

[Report 1941] / Medical Officer of Health, Denbigh Borough.

Contributors

Denbigh (Wales). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1941

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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. (Ed.))

And the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

(M. E. MORRIS, M.R.S.I., F.S.I.A.)

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1941

Printed at the Free Press Office, Denbigh.

2000-03-19

2000-03-19

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2000-03-19

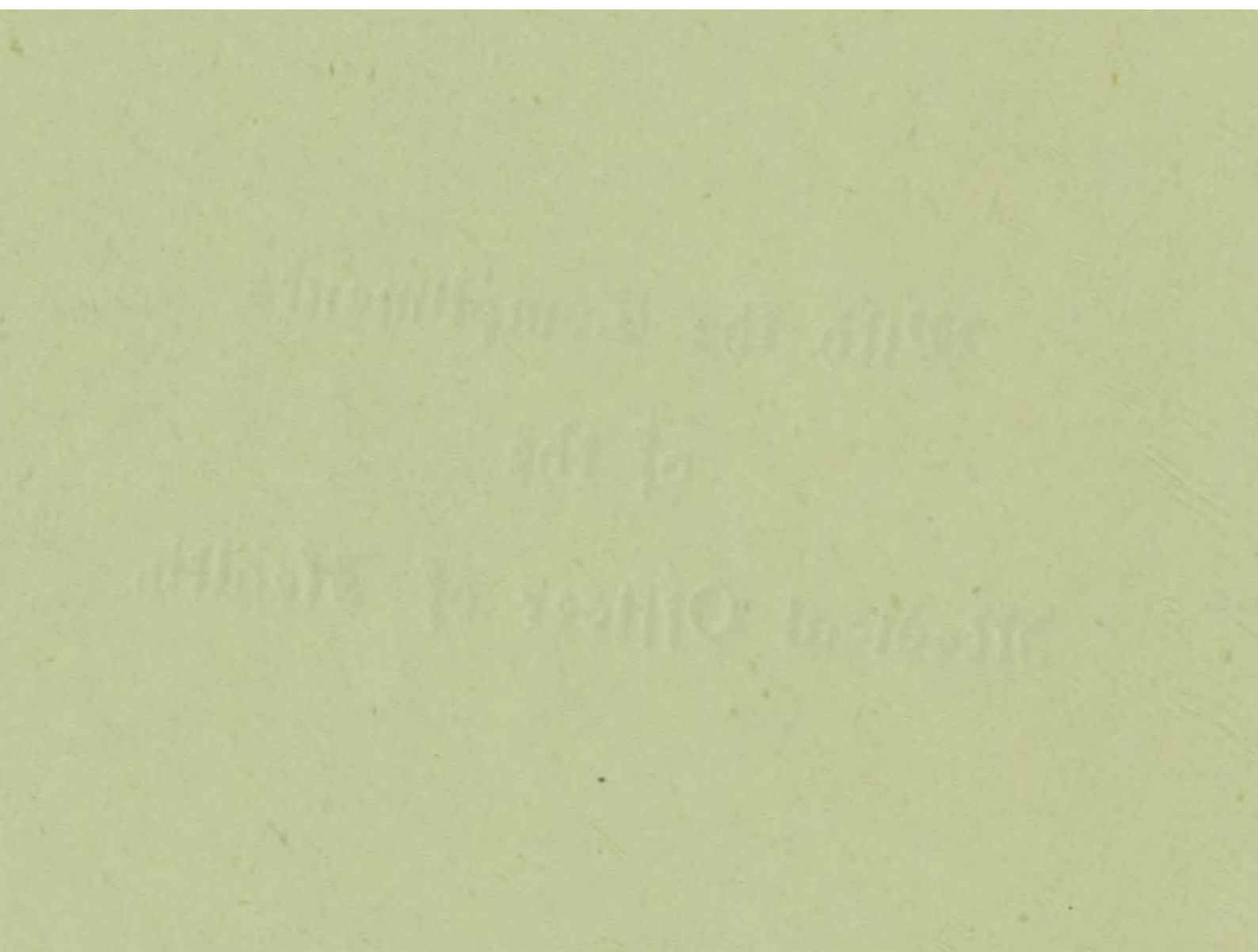
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With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.



**MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE,
1941—1942.**

Chairman :

Alderman J. MORRIS JONES, J.P.

Members :

Alderman JOHN ROBERTS.

Councillor H. M. LEWIS.

„ W. D. PIERCE, J.P.

„ J. HYWEL OWEN.

„ J. C. DAVIES.

„ P. J. THOMAS.

„ H. HUMPHREYS.

„ A. E. THOMAS.

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. (Ed.)

Sanitary Inspector :

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

Articled Assistant :

GRUFFYDD OWAIN ELLIS (H.M. Forces).

Junior Assistant :

W. J. WILLIAMS.

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, 1941.

