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BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1938

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D. D.P.H.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

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WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D. D.P.H.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1938-9

Councillor W. Griffiths—Chairman

Alderman R. Howard—Vice-Chairman

Alderman E. M. Hovey

Councillor C. Palmer

Alderman J. Roberts

Councillor H. Parry

Councillor W. Howarth

Councillor W. Swindells

Councillor D. Jones

Councillor J. Thomas

Councillor E. A. Neill

Mayor of the Borough—Alderman F. Howard Porter

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1938-9

Medical Officer of Health

WM. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and other Foods

Lady Health Visitor

MISS K. H. DAVIES

State Registered Nurse, C.M.B., Cert. Q.V.T.I.

Matron of the Isolation Hospital

MISS C. M. JONES, State Registered Nurse

Clerk

MRS. P. G. STORRS

TOWN HALL,
COLWYN BAY

7/6/39

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee of the Borough of Colwyn Bay

Miss Hovey and Gentlemen,

I have to present herewith my Annual Report for 1938 on the health of the citizens of Colwyn Bay and on the services provided by you under the Public Health Acts. The Report follows the form required by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1728 (Wales).

It will be noted that Mr. Wm. A. Austwick took up duties as Sanitary Inspector in April, so that the report covers a period of three months during which there was not a responsible Sanitary Inspector in the area.

With the extensive changes in my Staff, the opportunity was taken to re-organise the work with the result that figures given in previous reports are not necessarily comparable with those of today. In the past, records were not kept so full as they are today but numbers of visits appear to have been recorded under several headings, leading to apparently larger totals. I felt that too many trivial incidents were recorded as visits and "number of visits" became confused with the "number of defects found." The general procedure now has been to record as one visit a visit to a house, no matter how many different forms of defect or unsatisfactory conditions were discovered.

Last year I reported that we had attempted to do with one Sanitary Inspector. Enormous increase of work in the past few years and in particular, the bringing into force of Bye-Laws for houses let in lodgings, new Shops Act, new Factory Act and the large amount of work associated with A.R.P. soon made it obvious that one Sanitary Inspector was quite incapable of undertaking the whole work. As this report goes to press, Mr. Iorwerth Wynn Jones, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I. (Meat), has been appointed Second Sanitary Inspector.

The Report shows little variation from previous years. The population remains comparatively stationary—the number of births has increased by 3 and the number of deaths by 25. Infectious disease has been greatly reduced, notably in the incidence of Diphtheria and Tuberculosis. There has however been an unusual mortality amongst infants, specially in the last few hours of Ante-Natal life and the first few hours of Post Natal life.

I feel that there has been effective work done. The Department is working at high pressure but working as a team and overcoming difficulties as they arise. For this I have many people to thank. Of my Staff it would be invidious to single out any. In the Office Mrs. Storrs and Mr. Austwick have loyally supported me and done all that one could have asked. Miss Davies at the Clinic and in the homes has given strenuous service and Miss Jones, Matron of the Isolation Hospital, has maintained the usual very high standard of efficiency there.

At the Clinic I have also to thank Miss Hall and Miss Raymond for their work with the Physical Training Class; Miss Gameson and the Misses Robinson for their devoted help with the mothers and children.

Finally, I must again express my appreciation of the very generous support and encouragement given me by you, Mr. Chairman, and the frequent expressions of confidence given by the members of the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,
Medical Officer of Health

Vital Statistics

Area of Urban District (acres)	7,124
Census Population, 1931	20,885
Estimated Population, 1934	21,240
Number of Live Births	221
Number of Still Births	15
Birth Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	10.4
Number of Deaths	318
Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	14.6
Infant Deaths	21
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	95
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 month	19
Neo-natal Death Rate per 1,000 births	86
Diphtheria Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.00
Enteric Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.00
Measles Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.00
Scarlet Fever Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.00
Whooping Cough Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1000 births, death rate, etc.	4.5
Influenza, per 1,000 population, death rate, etc.	0.14
Acute Respiratory Disease, death rate, etc.	1.78
Cancer, death rate per 1,000 population	2.25
Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population—	
(a) Pulmonary	0.42
(b) Non-Pulmonary	0.00
Violence (including Suicide) death rate 1,000 population	0.23

Social Conditions

The total population of Colwyn Bay is estimated by the Registrar General as 21,240. These occupy 6,190 houses. At the recent survey of houses (for evacuation of civilians in War time) it was found that there were approximately 40,000 occupied rooms in the Borough—indicating that there are on an average two rooms per person. The population is estimated to have fallen by eighty persons during 1938. This estimate I cannot criticise—it results from very complicated calculations and seems to fall when a census is about due. There is no way of finding the exact constitution of the population but some indication may be derived from the following facts—

1. The average annual number of births during the past 5 years was 215. The average number of deaths was 296.

2. The number of children attending public schools, including the County School, during 1938 was 1,960. If we leave out the two large boarding schools whose inhabitants are mainly young persons from other areas, there are about 200 children attending private schools in the town.

3. The number of Insured persons in December, 1938 was 5,616. This was made up as follows—Men, 3,477; Boys 397; Women 1,406; Girls 336.

It would therefore appear that about 25% of the population is insured and about 15% of it is of school age or under school age. Thus, almost 60% of our citizens is over school age but does not rank for National Health Insurance.

Colwyn Bay is not an Industrial town. The main industries of the country are hardly represented. Persons are employed in the Building trade, Engineering, Hotel and Catering trades, Road Transport work, Quarry work, Laundry work, Clerical and Office work, Professional and other skilled and unskilled work.

In most of these trades there is, as elsewhere, a large surplus of labour but there is generally a shortage in the Hotel and Catering trade. This shortage results in the import of workers during the season. Girls seem very unwilling to take up domestic work — they prefer shop and laundry work—possibly because of the definite hours of employment and the fact that each evening is free. Amongst the male Insured persons, there is from time to time a definite shortage of skilled craftsmen in the building trade, e.g.: Bricklayers, Plasterers, Slaters, Plumbers and Stone Masons.

During 1938 the average number of wholly unemployed persons was 620. The highest number reached was 950. On the whole the employment situation was better during 1938 than for a number of previous years. There were 170 men who had been unemployed for more than 12 months; 120 for six to twelve months; 70 for one to six months and 100 for less than one month. This shows a considerable improvement in the status of inhabitants.

Unfortunately the local quarries, which employ a very large percentage of the workmen, fluctuated considerably throughout 1938 in the number of persons engaged, and for many weeks, Quarry workers were compelled to seek unemployment benefit for part of each week.

I referred in a previous report to the course of Training which lasts for three months at the Government Instructional Centre. The main object of this course is to recondition men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five (married or single); to make them mentally, morally and physically better fitted to compete in the industrial fields. There is a strange reluctance on the part of the unemployed men to accept this training. There are now also facilities for men of similar ages to receive six months' training in Government Training Centres. There they are trained in various occupations, e.g.:—

Bricklaying; Cabinet Making; Coach Painting; Fitting and Turning; Carpentry; Gas and Hot Water Fitting; Coach and Body Building; Hairdressing; Hotel Waiting; Plastering; Motor Mechanics.

Allowances during training are paid to the men and their dependants (if any).

It would be well for the young men of this town if these courses were more widely spoken of and as a result more widely used.

A feature which swells the ranks of the unemployed in Colwyn Bay is the number of unemployed men who migrate to this area from other districts where unemployment is heavy. These men who have no visible means of support apart from unemployment benefit and/or unemployment assistance and who have no prospects of work, compete with local men for local vacancies.

Another factor of importance in Winter time is the considerable number of seasonal workers whose employment is dependant to a substantial extent on the presence of visitors. During the Winter season the Unemployment Exchange has a heavy Register of Motor Drivers, Bus Conductors, Touts, Shop Assistants and Hotel Workers. To mitigate the seasonal nature of employment, a special appeal has been made by the manager of the local Employment Exchange to property owners, urging them to undertake property repairs and decorations during the Winter months when unemployment amongst painters is heavy. Mr. Thomas has found that the present system whereby such work is not undertaken till early Spring leads to sudden shortage of skilled workers at that time when an evening out of the work would lead to a reasonably steady employment of many men.

Juvenile Employment

There are no industries in Colwyn Bay to absorb in apprenticeship the boys leaving school. Consequently youths of fourteen or fifteen are apt to seize the first form of employment that offers itself. Too often they find, after a few years, that they have entered a blind alley occupation in which they can only remain for a few years, after which they are either out of work or compelled to work for wages too small to support them. Everyone who has watched the careers of such boys as have started work as newsboys, errand boys and the other "No thoroughfare" vocations which offer themselves in districts like this, must have realised the seriousness of the problem raised. Such youths almost of necessity, become unskilled labourers. Too many parents push their children to work at as early an age as possible in the hope of some financial return, which, for a short time, may be very acceptable but which ultimately proves disastrous.

