .....	9
Number of dwelling houses inspected .....	85
Number of dwelling houses found to be infested .....	56

## Food Hygiene

The number of premises coming within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, are as follows :—

Cafes and Hotels .....	30
Licensed Premises .....	28
Grocers' Shops .....	44
Greengrocers' Shops .....	14
Butchers' Shops .....	8
Bakehouses .....	4
Sweet Confectionery .....	14
Fishmongers' Shops .....	3
School Canteens .....	10
Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Acts .....	55

There were no serious contraventions of the Regulations found during the year, so no legal action was required. However it was found that failure to place foodstuffs so as to prevent risk of contamination is commonly found in routine inspections of food premises.



## Improvement Grants

Number of Discretionary Grants approved during the year .....	25
Total amount of Discretionary Grant Aid approved during the year .....	£7,158
Number of Standard Grants approved during the year .....	3
Total amount of payments made for Standard Grants during the year .....	£153

## Factories and Workshops

One new factory is in course of construction in the district. The number of factories on the register is unchanged at 68. No legal action was taken in respect of factory premises in the district.

**TABLE 2**  
**FOOD INSPECTION**  
**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned**  
**for the year 1962**

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed .....	687	—	69	11746	983	—
Number inspected .....	687	—	69	11746	983	—
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	—	4	12	7	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	153	—	—	120	11	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci .....	22.2%	—	5.8%	1.1%	1.8%	—
<b>Tuberculosis Only.</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected by Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	0.3%	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total weight of meat condemned — 1 ton 2 cwts. 98 lbs.						
Total number of animals slaughtered — 13,485.						

## UNSOOUND FOOD

Retailers in the district voluntarily surrender any unsound food in their possession, for destruction after inspection by the Public Health Inspector. The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year :

Apricot Pulp .....	100lbs.
Carrots .....	21lbs.
Cooked Ham .....	34lbs 10ozs.
Corned Beef .....	6lbs.
Cherries .....	56lbs.
Pineapples .....	9lbs.
Raspberries .....	9lbs.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Mr. Elwyn Lewis, County Health Inspector, has supplied the following report of samples of foodstuffs taken for analysis under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

ARTICLE.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not genuine or below standard.
Milk .....	14	14	—
Dairy Products .....	4	4	—
Ice Cream and Lollies .....	3	3	—
Vegetables and Fruit .....	4	4	—
Alcoholic Drinks .....	3	3	—
Sausages .....	3	3	—
Miscellaneous Foods .....	8	8	—
	39	39	—

Five samples of milk were examined for tuberculosis and brucellosis and these were found to be satisfactory. 14 samples of foodstuffs were also submitted for bacteriological examination and these were found to be satisfactory. 5 samples taken under the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act complied with the Regulations.

E. LEWIS.

County Health Inspector.

### RAIN GAUGE

Diameter of funnel — 5 inches.

Height of top above ground — 12 inches.

Height of ground above sea level — 195 feet.

Average rainfall for 10 years taken at Rhyl Meteorological Station is as follows :

1953 — 20.39 inches.	1958 — 31.25 inches.
1954 — 30.90 inches.	1959 — 23.91 inches.
1955 — 19.00 inches.	1960 — 31.02 inches.
1956 — 26.12 inches.	1961 — 27.18 inches.
1957 — 26.60 inches.	1962 — 20.06 inches.

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

**PART I OF THE ACT**

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

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 .....	20	16	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	36	30	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) .....	12	12	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>68</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

