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**BOROUGH OF DENBIGH**

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**Annual REPORTS**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH**

(J. TREVOR LEWIS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)

AND THE

**SANITARY INSPECTOR**

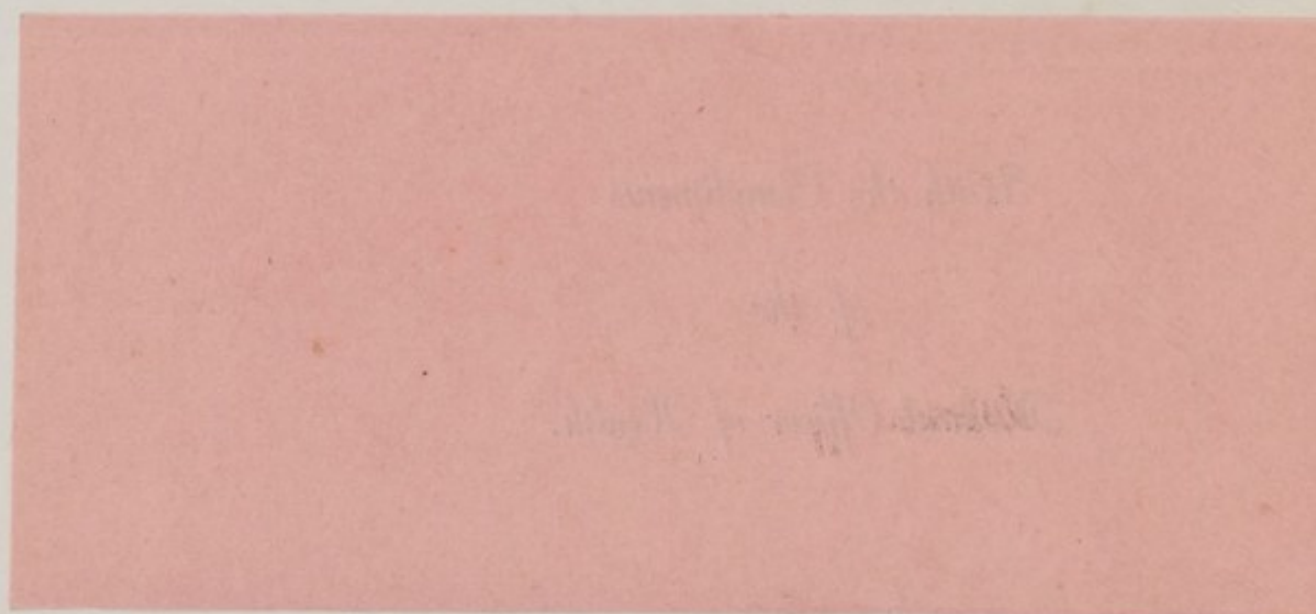
(M. E. MORRIS, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., R.P.)

**For the Year Ending  
31st December, 1946**





*With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health.*



## **MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

1946—1947

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### **Chairman:**

Councillor J. MORRIS JONES, J.P.

### **Members:**

Alderman GRONWY R. GRIFFITH, O.B.E., J.P., F.R.I.B.A.  
    " JOHN ROBERTS.  
    " W. D. PIERCE, J.P.  
Councillor J. HYWEL OWEN.  
    " J. C. DAVIES, M.A., LL.B., J.P., C.C.  
    " ROBERT HUGHES. C.C.  
    " J. L. JONES.  
    " EUNICE M. EVANS, B.A.  
    " JOHN JONES.  
    " W. C. REES.  
    " GWILYM R. JONES.  
    " A. E. THOMAS.  
    " R. FREEMAN EVANS.  
    " J. LEWIS WILLIAMS.

The Mayor, Alderman H. M. LEWIS, J.P., is ex-officio a member of all Committees.

**Town Clerk:** H. JONES.

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

J. TREVOR LEWIS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### **Sanitary Inspector:**

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

### **Junior Assistant:**

W. J. WILLIAMS.

P. D. RANDALL (now in R.A.F.).



**TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS**  
of the  
**BOROUGH OF DENBIGH**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is again my duty to review the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1946, and to present my report to you.

