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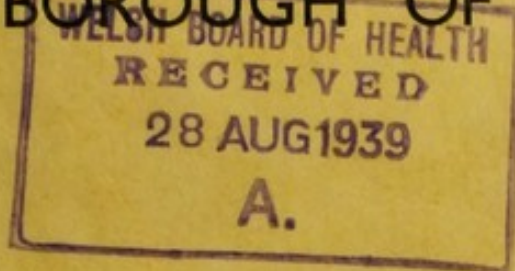


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BOROUGH OF DENBIGH.



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

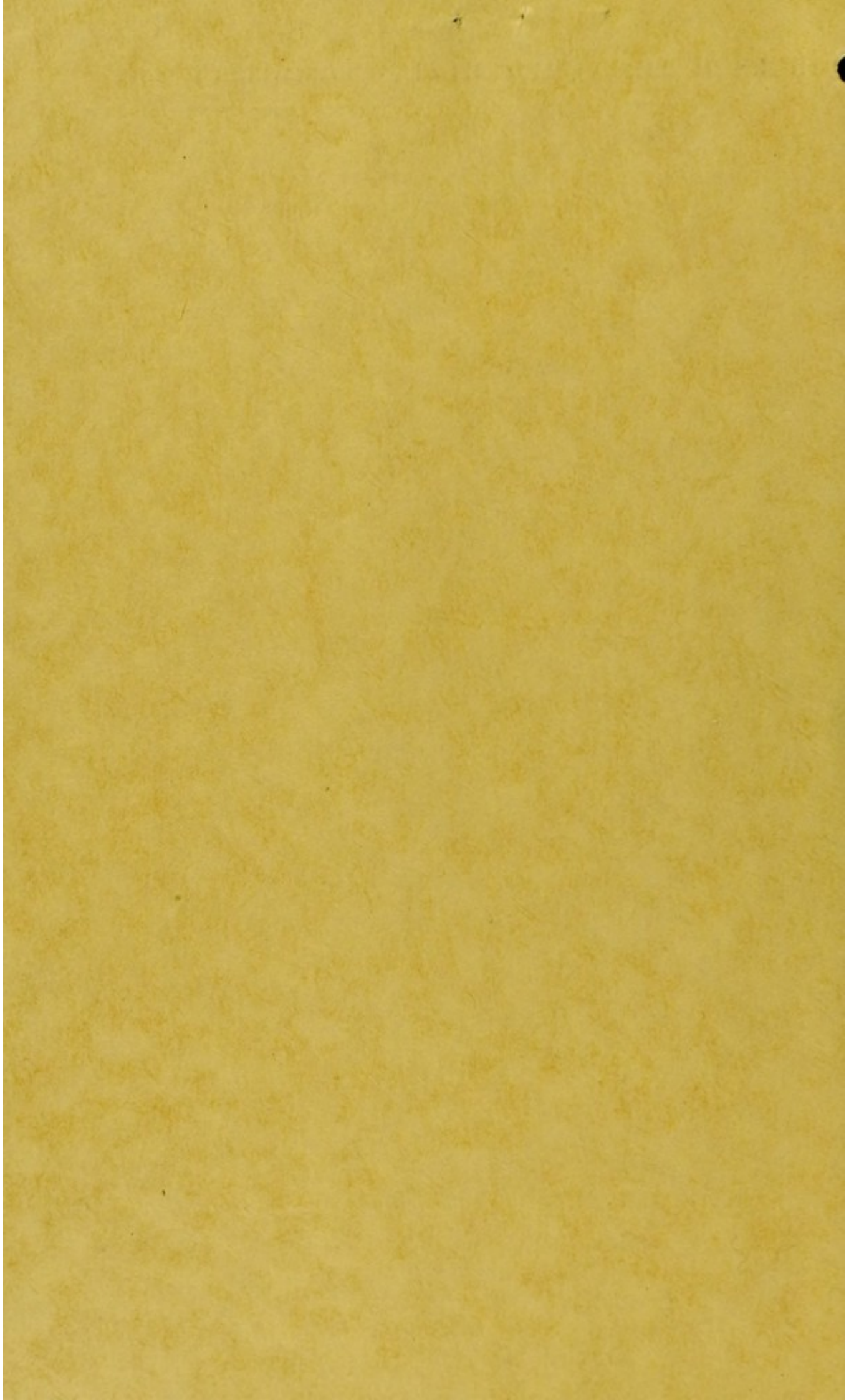
Medical Officer of Health
(D. G. DUFF, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.)

