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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, 1939.

Printed by Gee & Son, Ltd., Denbigh



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1940

Chairman :

Alderman J. MORRIS JONES, J.P.

Members :

Councillor W. D. PIERCE.

„ H. M. LEWIS.

„ P. J. THOMAS.

„ T. P. ROBERTS.

„ J. HYWEL OWEN.

Rev. Ald. J. O. ROBERTS.

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

Town Clerk : H. JONES.

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.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1910

Chairman

Members

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

JOHN A. THOMAS

JOHN A. THOMAS

T. H. HODGINS

J. H. HODGINS

JOHN A. THOMAS

The Board of Health is composed of the following members:

Town Clerk: H. H. HODGINS

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

D. HODGINS, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Sanitary Inspector:

JOHN A. THOMAS, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Artificial Assistant:

JOHN A. THOMAS, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

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, 1939.

The Report is based on the Ministry of Health Circular, 1961, 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 1939 was very good indeed. The Death Rate is extraordinarily low.

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. Miss Edith Rowland has given school lectures on "Infant Welfare" and on "Tuberculosis and the Laws of Health."

It was with relief that one was at last able to do away with the advertisements on the town's litter receptacles, which encouraged the use by the public of a drug already far too widely abused.

One big step forward in the Public Health has come with the war, in the setting up of a Government laboratory at Conway under Dr. Robinson, where bacteriological work is done free of charge for all sections of the community. For this, all in medical practice are indeed thankful.

A number of blood donors have been tested and classified so that healthy blood will be available for casualties or sick who need it, and for this important work we are greatly indebted to the staff of Ruthin Castle who have given so freely of their time and material resources.

The temporary increase of population of the Borough due to evacuees and soldiers might have been expected to put up the Infectious Disease Incidence, but on the contrary we were unusually free in this respect since only one case of Diphtheria and five of Scarlet Fever occurred during the whole period of 12 months.

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.

It is disappointing that the provision of a new water supply for Henllan is still "sub judice" and that a central abattoir is not yet constructed.

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	...	...	...	7,951
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	61	41
Illegitimate	3	3
	—	—
	64	44
	—	—

Still Births.

		Boys.	Girls.		
Legitimate	...	2	1		
Legitimate	...	0	0		
		1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Total deaths registered in Borough		194	199	237	180
Number corrected for transfer (i.e., deaths of residents both within and without the District)	...	74	90	79	100
Total Births occurring	...	188	183	193	196
Births registered for the Borough		96	101	128	107
Birth Rate calculated on Registrar- General's estimated population, and excluding Asylum patients		15.0	15.1	19.6	15.7
Birth Rate, England and Wales...		14.8	14.9	15.1	15.
Death Rate , corrected and calcu- lated on population, excluding Asylum patients	...	11.9	13.5	12.0	11.4
Death Rate, England and Wales...		12.1	12.4	11.6	12.1
Death Rate modified for age and sex group factor, to compare with crude Death Rate of England and Wales	...	10.71	12.1	10.8	10.2
Number of women dying in or in consequence of child-birth:					
From Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0	
From other causes	...	...	...	0	
Puerperal death rate (per 1,000 births)				Nil	

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 birth...	56.1
Death of infants under one year of age, England and Wales	50
Legitimate: Male	...
Female	...
Illegitimate: Female	...
	4
	2
	0

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough ...	...	0
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 G. O. Hughes, Belle Vue, Ruthin Road.

Nurse Lilian Pierce, Bridge Street.

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

- (4.) **Laboratory Facilities.** — Bacteriological examinations,
swabs and Widal reactions are carried out at the Public
Health Laboratory, Conway, free of charge. Examina-
tions for Tubercule are done by the King Edward Nat-
ional 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 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 many 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 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 Smithfield Garage, Telephone 97 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. This water is exceptionally free from Bacterial contamination. This was demonstrated by laboratory examination.

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 similar to the main Borough supply.

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	...	...	12
(3)	Other houses disinfested	...	...	12

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).

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 Town Council resolved to provide Diphtheria Anti-toxin free for poorer inhabitants, and 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 1939 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 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	99	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	121	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
1939	7951	107	15.7	180	196	82	9	6	56.1	91	11.4

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1939.