Despite some unsatisfactory features in the public health conditions of the Borough, it is gratifying to report an increase in the birth rate and a decrease in the death rate. The infantile mortality rate was 23.4 per 1,000 births, as compared to 43 per 1,000 births for the whole country, and is highly satisfactory.

There were no deaths from infectious diseases, and no maternal deaths were recorded. Fewer cases of Tuberculosis were notified and fewer deaths resulted from this disease. Of the causes of death, Heart Disease heads the list, and shows an increase over 1945. No doubt the stress and strain of the war years has contributed to this increase. Cancer is the second highest cause of death.

Other points on which I would like to make some observations are:—

1. **Housing.** A start has been made on the housing scheme in Denbigh, and houses are in course of erection. It is hoped that their completion can be expedited. Overcrowding is only too common in our town, and until this is remedied a healthy and happy state of affairs cannot be expected to exist. As a doctor, I know only too well the amount of friction and unhappiness that can occur when more than one family live in the same house, and where a young married family live with parents and in-laws. It is impossible to assess the amount of nervous illness and mental distress which can occur from this cause.

2. **Tuberculosis.** The downward trend for deaths has been resumed after the rise in the war years. This also applies to the whole country.

3. **Nutrition.** Acceptance of vitamin supplements is still disappointing despite the publicity given to this matter.

4. **Diphtheria.** One case only was notified, and there were no deaths. 75 children under 5 years of age were immunised during the year. It is now recommended that after the initial



immunisation at 12 months, a further "boosting" injection should be given at the age of 4 or 5 years, i.e., when school life begins.

**5. Venereal Disease.** A few cases were recorded in the Borough. These diseases show an increase throughout the country. It has been disclosed that amongst the Army of occupation in Germany there has been an alarming increase in incidence of these serious infections, which often bring in their trail permanent disabilities such as paralysis, blindness and insanity.

All concerned with the training of youth, and particularly parents, should bring to the notice of young people the importance of clean living; should impart a healthy knowledge of sex, and the perils of these foul diseases should be made more apparent.

We have the privilege of living in a beautiful and healthy part of the country and should have just pride in our ancient Borough. If all persons in this town were aware of their civic responsibility and duty, even a higher standard of public health could be maintained, and we could hope for a happier and healthier community.

In conclusion, I should like to acknowledge with thanks the assistance I have received from Mr. M. E. Morris, and also desire to express my appreciation of the valuable co-operation and public-spirited support of the local Press.

Yours faithfully,

**J. T. LEWIS.**

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### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough .....	9,072 Acres.
Population Census 1931 .....	7,249
Population, Estimated, 1946 .....	8,396
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	1,399
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1946	1,792
Rateable Value (Net Annual Value)	£35,966
Sum represented by a Penny Rate...	£142

The Town serves as an important market centre for a well-populated agricultural district, and has consequently changed little in the past few years. We are glad to observe the cessation of unemployment and the present relative prosperity which has resulted from usefulness of such an agricultural community. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those connected with



Agriculture and Limestone Quarrying. The Railway Company, North Wales Counties Mental Hospital, and Crosville Bus Company 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.

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## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

- (1) The Public Health Staff consists of:—

The Medical Officer of Health (part-time): J. Trevor Lewis,  
B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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

The Sanitary Inspector is also Market Superintendent, Salvage Officer, Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, Inspector under Shops Closing Act.

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

Peter D. Randall, junior assistant, appointed December, 1942  
(now in R.A.F.).

- (2) A very efficient committee organises the General Nursing of the Town. Miss Pritchard, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse. The County Council provides 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. Examinations of Tubercule are done by the King Edward National Memorial Association Laboratory at Cardiff.

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## BYE-LAWS

New Streets and Buildings, 1939.

Common Lodging Houses, 1876.

Nuisances, Slaughter 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 and semi-private wards available.

Excellent work is carried out at the Hospital, which is working up to full capacity. It is proposed to build a nursery at an early date.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics are held at regular intervals.