It must not be forgotten however, that the essential purpose of Colwyn Bay is to provide a place of Convalescence for those who have been ill and to build up the strength of those who have been worn out by winter striving. During the last year, I have had occasion to discuss with experts, the climate of Colwyn Bay. We have, unfortunately in my opinion, developed the impression that Colwyn Bay is a Summer Resort. Colwyn Bay is not essentially a Summer Resort—it is essentially valuable as a Winter Resort and in that respect it is without a peer for 250 miles around. That we have a season is probably due to faulty advertising in the past, and one which in future must be remedied. No doubt people do derive benefit from being here during August, but much more benefit can be derived by people coming here during the Winter months and this fact must be made known.

Area in Acres	7,124
Registrar Generals' estimate of resident population...	21,240
Number of inhabited houses, according to Rate Books	6,190
Rateable value	£221,339
Sum represented by a penny rate	£857

Extracts from Vital Statistics

		Male	Female	Total
Live Births	(a) Legitimate	102	110	212
	(b) Illegitimate	4	5	9
	(c) Total	106	115	221

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated
population total births—10.4

Still Births	(a) Legitimate	6	6	12
	(b) Illegitimate	1	2	3
	(c) Total	7	8	15

Rate per 1,000 (live and still
births)—63.5

Deaths

Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population, 14.5

Deaths from Puerperal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births (still and live)
Puerperal sepsis	0	0.0
Other puerperal causes ...	1	4.2
Total	1	4.2

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	95.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births...	89.1
Illegitimate-infants per 1,000 illegitimate births..	222.2

Deaths from

(a) Cancer	48
(b) Measles	0
(c) Whooping Cough	0
(d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

TOTAL DEATHS

Causes of Death in Colwyn Bay M.B., 1938

Causes of Death		M.	F
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers .....	...	...
2	Measles .....	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever .....	...	...
4	Whooping Cough .....	...	...
5	Diphtheria .....	...	...
6	Influenza .....	...	3
7	Encephalitis lethargica .....	...	2
8	Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	4
10	Other tuberculous diseases .....	...	...
11	Syphilis .....	...	...
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis .....	...	...
13	Cancer, malignant disease	20	28
14	Diabetes .....	...	5
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	12	23
16	Heart disease	36	38
17	Aneurysm .....	...	...
18	Other circulatory diseases	12	25
19	Bronchitis	6	2
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	5	10
21	Other respiratory diseases	1	2
22	Peptic ulcer	0	1
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) .....	...	1
24	Appendicitis	1	...
25	Cirrhosis of liver	3	...
26	Other diseases of liver, etc. ....	...	1
27	Other digestive diseases	3	5
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	3	6
29	Puerperal Sepsis .....	...	...
30	Other puerperal causes .....	...	1
31	Congenital, debility, premature, birth, malformations, etc	9	3
32	Senility	2	3
33	Suicide	2	...
34	Other violence	1	2
35	Other defined diseases	12	20
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...
Deaths of			
Total		13	8
Legitimate		13	6
Illegitimate .....		...	2
Deaths of			
Total		106	115
Legitimate		102	110
Illegitimate		4	5
Deaths of			
Total		7	8
Legitimate		6	6
Illegitimate		1	2
Population		21,240	

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis)
 of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates) (England and Wales, London,
 and Case-rates for certain In-) (126 Great Towns and 148
 fectionous Diseases in the year 1938) (Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 C'nty Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County
Rates per 1,000 Population				
Births—				
Live	15. 1	15. 0	15. 4	13. 4
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths—				
All Causes	11. 6	11. 7	11. 0	11. 4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever } Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough ...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Notifications—				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
Dates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	57	51	57
Deaths fr'm Diarrhoea and Enteritis under } 2 years of age	5. 5	7. 8	3. 6	13. 1
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0.89	Not available		
Others	2.19			
Total	3.08			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
Maternal Mortality—				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0.86	Not available		
Others	2.11			
Total	2.97			
Notifications—				
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	14.42	18.08	12.51	(3.53 (15.46

Population

The Registrar-General has estimated that the number of residents in the Borough in mid 1938 was 21,240. This is a fall of eighty persons, and is almost exactly represented by the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths which have occurred during the year; there being in fact 318 deaths and 221 births, giving an adverse balance of 97 lives. This is a higher loss than has occurred for many years.

The Comparability Factor for the district has remained .79. On multiplying the crude death rate of 14.6 by this factor, the death rate of 11.5 is attained. This compares with 11.6 National figures.

Deaths

There were 318 deaths in the Borough during 1938 as compared with 293 in the previous year. This shows a distinct increase which unfortunately is most marked amongst the infants. In 1938 there were 21 infant deaths against 10 in 1937.

The causes of death have not varied greatly in their order of importance — heart disease has increased its lead having caused no less than 74 of the total number of deaths, while other circulatory diseases caused 37 deaths. The comparative figures for 1937 were 64 and 31 respectively. Cancer showed a slight increase in incidence from 45 to 48 deaths. There has been a very interesting fall in the deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, there being only 9 deaths from this cause compared with 16 in the previous year. There has also been a fall in the deaths from suicide and violence from 14 deaths to 5. Infectious diseases have been very light, both in incidence and in effect, there being no deaths from any of the notifiable infectious diseases apart from Pneumonia, and only three deaths from Influenza.

Again there was one death associated with pregnancy and this one death caused the Maternal Mortality rate of 4.2. The National figure is 2.97.

The Infant Mortality rate has risen very sharply—deaths being mainly due to prematurity and congenital debility. 15 of the 19 deaths occurring in the district affected

children under one month. 2 other infant deaths are Colwyn Bay children reported to have occurred in other towns, I cannot give information as to the causes.

In addition there were 15 still births — an increase from 6 in 1937. Thus we find that 36 infant lives were lost owing to prematurity, etc., as against 13 in the previous year.

Services

(a) Laboratory Facilities

1. Throat and Nose Swabs are examined by the Medical Officer of Health in the Health Department for Diphtheria Bacilli. It is also intended during 1939, more particularly having in mind the possibility of infection at the Maternity Home, to start the examination of throat and nose swabs for hæmolytic streptococcus.

Any Practitioner may deliver a swab at the Health Department by day or to the Caretaker by night. Culture tubes will be inoculated and the growth reported on next day.

During 1938 207 swabs were examined for diphtheria bacilli. Of these 22 were found to be positive.

Five Vaginal smears from the Ante Natal Clinic were examined and one proved to contain gonococci.

2. Specimens of material taken from persons suspected suffering from a venereal disease should be sent to the Chester Royal Infirmary where they are examined at the cost of the County Council.

3. Sputum and other specimens taken from persons suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis should be posted to the Welsh National Memorial Offices at Cardiff.

4. Blood, stools, etc., to be examined for typhoid are examined at Chester Royal Infirmary for the Borough Council.

5. Milk is examined for bacteria content and for Tuberculosis at the Ministry of Agriculture Laboratory, Bangor.

6. Water is examined frequently and the samples are sent to the Public Analyst, Chester. Samples were also examined in the Health Department for B.Coli content.

Detailed statements of the Milk and Water samples will be found later in this report.

(b) Ambulance Facilities**1 General Cases and Accidents**

The Colwyn Bay and District Voluntary Motor Ambulance Corps undertakes all Ambulance work other than the removal of infectious diseases. The following statement has been supplied me by the Chief Officer, Mr. F. T. Jones. It gives a summary of the work done and shows that there is much asked of the Corps. This work is well done and is adequate for the needs of the Town.

The Ambulance may be called at any time of the night or day by telephoning one of the following—

F. T. JONES (Chief Officer) ,Abergele Rd., Old Colwyn Phone 5646
 C. DEANE (1st Officer), 15, Kensington Avenue, Old Colwyn Phone 5207
 W. INSKEEP (2nd Officer) 57, Grove Park, Colwyn Bay Phone 2346
 G. ELLIS (3rd Officer), Dorneth, Minydon Av., Old Colwyn Phone 5240
 A. LOMAX (Financial Secretary) Glenart, Church Drive, Rhos-on-Sea
 Phone 4378.

During 1938-9, the following work was done by the Ambulance—

Cases attended—

Fatal Accidents	10
Other Accidents	65
Removed to Hospital	125
Removed to Nursing Homes	55
Transferred from one home to another...	48
Cases attended outside the Borough ...	52
	355

Number of hours during which the Ambulance was in use during the year	557
Number of man hours given to Ambulance Service during the year	2228
Number of miles run	6440

2 Infectious diseases are removed by the Town Ambulance which is garaged at the Isolation Hospital. This Ambulance may also be used to remove clothing, bedding, etc., to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection.