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector
(M. E. MORRIS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.)

For the Year ending 31st December, 1938.

Printed at the Free Press Office, Denbigh.



With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer & Sanitary Inspector.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1939

Chairman :

Alderman J. MORRIS JONES.

Members :

Councillor W. D. PIERCE.

„ H. M. LEWIS.

„ MORRIS T. WILLIAMS.

„ J. OLIVER BURTON.

„ J. HYWEL OWEN.

„ W. O. JONES.

The Mayor, Alderman GRONWY R. GRIFFITH, O.B.E., J.P.,
is ex-officio a member of all committees.

Town Clerk: RUPERT W. ROBERTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

D. GORDON DUFF, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Sanitary Inspector :

M. EVAN MORRIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Articled Assistant :

GRUFFYDD OWAIN ELLIS.



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Borough during the year ending December, 1938.

The Report is based on the Ministry of Health Circular, Wales, and is for this year an ordinary one, that is, of a more simple character than the full "Survey Report" occasionally necessary.

The health of the Borough during 1938 was very good indeed. The Death Rate is extraordinarily low, and the Infant Mortality Rate, too, is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The number of births of infants in the Borough was the highest on record, this being due to the increasing popularity of the maternity departments of the Infirmary.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is again very low and the type of disease mild and non-virulent.

I am much indebted to teaching staffs of schools in the Borough for their co-operation both in helping to check the spread of infectious disease and in assisting so readily with the arrangements made to inoculate school children against Diphtheria.

The doctors of the Borough again gave their collaboration so that infectious cases have been promptly notified and isolated, Tubercular cases adequately dealt with, and disinfection of premises has been satisfactory. Their readiness to give lectures on health subjects to the public has been of great service to the Public Health and gave an example which I think many other parts of the Kingdom could copy with advantage.

In my opinion there is too great a tendency, especially in the larger towns and where whole time Public Health Officers are appointed, to separate preventative—from curative—medicine. The medical practitioners who are in the front line of the army against disease and most in contact with the illnesses of the

community should be kept interested in preventative medicine, and this can best be done by enlisting their services in Public Health work.

It was this consideration which decided their employment in the Borough to give inoculations to school children to prevent Diphtheria. I think it a matter for regret that the same procedure is not carried out in other Sanitary Areas.

Progress seems at last possible in supplying Henllan with good water and with a satisfactory sewage system, but it is unfortunate that the scheme to provide a swimming pool for Denbigh had to be abandoned, and that a central slaughter-house is still merely under discussion.

Some progress was made in providing new houses to replace those due for demolition under clearance orders, but much remains to be done if our clearance programme is not to lag too far behind.

The thanks of the community are due to the members of the Public Health Committee who give so much of time and thought to the public welfare.

I have again to record my appreciation of Mr. Morris' keen interest in the public welfare.

Yours sincerely,

D. G. DUFF.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	9,072 Acres.
Population, Census 1931	7,249
Population Estimated, 1937	7,663
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	1,399
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1937	1,740
Rateable Value (Net Annual Value) ...	£35,286
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£136

The Town serves as an important market centre for a well-populated agricultural district, and has consequently changed little in the past few years. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those connected with Agriculture and Limestone

Quarrying, and the Railway Company and North Wales Counties Mental Hospital give employment to many in the Town. On the whole, social conditions compare well with those found in some industrial areas, and there is better continuity of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Boys.	Girls.
Legitimate	64 ...	56
Illegitimate	2 ...	6
	—	—
	66	62
	—	—

Still Births.

	Boys.	Girls.
Legitimate	2 ...	1
Illegitimate	1 ...	0

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Total deaths registered in Borough	168	194	199	237
Number corrected for transfer (i.e., deaths of residents both within and without the District)	94	74	90	79
Total Births occurring	196	188	183	193
Births registered for the Borough	104	96	101	128
Birth Rate calculated on Registrar-General's estimated population, and excluding Asylum patients...	17.4	15.0	15.1	19.6
Birth Rate, England and Wales ...	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1
Death Rate , corrected and calculated on population, excluding Asylum patients	15.6	11.9	13.5	12.0
Death Rate, England and Wales...	11.7	12.1	12.4	11.6
Death Rate modified for age and sex group factor, to compare with crude Death Rate of England and Wales	14.04	10.71	12.1	10.8

Number of women dying in or in consequence of child-birth:	
From Puerperal Sepsis	0
From other causes	2
Puerperal death rate (per 1,000 births)	16.2

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births...	39.6
Death of infants under one year of age, England and Wales	53.0
Legitimate: Male	2
Female	2
Illegitimate: Female	1
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2)	0
Deaths from Diphtheria	0
Deaths from Appendicitis	0

There has been no unusual incidence of sickness or invalidity.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

- (1). The Public Health staff consists of:—

The Medical Officer of Health (part time): D. G. Duff,
M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

Sanitary Inspector: M. E. Morris, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.R.P.,
M.S.I.A.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Market Superintendent.