Stocks of Blood are available for Blood Transfusion purposes.

A scheme of workmen's weekly contributions 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 and massage are given.

- (7) The Council are not a local supervising authority.

The Abbey Nursing Home, under the charge of Miss Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., was registered during the year, and admits Maternity and Medical cases.

- (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, after mid-day, and directs the patients' future treatment.

Under the new Tuberculosis scheme, allowances are now available for patients and their families where there is hardship as a result of prolonged illness. Particulars can be obtained from the Tuberculosis Officer at the T.B. Clinic.

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 County Council provide accommodation for married and unmarried mothers at the Hospital, 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.

Early application by expectant mothers is advised, in order to be certain of accommodation.

More Maternity beds will be necessary at the Denbigh Infirmary, to serve the full needs of the district.

- (11) **Clinics.**—At Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

Child Welfare and Maternity—Alternate Wednesdays, 11-4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—Alternate Wednesdays, 10.30-12.30.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—Alternate Wednesday mornings.

Doctors attend at about 2 monthly intervals.

- (12) **Fever.**—The Council are members of the St. Asaph 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 and Thursday ..... 5 to 7 p.m. (Females).

Wednesday ..... 5 to 7 p.m. (Males).

Saturday ..... Noon (Males).

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital—

Monday ..... 5 to 7 p.m. (Males).

Friday ..... 5 to 7 p.m. (Females).

- (15) **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 Talhaia~~n~~.



(16) **Ambulance Facilities.**—(1) For Infectious Cases, provided by the Joint Hospital Board. (2) For General cases by a joint committee of the Council and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. This service is functioning efficiently.

(17) **Ante-Natal Clinics** are held fortnightly by Dr. Owen Jones and his staff at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA** **WATER SUPPLY**

Denbigh is fortunate in having the purest of water derived from a 384 ft. deep Artesian Well sunk just outside the Borough boundary at Llwyn. Pumped to reservoirs in the highest part of the Castle district, it is fed to householders by gravitation and provides a constant and abundant supply. It is naturally germ-free, and this is confirmed by periodic test.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, excepting the Rural parts of the Borough, where about 50 farms and cottages are dependent on wells and private supplies which during the dry periods are insufficient in quantity.

Number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains:—

(a) Direct to houses ..... 1742; Persons supplied 6968.

(b) By Stand-pipes or wells 50; Persons supplied 200.

The North Wales Counties Mental Hospital, with a population of about 1,400, has its own private supply of pure water.

Eight samples of water were sent for Chemical and Bacteriological examination. These included four from the public supply at Henllan and four from two farms. All the results were satisfactory.

The remarks of the Public Analyst on the Bacteriological analysis of the samples were as follows:—

No. 1. Raw water from Reservoir.—The Raw Water requires further purification (which it receives) before being used for drinking purposes.

No. 2. The Filtered and Untreated sample shows that the filtration has produced considerable improvement in the quality of the water.

No. 3. The Filtered and Chlorinated sample is Class 1, its bacteriological quality being highly satisfactory.



## VILLAGE OF HENLLAN WATER SUPPLY

The catchment area for water has received regular attention and supervision. Continued attention is given to the filter beds and storage tanks.

The remarks of the Public Analyst on the Chemical analysis of the Raw Water were as follows:—

Temporary Hardness in degrees Clark	5
Permanent                   ,,                   ,,                   ,,	1
pH value .....	7.5

The water is filtered before it enters the storage tank and chlorinated by Bells Automatic Tank, "Chloros" being used for this purpose. This plant is efficient and dependable.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Town is provided with a good sewerage scheme, which was laid down in 1904. Since that time, however, many new houses have been built, and large additions to the Mental Hospital and Private Schools within the Borough have increased the volume of sewage, with the result that the main sewer is not capable of the volume during heavy floods. The Council is giving this matter its consideration.

The majority of the houses are connected with the sewer by well-laid drains.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewage is disposed of by means of broad land irrigation on two farms held on lease by the Council. There is room for improvement in the disposal system. Modern treatment of sewage should be considered.