Nursing in the Home

The District Nursing Associations of Colwyn Bay, Old Colwyn and Llysfaen provide trained nurses who work under the Medical men of the district. They are prepared to carry out any nursing service (except those required for infectious cases) that may be ordered by a doctor.

Residents are invited to become members of the Nursing Association, and so be entitled to specially low fees for treatment. To non-members, a fee of one shilling is charged.

Applications for membership may be made to the following—

1. COLWYN BAY—Queens Nurses, 6, Woodhill Road, Colwyn Bay, Tel. 2014.
2. OLD COLWYN—District Nurse, Horndon, Station Road. Tel. 5614
3. LLYSFAEN—Arfryn, Llysfaen. Tel. Llanddulas 43.

Each Association also employs a Midwife who undertakes midwifery and maternity work. In this work, the midwives are under the supervision of the County Council. For it they receive grants from the Borough Council. This service is adequate for the needs of the district.

There are 25 midwives practising in the area—4 being engaged by local Nursing Associations.

The Council employs a "Home Help" to attend at the homes of women during confinement or on the women if they are in need of a rest during pregnancy. She is a full-time officer and is resident at the Clinic. During 1938, difficulty in securing a really suitable woman, made this service unpopular. A woman who is indifferently attentive, gossipy, naggy or lazy soon stops calls on her help. At the moment an attempt is made to secure a "help" after consultation with the expectant mother—a different woman being secured for each case. In 1938 the "home help" was only used 5 times for homes.

Clinics

The Clinic has now been transferred from Plas Tirion to what was previously known as "Myrtle Villa." Extensive alterations and extensions made to this building have converted it into bright and convenient premises consisting of a large Waiting Room, Doctor's Consulting Room,

Weighing Room, Plaster Room and Kitchen on the ground floor, with, as a basement, a cellar containing spray baths, etc. (entered by a covered area to be used as a pram shed), which will be useful for A.R.P. purposes. On the first floor there is a large Ward capable of housing 10 to 12 children after tonsil operations; an operating room, recovery room and the Nurse's residence. On the top floor there is a five roomed flat which the Caretaker receives free of rent.

Clinics

1. The Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road

Tuesdays*: Child Welfare Centres at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Toddlers are also seen at this Clinic.

Thursdays: Orthopædic Centre at 11 a.m. on alternate weeks.

Obsterical Consultant's Clinic (by appointment) each month.

Three or four times a year Tonsil and Adenoid operations are performed on Thursdays, children being detained until Friday mornings.

Fridays*: Ante-Natal Clinics at 2 p.m. on 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.

*Attended by Medical Officer of Health.

2. The Llysfaen Child Welfare Centre meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at 2 p.m. in the Church Rooms.

In addition the Local Education Authority use the Clinic premises as follows—

(a) Each day at noon, the School Nurse treats minor ailments of school children.

(b) Alternate Thursdays at 11 a.m. the Orthopædic Clinic meets.

(c) Dental treatment is given periodically.

(d) Tonsil and Adenoids enucleation is done periodically.

3. There are no Day Nurseries in the Area.

4. Tuberculosis work is done at the Lecture Hall, Sea View Road, Colwyn Bay, on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month at 11 a.m. This work is done under the auspices of the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association

5. Venereal Disease — The County Council is responsible for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and have made arrangements for treatment of cases as follows—

Chester Royal Infirmary

(Both sexes treated simultaneously)

Monday	5—7 p.m.
Wednesday	5—7 p.m.
Thursday	1—3 p.m.
Saturday	12—2 p.m.

Bangor Infirmary

Tuesday (Male)	2 p.m.
Friday (Female)	2 p.m.

6. An expert in Mental Disease attends at the Clinic on the 2nd Wednesday in each month at noon to see any person sent to him.

Hospitals

The Isolation Hospital admitted 40 cases of infectious disease during 1938. Details of these admissions will be found on a later page. No change has been made in the administration of the Hospital. All cases are admitted on the order of the Medical Officer of Health who has to be satisfied that the case is suitable for admission and that it is expedient to admit it. Many factors are taken into consideration before refusing to admit or before agreeing to an infectious person being nursed at home—e.g.: type of house, school-children in the home, employment of father, etc., severity of case.

The six cubicles into which one ward was divided some years ago makes isolation much more effective; fresh cases are not now put alongside convalescent cases. Indeed as far as is possible, cases, even of the same disease, and at the same stage of illness, are not allowed near each other. This probably accounts for the very happy absence of complications amongst scarlet fever and diphtheria patients at Bron-y-nant.

Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital

This hospital is well built and equipped. It contains 50 beds and cots and 5 private wards. Two side-rooms are set aside for maternity beds. During 1938, 803 patients were treated; the average length of stay was 20 days and the average number of beds occupied daily was 43. The fact that the average number of occupants so nearly equals the official capacity, indicates how much the Hospital is in demand. At one time there were 54 in-patients. Of these patients 549 were Colwyn Bay residents. 15 women were admitted at the Borough Council's request for confinement and eight other (abnormal) confinements were treated. 61 children under 5 years of age (excluding babies born) were admitted and treated. There is no out-patient department. 9 cases of cancer were admitted during the year.

Maternity and Child-Welfare

Scheme of Services

1—For Mothers

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Clinic on the second and last Fridays of each month at 2 p.m. Here arrangements are made for:

- (a) Provision of free food and drugs to those who need them. The assessment of who should receive food, etc., free is made in accordance with the scale in (c).
- (b) Provision of "Home Help" to look after the woman's home during illness or confinement.
- (c) Securing admission to Maternity Home for confinement. The charge for this depends on the family income, rent and size of family according to the following scale.

MATERNITY HOME

Scale of Fees

No. in Family	Fee	Fee	Fee
	£4 4s. per week where weekly income is	£2 2s. per week where weekly income is	£1 per week where weekly income is under
2	41/- to 100/-	33/- to 41/-	33/-
3	48/- to 100/-	40/- to 48/-	40/-
4	55/- to 100/-	47/- to 55/-	47/-
5	63/- to 100/-	55/- to 63/-	55/-
6	70/6 to 100/-	62/6 to 70/6	62/6
7	78/- to 100/-	70/- to 78/-	70/-
8	85/6 to 100/-	77/6 to 85/-	77/6

Where the gross family income exceeds £5 per week:
£5 5s. 0d. per week

- (d) Securing dental treatment — including the provision of dentures. The charge for this varies with the income from cost price to free according to the scale in (c).
- (e) Securing expert advice on visual defects during pregnancy and providing such treatment as is advised.
- (f) Securing specialist advice at a Consultant Clinic during pregnancy and specialist treatment, before, during or after confinement. Charge varies with the family income.
- (g) Securing physical fitness by inviting mothers to attend at a physical exercise class.

2—For Infants and Toddlers

A. At the Clinics, arrangements are made for—

1. Examining and weighing every child, weekly.
2. Advising as to food, clothing and hygiene.
3. Immunising against Diphtheria—this is free to all.
4. Treating defective vision by a consultant ophthalmologist.
5. Treating defects in walking or other deformities by orthopædic experts.
6. Providing milk, cod-liver oil, etc., free to those in need.
7. Treating minor ailments (by appointment).

B. The Health Visitor visits every expectant mother, infant and toddler at regular intervals in its own home to advise and help.

Health Visiting

During the year there were notified to me 247 live births and 18 still births, making a total of 265. Actually only 236 of these affected residents in the Town, the others being persons who had come from other areas. 166 of these were notified by midwives and 99 by Doctors. It will be noted that a very large number of the mothers had doctors present at their confinements and indeed, the number is larger than is shown because where Doctor and Midwife are present, it is customary for the Midwife to notify.

1. Clinics

It will be noted that there has been a considerable increase in the number of children who attended the Clinic and also in the number of women who attended on Post Natal

days. The Clinics are increasing in popularity and especially in the Ante Natal work being developed. I am glad to report that women are coming to the Ante Natal Clinic much earlier with the result that a considerable amount of suffering has been mitigated and ill-health prevented. The following report was given to me by Mr. R. Owen Jones, F.R.C.S., Consultant—

“Twelve consultative Ante-Natal Clinics were held from 12th May, 1938 to end of March, 1939.

118 examinations were carried out, of these 83 were Ante-Natal and 35 Post-Natal.

As it is difficult to arrange the time to hold separate Clinics for the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal, the latter are, if possible, seen after the Ante-Natals.

Seven Colwyn Bay and Old Colwyn Practitioners referred patients to the Clinics.

I was consulted otherwise on 14 occasions by 9 doctors—3 times at Colwyn Bay Hospital and once at the Fever Hospital.

Two were emergency cases—one woman attended by two doctors at home died of hæmorrhage after her confinement. She was examined at the Clinics but failed to carry out the strict instructions given.

The Service will not be complete until the New Maternity Home is available. In the meantime some Colwyn Bay cases were admitted for treatment to the temporary Maternity Hospital at Ruabon.