The Council appointed G. O. Ellis pupil assistant to the
Sanitary Inspector and he commenced duties January
1st, 1938.

- (2). A very efficient committee organises the General Nursing
of the Town. Annie Margaret Griffiths, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

The County Council provided a Health Visitor for the area.

Midwives.

- (3). The Midwives practising in the Town are:—

Nurse Jessie Lloyd, 15, Post Office Lane;

Nurse Jane Williams, 65, Love Lane;

Nurse G. O. Hughes, Belle Vue, Ruthin Road.

Nurse Lilian Pierce, Glen Dower, Gwaenynog Road.

Midwives are controlled by the County M.O.H.

- (4). **Laboratory Facilities.**—Clinical materials, swabs and Widal reactions are carried out at Chester Infirmary, the expense being borne in necessitous cases by the Borough. Examinations for Tubercule are done by the King Edward National Memorial Association Laboratory at Cardiff.

(5). **ACTS ADOPTED IN THE BOROUGH.**

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890. Part 3.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

The Baths and Wash-houses Acts.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. Parts 2, 3, 4 (except 67), 5, 8, and Sections 92 and 93 of Part 10.

Ditto. Part 6, Recreation Grounds.

Section 95 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (the Borough of Denbigh (Public Health) Order, 1927).

Sections 21 and 22 in Part II., Section 44 in Part III., the Section in Part V. of the Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS.

New Streets and Buildings, 1925.

Nuisances, Slaughter Houses, 1876.

Common Lodging Houses, 1876.

- (6). **Hospitals.**—The Denbighshire Infirmary (45 beds), serves the area as a General Hospital, as well as a considerable surrounding district. There are private wards available.

The usefulness of the Infirmary to the community was enhanced by making the Medical Staff unrestricted so that now any practitioner in the area can take patients into the Hospital and treat them there if he wishes. The Hospital is consequently working almost up to full capacity.

The standard of clinical practice among doctors of the town is well above average.

A scheme of workmen's weekly contributions at a rate of twopence a week to pay for Hospital Maintenance and use of apparatus, is working very successfully.

The latest type of X-ray and Artificial Sunlight Apparatus are available, and various Electrical Treatments, including Diathermy, are given.

- (7). The Council are not a local supervising Authority, and there were no applications for registration of Nursing or Maternity Homes.
- (8). The County Authority undertakes the investigation of Maternal Deaths, and also the care of Mental Defectives.
- (9). **Tuberculosis.**—Sanatoria are provided under the King Edward VII. Memorial Association. The Tuberculosis Physician visits the Town on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, between 2 and 3 p.m., and directs the patients' future treatment.

The Clinic is in the Denbigh Infirmary.

A Sub-Committee for the after-care treatment of Tuberculosis patients has been appointed for the area, but little has been done in this respect.

After the death of a patient every care is taken to have the premises disinfected. In many cases the bedding is destroyed and replaced by the Corporation.

- (10). **Maternity.**—The Poor Law Guardians provide accommodation for married and unmarried mothers at the Union Home, Ruthin.

An excellently equipped Maternity Department of eight beds has been constructed at the Denbigh Infirmary, and its advantages are being increasingly realised by

mothers, so that accommodation is becoming difficult and it is now necessary to refuse some applications for admission.

- (11). **Child Welfare.**—The County Council have provided a Clinic, a room at the Denbighshire Infirmary being used for the purpose. An enthusiastic group of ladies are doing excellent work in its organisation. Dr. McKendrick, M.O.H., Colwyn Bay, is in charge.
- (12). **Fever.**—The Council have joined with four other Councils to form a Joint Hospital Board. A very fine new Hospital is at St. Asaph, with ample accommodation for all infectious cases. The standard of Nursing there being excellent, it is not difficult to persuade parents to send in infectious children.
- (13). **Smallpox.**—The County Isolation Hospital for Smallpox is at Rhydtalog.
- (14). **Venereal Diseases.**—This Department is under the control of the Denbigh County Council. Patients are treated at Chester as follows:—

Chester Royal Infirmary for both sexes:

Monday	5 to 7 p.m. (Male).
Wednesday	5 to 7 p.m. (Female).
Thursday	1 to 3 p.m.
Saturday	12 noon to 2 p.m. (Male).