The Village of Henllan is without a satisfactory sewerage system. At present, with a few exceptions, the houses have pail closets which are emptied weekly by a farmer. It is not up to sanitary requirements.

Plans of a Sewerage scheme have been prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health.

All the houses in the Town have one or more water closets, with the exception of about 7 which are out of reach of the main sewer.

The sewerage system for the Hamlet of the Green continues to give satisfaction.

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

### **SWIMMING BATHS OR POOL**

No public baths or swimming baths are available within the Borough; and these are amenities which are badly needed in a town of the size of Denbigh.

### **CAMPING**

There are no licences granted for camping sites.

### **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

There is practically no smoke nuisance in the Town.

### **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS**

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

The method employed to disinfest is destruction of bedding by burning, washing of other clothing in disinfectants, spraying of furniture with "Cescones," Zaldecide, and other tested solutions of D.D.T.

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 disinfection by the aforementioned methods.

### **MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS**

The Medical Inspection of the children attending the Elementary Schools 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 are available in the Town and used in increasing amount, also Pasteurised Milk.

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.

Your obedient Servant,

**J. T. LEWIS,**

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

*Vital Statistics of Whole Districts during 1946 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.	Nett Deaths belong- ing to the District.			
		Nett.				Under 1 Year of age.	All Ages.		
		Number.	Rate.				Number.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1937	7630	101	15.1	199	183	6	59.4	90	11.2
1938	7663	128	19.6	237	193	5	39.6	79	10.8
1939	7951	107	15.7	180	196	6	56.1	91	11.4
1940	8310	131	15.7	209	203	12	91.6	101	12.1
1941		116	12.9	261	216	3	25.8	95	10.5
1942			13.1	193	217		34		9.5
1943			12.9	159	205		36.3		10.2
1944	8535	112	13.1	79	112	2	17.8	79	10.4
1945	9384	88	10.4	99	88	4	45.4	99	11.8
1946	8396	128	15.02	84	131	3	23.4	84	10.00



## TABLE II.

*Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1946.*

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	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	4	...		
Diphtheria	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...		
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Para-Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dysentery	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Erysipelas	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pneumonia	...	6	...	6	...	...	2	1	3	...	...		
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Whooping Cough	...	9	...	11	1	10	...	...	...	...	...		
Totals	...	22	7	26	1	10	3	1	4	4	3	5	...

*New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths during 1946.*

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respir.		Respiratory.		Non-Respir.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 ...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
35 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
65 and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	7	3	...	1	...	2	1	...

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths . . 2

**TABLE III.****INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1946.***Deaths under one year of age.*

Causes.	Under 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.
Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...
Gastro-enteritis ...	...	1	...	...
Prematurity ...	2	...	...	...
	2	2	...	...

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



TABLE IV.

## Causes of Death in Denbigh M.B.

					1945	1946		
Causes of Death.					M.	F	M	F.
ALL CAUSES .. ... ..					50	49	43	41
1	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
2	Measles	...	..	..	1	...	..	..
3	Influenza	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	..	..	4	...	..	2
6	Other Tubercular Disease	..	...	..	..	..	1	..
7	Cancer, malignant disease	..	...	..	9	13	9	7
8	Diabetes ..	...	..	...	..	1	..	..
9	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
10	Heart disease	..	..	...	13	13	20	13
11	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	1	...	..	..
12	Other circulatory diseases	..	...	...	3	2	..	..
13	Bronchitis	...	..	...	5	1	..	..
14	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	...	...	1	2	1	2
15	Other respiratory diseases	..	...	...	..	..	1	..
16	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	...	..	1	..	..
17	Appendicitis	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
18	Nephritis	..	...	..	2	1	4	2
19	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	2	1	1	2
20	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
21	Other diseases of circular system	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
22	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.				...	1	2	1
23	Senility	..	..	..	...	..	..	...
24	Intra-cr. vasc. lesions	..	..	..	7	6	...	...
25	Other violence	..	...	..	1	2	...	1
26	Puerperal Sepsis	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
27	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	4	..	...
28	Suicide	..	...	..	1	1	1	2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Total .. ..					3	1	1	2
{ Legitimate .. ..					3	1	1	2
{ Illegitimate .. ..					..	...	..	..
Live births { Total .. ..					36	52	73	55
{ Legitimate .. ..					34	46	66	49
{ Illegitimate .. ..					2	6	7	6
Stillbirths { Total .. ..					1	2	1	3
{ Legitimate .. ..					1	1	1	3
{ Illegitimate .. ..					..	1	...	..
Population (estimated by Registrar Gen ) ..					8396			



# Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, & Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1946.

