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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 1964



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

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

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DR. J. H. KELLY
PHYSICIAN

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D. W. KELLY

PHYSICIAN

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D. W. KELLY

PHYSICIAN

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Council Offices, St. Asaph. Telephone 3107.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth Annual Report for the year 1964.

The population of the District rose by 540 during the year, largely due to an increase in the civilian population consequent upon the rapid progress in private and Local Authority housing schemes. 187 births were registered in the year recording a local birth rate of 17.8 per thousand population, and when adjusted for the larger local proportion of old people compared with the national average, the standardised rate was 20.5 (the national figure was 18.4). The local figure is one of the highest birth rates ever recorded.

It is pleasing to record that there were only two deaths of infants under one year, giving a local infant mortality rate of 10.7 per thousand births with the national average of 20. There were 3 stillbirths notified, giving a local stillbirth rate of 16 per thousand, which is equivalent to the national figure. The local illegitimacy rate was 64 per thousand births which compared well with the national rate of 74.

101 deaths were registered in the year recording a local death rate, when standardised, of 8.7 per thousand population compared with 11.3 for the national average, and this is one of the lowest death rates ever recorded. 5 cases of tuberculosis were notified, of which two were non-respiratory, and 7 cases of food poisoning came to the notice of the department together with another 4 suspected cases, but all investigations failed to reveal the source of the infections. Some of the cases occurred in holiday caravans and the information reached the Health Department some time after the affected persons had left the district which makes the task of investigation much more difficult. There were the usual number of cases of measles and puerperal pyrexia, and one case of animal anthrax was notified under the Diseases of Animals Act and disinfection and destruction of affected beasts was carried out satisfactorily in conjunction with the Police.

Progress is being made with the improvement of caravan sites so that compliance with the Caravans Act, 1960, is achieved, but I would like to see an early start made on the issuing of caravan licences. Staffing difficulties have precluded commencement of this work so far, and this is not likely to improve in the future with further legislation dealing with Shops and Offices Act and other more minor Acts being placed on the Statute Book meanwhile.

It is hoped to improve the refuse collection service in 1965 to a weekly round which is all the more necessary every year as the villages in the District increase in size to become virtually small towns.

During the year 51 Council dwellings and 101 private houses and bungalows were built.

Only partial treatment of sewage occurs at Rhuddlan and shortly it may be necessary to have full treatment plant installed in order to reduce to a minimum the amount of river pollution. It is hoped that a start will be made on the extensions to the Dyserth sewage disposal works in order to allow further development in that village, and Tre-meirchion and Bodfari should have completed sewerage schemes in operation in 1965 which should materially improve the amenities of these two delightful villages. Extensions are urgently required to the sewage disposal works at St. Asaph to cope with the very large demand for private and municipal housing in the city.

Flooding occurred in the District in St. Asaph and Rhuddlan at the latter end of the year, and it is hoped that work to be carried out in 1965 and 1966 in river improvements in St. Asaph will prevent a repetition of this trouble.

It was necessary to investigate an outbreak of brucellosis in cattle and the epidemic was brought under control with the full co-operation of the farmer, the Flintshire County Health Authority and the veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at Bangor. Constant vigilance is required to ensure that raw milk is fit to drink. I should like to see compulsory pasteurisation of all milk as it is impossible always to be certain that all raw milk is safe to drink. There are difficulties in the present legislation regarding brucella infection in milk in so far as no compensation is payable to a farmer whose animal has been shown to harbour the disease, and where slaughter is the only course open as treatment of the disease in cows is not generally satisfactory. Furthermore, whereas the vast majority of farmers are always very co-operative, and agree to the slaughter of the affected animals at great financial loss to themselves, it is quite legal for a person to dispose of an infected animal and so the disease may be spread to other herds often unknowingly to the purchaser of the diseased animals unless adequate inquiries are made of the animals to be purchased.

I would like to see a more satisfactory system of labelling retailed milk so that it clearly states on the bottle of milk whether the contents are raw, pasturised or sterilised milk.

