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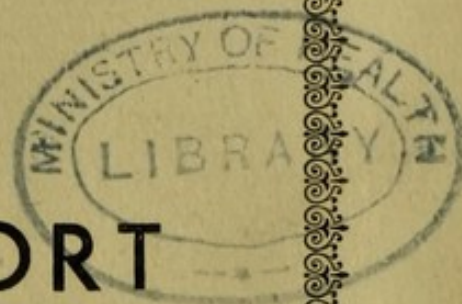
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**BOROUGH OF DENBIGH**

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**ANNUAL  
HEALTH REPORT  
1953**

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**Medical Officer of Health**

M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

The Clinic, Middle Lane,  
DENBIGH (Tel. 289)

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**Sanitary Inspector**

TREVOR H. ALDRICH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Council Offices,  
DENBIGH (Tel. 71)



*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Denbigh.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1953. The report is made on the lines suggested in the Welsh Board of Health Memorandum with additions according to Circular 42/51 (Wales).

Matters dealing with the health of the Borough are dealt with by the Public Health Committee and the Housing Committee. All the Members of the Council are members of these Committees. The Chairmen during the year were:—

*Mayor of the Borough*:—Alderman Robert Hughes, Esq.

*Chairman of the Public Health Committee*:—

January—May 1953:—Alderman Eunice M. Evans.

June—December 1953:—Councillor E. Jackson.

*Chairman of the Housing Committee*:—

January—May 1953:—Councillor G. W. Madoc Jones.

June—December 1953:—Councillor R. Freeman Evans.

The time of the Medical Officer of Health is divided between the five authorities in the Western No. 2 Health Area for 50% of the time. The other 50% is taken up by duties as Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, and these duties consist of medical examination of school children, examination of mentally and physically handicapped pupils, attendance at Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics, immunisation of school children against diphtheria, immunisation of babies against whooping cough and diphtheria and the vaccination of babies against smallpox. Also any other work allocated by the County Medical Officer of Health.

The Sanitary Inspector carries out all the duties enumerated in the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935/1953, and also acts as Petroleum Officer, Shops Inspector and Market Inspector.

Clerical assistance is provided for the Sanitary Inspector on two and a half days per week only.

This year, in order to make the reading of the report easier, both the Medical Officer's and the Sanitary Inspector's reports

have been combined, so that matters relating to the one subject have been placed together.

Both the Sanitary Inspector and myself would like to express our appreciation and thanks for the co-operation and assistance given to us at all times by the Chairmen of the various Committees, also the other Officials and Office Staff. I would also like to express my personal thanks to the Sanitary Inspector who has always been ready to give me all the help that I have asked for.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

M. JONES ROBERTS.

## HOUSING

The Council's Scheme to build 89 houses on the Maes-y-Goron site is nearing completion. Of these, 67 houses have already been occupied and it is hoped that another 14 will be completed at the beginning of 1954. The total number of houses built in the Borough by the Council during the post-war period is 190.

The Council is considering plans to erect 24 flats and 2 semi-detached houses on the Henllan Street site.

The Sanitary Inspector reports as follows on the housing conditions in the Borough:—

There is still great demand for housing accommodation in the area. The completion and letting of the new houses has not materially reduced the numbers of people seeking homes from the Council. Difficulty is being experienced by applicants in finding the higher rents required for new houses, consequently some deserving cases have not applied to the Council for accommodation.

Private building has been negligible, the number of privately built houses during the year being 6. The Council has given every possible encouragement to persons wishing to build their own houses.

The letting of the eighty-nine new houses in Maes-y-Goron has enabled the Council to make an early and much-needed start in dealing with property unfit for habitation. Whenever the tenant of an unfit house has been rehoused, steps have been taken to secure either the demolition or the closure of the unfit

dwelling concerned, and in this connection the provisions of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 have been of great assistance.

The work carried out in this manner during the year has anticipated the slum clearance programme envisaged in the new Housing Bill now being considered by the Government. The following details of the forty-three houses dealt with should be of interest.

**Housing Act, 1936.**

Demolition Orders made (Section 11) .....	3 houses
Houses closed as a result of undertakings given by owners ...	6 houses

**Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.**

Closing Orders made under Section 10 .....	7 houses
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**Housing Act, 1936, and The Public Health Act, 1936.**

Houses rendered fit as a result of formal or informal action ...	27 houses
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Total 43 houses

The number of visits made to property under the provisions of the Housing Acts 1936—1949 during the period totalled 296 and the number of visits to property for all purposes under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936 totalled 796.

In addition to the above, it gives great satisfaction to record that the number of occupied huts at Alavowlia Camp was reduced to six by the end of the year. Formerly there were nineteen occupied huts at this Camp, none of which were fit for human habitation. On becoming vacant, the huts are sold and the site is cleared. The remaining occupied huts must be dealt with in a similar manner as quickly as possible.

The high rents at which new houses are let will provide the Council with a serious problem during the coming drive to clear unfit houses. Many of the tenants of houses likely to be included in Clearance Areas cannot afford a heavy increase in their rent and the removal of these people from cottages let at a few shillings per week inclusive to the more costly new houses may cause hardship to these families greater than that of living in an unfit house.