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 .. .. .	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5
Still .. .. .	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54
Deaths :—				
All Causes .. .. .	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria .. .. .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza .. .. .	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12
Smallpox .. .. .	0.00	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.1
Notifications :—				
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever .. .. .	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42
Whooping Cough .. .. .	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22
Diphtheria .. .. .	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24
Erysipelas .. .. .	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27
Smallpox .. .. .	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Measles .. .. .	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age .. .. .	43	45	37	41
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age .. .. .	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2
Rates per 1000 Total Births (Live and Still :—				
(a) Notifications :				
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	{	8.50	10.55	7.63
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .				
1.62				
9.68				
(b) Maternal Mortality—England and Wales :—				
No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos 142—6 148-150 Other	
0.13	0.06	0.18	1.06	
Abortion : Mortality per million women aged 15-45—England and Wales :				
No. 140 with Sepsis—11		No. 141 without Sepsis—5		

\*including Puerperal Fever. A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths



## COUNTY OF DENBIGH

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Particulars of samples of food and drugs, taken under the above Act, in the Borough of Denbigh during the year ended the 31st December, 1946.

Article.	No. taken.	Not genuine, or			
		Genuine.		Sub-Standard.	
Milk .....	10	...	8	...	2
Ice Cream .....	3	...	3	...	
Sausages .....	1	...	1	...	
Custard Powder .....	1	...	1	...	
Evaporated Milk .....	1	...	1	...	
	—	...	—	...	—
Totals .....	16	...	14	...	2
	—	...	—	...	—

Apart from two samples of milk which were slightly below the prescribed standard, all the samples taken were genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

**D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,**

Chief Inspector, County of Denbigh.

## RAINFALL IN 1946

At Mental Hospital Gardens, in the County of Denbigh.

Diameter of Funnel—5 ins.

Rain Gauge: Height of Top above Ground—1 ft.

Height of Ground above Sea Level—316 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.  ins.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.  ins.	Date.	No of days with	
				.01 in. or more.	.04 in. or more.
January .....	3.98	0.66	9	16	13
February .....	6.06	0.90	8	22	16
March .....	1.19	0.34	21	6	6
April .....	0.69	0.29	25	5	5
May .....	2.81	0.75	15	12	12
June .....	3.30	1.03	29	19	13
July .....	1.71	0.30	26	14	11
August .....	4.73	0.82	27	21	16
September .....	3.76	0.56	19	19	13
October .....	0.90	0.41	2	9	6
November .....	3.90	0.80	21	22	18
December .....	3.84	0.53	22	22	19
Total .....	36.87			187	148

S. L. FROST,

Clerk and Steward.



## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

### GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTION

Complaints received .....	46
Houses and Premises visited or inspected .....	1070
Nuisances discovered (excluding Housing Defects) .....	70
Nuisances abated .....	70
Nuisances unabated but receiving attention .....	—
Notices served (Intimations complied with) .....	70
Notices served (Statutory complied with) .....	1

#### Drainage.

Sewer extensions .....	1
New drains laid .....	1
Drains cleared or repaired .....	66
Drains tested .....	17
Sinkwastes repaired .....	4
Yard paving repaired .....	4
Foul ditches cleaned .....	1
New sceptic tank provided .....	—
Dampness remedied .....	7
Cesspools cleared .....	—

#### Water Closets and Ashpits.

Defective water closets repaired .....	16
Privies converted into water closets .....	—
Privies abolished .....	—
Privies converted into pail closets .....	—
Ashbins provided .....	7

#### Keeping of Animals.

Nuisances abated .....	—
Accumulations removed .....	—

#### Water Supply.

Water supply to premises improved .....	—
Samples of water taken and found satisfactory .....	8

#### Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.