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital:

Monday	5—7 p.m. (Males).
Friday	5—7 p.m. (Females).

- (15). An Orthopædic Clinic has been established at the Infirmary, organised by a group of ladies in the Town, and meeting twice a month. Massage is given to suitable cases, and a Doctor attends at intervals.
- (16). **Birth Control.**—The County Council have made arrangements for instruction to be given in this matter to married women who are referred to them by Dr. Enid Hughes, The Manor House, Ruthin, and Dr. Janet Leiper, Llanfair Talhaiarn.

(17). **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

These are satisfactory, improvement could be effected if keen local St. John's men were carried to the site of accidents.

- (1). For Infectious Cases provided by the Joint Hospital Board.
 - (2). For other cases there is available an ambulance of two stretcher type. This is used by surrounding districts, several of the adjacent District Councils having agreed to co-operate to provide a sinking fund against the replacement of this ambulance when this becomes necessary. The ambulance is available at The Abbey Garage, Telephone 54 Denbigh.
- (18). Ante-natal clinics are held fortnightly by Dr. Owen Jones at Denbigh Infirmary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply for the Town and the Hamlets of The Green and Brookhouse is derived from an Artesian Well sunk to a depth of 384 ft., just outside the Borough Boundary at Llwyn. This provides an abundant and constant supply of pure water, which, however, is very hard. The water is pumped to a reservoir situated in the Castle district, and thence is supplied by gravitation to householders. No analysis was required during the year. This water is exceptionally free from Bacterial contamination.

The provision of a better water supply for Henllan Village is still under discussion and is very much overdue. It is hoped to get a very pure supply of Artesian Well water.

Rivers and streams are reasonably free from any pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Drainage and Sewerage system of the Town is not beyond criticism. The majority of the houses are connected with the Sewer by well-laid drains. The Sewage is disposed of by means of broad land irrigation on two farms, which are leased by the Council. Extension of Sewage Treatment Farms is required, and sewers will have to be increased in capacity.

A new sewerage system for Henllan has been decided on and it is hoped to carry on the work soon.

With the exception of about 7 pail closets, all the houses in the Town have one or more water closets.

The Sewerage system for the hamlet of The Green is working adequately.

Details of Defects and Nuisances will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, which is appended.

SWIMMING BATHS OR POOL.

There are no such baths provided. The cost to a Borough of this size appears prohibitive.

CAMPING.

There are no licences granted for camping sites.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There is practically no smoke nuisance in the Town, there being only one factory chimney.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1)	Council houses infested	Nil
(2)	Other houses infested	5
(3)	Other houses disinfested	5

The method employed to disinfest is destruction of bedding by burning, washing of other clothing in disinfectants, spraying of furniture with Solution D (Summers), Crommesol, Solution B, and fumigation with "Cescones" (Laycocks).

Five houses were disinfested by Cimex Company.

The work is carried out by the Local Authority. Periodical inspection of the houses is made to prevent infestation.

NO furniture or bedding from an infested house is allowed to be removed to a Council House before disinfestation by the aforementioned methods.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The Medical Inspection of the children attending the Elementary School is carried out by the County Council.

Dr. McKendrick, M.O.H., Colwyn Bay, does this work most efficiently.

A new Central School of up-to-date sanitary construction has been opened, and new additions to the County and Frongoch Schools will make for better conditions.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Farms and Dairies have been periodically inspected. On the whole they are satisfactory, and it was not found necessary to take any special action under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order (1926). T.T. Milk and Accredited Milk were available in the Town and used in increasing amount.

(b) The supervision of Slaughter Houses and examination of Meat will not be completely satisfactory so long as scattered private Slaughter Houses exist in different parts of the town.

A Public Abattoir is a necessity, but considerations of expense still unfortunately prevent its construction by the Council.

A Table of unsound food destroyed will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

No other action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations, or Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, was found necessary by the local sanitary organisation. The County Council are the Authorities for the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Samples for chemical examinations of food are taken by Mr. D. Wynne Griffiths, whose Report follows that of the Sanitary Inspector.