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 " usually necessary.

The health of the Borough was again very good, and the Birth Rate and Death Rate compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole. The teaching staffs of schools have given constant help in educating the children in health measures, assisting doctors with the arrangements for inoculating the children against Diphtheria and in promptly reporting infectious or contagious outbreaks which come to their notice.

A gratifying feature of the year's work was the very high proportion of the child population between 5 and 15 years who were given Diphtheria Immunisation.

There can be no reasonable doubt that this protective measure against Diphtheria, is one of the greatest advances of modern medical science, and that its risks are infinitesimal compared with the life-saving benefits which result.

General Practitioners of the town were keen and most helpful, and Denbigh's most satisfactory position in the county statistical table owes a lot to their good work.

The new Government's Public Health Laboratory at Conway, under Dr. Robinson, has been of the very greatest service.

Infectious Disease was, on the whole, kept well in check, while Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate were the lowest recorded in the Borough. This in spite, or is it because, of the restrictions of war-time rationing. My personal impression is that the better distribution of good foods has improved the public health.

The overcrowding of billets with evacuees has again given

anxiety. Contagious skin disease, due to conditions of close contacting of mixed families, with lack of washing facilities, have been rife, and have spread so as to become a source of anxiety to many conscientious householders. Possible cases must be early reported to a doctor, but let it not be forgotten that attention to ordinary cleanliness with frequent bathing and washing with ordinary soap and water and looking after the hair provides a fairly certain safeguard against any such contagion.

Civil Defence Medical Services have worked well in practice exercises, and for giving many hours of their spare time to keep themselves efficient deserve well of the community.

The gratitude of the townspeople, too, is due to the members of the Public Health Committee, who give so much of their time and thought to the public welfare.

A very definite improvement in Public Health conditions was made in the clearing up of the gathering ground for Henllan water and the tapping of further supplies in the gathering area.

Mr. Morris, with the enthusiastic co-operation of his workmen, worked with a will to make a really good job of the problem which for so long had been a source of anxiety to anyone interested in health conditions in Henllan.

Yours sincerely,

D. G. DUFF.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough	9,072 Acres.
Population, Census 1931	7,249
Population Estimated, 1941	9,034 ✕
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	1,774
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1941	1,766 ✕
Rateable Value (Net Annual Value) ...	£35,574
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£140

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,

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., F.S.I.A.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Market Superintendent and
Gas Decontamination Officer, A.R.P.

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

W. J. Williams, junior assistant, appointed September,
1940.

- (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.

- (3). **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
National Memorial Association Laboratory at Cardiff.

BYE-LAWS.

New Streets and Buildings, 1939.

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 twice a month.

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 accommo-

dation 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.

Evacuee pregnant mothers can be admitted to GERWYN HALL, WREXHAM, Telephone Wrexham 2342, where there are 30 beds. Arrangements should be made through the Clinic. This home also admits private paying evacuees.

- (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 Orthopaedic 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 384ft., 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.

HENLLAN WATER SUPPLY.

Satisfactory improvements have been done to the filter beds, reservoir and gathering ground. The water is now collected from surface springs and passed through a slate Clarifying Tank

before entering the reservoir. All possible sources of pollution have been practically eliminated.

Capacity of the reservoir increased by 182,000 gallons. Total capacity of reservoir is now over 1,000,000 gallons.

All the water is chlorinated with "Chloros" in an automatic tank. This is easy to control and dependable.

Rivers and streams are reasonably free from any pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewage Disposal 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.

Modern treatment of sewage should be considered.

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

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 disinfested...	1
(2)	Other houses infested ...	Nil
(3)	Other houses disinfested ...	Nil

The method employed to disinfect is destruction of bedding by burning, washing of other clothing in disinfectants, spraying of furniture with Solution D (Sumners), Crommesole, 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 re-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.

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.

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 Griffith, whose Report follows that of the Sanitary Inspector.

There was no abnormal prevalence of animal or insect pests except for the increase in Scabies mentioned earlier.

Your obedient Servant,

D. G. DUFF,
Medical Officer of Health,

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole Districts during 1941 and previous Years

DENBIGH URBAN ASNITARY 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
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	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
1939	7951	107	15.7	180	196	82	9	6	56.1	91	11.4
1932	8310	131	15.7	209	203	101	10	12	91.6	101	12.1
1941	9034	116	12.9	261	216	184	18	3	25.8	95	10.5

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1941.

Notifiable Diseases.		Premises affected.	N.W.C. Mental Hospital.	Cases Notified in Whole District.									Total Deaths.
				At all ages	At ages—years.								
					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.	Admitted to Hospital.	
Scarlet Fever	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	...	13	4	15	...	2	12	1	...	...	14	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	1	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	17	...	17	2	1	4	1	6	3	7	4	
Measles	...	25	...	26	3	7	16	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	47	...	52	16	20	16	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	...	111	15	119	23	31	51	2	7	5	22	7	

New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths during 1941.