I would suggest that, when the home is opened, a panel of local practitioners be instituted to be on call for ordinary “medical aid” cases at the home.

It would be a great advantage if the district Midwives, after doing the qualifying course, were supplied with Gas and Air Apparatus, as it not only saves a lot of suffering, but would result in a reduction of unnecessary interferences at normal confinements which would help to reduce maternal morbidity.”

2. Hospital Beds

A very considerable number of women applied for admission to Hospital during the year. Of these 18 were submitted to the Council for admission to the West Denbighshire Hospital under the Borough Council Scheme. Owing to variations in time of delivery, etc., only nine of these were ultimately admitted to Hospital.

One of the difficulties that will be met by the new Maternity Home will be the greater facility for admitting women at unexpected times. Again I have to thank the Matron of the Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital for the very considerable patience she has shown and the great help she has given me in dealing with these cases.

3. Maternity Home

Work on the new Maternity Home began towards the end of 1938. Almost six months have now elapsed and the Home is not yet ready for use. The rate of progress has not been commendable but sooner or later it will be completed. The mothers of the district have been showing great interest in it and its success is almost certain. It will be thoroughly modern in its equipment. An efficient staff has already been secured and I have no doubt that it will serve a very useful purpose by giving comfort and safety to many women.

4. Home Help

I have already referred to the fact that the Home Help services have not been a success during the year. Only five cases have been provided with this assistance. It is not improbable that during the next year or so, with the greater use of the Maternity Home, there will also be greater use of the Home Help whom I intend to use to provide a proper caretaker for the Home when the Mother is in Hospital.

The greater use of the Ante-Natal Clinic also will enable me to use the Home Help to give rest to women prior to their confinement for medical reasons. I am now attempting to form a Rota of women from whom a confident selection can be made by the Mothers so that they may have in their homes an assistant who is acceptable.

5. **Dental Treatment**

Dental treatment was provided for 13 expectant mothers during the year, each of them receiving treatment for sepsis in her mouth and dentures being provided where removal of septic teeth caused malocclusion.

6. **Nutrition**

The Council does not provide hot meals. Dried milk, milk containing additional vitamins and iron; tablets containing iron, and tablets containing calcium are provided free.

7. **Social Events and Classes**

A meeting of Mothers is held monthly under the auspices of the Clinic, attended by the Health Visitor and conducted by the Misses Robinson. The average attendance exceeds 30.

8. **Physical Training Classes**

Miss Janet Hall, C.S.M.M.G., B.P.T.C., is showing great enthusiasm in the training of expectant mothers and mothers who have passed their confinement. She has now enlisted the support of her partner Miss Raymond, C.S.M.M.G. M.E., L.E.T., the one taking care of Post Partem mothers and the other Ante Partem mothers. The class is very enthusiastic, exercises of various types are taught and practised and the physique of the mothers greatly improved. As a result many of those minor weaknesses which, in the past, have been the bug-bear of women in their thirties are being prevented.

Miss Hall has already expressed a wish to visit the Maternity Home and give the mothers there instruction in exercises which have been proved by leading Authorities to be most beneficial to recently confined women. In this she has my hearty support. The work being done so willingly and freely by Miss Hall and Miss Raymond must receive grateful thanks from all who have the responsibility of the well-being of the mothers of Colwyn Bay.

9. **Post Partem Treatment**

During the year, a very welcome increase in the interest of post partem treatment has been shown. Last year I felt that the attendance of 9 women was at least a step in the right direction. During 1938 the 9 has swollen to 38. Owing to the good services of Miss Hovey a Thermocautery was provided for the treatment of such conditions as would benefit from it. Women are invited to attend six to eight weeks after confinement and I am glad that this response is being made.

10. The Health Visitor besides constantly visiting the Mothers and teaching individually in their Homes, gives talks and demonstrations at the Clinic. Modern baby clothes are also demonstrated and mothers are encouraged to secure hygienic wear for their children.

I regret that I have still to state that there is no direct contact between the Maternity services and the Senior Girls of the Schools. As School Nurse and as Assistant County Medical Officer, the Council's Health Visitor and Medical Officer of Health attend at the Schools but they are not given an opportunity to speak to the senior girls on child welfare work. It is stated that this teaching is done by certain of the Mistresses but as the essential teaching for young mothers is done by the Health Visitor, it seems to me only reasonable and proper that she should also teach the senior girls in Mothercraft.

Infants and Children

1. Clinics—The Welfare Centres meet:

- (a) At Plas Tirion—Tuesday 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
- (b) At Church Room, Llysfaen—1st and 3rd Fridays at 2 p.m.

Attendances at the Clinics during the last 6 years have been—

Enrolled	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Infants and Toddlers						
Under 1 year	129	129	168	189	219	226
Over 1 year	147	182	183	93	201	235
Mothers						
Ante-Natal	25	42	89	90	108	91
Post-Natal	not recorded		10	6	9	38
Total Attendances						
Infants	2060	1529	2712	2424	2382	3182
Toddlers	1812	2332	2233	2101	2055	1951
Ante-Natal Mothers ...	60	122	173	222	368	342
Post Natal Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	21	114
Total	3932	3983	5118	4747	4826	5589

The numbers attending the Clinics amounted to 5589 during 1938. These attendances were made up as follows—

Children attending for the first time...	178
Children on register prior to 1938	283
Mothers	129

2. Orthopædic Clinic

The Orthopædic work is done by the "Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital," Oswestry. The scheme is a joint one with the Denbigh County Council Education Committee and the Adult After Care Committee. This ensures continuity of treatment of cases. Nurses attend fortnightly on Thursdays to adjust boots, irons and plasters, while a Specialist Surgeon attends three times a year. Children needing operation or indoor treatment are taken to Oswestry where treatment is given at the Borough Council's expense.

Parents of children under 5 years of age must, before starting treatment, be enrolled at the Town Hall, when they are informed whether any repayment of fees will be required.

The following information has been given me by the Secretary-Superintendent of the Orthopædic Clinic during 1938:

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

Diagnosis	Total Treated	Cured	Improved	Refused Treatment	Treated Elsewhere	Died	On Books 31/12/38
Congenital Deformities	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Flat Foot	3	—	1	—	—	—	2
Injuries	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Knock-knees	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Others	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	12	—	1	2	—	—	* 9

-5 years	On Books 1/1/38	Admitted during 1938	No. Treated during 1938	Discharged during 1938	On Books 31/12/38	Attendances during 1938
	6	6	12	4	8	49

*Includes 1 patient who attained school-going age during the year, and whose treatment is being continued under the Denbighshire School Medical Service. This patient is included as a discharged case in the summary.

3. Immunization

Very considerable effort was made to have children immunised in the Town through the year, and during the four months ending December, 1938, 1,381 children were immunised. Immunising was done by giving inoculations of Alum-Toxoid. This method gave very good results—there being very few reactions — those which did occur, affected the senior children. Invitations were sent to the parents of children between the ages of three and five years of age, inviting them to bring the children to the Clinic to be immunised. This response was not so good as for the children in schools but it is difficult to estimate the extent of the response as so many of these children attend school and were done there. It is intended this year to invite all children over the age of one who have not been immunised previously, to be done.

Appended is the number of children treated in the various schools. From this it will be seen that almost 63% of the school children of Colwyn Bay have been immunised. The percentage is slightly better if the senior children who attend the County School are ignored. Since the year began it is interesting to note that there has been only one case of diphtheria in the town and that in an adult.

Immunization done Locally during September, October, November and December, 1938

School	No. Immunized	No. on Register	Percentage
Douglas Road	129	170	76%
Rhos Council	127	197	64%
Colwyn Council Mixed ...	142	212	67%
Colwyn Council Infants...	46	76	55%
Old Colwyn N.P.	58	104	56%
St. Joseph's	45	65	69%
Mochdre	28	37	76%
Llysfaen	55	108	51%
Central	195	351	55%
Penmaenrhos	96	154	63%
Conway Road	174	321	54%
County School	105	211	49%
Colwyn Bay Clinic	58		
	1258		
Children previously im- munized at the Clinic ...	123		

TOTAL 1381

4. Food

Dried milk with or without additional iron, Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Ferrous Sulphate Pills and Ostocalcium Tablets are provided at cost price or free to those in need (according to a fixed scale). The amount given and sold during 1938 was as follows—

	Given Free	Sold at Cost Price
Dried Milk	254 packets	1381 packets
Lactogen	691 „	801 „
Malt and Oil	32 „	153 „
Hæmolac	347 „	20 „
Glucose D		11 lbs

5. Visual Defects

It has not been found necessary to refer any women suspected of having visual disturbances to the Consultant during the year. Albuminuria in pregnancy is comparatively rare with the women who attend the Clinic and usually responds quickly to treatment. There have been no cases of eclampsia or chronic nephritis.