Further new industries have become established in the District, and the existing light industries have expanded giving a very well balanced employment picture. Mr. Morgan, the Manager of the Employment Exchange in Rhyl, has kindly provided details of the local position.

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

Mr. Easton, the Additional Public Health Inspector, left to take up an appointment in Shropshire and his loss to the Department is greatly felt, and we welcome Mr. Dudley Jones who has taken his place.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Council, the Clerk, the Treasurer, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Easton and Mr. Dudley Jones, and Dr. G. W. Roberts, the County Medical Officer of Health.

I remain, your obedient servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

August 1965.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Land area	22,300 acres
Population at mid-year 1964 (Registrar General's estimate) ...	10,460
Population change compared with previous year (increase) ...	540
Number of inhabited properties at end of 1964	3,454
Number of empty properties at the end of 1964	119
Rateable Value for the year ended March 1965	£350,483 0 0
Product of a 1d. rate for the year ended March 1965	£1,361 0 0

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	83 Male, 104 Female 187
Legitimate live births	77 Male, 98 Female 175
Illegitimate live births	6 Male, 6 Female 12
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births	64
National illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births	72
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	17.8
Birth rate comparability factor for district	1.15
Birth rate standardised	20.05
National birth rate per 1,000 population	18.4
Still births (total)	3
Legitimate still births	2
Illegitimate still births	1
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	16
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	16.4
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	10.7
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	Nil
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 week of age	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (under 4 weeks of age)	Nil
National Neo-Natal Mortality rate	13.8
Total Peri-Natal deaths (still born and deaths under 1 week combined)	2
Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	11.3
National Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	28.2

Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	Nil
Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Maternal Mortality including abortion :—	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

DEATHS

Deaths	58 Male, 43 Female	101
Crude death rate per 1,000 population		9.6
Comparability factor		0.91
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population		8.7
National death rate for England and Wales		11.3

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	9,300*	—530	+ 29	—559
1963	9,920	+ 620	+ 46	+ 574
1964	10,460	+ 540	+ 86	+ 454

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

*Civilian population in 1962 estimated to be 9,225.