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 ...	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	1	..	..
25 ...	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
35 ...	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
45 ...	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
55 ...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
65 and upwards ...	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals ...	..	..	8	9	4	1	2	4	1	..

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis death ... 202

TABLE III.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1941.

Deaths under one year of age.

Causes.	Under 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.
Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	1
Gastro-enteritis ..	...	...	...	...
Prematurity ...	1	...	...	...
	1	...	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 1941.**

*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	14.2	14.7	16.4	8.9
Still	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.33
Deaths :—				
All Causes	12.9	14.9	13.0	16.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Measles	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03
Influenza	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.15
Notifications :—				
Typhoid Fever	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04
Paratyphoid Fever	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.05
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.25	0.31	0.20	0.30
Scarlet Fever	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.01
Whooping Cough	4.39	4.37	4.50	3.50
Diphtheria	1.25	1.53	1.19	0.93
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.27	0.50
Measles	10.33	0.27	10.47	4.47
Pneumonia	1.25	1.53	1.04	1.07
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	71	56	68
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.1	7.5	4.6	6.8
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Maternal Mortality :— (Excluding Abortion)				
Puerperal Infection (No. 147)	0.48	} Not Available		
Others	1.75			
Total	2.23			
Notifications :—				
Puerperal Fever	} 11.91	15.64	9.43	2.29
Puerperal Pyrexia				19.33*
				including Puerperal Fever

* A dash (..) signifies that there were no deaths.

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death in Denbigh M.B.

1940. 1941.

Causes of Death.					M	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	..	...	..	..	54	47	50	43
1 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1
2 Measles	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	...
3 Influenza	..	..	...	..	2	1	1	1
4 Cerebro spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	3
6 Other Tubercular Disease	..	..	..	..	2	...	1	..
7 Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	4
8 Diabetes ..	...	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
9 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
10 Heart disease	..	..	..	..	10	14	16	14
11 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12 Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2
13 Bronchitis	...	..	..	..	1	4	3	5
14 Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1
15 Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
16 Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
17 Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..
18 Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
19 Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
20 Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	...	4	1
21 Other diseases of circular system	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	...
22 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
23 Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Intra-cr. vasc. lesions	..	..	..	..	8	6	5	1
25 Other violence	..	...	..	..	...	..	1	2
26 Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	...	..	..	...	1	..
27 Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	3
28 Suicide	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	..
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>				...	...	2	1
					..	...	2	1
				
Live births	<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>				...	..	53	63
					..	..	49	61
					...	..	4	2
Stillbirths	<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>				..	..	2	1
					..	..	1	1
					..	..	1	..
Population (estimated by Registrar Gen.)					8310		9034	

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) ..	27	...	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	14	...	...
Total	45	...	...

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

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	2
Cabinet-makers	2
Printers	3
Bootrepairs	8
Motor Engineers	6
Basket Making	1
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	59

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, 1941.

Article.	Number taken.	Genuine.
Milk... ..	12	10
Tea	1	1
Flour	1	1
Sugar	1	1
Jam... ..	1	1
Rice... ..	1	1
Margarine... ..	1	1
Mustard	1	1
Tinned Peas	1	1
	—	—
Totals	20	18
	—	—

Two samples of milk were found to be slightly below the standard for solids-not-fat, and the vendors were cautioned.

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

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

Chief Inspector.

Colwyn Bay,

12th March, 1942.

RAINFALL IN 1941.

At Mental Hospital Gardens, in the County of Denbigh.

Rain Gauge:

Diameter of Funnel—5in.

Height of Top above Ground—1ft.

Height of Ground above Sea Level—316ft.

Month.	Total Depth. ins.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. ins.	Date.	No. of days with	
				.01in. or more.	.04in. or more.
January	2.08	0.50	14	10	10
February	3.05	0.66	18	18	15
March... ..	3.09	0.60	22	15	12
April	1.03	0.32	2	8	8
May	2.66	0.35	22	11	11
June	0.63	0.38	8	4	2
July... ..	1.50	0.45	13	10	8
August... ..	3.38	0.48	9	22	18
September ...	0.53	0.13	30	6	6
October	4.28	0.92	5	20	16
November ...	2.42	0.46	16	20	16
December ...	2.29	0.54	6	14	9
Totals	<u>26.94</u>			<u>158</u>	<u>131</u>

S. L. FROST,

Clerk and Steward

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTION.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses and Premises visited or inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1007
Nuisances discovered (excluding Housing Defects)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Nuisances unabated but receiving attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices served (Intimations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Notices served (Statutory complied with)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drainage.