Two children suffering from severe visual defects were referred to Mr. Shuttleworth and glasses were prescribed free.

Health Visitor

The work of the Health Visitor grows each year. This is not only due to additional work being put on her, but also to the fact that she is being more and more appreciated by the mothers. People who previously did not wish her to call or who took her visit as a matter of course, now send for her inviting her to call on extra occasions, especially when they feel that there is some point on which they lack confidence in the handling of the children. I feel that these visits are of very special value and have to be encouraged. It should be noted however, that such visits usually take longer than those previously made and each lasts approximately half an hour. A good deal of discussion on the habits of the child and method of handling ensues. In order to cope with this extra call on her time, the Council, during the year, agreed to the Health Visitor using a car and this has again increased her usefulness.

The number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitor was as follows—

(i)	To expectant mothers	First visits.....	80
		Total visits.....	241
(ii)	To children under 1 year	First visits.....	224
		Total visits.....	1624
(iii)	To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits.....	2096

In addition Miss Davies reports to me on all notified deaths, still-births, maternal mortalities and on all children boarded out under the Infant Life Protection Act.

Ophthalmic Neonatorum

Two cases of Ophthalmic Neonatorum were notified to me by Doctors. It was not necessary to remove either to Hospital. A complete recovery occurred in both cases.

Infant Life Protection

All boarded out children were visited quarterly during 1938 and all were found to be satisfactorily cared for. There were 19 children on the register; 15 being inmates of boarding schools.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

1. Water Supply

The water supply of Colwyn Bay has been thoroughly investigated during 1938. Engineering difficulties due to the difference in levels of the various parts of the Borough have been largely overcome. Attention was given to the purity of the supply. Three samples were given a full chemical analysis and eight were given a bacteriological examination by a bacteriologist at Chester. In addition twelve samples were examined in the Health Department for the presence of B. Coli. All samples were found to be satisfactory and confirm reports received by the Cowlyd Water Board from their advisors and their analysts.

The following analysis of water taken from a house tap in the borough on 15th June, 1938, is typical—

Certificate of Analysis

In parts per 100,000 of water:

Total solid matter in solution	4.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.9
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.12
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.003
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Microscopical examination of sediment	Nil

“Judged by the above analysis this sample is satisfactory, the water being suitable in all respects for drinking and domestic use.”—says the Analyst.

Bacteriological reports varied more than chemical ones, owing to the weather, but all reports were satisfactory.

The quantity of water available is far beyond our needs. In 1938 over 400 million gallons were sent into Colwyn Bay—a reduction of 43 million gallons from the 1937 figure. The rainfall had increased in the catchment area by 20 inches. The following statement from Mr. Oliver Jones gives the monthly supply—

Rainfall returns at Cowlyd together with the consumption of water within the Colwyn Bay Borough during the year 1938—

January	13.00	inches
February	5.75	„
March	6.15	„
April	1.00	„
May	5.83	„
June	12.14	„
July	10.91	„
August	3.53	„
September	3.65	„
October	13.71	„
November	11.35	„
December	7.15	„
	<hr/>	
	94.17	inches
	<hr/>	

Consumption of Water—

January	30,690,000	gallons
February	25,359,600	”
March	30,287,000	”
April	32,373,000	”
May	34,230,200	”
June	34,812,000	”
July	38,846,100	”
August	40,492,200	”
September	35,529,000	”
October	34,307,700	”
November	33,345,000	”
December	32,512,800	”
	<hr/>	
	402,784,600	gallons
	<hr/>	

The supply at Llysfaen will be greatly improved during 1939-40 when the reservoir there will be considerably increased in volume.

Drainage and Sewerage

During 1938 no extensive changes in the Sewerage System of the Borough were undertaken, but very careful enquiry and investigation of the state of the drainage at Rhos was felt necessary. A very comprehensive report has been submitted to the Committee by the Surveyor.

Many complaints concerning the state of the drainage in this area have been made. While many of these have not proved trustworthy, some have given great assistance in tracing faults.

As a result of the above report, it is expected that all real causes of complaint will be remedied during the next few months.

The alterations made during 1937 in Queen's Drive, Bay View Road, Sea View Road, and Station Square have proved very beneficial and have achieved their purpose.

I regret that I cannot report any development in the Sewerage at Llysfaen and Upper Colwyn Bay. The extending of the sewer in these district is overdue. No cause of annoyance has yet arisen, but the continued expansion of the district by the building of new houses in these outlying parts is cumulative, and must sooner or later lead to annoyance.

Rivers and Streams

The streams running down the valleys into Colwyn Bay are heavily polluted by the Cess Pools, etcetera, in the districts referred to above, and although practically all houses have some form of treatment for their sewerage, yet ultimately all waste waters reach the streams, and should any temporary fault develop in the treatment methods, heavy pollution becomes apparent.

Constant supervision is therefore necessary, and at times only prompt action by the Health Department and Surveyor's Department prevents annoyance from arising.

The extension of the sewers referred to above will remedy this in time.

There is a tendency for irresponsible persons to throw refuse into the streams. This practice is diminishing, but its very rarity makes it obvious and subject to comment.

In the built up parts of the town, some of these streams are near footpaths. I feel it would be desirable to have railings separating such paths from the streams, e.g.: at Mochdre and Old Colwyn.

Closet Accommodation

No change can be reported under this heading. Pail Closets are ever tending to diminish. They are being replaced by water carriage system draining into Cess Pools, or sewers.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The bulk of the refuse from the district is taken to low lying land near Bron-y-Nant Pumping Station where it is tipped, packed and covered—first with old pulveriser refuse and then with a top layer of good clean soil.

Some difficulty and expense has been encountered during the year to provide this soil as there is little available on the site. Soil is urgently needed and if any contractor desires a free tip for such material, we are only too pleased to provide one.

During the year no less than 738 loads of debris have been brought down by private persons, in addition to the grass cuttings, shrubs, etc., from all departments of the Council. All this we have to deal with in order to keep the town from being unsightly.

A small amount of refuse is dealt with at the Llysfaen tip and there is ample soil on that site for a very satisfactory covering.

The charge for Trade Refuse Collection is considered by many of the Tradesmen to be unfair but the Council is legally obliged to make a charge for this. The present charge does not cover the cost. In 1939, a "waste paper" collection will be started, which is hoped will prove of benefit, particularly to the tradesmen.

During the year two new waggons were purchased by the Corporation, which now gives us a fleet of 5 vehicles. All running repairs and maintenance are done by our own staff.

House and Trade Refuse Collection

The quantity of House and Trade Refuse collected for the period of this Report, 1st April, 1938 to 31st March, 1939, is as follows—

5816 loads weighing 8698 tons, 13 cwts
 116 loads not weighed (Highways)
 597 tumbler loads of night soil
 759 loads by private persons not weighed

1. Total refuse collected (in tons)	9196
Total refuse disposed (in tons)	10303
2. Population: Midsummer, 1935	21240
Floating Population	60000
3. Area	7124
4. Weight in cwts per 1000 of population per day ...	26.57
5. Number of houses or premises	6180
6. Rateable Value	£221339
7. Product of 1d. Rate	£857
8. Total Rates in the £	15/2

The following table of costings which has to be submitted to the Ministry is for the period of 1st April, 1938 to 31st March, 1939.

TABLE B
Borough of Colwyn Bay
CLEANSING SERVICES

State of Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1939 House and Trade Refuse

PARTICULARS	1—Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges		2—Disposal including or excluding depreciation and loan charges		Total including or excluding depreciation and loan charges	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Revenue Account						
1. Gross Expenditure	£ 4914	£ 4586	£ 1225	£ 1060	£ 6139	£ 5648
2. Gross Income	262	262	37	37	299	299
3. Net Cost	4652	4326	1188	1023	5840	5349
see Notes (a), (b) & (c)						
Unit Costs						
4. Gross Expenditure per ton	s 10	d 1.4	s 2	d 2.5	£ 12	£ 3.9
5. Gross Income per ton	6.8	6.8	.86	.86	7.66	7.66
6. Net cost per ton	9	6.6	2	1.66	11	8.24
7. Net cost per 1000 population	£ 219	£ 203.6	£ 55.93	£ 48.16	£ 274.93	£ 251.76
9. Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	752.75	700	192.2	165.5	944.95	865.5

Signed: WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Year ended 31st March, 1939

	Collection £	Disposal £
Wages	2109	613
Haulage	2366	248
Other Expenses	439	199
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loan Charges	4914	1060
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4914	1225
Less Income	262	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£4652	£1188
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£5840	
	<hr/>	<hr/>