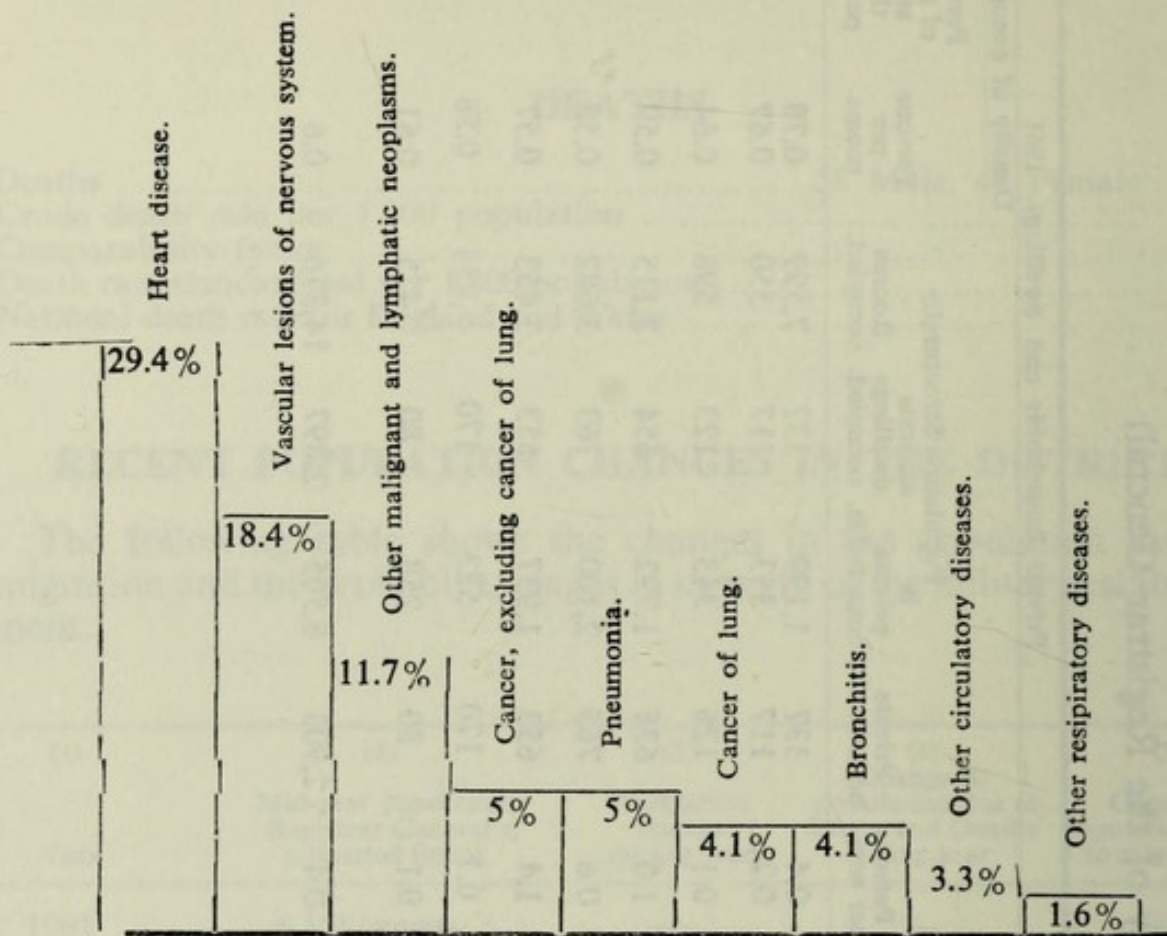
RURAL PARISH POPULATIONS

(Reproduced by courtesy of the Registrar General)

PARISH	Private households and dwellings, 1961											
	Population					Density of occupation.						
	1951		1961			Persons per acre. private households. occupied.	Private households. occupied.	Population Structurally in separate dwellings. occupied.	Rooms occupied.	Persons per rooms.	Percentage of persons at more than 1½ per room.	
	Acreage.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.							
Bodelwyddan	4,176	2,385	1,751	1,132	619	0.4	337	1,199	337	7,599	0.78	8.1
Bodfari	1,495	378	356	177	179	0.2	117	353	117	550	0.67	7.1
Cwm	3,847	316	348	182	166	0.1	126	343	123	598	0.64	2.6
Dyserth	1,782	1,625	1,796	809	987	1.0	655	1,792	654	3,115	0.59	4.8
Rhuddlan	3,517	2,149	2,164	1,020	1,144	0.6	765	2,100	763	3,682	0.58	4.8
St. Asaph	1,646	2,136	2,238	979	1,259	1.4	653	1,937	653	3,463	0.57	3.2
Tremeirchion	4,030	604	568	309	259	0.1	170	523	170	934	0.56	4.0
Waen	1,807	267	258	129	129	0.1	80	258	80	435	0.61	—
St. Asaph R.D.C.	22,300	9,860	9,479	4,737	4,742	0.4	2,903	8,505	2,897	14,376	0.6	4.7

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	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Lung	4	2	2	4	3	3	5	6	2	1	2
Stomach	10	6	9	3	4	4	4	1	2	2	3
Breast	2	1	1	1	3	—	4	5	4	3	1
Uterus	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Other sites	14	10	8	13	7	10	7	12	14	10	12
Total deaths all sites	30	21	20	24	18	17	21	26	22	17	20

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 :—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Deaths	25	23	22	19	23	17	18	20	21	29	24

CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar General Return 1964

All Causes.	57 Male.	41 Female.
1. Tuberculosis — Respiratory	1	—
2. Tuberculosis — other	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other Infections and Parasitic Diseases	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	3	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	2	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus, etc.	—	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	6	6
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—
16. Diabetes	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	5	4
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	16	8
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	1
20. Other Heart Disease	6	5
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2	1
22. Influenza	—	1
23. Pneumonia	3	4
24. Bronchitis	4	1
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	—	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion, etc.	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	6
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	—
34. All other Accidents	1	1
35. Suicide	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—

**TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT
IN RECENT 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
1963	9,920	172	17.3	19.9	18.2	126	12.7	11.5	12.2	3	17.4	21.1
1964	10,460	187	17.8	20.5	18.4	101	9.6	8.7	11.3	2	10.7	20.0

* 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 1964 :—

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	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	40	—	10	8	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmic											
Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	7	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	1	—	20
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis											
Respiratory	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Non-respiratory	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2

The number of cases of measles was fewer than in 1963, but 20 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, all of which cleared up satisfactorily.

No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred in the district, and seven cases of food poisoning were notified, but the source of infection was not traced. Five cases of tuberculosis came to the notice of the department, and close liaison is maintained between the health department and the county tuberculosis health visitors.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES

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

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	13
	Females	11
NON-PULMONARY	— Males	4
	Females	1
	Total	29

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

Disease	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	15	9	8	3	3	6	8	3	2	4	1
Whooping Cough	31	4	7	17	9	—	—	1	—	2	3
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	57	80	13	47	15	45	15	160	52	41	40
Pneumonia	22	17	14	20	12	11	4	2	5	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	25	2	1	7
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	7	—	4	—	8	11	5	2	23	20
Tuberculosis											
Respiratory	2	5	3	3	3	1	4	6	3	4	3
Tuberculosis											
Non-respiratory	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	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 is at the Town Hall every third Tuesday, all day. The unit is available to all members of the public, except young children, and details are given below of the 1964 results :—

WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD MASS RADIOGRAPHY REPORT

Table I

Details of Examinations carried out by Unit "C" during the period 1st January—31st December 1964

Circuit Location.	Number Examined	Number of Visits	Average Attendance per Visit
Flintshire :—			
Holywell	1,028	16	64
Mold	912	17	53
Rhyl	1,946	16	121
Shotton	694	16	43
Special Surveys	6,480	—	—

Table II

Analysis showing Type of Examinee

Type of Examinee	Rhyl
General Population Volunteers	1,905
General Practitioner Referrals	119
Scholars	65
Students	Nil
Contacts	98
Mental Hospital Staff	—
Factory Groups :—	
Industrial	Nil
Non-industrial	72
Special Groups	—
Mental Patients	—
	2,259

Table III

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

Flintshire :—	Referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities diagnosed on Unit	Total
Holywell	15	17	32
Mold	10	14	24
Rhyl	104	92	196
Shotton	11	13	24
Special Surveys	22	23	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	162	159	321
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table IV

Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—	
“New” Cases	4
“Old Cases”	—
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	13
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	55
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues	47
Malignant Neoplasm	9
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	1
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities	5
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities	34
Pneumoconiosis :—	
Without P.M.F.	3
With P.M.F.	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis — non-tuberculous (to include Asthma and Bronchitis)	19
Emphysema	13
Bronchiectasis	6
Bacterial or Virus Infection	11
Pleural Thickening or Calcification	32
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus	7
Malformation of the Lungs	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	—
Miscellaneous	1
Further observation required	5
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	12
	<hr/>
	279
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	42
	<hr/>
	321
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Total number of patients X-rayed	6,354
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This report is reproduced by the kindness of Dr. Jarman.

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 Poliomyelitis

During the year many children and adults were protected against the disease, and special sessions were arranged during the evenings for adults. Oral vaccine has now superseded Salk vaccine, and it is hoped that it will be superior to the safe but relatively weak for long-term protection Salk vaccine.

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. A new kitchen and hall are being constructed at Rhuddlan School, and further extensions have been made to St. Asaph V.P. School.

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 1964 no legal action was necessary, although five 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 to nurses and kitchen staff of the H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph, by Mr. Lewis, County Health Inspector, and myself.