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	5	1	6	1	3	1	...	1	6	...
Diphtheria	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia
Puerperal Sepsis
Para-Typhoid
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica
Poliomyelitis
Pneumonia	5	...	5	...	...	3	...	1	1	...
Measles	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	14	1	15	2	1	5	4	2	1	8

New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths during 1939.

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

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

TABLE III.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1939.

Deaths under one year of age.

Causes.	Under 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.
Congenital Defects ...	2	...	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...
Prematurity ...	2	...	...	...
Orchitis ...	1	...	...	...
Lobar Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...
Pyloric Stenosis ...	1	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...

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 1939

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

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126. 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	15.0	14.8	15.6	12.3
Still	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.44
Deaths :—				
All Causes	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.18
Violence .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Notifications :—				
Smallpox	0.00	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1.89	1.96	1.78	1.53
Diphtheria	1.14	1.21	1.16	0.98
Enteric Fever	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Erysipelas	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.37
Pneumonia	1.02	1.21	0.89	0.99
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	50	53	40	48
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ..	4.6	6.3	3.0	8.2
Maternal Mortality :—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.77	} Not Available		
Others	2.16			
Total.. .. .	2.93			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
Maternal Mortality :—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.74	} Not Available		
Others	2.08			
Total.. .. .	2.82			
Notifications :—				
Puerperal Fever	} 14.35	17.26	12.99	3.31
Puerperal Pyrexia				14.22

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.

1938. 1939.

Causes of Death.					M	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	..	...	..	..	39	40	47	53
1 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	...
2 Measles	...	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3 Influenza	..	..	...	..	1	...	3	...
4 Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	2	...	2	4
6 Other Tubercular Disease	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
7 Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	7	5	7	9
8 Diabetes ..	...	..	..	..	..	1	1	...
9 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2
10 Heart disease	..	..	..	..	8	11	17	18
11 Aneurysm	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12 Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	3
13 Bronchitis	...	..	..	..	1	..	...	...
14 Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	...
15 Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
16 Peptic ulcer	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	1
17 Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
19 Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20 Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
21 Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
22 Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	..
23 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1
24 Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
25 Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Other violence	..	...	..	..	1	..	3	1
27 Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
28 Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	7
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total				..	..	..	..
	{ Legitimate				..	..	..	..
	{ Illegitimate				..	..	..	..
Live births	{ Total				..	..	..	..
	{ Legitimate				..	..	..	..
	{ Illegitimate				..	..	..	..
Stillbirths	{ Total				..	..	..	..
	{ Legitimate				..	..	..	..
	{ Illegitimate				..	..	..	..
Population (estimated by Registrar Gen)					7663		7951	

Comparability Factor .90

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Particulars of Samples of Food and Drugs taken by the Officers of the Denbighshire County Council, in the Borough of Denbigh during the year ended 31st December, 1939.

ARTICLE.	NUMBER TAKEN.
Milk	8
Butter	3
Brandy	1
Whiskey	1
Olive Oil	1
Soda Water	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1
Total	16

With the exception of one sample of milk which was slightly below the Standard, all the samples were found to be genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

Chief Inspector.

RAINFALL AT DENBIGH MENTAL GARDENS,

Year ending 31st December, 1939.