The Council decided that all children under seven years of age who attended the schools of the Borough should be innoculated against Diphtheria, and this was carried out by private practitioners in the town each of whom treated his own patients in the different schools. The help given by the teachers was most gratifying.

The Town Council resolved to provide Diphtheria Anti-toxin free for poorer inhabitants.

The Town Council are prepared to supply Scarlet Fever anti-toxic serum for necessitous cases.

There was no abnormal prevalence of animal or insect pests.

Your obedient Servant,

D. G. DUFF,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole Districts during 1938 and previous Years

DENBIGH URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District	Total Births Registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		All Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1931	7646	99	15.2		162	69	9	13	139.0	93	14.2
1932	7551	122	18.7		177	78	8	5	40.9	99	15.2
1933	7462	88	11.7	144	153	70	16	6	68.6	90	15.4
1934	7390	92	14.3	168	138	93	15	13	141.3	90	14.0
1935	7337	104	17.4	168	109	97	12	7	67.3	94	15.6
1936	7550	96	15.0	194	188	21	12	5	52.0	74	11.9
1937	7630	101	15.1	199	183	109	12	6	59.4	90	11.7
1938	7663	128	19.6	237	193	145	13	5	39.6	79	10.8

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1938.

Notifiable Diseases.	Premises affected.	N Wales Counties Mental Hospital	At all ages	Cases Notified in Whole District.							
				At ages—years.							Total Deaths.
				Under 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and over.	
Smallpox
Scarlet Fever	6	1	7	1	5	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	5	1	6	...	4	1	1	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis
Puerperal Fever	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Para-Typhoid
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargia
Poliomyelitis
Pneumonia	6	...	6	2	...	1	1	1	1	...
Malaria
Totals	22	3	25	2	3	9	3	6	1	...

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

NOTIFIED	TREATED.		VISION UNIMPAIRED.	DEATHS.
1	At Home.	In Hospital.	2	Nil.
1	1	0	2	Nil.

New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths during 1938.

Age Periods.		New Cases				Deaths.			
		Respiratory.		Non-Respir		Respiratory.		Non-Respir.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
45 ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	2	4	1	0	1	1	...	...

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths ... 1.0

TABLE III.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1938.

Deaths under one year of age.

Causes.			Under 3 months.	3—6 months.	6 - 9 months.	9 - 12 months.
Congenital Defects	...	...	1	...	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	1	...	...	...
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...
			3	1		1

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925).

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal
Death-rates, & Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in
the year 1938.**

*England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and
148 Smaller Towns.*

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	125. County Boroughs & Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative 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 Fevers	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..
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
Violence .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Notifications :—				
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..
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
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	53	57	51	57
Deaths from 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	} 14 42	18 08	12.51	3.53
Puerperal Pyrexia				15.46

Please note that the number of notified cases of *Puerperal Fever* relate to the first thirty-nine weeks of the year only.

Cases occurring afterwards are classed to *Puerperal Pyrexia* and included accordingly.

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death in Denbigh M.B.

1937. 1938.

Causes of Death.					M.	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	..	...	..	..	45	45	39	40
1 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	..
2 Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3 Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..
4 Encephalith Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
6 Other Tubercular Disease	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	1
7 Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	4	7	7	5
8 Diabetes	..	..	..	..	0	2	..	1
9 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	2
10 Heart disease	..	..	..	..	15	14	8	11
11 Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12 Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	4
13 Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	3	0	1	..
14 Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	3	0	2	4
15 Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	0	1	2	..
16 Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..
18 Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
19 Other diseases of liver	..	..	..	..	2	0	..	..
20 Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
21 Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	3	0	1	2
22 Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	2
23 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2
24 Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Other violence	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..
27 Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	3	3	5	4
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total .. ..				..	..	2	3
	{ Legitimate .. ..				..	..	2	2
	{ Illegitimate .. ..				..	..	..	1
Live births	{ Total .. ..				..	..	66	62
	{ Legitimate .. ..				..	..	64	56
	{ Illegitimate .. ..				..	..	2	6
Stillbirths	{ Total .. ..				..	..	3	1
	{ Legitimate .. ..				..	..	2	1
	{ Illegitimate .. ..				..	..	1	..
Population (estimated by Registrar Gen.)					7630	7663		

1-INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES.	Number of.		
	Inspection.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	4		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ..	36	2	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	10	...	...
Total	50	2	...