Public Health Laboratory Service

The local public health laboratory is at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and his deputy, Dr. Griffiths, 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 1964 :—

Parish.	Council Houses completed.	Council Houses under construction.	Private Houses completed.	Private Houses under construction.	Total No. of Council Houses in Parish.
Bodelwyddan ...	—	—	12	1	84
Bodfari	—	—	—	3	21
Cwm	—	—	—	—	22
Dyserth	10	16	3	1	146
Rhuddlan	21	20	36	11	225
St. Asaph	20	39	50	28	292
Tremeirchion ..	—	—	—	1	43
Waen	—	—	—	—	26
Totals	51	75	101	45	859

The following table shows the number of applicants for Council houses and bungalows in the district at the end of 1964 :—

Bodelwyddan	17
Bodfari	9
Cwm	1
Dyserth	47
Rhuddlan	49
St. Asaph	84
Tremeirchion	8
Waen	1
Total	216

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

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Council Housing ...	46	52	45	—	18	18	21	47	50	26	51
New Private Housing ...	20	13	16	21	21	43	67	66	59	66	101
Total ...	66	65	61	21	39	61	88	113	109	92	152
No. of inhabited Properties ...	2,689	2,738	2,777	2,798	2,827	2,843	3,006	3,119	3,234	3,320	3,454
Population ...	10,500	11,100	10,500	11,020	10,680	10,320	9,860	9,830	9,300	9,920	10,460
Average No. of Persons per house ...	3.8	4.	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0
					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 1964 the following representations were made :—

5 properties were the subject of closing orders.

2 properties were subject to demolition orders.

13 properties were the subject of undertakings not to re-let.

Notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, were served on the owners of 4 properties.

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 123 unfit houses and bungalows.

It is hoped that the majority of these properties will be dealt with over the next 5 to 10 years.

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 R.D.C. Undertaking, as it is a high-level area.

Bodfari, Cwm, Tremeirchion, Rhualt 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	12
pH	7.6
Electric conductivity	175
Chlorine present as chloride	15
Hardness total	50
Carbonate	40
Non-carbonate	9

Nitrate Nitrogen	1.4
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.066
Mentals Manganese	Absent
Fluoride	0.02
Odour	Nil
Free CO ²	2
Dissolved solids dried at 180° C	115
Alkalinity as CaCO ³	40
Nitrite Nitrogen less than	1.4
Oxygen absorbed	1.3
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Ammonical Nitrogen	0.04
Iron	0.08
Zinc, Copper, Lead	Absent

This sample shows a faint opalescence with very slight deposit. 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 good standard of organic quality for a surface water.

Microscopical examination revealed mineral matter : very few diatoms and protozoa.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking.

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

Sample submitted in December 1964

Appearance	} Nil
Odour	
Reaction, pH	
	Parts per million
Total solids	356
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.0
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.0
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	25
Chlorides, as Cl	30
Oxygen absorbed from permananate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.7
Total hardness	295
Temporary hardness	202
Permanent hardness	93
Alkalinity	202
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.

Two samples of water were taken in the Rural District from treated supplies, and were satisfactory.

Properties supplied by mains water and stand pipes are as follows :—

PARISH	Total No. of houses	Number supplied with water.	
		(a) into houses.	(b) standpipes.
Bodelwyddan	331	331	Nil
Bodfari	133	133	Nil
Cwm	134	134	Nil
Dyserth	744	744	Nil
Rhuddlan	947	947	Nil
St. Asaph	886	886	Nil
Tremeirchion	205	205	Nil
Waen	84	84	Nil
Totals	3,464	3,464	Nil

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

There are only nine pail closets in the district which are emptied weekly, the remainder of the houses in the unsewered areas having water closets connected with septic tanks.

Bodelwyddan — Negotiations are still taking place to acquire the War Department sewage disposal works which are being also used by the village. There are five pail closets in the parish.