	1937-38	1938-9
Refuse collection	9021 tons	9196 tons
Cost per ton	10/4.69	10/1.4
Refuse Disposal	9222 tons	10303 tons
Cost per ton	2/4.45	2/2.5
Total cost per ton, Collection and Disposal	12/9.23	12/3.9
Number of Premises from which refuse was collected	6974	6180
Cost per 1,000 Premises—		
Collection	£672.07	£752.75
Disposal	£157.3	£192.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£829.37	£944.95
	<hr/>	<hr/>

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year Ending December, 1938

GENERAL SUMMARY

TABLE I

Complaints received and attended to	211
No. of Nuisances found	420
„ „ Houses in which Nuisances were found	218
„ „ Nuisances abated	403
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand	17
„ „ Visits under the Housing Acts	30
„ „ Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke machine	20
„ „ Revisits to Drains, inspecting work in progress and on completion	174
„ „ Revisit on account of Nuisances, inspecting work	469
„ „ Visits to Camps	27
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	420
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances...	45
„ „ Prosecutions or work carried out for non- compliance of Nuisances by Local Authority.....	0
„ „ Cases of infectious diseases investigated	75
„ „ Revisits to premises for Infectious Diseases	10
„ „ Rooms fumigated after Infectious Diseases	58
„ „ Houses visited for Disinfection	67
„ „ Houses disinfected for verminous condition	9
„ „ Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	2719
„ „ Visits to Bakehouses, Restaurants and Cafes	219
„ „ Visits to Factories, with mechanical power	72
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power ...	92
„ „ Visits to other premises under the Act	94
„ „ Visits to Cowsheds	58

No. of Visits to Dairies and Milkshops	242
„ „ Milk samples takes for Tuberculosis Bacilli	30
„ „ Ice Cream Samples taken	8
„ „ Water Samples taken (Town Supply)	19
„ „ Water Samples taken (Swimming Pool)	3
„ „ Ungraded Milk Samples taken	35
„ „ Pasteurised Milk Samples taken	14
„ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
„ „ Visits to Ice Cream Shops	64
„ „ Offensive Trades, including Fried Fish Shops	78
„ „ Visits to Sanitary Conveniences of Schools	8
„ „ Visits to Kitchens of Restaurants	113
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	209
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment	49

Table II

SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains	}	66
„ „ Defective Drains		
„ „ Defective or stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools ...		4
„ „ Want of, or insufficient drainage and W.C. accommodation		8
„ „ Defective Soil Pipes		3
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and fittings		13
„ „ Broken and unsuitable W.C. pedestals and pans...		7
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards ...		17
„ „ Want of limewashing		15
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers		30
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes		11
„ „ Burst Water Pipes		3
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings		17
„ „ Defective Floors in rooms		7
„ „ Defective Windows		7
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses		19
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting		13
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)		30
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)		17
„ „ Keeping of Animals so as to be a nuisance		1

No. of Accumulations—Manure and other refuse	38
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	219
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings	10
„ „ Vans, Camps on land so as to be a nuisance	0
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses	15
„ „ Overcrowding of Houses	0
„ „ Defective and new gullies	12
„ „ Defective Urinals	1
„ „ Premises (rats)	15

Table III

During the year the following visits have been made to the Abattoir and to other food premises—

No. of Visits and Re-visits to Abattoir	175
„ „ Visits to Butchers' Shops	311
„ „ Visits to Fish Shops	44
„ „ Visits to Food Shops	196
„ „ Carcasses of Beef inspected	380
„ „ Sheep and Lambs inspected	10233
„ „ Pigs inspected	828
„ „ Calves inspected	235

Also a large quantity of fish and other food stuffs

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year, to the above premises, drawing the attention of the occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness as occasions arise. Notices were also served for limewashing, defects and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily complied with.

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings

Bakehouses	5
Hotels and Cafes	11
Garages and Miscellaneous	7
Shops	36
Fried Fish Shops	14
Gut Scraper's Shop	1
Offices	9
Stables	2
Cinemas	5

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises [1]	Number of		
	Inspections [2]	Written Notices [3]	Occupiers prosecuted [4]
FACTORIES [Including Factory Laundries]	72	No statutory notices issued the work being done on re- ceipt of a letter making the necessary request	
WORKSHOPS [Including Workshop Laundries]	92		
WORKPLACES [Other than Outworkers premises]	94		
Total	158		

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Particulars [1]	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prose- cutions were instituted [5]
	Found [2]	Remedied [3]	Referred to H.M. Inspector [4]	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	7	7		
Want of ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	3	3		
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	3	3	Nil
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	
	not separate for sexes	1	1	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse [s. 101]				
Other offences [Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health [Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921]				
Total	17	17		

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Registered Workshops

Important classes of Workshops, such as Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year was as follows—

Bakers and Confectioners	22
Dressmakers and Milliners	11
Bootmakers and Repairers	12
Tailors	4
Laundries	7
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	17
Bottling Stores	4
Cycle and Motor Workshops	21
Printing Works	3
Upholsterers	4
Miscellaneous	36
	141

Out-Workers (Home Work)None Returned

Shops

The Survey under the Shops Act 1934 has been started and some 185 shops have been dealt with.

Camping

No applications for a licence for camping grounds have been received. There is comparatively little camping done. Regular inspections of any camps have been made and they were invariably in a satisfactory condition.

Smoke Abatement

There have been no prosecutions for Smoke Abatement. The only factory chimneys in the town belong to the Laundries and their owners are alive to the value of effective combustion.

Swimming Pools

There is one Public Swimming Pool in the district, which is managed very efficiently. The water is sea water subjected to disinfection. Two samples of the water were taken and analysed and reported on as being "satisfactory."

Verminous Premises

During the year, 9 cases of verminous premises have been met with. One of these was a Hairdresser's shop with bad infestation of fleas. This was dealt with by a private firm. Disinfestation was by the Cyanide method and proved very satisfactory. Another empty house infested with bugs was also dealt with by the same firm in the same manner. The remainder (in 6 cases bugs and in 1 case fleas) have been dealt with by means of

- (a) Blow lamp for solid furniture, cracks in the walls, etc.
- (b) Steam disinfecting of bedding
- (c) Spraying with a suitable insecticide

In all cases satisfactory results have been obtained.

Offensive Trades

The Offensive Trades in the Borough are as under—

Fried Fish Shops	12
Gut Scraper	1

Housing

No houses were condemned during 1938, but one which had been condemned in 1937 has this year been demolished. The tenant has been re-housed privately.

108 houses were built by private enterprise.

No houses were built by the Council.

There are no really unhealthy areas in the district and the growing practice of letting houses off in flats will be controlled more effectively when the suggested Houses-let-in-Lodgings Bye-laws come into operation.

The only Staff engaged on Housing inspections is the Sanitary Inspector along with his other general duties.

Work carried out during 1938

No. of Houses inspected for housing defects	307
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	218
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	160
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	45
„ „ Houses recommended for demolition	Nil
„ „ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	281
„ „ Informal Notices served	420
„ „ Formal Notices served	45

Public Places of Entertainment

Under Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health it is necessary for all places of entertainment to be thoroughly inspected annually in order that licences may be issued by the Licencing Magistrates.

Regular visits have been made inspecting the sanitary conveniences, general cleanliness, ventilation, fire appliances, exits, etc. Any required work has always been done very promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flocks Act 1911-1928

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the Borough.

Public Abattoir and Meat and Other Food Inspections

There are no private slaughter houses in the Borough. A large number of dressed carcasses come from reputable markets — i.e.: Liverpool, Manchester, etc. — while a small amount is brought in from neighbouring villages. All carcasses slaughtered at the Abattoir are inspected before removal and as much as possible of the meat coming into the Borough from markets, etc., is inspected or re-inspected.

That a very high standard of animals is slaughtered locally is proved by the comparatively small quantity of unsound or diseased meat met with. During the whole of 1938 no aged cows were slaughtered at the Abattoir and only 7 first-calf cows were killed. The remainder were prime bullocks and heifers.

No meat is sold from stalls and very little from vehicles — the latter all being owned by reputable butchers and hygienically kept. There is no meat marking scheme in the Borough.

Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Provision shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, are regularly inspected.

The following is a table of carcasses slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year 1938—

**Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Public Abattoir
each month during 1938**

	Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Revenue
January	41	537	14	72	£17 14 8
February ...	34	413	15	78	£12 11 1
March	31	381	15	78	£14 14 3
April	20	610	23	65	£17 11 0
May	22	727	15	56	£19 3 10½
June	24	1124	29	48	£26 19 3
July).....					
August).....	57	2981	63	80	£67 19 1½
September ...	24	1052	18	57	£25 13 0
October	40	850	15	92	£25 2 0
November ...	48	823	13	72	£24 6 4½
December ...	39	635	15	130	£22 17 4½
	380	10153	235	828	£274 12 0

The approximate amount of dead meat brought into the Borough is as follows—

Carcases of Beef	792
„ of Mutton and Lamb	14120
„ of Veal	210
„ of Pork	1086

Meat, etc., Surrendered and Destroyed

Carcases and Offals	Weight	1259 lbs.
Calves and Sheepheads left until unfit for use.....		252½ lbs.
	Total weight destroyed	1511½ lbs.