Sewer extensions	... .. .	—
New drains laid	.... .	4
Drains cleared or repaired	... .. .	25
Drains tested ... .. .	.....	12
Sinkwastes repaired	... .. .	6
Yard paving repaired	.... .	—
Foul ditches cleaned	... .. .	2
New septic tank provided	... .. .	2

Water Closets and Ashpits.

Defective water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Privies converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Privies converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Keeping of Animals.

[illegible]

Water Supply.

Water supply to premises improved	...	...	...	...	...	—
Samples of water taken and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	—

Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.

Cases reported by the M.O.H. and inquiries made	67
Cases removed to hospital	22
Information given to head teachers	6
Premises in which cases occurred	64
Houses disinfected	18

Common Lodging Houses.

Houses registered in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lodgers registered for (each 8)	...	...	...	...	...	16
Visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	1

Inspection of Schools.

Number of visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	...	12
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of children attending Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	884
Number of boys attending County School from the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	98
Number of evacuee children attending schools	...	...	...	...	...	183

Petroleum Acts.

Number of Licences	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to stores	...	...	...	...	...	12

Shops Acts, 1912, 1934.

Number of shops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	129
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	47
Number of shops employing persons under 18 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of shops exempted from the provision 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. Twenty-five 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.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Registered Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Registered Farms and Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Milking Cows (approximately)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1417
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Ten producers have introduced automatic milking machines with satisfactory results.

Ten cowkeepers are licensed to produce accredited milk.

REPORT OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN, 1941.

No. of Farm or	Date Sampled	Presence of B'Coli in Millilitres						Bacteria per Millilitre	Fat %	Keeping Quality in days	Remarks
		1									
		0	1	10	1	100	1000				
5	17/10/41	*	—	—	—	—	—	800	3.0	2½	Satisfactory.
6	28/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	3.4	2½	Satisfactory.
6	17/6/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	220,000	2.9	1½	Satisfactory.
6	28/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	2.8	2½	Satisfactory.
8	17/6/41	*	—	*	—	—	—	Uncountable in 1/1000ml.	2.3	1½	Unsatisfactory; high bac- terial count.
8	28/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,300	2.9	2½	Satisfactory.
9	17/6/41	*	—	*	—	*	*	Uncountable in 1/1000 ml.	2.85	1½	Unsatisfactory; high bac- terial count, and high coliform content.
9	28/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,000	4.1	2	Satisfactory.
10	17/6/41	*	—	*	—	—	—	424,000	2.85	1½	Fair; rather high bacterial count.
10	28/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,440	3.9	2	Satisfactory.
11	29/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,860	3.5	2½	Satisfactory.
12	17/6/41	*	—	—	—	—	—	Uncountable in 1/1000 ml.	3.6	1½	Unsatisfactory; high bac- terial count.
12	28/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,800	3.2	2½	Satisfactory.
13	17/6/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	612,000	2.8	1½	Fair; rather high bacterial count.
13	28/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	124,000	3.9	2	Satisfactory.
16	17/6/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	139,000	4.75	1½	Satisfactory.
17	21/11/41	*	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	2½	Satisfactory.
18	17/6/41	*	—	—	—	—	—	800	3.0	2½	Satisfactory.
18	28/10/41	*	—	—	—	—	—	1,780	2.6	2½	Satisfactory.
24	17/6/41	*	—	*	—	*	—	24,400	4.1	1½	Fair; rather high coliform content.
24	28/10/41	—	—	—	—	—	—	860	5.7	2½	Satisfactory.
25	28/10/41	*	—	*	—	*	—	15,800	3.1	1½	Satisfactory.
25	21/11/41	*	*	*	*	*	*	24,400	—	1½	Satisfactory.
30	29/10/41	*	*	*	*	*	*	15,600	3.7	2½	Satisfactory.
31	29/10/41	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,480	3.9	2½	Satisfactory.

* in a column denotes the presence of Coliform Bacillus.

— in a column denotes the absence of Coliform Bacillus.

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

Public Health Meat Regulations and Markets

For the present these regulations have had to be relaxed owing to the Food Control. Slaughtering is now done at the centralised slaughterhouse at Ruthin.

Inspection of the meat is done at the slaughterhouse and also at local shops.

Food Condemned.

4 dozen eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. fish, 3 ox heads, 52 lbs. beasts' offal, 1 pig's plucks, 10 nets cauliflowers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages, etc.	11
Premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream ...	7

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	1770
Number of Ashpits emptied	8

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

This is not satisfactory. A sewerage scheme is urgently needed after the war.

Excreta is disposed of by the farmer.

Total value of salvage of all descriptions was £206 4s. 6d.

The Borough being a reception area for Evacuees, it is difficult to put into operation the sections dealing with overcrowding.

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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| 2. | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |

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	14
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(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.
Scarletina or Scarlet Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Typhus.	Ophthalmia. Neonatorum.	Tuberculosis.
Typhoid.		
Measles.	Whooping Cough.	