Bodfari — A sewerage disposal scheme is being formulated with Ruthin Rural District Council to sewer the whole village, the majority of the dwellings use septic tanks and it is hoped to commence work in 1965. There are two pail closets in the parish.

Cwm — There are no sewerage facilities in the parish except septic tanks.

Dyserth — The village is served by a conventional sewage disposal plant, but arrangements are in hand to extend the plant. There are two pail closets in the parish.

Rhuddlan — The village has a partial treatment plant with the outfall to tidal waters. Extensions are in hand to the sewerage system.

St. Asaph — The city has a full treatment plant which is to be reconditioned and plans are being formulated to enlarge the existing works.

Tremeirchion — Work should commence in 1965 on a sewerage system for the village.

Waen — There is no sewerage disposal works, each house using septic tanks.

Slaughtering Facilities

Two slaughterhouses in the district and one knacker's yard were in operation during the year and modifications have been carried out to comply with the new regulations which became operative on October 1st, 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. Meat inspection is now compulsory by virtue of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and this entails a considerable amount of extra duties, very often at weekends, for the Inspectors. I should like to see slaughtering concentrated in perhaps two or three centres for the whole of North Wales.

The slaughterhouse at Rhuddlan re-opened after the approved alterations had been carried out.

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. 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.

The Council agreed to co-operate with two other District Councils on a joint scheme for the detection of atmospheric pollution in all authorities, and it was hoped to share instruments. I have been advised by the Government Department concerned that it would be inadvisable to move the instrument from Rhyl. The principle reason for this is that movement would disrupt the continuity of the readings. No expenditure has been incurred by the Council in this matter.

Concern has been expressed over the pollution from Dyserth Quarry, and it is hoped that improvements will be carried out to reduce the amount of dust and smoke which has been proving a nuisance.

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 six 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 1964 for Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Abergele area.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Annual Report for the year 1964

As in previous years, I again stress that the figures cover an area which includes Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Kinmel Bay.

(1) Unemployment

Number of persons registered as Unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions) for the year 1964

Date	Men	Women	Total
13th January	543	187	730 (849)
10th February	493	142	635 (822)
16th March	438	123	561 (887)
13th April	421	97	518 (739)
11th May	347	64	411 (633)
15th June	220	5	225 (378)
13th July	214	1	215 (366)
10th August	260	4	264 (390)
14th September	303	24	327 (433)
12th October	435	102	537 (681)
9th November	454	141	595 (741)
7th December	481	147	628 (757)

The comparable figures for 1963 are given in brackets after each month by total.

It is clear that the upward trend in unemployment since 1961 was not only halted but there was a substantial drop for each month of 1964.

This was due in the main to the fact that practically all factories in the area were expanding ; the fact that the construction industry was highly active ; and these factors had a good effect on the Distributive Trades.

(2) Disabled Persons

Section I

Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons (excluding those suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only)

Date	Men	Women	Total
13th January	61	6	67 (65)
10th February	69	8	67 (71)
16th March	63	7	70 (68)
13th April	64	5	69 (67)
11th May	53	3	56 (69)
15th June	34	1	35 (53)
13th July	35	1	36 (39)
10th August	38	—	38 (48)
14th September	40	2	42 (51)
12th October	51	6	57 (75)
9th November	57	9	66 (85)
7th December	65	9	74 (78)

Comparable figures for 1963 are given in brackets after the totals.

Section II Cases

The number of unemployed Registered Disabled Persons who are suitable for employment only under sheltered conditions varied during the year from three to nine.

Other figures about Disabled Persons

The number of names on the local register of Disabled Persons are as follows :—

Date	Men	Women	Total
17th April 1961	412	51	463
16th April 1962	409	72	481
15th April 1963	422	59	481
13th April 1964	438	72	510

A breakdown of the foregoing figures shows the causes of disablement :—

	April 1963		April 1964	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1914-18 Pensioners	45	—	43	—
Other H.M. Forces Cases ...	106	2	121	—
Disabled from birth or early childhood	48	17	52	27
Industrial accident or disease	67	5	68	8

The main type of disabilities are injuries and diseases of the lower limbs followed by injuries and diseases to the upper limbs, spinal troubles, heart complaints and chest complaints.