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

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1 ...	.22	—	.32	.33	—	—	—	.04	—	—	—	.12
2 ...	.58	—	.14	.10	—	—	—	.45	.20	.06	—	.03
3 ...	.15	—	.21	.14	—	—	.06	.28	—	—	—	.47
4 ...	.30	—	.11	.28	—	—	.22	—	—	—	.43	.66
5 ...	—	—	—	—	.18	—	.23	.04	—	—	.48	—
6 ...	.32	—	.06	—	—	—	.52	—	—	.07	.10	—
7 ...	.04	.05	—	—	.01	—	.15	.06	—	—	.15	.35
8 ...	.20	.22	.58	—	—	—	1.02	.21	—	.29	.44	.03
9 ...	.14	.10	.03	—	—	—	.10	.11	.02	.32	.06	.15
10 ...	.18	—	—	—	—	.03	—	—	.04	.14	.03	.16
11 ...	.88	.14	.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.02	—
12 ...	.10	.06	—	.04	—	.12	—	—	.15	—	—	—
13 ...	—	—	.12	—	.21	.06	.17	—	—	—	.04	—
14 ...	.68	—	—	.03	.33	.45	.07	—	.05	—	.45	—
15 ...	.46	—	—	.17	.03	.45	.60	—	—	—	.03	—
16 ...	.10	—	—	.06	.70	—	.04	—	—	—	.04	—
17 ...	.35	.04	—	—	.10	.15	—	—	—	.42	.02	—
18 ...	.12	—	.15	—	—	.27	.18	—	.04	—	1.21	—
19 ...	.08	.11	.02	—	—	—	.20	.02	—	—	.30	—
20 ...	.02	—	—	—	—	.10	.53	—	—	—	—	—
21 ...	.15	.05	.25	.06	—	—	.12	.09	.17	—	—	—
22 ...	.38	.26	.09	.07	—	—	.15	—	—	.06	.46	—
23 ...	.15	.24	.19	.25	—	.02	.24	—	—	.33	.16	—
24 ...	—	.08	.07	.12	—	.62	—	—	—	.27	.10	—
25 ...	.20	.04	—	.10	—	—	.18	—	—	.36	.55	—
26 ...	—	.01	—	—	—	—	—	.02	—	—	.25	.04
27 ...	—	.78	.35	—	—	.16	.04	—	—	—	.12	.25
28 ...	—	.15	.16	—	—	.14	.24	.22	—	—	.31	—
29 ...	—	—	—	.30	—	.07	1.23	—	—	.12	.21	—
30 ...	—	—	—	—	—	.04	.05	—	—	—	.06	.15
31 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	.01	.07	—	.04	—	—
	5.8	2.34	3.0	2.05	1.56	2.68	6.35	1.61	.67	2.48	6.02	2.41

WILLIAM BARKER, O.B.E.,

Clerk,

N.W.C. Mental Hospital.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTION.

Complaints received	—
Houses and Premises visited or inspected	1247
Nuisances discovered (excluding Housing Defects)	32
Nuisances abated	32
Nuisances unabated but receiving attention	—
Notices served (Intimations)	30
Notices served (Statutory)	—

Drainage.

New drains laid	3
Drains cleared or repaired	16
Drains tested	12
Sinkwastes repaired	—
Yard paving repaired	—
Foul ditches cleaned... ..	2
New septic tank provided	—

Water Closets and Ashpits

Defective waterclosets repaired	7
Privies converted into pail closets	—
Privies abolished	2
Privies converted into waterclosets	2
Ashbins provided	39

Keeping of Animals.

Nuisances from pigstyes	—
Accumulations removed	6

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	...	15
Cases removed to hospital	...	8
Information given to head teachers	...	15
Premises in which cases occurred	...	14
Houses disinfected	...	9

Common Lodging Houses.

Houses registered in the Borough	...	2
Lodgers registered for (each 8)	...	16
Visits and inspections	...	4
Notices served	...	—
Notices complied with	...	—

Inspection of Schools.

Number of visits and inspections	...	13
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	...	129
Number of Inspections	...	97
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
Section 10. Sub-section 4	...	13

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

The milk supply of the Borough receives continued attention. Thirty-two 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.

Three cowsheds have been repaired and improved.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	56
Registered Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	17
Registered Farms and Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	72
Milking Cows (approximate)	...	...	...	...	1072
Notices served	...	...	...	...	1
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	1

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 OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN, 1939.