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

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133				Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)	
Wearing apparel — Making, etc. ....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Cleaning and Washing .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Household linen .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Lace, lace curtains and nets .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Curtains and furniture hangings .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Furniture and upholstery .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Electro-plate .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
File making .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Brass and brass articles .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Fur pulling .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Iron and steel cables and chains .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Cart gear .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Locks, latches and keys .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Umbrellas, etc. ....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Artificial flowers .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nets, other than wire nets .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tents .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sacks .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Racquet and tennis balls .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Paper Bags .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brush making .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pea picking .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Feather sorting .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stuffed toys .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Basket making .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chocolates and sweetmeats .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Textile weaving .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lampshades .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section 131	Section 132	Section 133	Section 134	Section 135	Section 136	Section 137	Section 138	Section 139	Section 140
131-1	132-1	133-1	134-1	135-1	136-1	137-1	138-1	139-1	140-1
131-2	132-2	133-2	134-2	135-2	136-2	137-2	138-2	139-2	140-2
131-3	132-3	133-3	134-3	135-3	136-3	137-3	138-3	139-3	140-3
131-4	132-4	133-4	134-4	135-4	136-4	137-4	138-4	139-4	140-4
131-5	132-5	133-5	134-5	135-5	136-5	137-5	138-5	139-5	140-5
131-6	132-6	133-6	134-6	135-6	136-6	137-6	138-6	139-6	140-6
131-7	132-7	133-7	134-7	135-7	136-7	137-7	138-7	139-7	140-7
131-8	132-8	133-8	134-8	135-8	136-8	137-8	138-8	139-8	140-8
131-9	132-9	133-9	134-9	135-9	136-9	137-9	138-9	139-9	140-9
131-10	132-10	133-10	134-10	135-10	136-10	137-10	138-10	139-10	140-10
131-11	132-11	133-11	134-11	135-11	136-11	137-11	138-11	139-11	140-11
131-12	132-12	133-12	134-12	135-12	136-12	137-12	138-12	139-12	140-12
131-13	132-13	133-13	134-13	135-13	136-13	137-13	138-13	139-13	140-13
131-14	132-14	133-14	134-14	135-14	136-14	137-14	138-14	139-14	140-14
131-15	132-15	133-15	134-15	135-15	136-15	137-15	138-15	139-15	140-15
131-16	132-16	133-16	134-16	135-16	136-16	137-16	138-16	139-16	140-16
131-17	132-17	133-17	134-17	135-17	136-17	137-17	138-17	139-17	140-17
131-18	132-18	133-18	134-18	135-18	136-18	137-18	138-18	139-18	140-18
131-19	132-19	133-19	134-19	135-19	136-19	137-19	138-19	139-19	140-19
131-20	132-20	133-20	134-20	135-20	136-20	137-20	138-20	139-20	140-20
131-21	132-21	133-21	134-21	135-21	136-21	137-21	138-21	139-21	140-21
131-22	132-22	133-22	134-22	135-22	136-22	137-22	138-22	139-22	140-22
131-23	132-23	133-23	134-23	135-23	136-23	137-23	138-23	139-23	140-23
131-24	132-24	133-24	134-24	135-24	136-24	137-24	138-24	139-24	140-24
131-25	132-25	133-25	134-25	135-25	136-25	137-25	138-25	139-25	140-25
131-26	132-26	133-26	134-26	135-26	136-26	137-26	138-26	139-26	140-26
131-27	132-27	133-27	134-27	135-27	136-27	137-27	138-27	139-27	140-27
131-28	132-28	133-28	134-28	135-28	136-28	137-28	138-28	139-28	140-28
131-29	132-29	133-29	134-29	135-29	136-29	137-29	138-29	139-29	140-29
131-30	132-30	133-30	134-30	135-30	136-30	137-30	138-30	139-30	140-30
131-31	132-31	133-31	134-31	135-31	136-31	137-31	138-31	139-31	140-31
131-32	132-32	133-32	134-32	135-32	136-32	137-32	138-32	139-32	140-32
131-33	132-33	133-33	134-33	135-33	136-33	137-33	138-33	139-33	140-33
131-34	132-34	133-34	134-34	135-34	136-34	137-34	138-34	139-34	140-34
131-35	132-35	133-35	134-35	135-35	136-35	137-35	138-35	139-35	140-35
131-36	132-36	133-36	134-36	135-36	136-36	137-36	138-36	139-36	140-36
131-37	132-37	133-37	134-37	135-37	136-37	137-37	138-37	139-37	140-37
131-38	132-38	133-38	134-38	135-38	136-38	137-38	138-38	139-38	140-38
131-39	132-39	133-39	134-39	135-39	136-39	137-39	138-39	139-39	140-39
131-40	132-40	133-40	134-40	135-40	136-40	137-40	138-40	139-40	140-40
131-41	132-41	133-41	134-41	135-41	136-41	137-41	138-41	139-41	140-41
131-42	132-42	133-42	134-42	135-42	136-42	137-42	138-42	139-42	140-42
131-43	132-43	133-43	134-43	135-43	136-43	137-43	138-43	139-43	140-43
131-44	132-44	133-44	134-44	135-44	136-44	137-44	138-44	139-44	140-44
131-45	132-45	133-45	134-45	135-45	136-45	137-45	138-45	139-45	140-45
131-46	132-46	133-46	134-46	135-46	136-46	137-46	138-46	139-46	140-46
131-47	132-47	133-47	134-47	135-47	136-47	137-47	138-47	139-47	140-47
131-48	132-48	133-48	134-48	135-48	136-48	137-48	138-48	139-48	140-48
131-49	132-49	133-49	134-49	135-49	136-49	137-49	138-49	139-49	140-49
131-50	132-50	133-50	134-50	135-50	136-50	137-50	138-50	139-50	140-50

131-50

132-50

133-50





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