					Number of Defects.		
					Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector.
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :							
Want of Cleanliness	..	..			2	2	
Want of Ventilation	..	..			
Overcrowding	...	..			
Want of drainage of floors	..	..			
Other nuisances	..	...			
No abstract, etc...	...	...			
Total					2	2	

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	14
Tailors	6
Dressmakers and Milliners	7
Wheelers and Joiners	6
Blacksmiths	4
Plumbers and Tinworkers ..	4
Cabinet-makers	2
Printers	3
Bootrepairers	8
Motor Engineers	6
Basket Making... ..	1
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	61

FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

Particulars of Samples of Food and Drugs taken by the Inspectors of the Denbighshire County Council under the above Act, in the Borough of Denbigh during the year ended 31st December, 1938.

ARTICLE.	NUMBER TAKEN.
Milk	11
Cocoa	1
Coffee	1
Tinned Peas	1
Custard Powder	1
Vinegar	1
Egg Substitute Powder	1
Condensed Milk	1
Tinned Tomatoes	1
Jam	1
Sausages	1
Ice Cream	1
	<hr/>
	22
	<hr/>

All the Samples were certified by the Public Analyst as being genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,
Chief Inspector of Food & Drugs, etc.,
County of Denbigh.

RAINFALL AT THE MENTAL HOSPITAL, DENBIGH DURING 1938

RAIN GAUGE - Diam. of Funnel 5 ins. ; Height above
Ground, 1 foot ; above sea level, 316 feet.

Month.	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days with	
		inches.	date.	.01 in. or more.	.04 in. or more.
January. ...	5.08	1.04	14	26	23
February ...	1.11	0.50	26	12	7
March ..	0.92	0.32	24	9	6
April ...	0.68	0.40	3	5	3
May ...	3.04	1.02	17	16	11
June ..	3.83	1.88	1	17	14
July ..	3.21	0.53	25	19	15
August ...	3.69	0.65	8	16	15
September ...	0.97	0.22	24	14	11
October ...	4.48	0.83	3	24	20
November ...	4.24	0.76	25	20	18
December ...	3.80	0.57	9	20	18
Total	35.05			198	161

Wm. BARKER, O.B.E., J.P.,

Clerk.

N.W.C. Mental Hospital

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTION.

Complaints received	6
Houses and Premises visited or inspected	1261
Nuisances discovered (excluding Housing Defects)	50
Nuisances abated	46
Nuisances unabated but receiving attention	4
Notices served (Intimations)	25
Notices served (Statutory)	—

Drainage.

New drains laid	2
Drains cleared or repaired	14
Drains tested	18
Sinkwastes repaired	1
Yard paving repaired	1
Foul ditches cleaned	1
New septic tank provided	1

Water Closets and Ashpits.

Defective waterclosets repaired	3
Privies converted into pail closets	—
Privies abolished	—
Privies converted into waterclosets	—
Ashbins provided	23

Keeping of Animals.

Nuisances from pigstyes	—
Accumulations removed	3

Water Supply.

Water supply to premises improved	—
Samples of water taken	—

Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.

Cases reported by the M.O.H. and inquiries made	25
Cases removed to hospital	12
Information given to head teachers	13
Premises in which cases occurred	22
Houses disinfected	17

Common Lodging Houses.

Houses registered in the Borough	2
Lodgers registered for (each 8)	16
Visits and inspections	6
Notices served	—
Notices complied with	—

Inspection of Schools.

Number of visits and inspections	10
Schools disinfected	1
Notices served	—
Repairs to	—
Number of children attending Elementary Schools	884
Number of boys attending County School from the Borough	98

Petroleum Acts.

Number of Licences	12
Visits to stores	20

Shops Acts, 1912, 1934.

Number of shops on Register	126
Number of Inspections	107
Number of shops employing persons under 18 years of age	36
Number of shops exempted from the provisions of	
Section 10. Sub-section 2	12
,, 10. ,, 4	13

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

The milk supply of the Borough receives continued attention. Forty-four samples of early morning milk were taken at the farms, and in course of delivery to the consumers.

The milk samples are sent to the School of Agriculture, University College, Bangor, for bacteriological examination.

A copy of the certificate showing the result of the examination, together with the observations of the Health committee, is delivered to those concerned.

A list of samples taken is included in this report. This shows that every effort is made by producers of milk to comply with the regulations.

Many of the farms produce milk for butter-making only.