No. of Farm or Dairy	Date Sampled	Presence of B'Coli in Millilitres					Bacteria per Millilitre	Fat %	Keeping Quality in days	Remarks
		1	10	100	1000	1				
		0	1	1	1	1				
4	18/7/39	*	*	*	*	*	28,200	3.4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Unsatisfactory; high coliform content.
4	22/8/39	*	*	—	—	—	24,000	3.1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Satisfactory.
5	26/4/39	—	—	—	—	—	4,800	2.95	3	Satisfactory.
5	18/7/39	*	—	—	—	—	59,000	3.35	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Satisfactory.
6	14/3/39	—	—	—	—	—	2,100	2.6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Satisfactory except for low butterfat content.
6	18/7/39	*	—	—	—	—	200,000	2.7	2	Satisfactory.
8	14/3/39	*	*	*	*	*	49,000	3.0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Unsatisfactory; high coliform content.
8	26/4/39	—	—	—	—	—	3,900	3.0	3	Satisfactory.
8	18/7/39	*	*	*	*	*	over 1,000,000	2.5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Unsatisfactory; high bacterial count and high coliform content.
8	22/8/39	*	*	*	*	*	528,000	2.65	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Satisfactory.
9	26/4/39	*	*	—	—	—	11,400	2.9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Satisfactory.
10	14/3/39	—	—	—	—	—	4,800	3.4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Satisfactory.
10	18/7/39	*	—	—	—	—	over 1,000,000	2.9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Unsatisfactory; high bacterial count.
10	22/8/39	*	*	*	*	*	2,520	2.75	2	Satisfactory.
11	14/3/39	—	—	—	—	—	3,100	3.5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Satisfactory.
11	18/7/39	*	*	*	*	*	7,900	3.00	2	Satisfactory.
12	14/3/39	*	—	—	—	—	18,100	2.5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Satisfactory, except for low butterfat content.

12	18/7/39	*	*	*	*	*	134,000	3.65	1½	Unsatisfactory; high coliform content.
12	22/8/39	—	—	—	—	—	320	3.05	2	Satisfactory; very good.
13	14/3/39	—	—	—	—	—	12,100	3.1	2¼	Satisfactory.
13	18/7/39	—	—	—	—	—	11,200	3.05	2¼	Satisfactory.
14	26/4/39	*	—	—	—	—	26,400	3.3	2½	Satisfactory.
16	14/3/39	*	—	—	—	—	41,000	2.85	2¼	Satisfactory.
17	26/4/39	*	*	—	—	—	1,350	2.95	2¼	Satisfactory.
18	14/3/39	—	—	—	—	—	520	4.2	3	Satisfactory.
18	18/7/39	*	*	—	—	—	2,610	3.1	2	Satisfactory.
18	18/7/39	*	*	—	—	—	4,300	3.1	2	Satisfactory.
21	26/4/39	—	—	—	—	—	4,200	3.5	2½	Satisfactory.
24	14/3/39	—	—	—	—	—	85,000	3.4	2¼	Satisfactory.
24	18/7/39	*	—	*	—	—	344,000	3.2	1½	Unsatisfactory; high coliform content.
24	22/8/39	*	*	—	—	—	22,600	3.15	1¼	Satisfactory.
30	18/7/39	*	*	*	—	—	82,000	3.25	1¾	Satisfactory; as regards bacterial count. No standard for B'coli for pasteurised milk.

* in a column denotes presence of Coliform Bacillas

— in a column denotes absence of Coliform Bacillas

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	593	6	36	2576	226
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	2	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	39	...	...	77	...
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	6.05	...	...	3.06	3.54
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	8	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	...	...	...	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.37	...	...	...	3.09

Public Market.

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

Eggs brought to market are tested weekly.

Thirty 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 ...	...	1473
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 of 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
Total number of houses to be erected in 1934 ...	13
" " " " " 1935 ...	22
" " " " " 1936 ...	25
" " " " " 1937 ...	14
" " " " " 1938 ...	9
<hr/>	
Total ...	83

Housing Acts.

There were no houses erected by private enterprise during the year. A scheme of fifty houses has been completed by the Town Council in Maes-y-Dre. These houses were 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 more to be done in the way of removing persons to better houses and also to abate overcrowding.

The total number of houses erected by the Council since 1919 is 251, 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:

7, Highgate, Love Lane.
 9, 11, 13, Broomhill Lane.
 26, 27, 28, The Green.
 14 and 15, Denbigh Street, Henllan.
 The Fron Shop, Rhyl Road.
 14, 16, 18, 20, Ruthin Road.
 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, Park Street.
 Penmaen Villa, Henllan.

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

HOUSING STATISTICS.

I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	18
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	18
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(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	10

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	19
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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 ... 6

(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 —

(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	19
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...			19
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...			114
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	—
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	27
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				162
(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	Tuberculosis.
Typhoid.	Neonatorum.	