Also Condemned—

Offal, etc. of Carcasses slaughtered outside the Borough	49 lbs.
Ham (tinned)	15 lbs.
Salmon	9 lbs.
Sausages	7 lbs.

A quantity of potatoes, greens, etc., were delivered at the Tip unweighed.

Milk Supplies

All farms, dairies and Milk Shops were visited during the year—some jointly by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector—others by the Sanitary Inspector alone. The visits were made at various times of the day and they were usually found to be kept in a very clean condition. On the whole, good clean milk has been produced. During the year, the only producer of Pasteurised Milk in the Borough decided to give up business. The County Council is the Authority which issues licences to the Producers of Designated Milks.

300 visits were paid.

49 samples of milk were sent to the Agricultural College, Bangor, to be tested for Bacterial content.

30 samples of milk were sent to the College to be tested for Biological examination.

Retailers selling T.T. Milk	27
Retailers selling Pasteurised Milk	2
Retailers selling Accredited Milk	3
Dairies on Register	44
Cowkeepers on Register	43

Water

During the year 9 bacterial and 3 chemical samples of water were tested by the Public Analyst.

12 water samples were also taken and tested for B.Coli in our own offices.

(Signed)

WM. A. AUSTWICK

Sanitary Inspector

Housing

No houses were condemned during 1938 but one house was demolished as promised in last year's report.

During the year, the Houses Let in Lodgings Bye-laws were considered and early in 1939 they came into force. The result is that it now becomes the duty of the Health Department to inspect and to secure better hygienic conditions for the tenants of houses used by more than one person. This will be a very difficult inspection and the report when completed, will probably cause considerable surprise to members of the Council. The number of houses used by several tenants has been increasing considerably and with the increase in the number of the tenants, so has the incidence of overcrowding in these premises. Many requirements in connection with sanitation will be necessary and I expect it will be necessary to secure a considerable number of new houses. It would be wrong for me at the moment, to give even a provisional estimate. I am quite satisfied that with the coming of the second Sanitary Inspector, this work will be undertaken during 1939 and that many properties now verging on the slum standard, will, as a result, be greatly improved. Moreover, many houses that have deteriorated and thereby brought discredit on the locality, will be once more raised to a good standard and condition which is offensive to neighbours and diliterious to property owners will be minimised.

The following table shows the work recorded as having been done during the year—

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	307
		Number of inspections made for the purpose...	349
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	22
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose...	22
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	218

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers		218
---	--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil

(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	Nil
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners...	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	45
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice—	
	(a) By Owners	45
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
	Houses scheduled demolished by owners	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil
	No. of Houses built by Private Enterprise	108
	No. of Houses built by the Borough Council...	Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	2
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	16
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (by themselves)	1
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	6
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil

Adulteration of Food

I am grateful to Mr. Wynn Griffith, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act for the County of Denbigh, for the following statement—

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

Particulars of samples of Food and Drugs taken for analysis by the Inspectors of the Denbighshire County Council, in the Borough of Colwyn Bay, during the Year ended 31st December, -938.

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not genuine, or sub-standard
Milk	59	49	10
Butter	3	3	
Fresh Cream	3	3	
Sausages	5	5	
Ice Cream	2	2	
Brandy	1	1	
Beer	1	1	
Brawn	1	1	
Paregoric Elixir	1	1	
Spirit of Nitre	1		1
Jam	1	1	
Pepper	1	1	
Lard	1	1	
Bread	1	1	
Suet	1	1	
Spice	1	1	
Total	83	72	11

In addition to the above, 6 samples of milk were taken "on delivery," 4 direct from cows, and 9 were examined at the Office for preliminary information. Of the 10 samples of milk shown as "Not genuine," 6 were eliminated by "On delivery" or "appeal to cow" samples, and 4 with slight deficiencies were cautioned. One producer was prosecuted and fined.

An informal sample of Spirit of Nitre was found to be slightly deficient in active principle, and the vendor is being kept under observation.

One sample of sausage contained a permitted preservative which was within the prescribed limit.

All other samples were certified as being genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives, and colouring matter.

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH
Chief Inspector

Inspection and Supervision of Food Meat and Other Foods

The following table shows the action taken in connection with meat. The form is that required by the Ministry of Health.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed (if known)	373	7	235	10153	828
No. Inspected	373	7	235	10153	828
All diseases except T.B.—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—		—	2	—
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned..	44		—	24	15
Percentage of the No. in- spected affected with diseases other than T.B...	11.58		—	.2	1.7
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—		—	—	2.
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned..	2		—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	.5		—	—	.2

The standard of food in this town as shown by the table is exceptionally high. It will be realised that comparatively few cows were killed, only about 2% of the cattle, and only 11.58% of these cattle were found in any way diseased. Only 5% of them were found to suffer from Tuberculosis. In no case was any animal badly infected.

Our records for last year do not distinguish between the cattle excluding cows and where animals have been found diseased, the numbers have been grouped to include all cattle.

I am glad to say that in connection with the Meat Trade during the year a beginning was made in the technical education of the younger men taking up this business. The Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector together took active part in classes run at the County School. I feel that technical education of this kind is a very important asset to the Town, producing not only better tradesmen but securing for the inhabitants better and safer meat.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food

No special laboratory examination for chemical or bacteriological of food was done as no occasion arose requiring this.

Shell Fish

There are no shell fish beds or layings in the district which are used for human food.

Propaganda

During 1938 and 1939 teaching has been confined very largely to the training of persons for A.R.P. work. There was no health week and apart from the routine teaching by the Health Visitor during her visits and at the Clinic and by the Medical Officer and Health Visitor during their visits to schools and various talks given to Guilds, etc., no specific publicity work has been done on purely Public Health lines.

The A.R.P. work has however, brought together the British Red Cross Society, the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and the Medical Officer of Health in an intensive effort at training in First Aid, Home Nursing, etc. In addition, other groups of citizens have united for the purpose of receiving education in these subjects.

I have to record my appreciation of the close and active co-operation of the two Societies named above with my Department and I am glad to be able to make the following statement with the authority of the Commandant of each Unit.

The B.R.C.S. Denbigh 12/V.A.D. (under the command of the Hon. Kathleen Smith), consists of 54 fully trained women and fifteen who are at the moment partially trained—e.g. Home Nursing, First Aid, etc. In addition 61 other women are being trained in First Aid and Anti-Gas work for the manning of First Aid Posts in the event of an Air Raid. The Detachment is also doing efficient work in the training of the Junior Members—Girl Guides, etc.—in Home Nursing and First Aid.

Thus, I feel it worthy of mention that the B.R.C.S. in Colwyn Bay has, during the past year, been responsible for almost 200 persons being trained in hygienic methods of living and in the protection of the public from illness.

In addition to this training personnel, the Detachment provides a Mobile Ambulance which is stationed on the sea front on Sundays and important holidays during the year. Last year 95 persons were treated on the sea front for injuries and other medical ailments by the Detachment, and daily visits were made to the Basque Children's Home where 486 cases were treated. Also 132 cases at a Boys Camp were treated.

St. John's Brigade

The following statement was provided for me by Mr. Percy Lumley, the Divisional Superintendent of the St. John's Ambulance Mobile Brigade.

"The Division is now 69 strong — an increase of 25 over 1938—of whom 59 are in the Division proper and 10 in the Auxiliary Reserve which has been formed in connection with the A.R.P. and National Service schemes.

Men have been in attendance during the year at many events in Eirias Park — Firework Displays, etc. — and at a number of sporting events in the Borough. They have also done regular duties at some of the Cinemas and other entertainments. Patrols were on duty on the Promenade with the Mobile First Aid Posts during seven of the busiest week-ends during last season.

The number of cases attended to during 1938 was 314. On the promenade 151 cases were attended to in the First Aid Post varying from a jelly fish sting to a fractured base of the skull.

The number of Drills and Practices attended during 1938 was 47 with an average attendance of over 30 out of our then strength of 44, and the total duties performed amounted to 950 (each duty being of not less than 2 hours duration) making a total of over 1900 man hours on public duty.

All the men have been trained, or have nearly completed their training in First Aid and A.R.P., and some 40 of them have passed an examination in Home Nursing.

It may be of interest that we have given instruction in First Aid to 7 classes for boys during the Winter months which have, for the most part, been quite successful."

In addition to the Colwyn Bay Detachment, there is a Detachment attached to the Llanddulas Quarries which is 19 strong.

Schools

The schools have all been regularly visited during the year and reports made to the Education Authority on the state of cleanliness of the school premises, lavatories, etc. Some of the premises are old and cleanliness is not easy but efforts are made with success to overcome any difficulties.