The County Council have now appointed a Veterinary Surgeon to inspect the herds. This will greatly assist the Local Authority in their duties under the Milk and Dairies Orders.

Four cowsheds have been repaired and improved.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits and Inspections	56
Registered Retail Purveyors of Milk	17
Registered Farms and Cowkeepers	71
Milking Cows (approximate)	1012
Notices served	5
Notices complied with	5

There are two Licensed Retailers of Certified Milk. The premises are situated outside the Borough, and licensed by the County Council.

Six producers have introduced automatic milking machines with satisfactory results.

Six producers are licensed to produce accredited milk.

REPORT ON MILK SAMPLES TAKEN, 1938.

No. of Farm or Dairy	Date Sampled	Presence of B'Coli in Millilitres				Bacteria per Millilitre	Fat %	Keeping Quality in days	Remarks.
		1	1	1	1				
		0	10	100	1000				
5	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	2,630	2.9	2	Satisfactory.
5	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	2,010	2.8	2½	Satisfactory.
6	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	2,480	2.85	2	Satisfactory.
6	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	216,000	2.5	1¼	Fair; rather high Bac- terial count; low keep- ing quality.
7	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	1,790	2.4	2	Satisfactory.
7	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	1,300	2.9	2½	Satisfactory.
8	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	1,590	2.9	2	Satisfactory.
9	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	2,720	3.8	1½	Satisfactory.
9	11/10/38	—	—	—	—	127,000	3.0	1½	Satisfactory.
10	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	680	3.4	2¼	Satisfactory.
10	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	270	2.8	2½	Satisfactory.
11	22/2/38	+	—	—	—	5,000	3.2	2	Satisfactory.
11	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	1,230	2.75	2	Satisfactory.
12	22/2/38	+	+	+	+	380	3.2	1½	Unsatisfactory; high coliform content.
12	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	1,880	2.8	1½	Satisfactory.
13	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	19,200	3.35	2	Satisfactory.
13	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	7,200	2.75	2½	Satisfactory.
14	11/10/38	—	—	—	—	21,200	3.7	1½	Satisfactory.
15	11/10/38	—	—	—	—	22,600	3.7	3½	Satisfactory.
16	11/10/38	+	+	—	—	2,680	3.5	1¾	Satisfactory.
17	11/10/38	+	+	+	+	13,000	3.55	1½	Unsatisfactory; high coliform content.

10	6/12/38	—	—	—	—	5,400	3.35	2½	Satisfactory.
5	6/12/38	—	—	—	—	2,360	3.1	2¾	Satisfactory.
11	6/12/38	—	—	—	—	8,900	2.8	2¼	Satisfactory.
12	6/12/38	—	—	—	—	4,500	2.8	2½	Satisfactory.
8	6/12/38	+	—	—	—	5,300	3.5	2¼	Satisfactory.
8	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	340	2.7	2¾	Satisfactory.
6	6/12/38	—	—	—	—	9,800	3.4	2½	Satisfactory.
18	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	570	3.6	2¼	Satisfactory.
18	6/12/38	—	—	—	—	1,520	2.7	3	Satisfactory.
18	29/6/38	+	—	—	—	3,500	3.3	3¼	Satisfactory.
18 (r.r.)	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	7,900	3.65	2½	Satisfactory.
21	11/10/38	—	—	—	—	11,400	3.8	2¾	Satisfactory.
24	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	2,590	3.15	2	Satisfactory.
24	29/6/38	—	—	—	—	138,000	3.2	2	Satisfactory.
24	6/12/38	—	—	—	—	860	3.55	2¾	Satisfactory.
25	22/2/38	—	—	—	—	720	4.8	2	Satisfactory.
25	29/6/38	+	—	—	—	1,210	5.1	2½	Satisfactory.
26	11/10/38	+	—	—	—	2,400	3.2	2	Satisfactory.
28	11/10/38	+	—	—	—	330,000	4.2	1½	Fair; rather high bacterial count.
29	11/10/38	—	—	—	—	9,800	3.8	2½	Satisfactory.
30	29/6/38	+	+	—	—	1,320	3.8	1¼	Rather low keeping quality, probably due to presence of B'Coli.
31	6/12/38	+	+	+	—	1,720	3.6	2¼	Satisfactory.

† in a column denotes presence of Coliform Bacillus.

— " " " absence " " "

The above samples were examined at the School of Agriculture, University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Slaughtering takes place in most of the slaughterhouses on four days in every week and occasionally on Sundays. Every effort is made as far as practicable to inspect all animals slaughtered. It is, however, much more difficult than would be in a Public Abattoir. It was not found necessary to take legal proceedings.