Cases reported by the M.O.H. and inquiries made .....	5
Cases removed to hospital .....	5
Information given to head teachers .....	3
Premises in which cases occurred .....	3
Houses disinfected .....	4

**Common Lodging Houses.**

Houses registered in the Borough .....	1
Lodgers registered for .....	12
Visits and inspections .....	3
Notices served (informal) .....	—
Notices complied with .....	—

**Inspection of Schools.**

Number of visits and inspections .....	8
Schools disinfected .....	—
Notices served .....	—
Repairs to .....	3
Number of children attending Elementary Schools .....	900
Number attending County School from Borough .....	160

**Petroleum Acts.**

Number of Licences .....	9
Visits to stores .....	9

**Shops Acts, 1912, 1934.**

Number of shops on Register .....	129
Number of Inspections .....	44
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 Orders.**

The Milk Supply of the Borough receives continued attention. Eighty-one samples were taken from Producer Retailers under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

The samples are tested at the New Laboratory at Colwyn Bay.

**Untreated Milk.**

53 were in Category A.      11 were in Category B.

6 were in Category C.



**Pasteurised Milk.**

7 Satisfactory.                      4 Unsatisfactory.

Most of the farmers sell their milk Wholesale to the Milk Factory, where it is tested on delivery.

The use of automatic milking machines is on the increase.

**Dairies and Cowsheds.**

Visits and Inspections .....	72
Registered Retail Purveyors of Milk .....	17
Registered Farms and Cowkeepers .....	80
Milking Cows (approximately) .....	1760
Notices served (informal) .....	—
Notices complied with .....	—
Cowsheds improved .....	2

Seventeen cowkeepers are licensed to produce accredited milk.

Two cowkeepers are licensed to produce T.T. milk.

**Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.**

Inspection of Factories and Workshops is now proceeding in order to complete a new register. A reasonable standard of cleanliness has been maintained throughout the war years. One new factory with accommodation for 94 persons has been opened.

A Certificate of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire has been granted to two factories in the town.

Two new Motor Engineers' Workshops have also been opened during the year

The total number of Factories registered is 46.

No serious contraventions of the Factory Acts were observed

# MILK SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1946.

Number of Farm.	Date of Sample.	M., E., E.M.X., Resazurin or M.E.X.	Disc Number.	Remarks.	Number of Farm.	Date of Sample.	M., E., E.M.X., Resazurin or M.E.X.	Disc Number.	Remarks.
11	24/ 1/46	M.	5	A.	17	23/ 5/46	M.	6	A.
11	11/ 4/46	M.	5½	A.	17	20/ 6/46	M.	6	A.
11	23/ 5/46	M.	6	A.	17	25/ 7/46	M.	5	A.
11	20/ 6/46	M.	6	A.	17	22/ 8/46	M.	2½	B.
11	25/ 7/46	M.	5½	A.	17	26/ 9/46	M.	5	A.
11	22/ 8/46	M.	6	A.	17	26/10/46	M.	5	A.
11	26/ 9/46	M.	5	A.	17	31/10/46	M.	5	A.
11	26/10/46	M.	5	A.	17	28/11/46	M.	6	A.
11	31/10/46	M.	4	A.	19	24/ 1/46	M.	4½	A.
11	28/11/46	M.	5	A.	19	11/ 4/46	M.	4	A.
12	23/ 8/46	M.	3½	B.	19	23/ 5/46	M.	2½	B.
12	26/ 9/46	M.	4½	A.	19	20/ 6/46	M.	5½	A.
12	26/10/46	M.	4½	A.	19	25/ 7/46	M.	4	A.
12	31/10/46	M.	5	A.	19	22/ 8/46	M.	3½	B.
14	25/ 1/46	M.	5½	A.	19	26/ 9/46	M.	4	A.
14	11/ 4/46	M.	5	A.	19	26/10/46	M.	4	A.
14	23/ 5/46	M.	5	A.	19	31/10/46	M.	5	A.
14	20/ 6/46	M.	6	A.	19	28/11/46	M.	3½	B.
14	25/ 7/46	M.	5	A.	20	24/ 1/46	M.	5½	A.
14	22/ 8/46	M.	4	A.	20	11/ 4/46	M.	4½	A.
14	26/ 9/46	M.	0	C.	20	23/ 5/46	M.	5½	A.
14	26/10/46	M.	0	C.	20	20/ 6/46	M.	5	A.
14	31/10/46	M.	5	A.	20	25/ 7/46	M.	4	A.
14	28/11/46	M.	6	A.	20	22/ 8/46	M.	2½	B.
15	24/ 1/46	M.	4	A.	20	26/ 9/46	M.	3½	B.
15	11/ 4/46	M.	6	A.	20	26/10/46	M.	3½	B.
15	23/ 5/46	M.	5½	A.	20	31/10/46	M.	5	A.
15	20/ 6/46	M.	4½	A.	20	28/11/46	M.	5½	A.
15	25/ 7/46	M.	3½	B.	21	24/ 1/46	M.	5	A.
15	22/ 8/46	M.	4½	A.	21	23/ 5/46	M.	4	A.
15	26/ 9/46	M.	2½	B.	21	25/ 7/46	M.	0	C.
15	26/10/46	M.	2½	B.	21	22/ 8/46	M.	½	C.
15	31/10/46	M.	5½	A.	21	26/ 9/46	M.	0	C.
15	28/11/46	M.	4½	A.	21	26/10/46	M.	0	C.
17	25/ 1/46	M.	4	A.	21	31/10/46	M.	5	A.