Many of the playgrounds leave much to be desired. Physical training is not always easy. In some of the playgrounds the unevenness of the surface allows water to collect after rain and so makes out-door physical training undesirable. There is a shortage of playing fields for the various schools which should be remedied. This is most noticeable in connection with the senior schools.

Infectious Diseases in Schools

The following diseases were notified to me as existing in the schools during the year but no occasion arose for the closing of any class or school.

Impetigo	2	(December)
Measles.....	58	(42 occurring in July)
Whooping cough	8	(6 occurring in May)
Chicken-Pox ...	18	(January to May)
German Measles	1	(May)

I have followed with considerable interest the development of the 'Toddlers' class at Douglas Road School. This class now numbers 43. All the children are between the ages of 2½ and 4, and Miss Hughes, the Head Teacher,

shows very great interest and enthusiasm in the class, but there is a severe restriction in facilities owing to shortage of accommodation.

The Health Visitor and I have supported this class heartily because we felt that it is a very useful part of the Child Welfare. The children are brought under discipline and supervised in a way they would not be in many cases at their own homes, but the usefulness of the class is likely to be jeopardised by its growth, and our enthusiasm will necessarily have to be curtailed. This would be, in my opinion, a very serious loss to the Child Welfare movement in Colwyn Bay.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of infectious disease during the year is shown in the following table.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Scarlet Fever	34	29	21	22	25	8	12	15	34	48	20
Diphtheria	16	11	14	85	34	14	21	22	19	51	18
Enteric Fever	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	8	8	8	3	6	5	6	5	10	8
Encep. Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
Ophthalmia											
Neonatorum	3	1	5	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	2
Pneumonia	25	67	17	8	16	32	24	12	7	23	15
Tuberculosis	28	31	15	26	38	48	41	23	50	36	28
Total	118	149	81	151	120	113	106	80	119	174	94

It will be seen that there has been a very considerable decrease in the incidence of infectious diseases during 1938. The number of scarlet fever fell from 48 cases to 20. The number of Diphtheria cases fell from 51 cases to 18 and the number of Tuberculosis from 36 to 28. It will of course, be remembered that the incidence of infectious disease was particularly severe during 1937—indeed the epidemic starting in 1936 continued until about March, 1938. During the last six months of the year there was only one case of Diphtheria amongst the residents of the town and 5 cases amongst the visitors who had been in the town for too short a period to have contracted the disease here.

The incidence in non-notifiable infectious diseases also diminished very considerably as will be seen in the paragraph under 'Schools,' there being 87 cases notified to me by Head Teachers during 1938 as against 166 in the previous year. It also follows of course, that the numbers of

admission to the Isolation Hospital were considerably reduced, there being only 40 notified cases admitted. There were however, in addition a number of cases admitted for observations purposes.

During 1938 there were admitted to Hospital—

- 28 Scarlet Fever
 - 1 Scarlet Fever (Observation)
 - 1 Scarlet-Measles
 - 3 Diphtheria-Scarlet
- 32 Diphtheria
 - 2 Diphtheria (Observation)
 - 1 Diphtheria Carrier
 - 2 Puerperal Pyrexia
 - 2 Erysipelas
 - 1 Poliomyelitis (Observation)
 - 2 Paratyphoid
 - 1 Measles
 - 1 Pernicious Anæmia

Notifiable Diseases	Number of cases Notified at Ages								Number of deaths at Ages—Years								
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total cases rem'v'd to hospital	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTALS
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	17	4	4	6	3	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria Carriers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	20	3	13	..	4	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary T.B.	20	..	..	5	9	4	2	..	..	..	1	4	2	2	9	..	..
Other Forms of T.B.	8	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	15	..	1	1	6	3	4	..	2	..	..	4	4	5	15	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	94	2	7	18	15	29	13	10	40	2	..	1	8	6	7	24	..

There has been no case of cross-infection in the Hospital during the year. No acute case is admitted to the same cubicle as a convalescent case. Every case of Diphtheria is promptly treated by being given serum. Until 1938 it was the practice to give every case anti-scarlet fever serum, but this has not been continued as the cases have been so mild and the efficient isolation of each case has prevented any danger of cross infection. Prontosil was tried in a number of cases but probably owing to the lack of necessity for active treatment in the type of case admitted, no benefit resulted. Each case however is treated on its merits and in the manner considered appropriate.

Prevention of Blindness

No action was taken by the Colwyn Bay Council under Section 176 of the Public Health Act 1936 for the prevention of blindness but the Council has arrangements whereby should any woman attending the Ante-Natal Clinic develop any threat to her vision she shall immediately be seen by an Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Children also attending the Clinic who have defective vision likely to lead to blindness, may also be seen by the Consultant.

Tuberculosis

A very extensive enquiry was held in Wales during the year. This led to an exhaustive survey in Colwyn Bay by the Medical Officer of Health and his Staff, of the position of Tuberculosis in the Borough and on the actions taken by the Council to limit the incidence of this disease. It was not found necessary to take any action under the prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations 1925 or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936. New cases and mortality during 1938 is shown in the following table—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 .....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
20 .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	3	...	3	2	1	1	...	...
35	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
45 .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
55	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Totals	11	9	5	3	5	4	...	...

Efforts were made during the year to have every house in which a person suffering from Tuberculosis lives, disinfected and the bedding removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. There seems to be however, a very great unwillingness on the part of sufferers and their guardians, to accept this service. Indeed only 6 accepted out of the 42 notified. It is proposed to send out letters inviting persons to accept this every few months.

There has been a marked increase in the co-operation between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Health Department during the year, with the result that those services which the Council can provide, are being more and more sought after. Notification is being carried out in a satisfactory manner, and I am indebted to Dr. Howell Williams, the Tuberculosis Officer to the Welsh National Memorial Association for the following statement—

COLWYN BAY — RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1938

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total		Grand Total		
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults	Children			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)—													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	10	9	1	—	2	—	1	—	12	9	2	—	23
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	3	3	31
													Total... 56
Contacts examined during the year—													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
													Total... 8

Number of attendances at the Dispensary 194
 Number of domiciliary visits 64
 Number of **Transfer Cases** from other areas 2

Colwyn Bay Meteorological Observations, 1938

MONTH	Mean reading of Mercurial Barometer in Inches	Maximum Thermometer F. (mean)	Minimum Thermometer F. (mean)	Mean Daily Range of Max. and Min. Thermometers	Dry Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Wet Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Rainfall in Inches 5 in. Gauge	Number of Wet Days	Max. Rain in inches during 24 hours and date	Hours Sunshine by Campbell-Stokes Recorder	Number of Days on which Sunshine was recorded	Prevailing Wind
January	29.78	49.0	40.2	8.8	44.6	40.8	3.30	11	.83 on 15th	44.3	21	S.W.
February	30.24	47.8	39.3	8.5	44.3	41.2	0.70	10	.24 on 26th	53.8	24	N.E.
March	30.19	55.7	44.3	11.4	51.1	47.6	1.54	9	.60 on 20th	136.6	29	S.W.
April	30.33	52.1	40.9	11.2	48.7	45.2	0.31	5	.23 on 2nd	214.4	28	N.W.
May	29.92	57.8	45.5	12.3	52.9	49.1	1.47	13	.53 on 29th	166.6	28	S
June	29.96	62.2	51.0	11.2	57.1	53.6	2.51	15	.78 on 1st	152.4	29	W
July	29.55	64.1	52.3	11.8	59.3	56.1	2.50	20	.45 on 6th	135.2	30	S.W.
August	29.96	66.1	54.5	11.6	61.0	57.1	3.30	16	.84 on 9th	155.0	31	W
September	29.96	62.5	52.4	10.1	58.8	55.0	1.42	20	.34 on 30th	92.8	25	W
October	29.78	58.1	48.5	9.6	54.3	50.2	4.54	22	.68 on 2nd	77.1	27	W
November	29.68	56.0	46.5	9.5	52.2	48.4	3.49	20	.75 on 12th	75.6	27	S.W.
December	29.78	47.4	38.7	8.7	43.8	41.5	3.27	20	.47 on 8th	41.0	18	W
Mean of Means	29.92	56.5	46.1	10.3	52.3	48.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.35	181	...	1344.8	317	...

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay

(Sgd.) W. J. DUNNING, M.Inst. C.E.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor

P. TURNER
Observer





Calvin and Harold Lloyd (1931)

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1931	Jan	1	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	2	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	3	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	4	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	5	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	6	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	7	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	8	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	9	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	10	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	11	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	12	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	13	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	14	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	15	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	16	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	17	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	18	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	19	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	20	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	21	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	22	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	23	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	24	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	25	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	26	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	27	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	28	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	29	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	30	10:00	...	...
1931	Jan	31	10:00	...	...