Many disabled persons have moved into the area for health reasons and it is probably true to say that a resort is likely to have a higher proportion of these people than other areas.

A high proportion of the disabled persons are in the higher age groups as the following table indicates :—

**Analysis of Register of Disabled Persons according to age
as at 20th April 1964**

Age	Men	Age	Women
18—19	1	18—19	2
20—24	13	20—24	8
25—39	80	25—39	19
40—49	103	40—49	16
50—54	63	50—54	9
55—64	115	55—59	12
65 and over	63	60 and over	6

Many disabled persons who move into the area have skills for which there is no local demand, but despite this factor it can be seen that a high proportion of disabled persons are in regular employment. It must be borne in mind too that some persons who would be appropriate to the disabled register do not in fact register and are in normal employment. This position is due to adaptability and the increasing willingness of employers to recognise that, given the right conditions, a disabled person is as good as the able-bodied worker. It is also the results of Industrial Rehabilitation and re-training at Government Training Centres.

(3) Employment

The area is traditionally a seaside holiday resort with high demands for labour in the hotel, catering, amusements and distributive trades in the summer season each year and a lack of employment prospects in the winter months.

Since 1957, however, there have been about eight factories introduced into the area offering all the year round work and there has been a gradual shift from seasonal to permanent employment.

The vacancies outstanding in the office area on 4th August 1965 were :—

Industries	Men	Women
Agriculture and Horticulture	1	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3	24
Construction	12	—
Transport and Communications	—	1
Distributive Trades	5	13
Professional and Scientific Services	1	38
Miscellaneous Services	15	43
(e.g., Amusements, Catering, Laundries, Private Domestic)		
Public Administration	9	—

A high proportion of the vacancies for men are in skilled occupations and there is a shortage of female labour at this time.

The optimistic forecast for 1964 made in my last report was more than justified. This office during 1964 placed in employment 1,004 men and 675 women, a total of 1,679.

(4) General

Practically all the factories expanded their labour forces during 1964 and this has been reflected in an increased labour force in the distributive trades.

The steady increase in the insured population over the past few years levelled out in 1964, but I feel that the trend for the next few years will be a slight but steady increase. I think it fair to say that a good proportion of the workpeople who move into the area are in the higher age groups, having moved on medical advice, and have special skills or experience which are difficult to fit into the industrial pattern of the area.

The position in 1965 has continued on the same optimistic note set in 1964, with prospects of employment being good for the adaptable worker.

G. G. MORGAN,

17th August 1965.

Manager.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1964

TABLE 1 GENERAL STATISTICS

Drainage

Number of new drains to properties laid and tested	180
Number of choked and defective drains	72
Number of new water closets installed in the district	178
Number of privies converted to W.C.s	Nil

Scavenging

Number of pail closets emptied	411
Number of refuse bins emptied	75,000
Number of loads of refuse	1,400

Abatement of Nuisances

Number of Preliminary Notices served	10
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	10
Number of Abatement Notices served	Nil
Number of Abatement Notices complied with	Nil
Number of prosecutions	Nil

Infectious Diseases

Number of notified cases	80
Number of enquiries into food poisoning cases	3
Number of premises disinfected	3

Slaughterhouses

Number of licensed slaughterhouses	2
Number of licensed slaughtermen	6
Number of knackers 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	4

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

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

Rodent Control

Number of farms inspected	32
Number of farms found to be infested	29
Number of business premises inspected	42
Number of business premises found to be infested	28
Number of dwelling houses inspected	62
Number of dwelling houses found to be infested	43

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	43
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 has been one change in the number of food premises from last year, new premises have opened and some shops have closed. Applicants for bye-law and planning permission in respect of plans of food premises are informed of the requirements of the Regulations in order that new or altered premises comply with the Regulations. No legal action was deemed necessary during the year to enforce the Regulations.