The meat supply generally is of a very good quality. The local butchers seldom slaughter cows, but mostly young bullocks or heifers. Hence the lower percentage of condemned carcasses. A scheme of mutual Insurance against loss of animals condemned is now being considered by the butchers.

The Council have deferred consideration of a Public Abattoir.

Market and Slaughterhouses, etc.

Registered Slaughterhouses	6
Licensed Slaughterhouses	7
Visits and Inspections	521
Notices served	—
Visits to Fish Shops	6
Prosecutions	—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed					
Number inspected	521	3	65	5120	820
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	114	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.30	—	—	2.28	1.70
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned... ..	4	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	—	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.85	33.33	—	—	00.73

Public Market.

Constant supervision is given to all foodstuffs sold in the Market on Wednesdays.

Eggs brought to market are tested weekly.

Twenty-nine rabbits were condemned.

The results of the butter examined, as shown on another page, were all genuine.

Removal of House Refuse.

House Refuse is collected weekly in the Town, and fortnightly in the Village of Henllan and the Hamlets of The Green and Brookhouse.

Refuse from Fish Shops and Cafes is removed twice weekly.

The method of disposal of house refuse is by Controlled Tip-ping at the Meifod Quarry. The system continues to give satisfaction.

All the house refuse of the Borough is removed by one two-ton Motor Lorry. Four men are employed on this work, one of the men being constantly employed at the Tip.

Number of Motor Loads to Tip	1472
Number of Ashpits emptied	8

A contractor is now employed to remove the contents of all privies in the Village of Henllan.

This is far from satisfactory. A sewerage scheme is urgently needed.

Excreta is disposed by by the farmer.

Housing Conditions.

A five-year programme of Slum Clearance was prepared, and sent up to the Ministry of Health on the 30th December, 1933.

Summary of Programme.

Total number of Clearance Areas (No. of houses, 81)	12
Total number of streets for reconditioning	26
Total number of houses for demolition (Sec. 19)	21
Total number of houses for reconditioning (either Sections 17 or 19)	114
Total number of persons to be displaced from:	
(a) Clearance Areas	300
(b) Individual Houses	95
Total number of persons in houses to be reconditioned ...	526
<hr/>	
Total number of houses to be erected in 1934	13
" " " " 1935	22
" " " " 1936	25
" " " " 1937	14
" " " " 1938	9
<hr/>	
Total ...	83

Housing Acts.

During the year thirty-four houses have been erected by private enterprise. A scheme of fifty houses is in progress; twenty-four have been completed by the Town Council in Maes-y-Dre and a further twenty-six are being erected. These houses will be let to persons from clearance areas and also to abate overcrowding.

It is a pleasure to see the marked improvement in the health and appearance of the families removed to better surroundings and modern sanitary conveniences.

There is still much more to be done in the way of removing persons to better houses and also to abate overcrowding. The Council have resolved to obtain the sanction of the Ministry of Health to erect a further fifty houses.

The total number of houses erected by the Council since 1919 is 225, all ranked for subsidy.

Houses Which Have Been Repaired Under the Housing Acts, 1930—1936.

Further to the list reported last year, the following houses have been repaired:

12—21 Middle Lane.
The Green, Nos. 26, 27, 28.
Mellings Lane, Nos. 6 & 7.
Hall Square, No. 6.
Henllan Street, No. 18.
Graig Terrace, No. 9.
New Road, Castle, Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

The above have been dealt with by informal notices. This necessitates many interviews and correspondence between owners and the Health Department.

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)	92
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	92
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	92
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	92
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(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	40

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	16
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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	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

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	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

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	—
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(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
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4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding:

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	46
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	46
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	193
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	53
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.

The Borough Council are building more four-bedroom houses with the object of abating overcrowding in conjunction with their slum clearance housing scheme.

Overcrowding has been abated in seven houses.

(Signed) **M. EVAN MORRIS,**

Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN DENBIGH.

Public Health (Notification of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1918.

THE DISEASES AND FEVERS NOTIFIABLE ARE:

Smallpox.	Enteric.	Dysentery.
Cholera.	Relapsing.	Malaria.
Diphtheria.	Continued.	Trench Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Puerperal.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Typhus.	Ophthalmia	
Typhoid.	Neonatorum.	Tuberculosis.