Key to Letters:—M., Morning. E.M.X., Evening. M.E.X., Morning. Mixed. E., Evening.  
 Tests—Disc reading: 4-6 indicates milk of GOOD KEEPING quality (Category A.). 1-3½ indicates milk of MODERATE KEEPING quality (Category B.). ½-0 indicates milk of POOR KEEPING quality (Category C.). Very Unsatisfactory.



### 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.

30 tins Milk.	20 tins Plums.
56 „ Pilchards.	1 „ Apricot.
18 „ Salmon.	2 „ Fruit Cocktail.
1 „ Sardines.	28 lbs. Kippers.
51 „ Tinned Meat.	25 „ Prunes.
18 „ Pork and Beans.	20½ „ Sugar.
36 „ Beans.	66 „ Flour.
56 „ Peas.	13 „ Gammon Ham.
18 „ Spinach.	1 Rump of Beef.
14 „ Prune Plums.	

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

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

Four samples of Ice-Cream were taken, of which there were three satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. A further sample was taken from the producer of the unsatisfactory sample and this proved to be satisfactory.

### 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, Brookhouse and Lawnt.

Refuse from Fish Shops and Cafes is removed twice weekly.

The method of disposal of house refuse is by Controlled Tipping at the Meifod Quarry. The system has proved satisfactory and economical.

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 .....	2140
Number of Ashpits emptied .....	8

A contractor is now employed to remove the contents of all privies in the Village of Henllan. Excreta is disposed of at the Refuse Tip. This method is not satisfactory.

A sewerage scheme is very much needed.

### Salvage.

The salvaging of paper, bones, rags, ferrous and non-ferrous metals has been diligently carried out since the request was made by the Ministry of Supply.

The Council have decided to continue to collect salvage.

The amount collected for the year ended 31st December, 1946, is as follows:—

Material.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Waste Paper .....	45	3	0
Scrap Iron .....	3	6	0
Bones .....		10	2
Rags .....		9	0
Grand total .....	49	8	2

Total Gross Receipts—£301 18s. 9d.

### Housing Acts.

Plans of a proposed scheme for 120 houses have been prepared. Many condemned houses have been patched up and re-let during the emergency.

The whole Borough will eventually have to be re-inspected. Eighty Council houses are now in the course of erection.

### 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) ..... —
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..... —
- (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 ..... 17



## 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 ..... 17

(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.	