Improvement Grants

Number of Discretionary Grants approved during the year	25
Total amount of Discretionary Grant Aid approved during the year	£8,779
Number of Standard Grants approved during the year	12
Total amount of payments made for Standard Grants during the year	£1,480

Factories and Workshops

Although no new factory premises were opened during the year, considerable extensions were commenced at the premises of Messrs. Chance-Pilkington Optical Works.

Several enquiries were received in respect of possible sites for factories, but no further action was taken.

No legal proceedings were instituted in respect of factory premises in the district during the year.

TABLE 2 FOOD INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned for the year 1964

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	
Number killed	994	38	14	16,477	1,324	—
Number inspected	994	38	14	16,477	1,324	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	2	1	1	14	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	189	21	1	363	20	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	19.2%	57.9%	14.3%	2.28%	1.9%	—
Tuberculosis Only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected by Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.75%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	1	—	140	9	—
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned — 3 tons 1 qtr. 21 lbs.

Total number of animals slaughtered — 18,847.

In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, since 1st October 1963 all carcases inspected at the private slaughterhouse in the district have been stamped, on being passed fit for human consumption.

The maximum charges for meat inspection, namely 2/6 per head for cattle, 9d. per head for a pig or calf, and 6d. per head for a sheep or lamb, came into operation in the district from the 7th October 1963.

95% of all meat inspection has to be carried out outside normal office hours each day.

UN SOUND 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 :-

Beef	45 lbs.
Corned Beef	6 lbs.
Grapes	30 lbs.
Ham	49 lbs.
Mutton	5 lbs.
Potatoes	308 lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Sampling of foodstuffs for chemical analysis is carried out in the Rural District by Mr. Elwyn Lewis, Flintshire County Health Inspector, who has kindly prepared the following report :—

Description of article.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine, or below standard.
Milk	8	8	—
Dairy Products	4	4	—
Vegetables and Fruit	4	4	—
Sausages and Meat Products	7	7	—
Miscellaneous Foods	14	11	3
	37	34	3

Informal samples of lemon cheese and blackcurrant jam were found to be deficient in soluble solids. A subsequent formal sample of blackcurrant jam was also deficient in solids. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor, but the magistrates gave him an absolute discharge on payment of costs.

Four samples of feeding stuffs were taken under the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, and these were satisfactory.

No evidence of bovine tuberculosis or penicillin was found in any farm bottled milk, but brucella abortus was found in one supply. The investigation is still going on, and to date 6 infected cows have been removed from the herd for slaughter.

8 samples of foodstuffs were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and all were reported as being satisfactory.

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:

1955 — 19.00 inches.	1960 — 31.02 inches.
1956 — 26.12 inches.	1961 — 27.18 inches.
1957 — 26.60 inches.	1962 — 20.06 inches.
1958 — 31.25 inches.	1963 — 19.92 inches.
1959 — 23.91 inches.	1964 — 20.38 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 of			
	Number on Register (2)	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	12	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	37	20	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	12	9	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	69	41	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

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

PART VIII OF THE ACT

	Section 133					Section 134				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1. The provisions of this section shall apply to any person who is engaged in the business of carrying on any of the following operations, namely—										
(a) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a banking business;										
(b) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public utility;										
(c) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public transport;										
(d) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public entertainment;										
(e) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public health;										
(f) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public safety;										
(g) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public order;										
(h) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public morality;										
(i) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public decency;										
(j) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public cleanliness;										
(k) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public safety;										
(l) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public order;										
(m) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public morality;										
(n) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public decency;										
(o) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public cleanliness;										
(p) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public safety;										
(q) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public order;										
(r) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public morality;										
(s) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public decency;										
(t) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public cleanliness;										
(u) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public safety;										
(v) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public order;										
(w) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public morality;										
(x) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public decency;										
(y) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public cleanliness;										
(z) the carrying on of any business of the nature of a business of a public safety;										

(1) Know to court



WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
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A.