The survey which will have to be carried out during the coming year will certainly reveal a large number of houses which can readily be made fit for habitation, but which will, even if repaired, lack such amenities as a piped hot water supply, a bath and a water closet which is conveniently accessible. It is hoped that property owners will provide their houses

with these necessary and worthwhile improvements when making essential repairs. Owners of some of the many small terraced houses in the area should also consider the possibilities of combining two of this type of house to make one larger house with modern and necessary conveniences.

During the year the Council considered those houses remaining which form part of clearance areas confirmed in 1936. It was decided to require owners to demolish all such houses standing derelict. The position at the end of the year was as follows:—Eleven houses are standing tenanted in Clearance Areas No. 3 and 3A. One house is still tenanted in Clearance Area No. 4, and one house remains tenanted in Clearance Area No. 8. All the above Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Health on 29th September 1936.

When letting houses, the Council continued to use a points system as a guide. All applicants resident in the Borough were visited and a report on their living conditions was available to the Housing Committee when tenants were selected. Overcrowding exists in many homes in the area. This overcrowding is rarely caused by large family units, but is more often caused by the marriage of a son or daughter of a tenant who then, unable to find a house, remains at home. Most of the overcrowded houses therefore are occupied by more than one family.

It is evident that in order to secure the clearance of unfit dwellings, the relief of overcrowded conditions and a reduction of the numbers of people applying for accommodation to the Council, many more houses will have to be built. The Council plan to erect a block of twenty-four flats and two houses in Henllan Street during the coming year, and the possibility of building a number of flats on the site of Salisbury Place is being investigated. It appears unlikely that private building will make any appreciable contribution to the number of houses available for letting.

## SCHOOLS

I hope to visit all the Schools in the Borough during 1954 and report fully on the conditions to the Principal School Medical Officer.

Some of the School buildings in the Borough leave much to be desired. Children should be brought up in Schools which have modern facilities, otherwise it is difficult to teach the principles of health education to them. The Schools should be

well lit and clean, and I feel that more money ought to be spent on Primary Schools to improve the standard. While agreeing that Technical Colleges are very essential, I think some of the money allocated to special departments, such as School Halls, could be better spent in improving the small junior Schools.

## SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

The Sewage Farm is unsatisfactory as a method for disposal of sewage from the Borough. A Public Enquiry was held in August 1953 when the question of an alternative method of disposal was enquired into by Mr. A. R. Fyfe, A.M.I.C.E. The estimated cost of the new scheme is £66,000 and this has now been approved. It is hoped that work on the new scheme for disposal of sewage will be commenced about May 1954.

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

The fifty-nine factories on the Council's register were subjected to regular inspection by the Sanitary Inspector.

No serious contravention of the Factories Acts were found, minor contraventions were dealt with verbally on the spot.

No outworkers are registered under Section 110—111 of the above Act.

# FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1948

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the Year 1953  
for the Borough of Denbigh in the County of Denbigh.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act 1937.

## PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Inspections (4)	Number of Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	M/c line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	1	6	9	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	2	47	50	1	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	3	6	6	—	—	3
TOTAL .....		59	65	1	—	

## 2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in-which defects were found	Found	Remedied to H.M. Inspector	Referred to H.M. By H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c line No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(a) Insufficient .....	10	1	1	—	1	—	10
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
(c) Not separate for sexes ...							
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work .....	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL .....	60	1	1	—	1	—	60

## WATER SUPPLIES

A sample of the Denbigh Water Co. Supply and the Henllan Supply sent for estimation of the fluorine content showed the amount of fluorine to be low—0.1 parts per million. It is thought that the amount of fluorine in the water supply has an effect on the teeth of children. The County Medical Officer of Health is hoping to investigate this matter with regard to the result of the examination of children's teeth by the School Dental Officers.

The Sanitary Inspector reports as follows on water supplies :—

The two main water supplies within the Borough are the supply to the town area by the Denbigh Water Co., a statutory undertaking, and the Hafod water supply for the village of Henllan, controlled by the Council.

The Denbigh Water Co. obtain water from a borehole at Llwyn Isaf on the outskirts of the area. Examination of the water has shown it to be at all times highly satisfactory. The water is not chlorinated.

The Henllan water supply is chlorinated and all samples have been graded Class I. This is highly satisfactory. The Council is concerned however by the inadequate storage and filtration facilities available and are considering methods of remedying matters.

A number of outlying properties are supplied from the North Wales Counties Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders private supply. This supply is highly satisfactory.

A number of houses and farms in other parts of the Borough depend on well water supplies which are not in all instances satisfactory. The Council is endeavouring to find means of providing a satisfactory supply for the Ystrad and Glyn area, where improvement in the present position is urgently needed. The Bryn Mulan water, which is piped to some properties in this area, is not intended for drinking purposes and is heavily contaminated.

Twelve samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory. The Public mains supplies were at all times found to be highly satisfactory.

Chemical examination of the Henllan Water Supply also proved satisfactory, the water is described as a moderately soft water.

Area of Borough .....	9,072 (acres)
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1953) .....	8,092
Rateable Value .....	£39,303
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£148

Comparability Factor .....	0.93
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	England and Wales, 1953	1952	1953
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	11.4	11.1	21.4
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	—	10.3	19.9
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population) .....	0.35	—	0.37
Maternal mortality rate .....	0.76	—	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ...	26.8	55.1	31.7

	1952 Total	Total	1953 Males	Females
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .....	2	3	2	1
Tuberculousis—Other .....	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .....	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	—	—	—	—
Malignant Diseases—Stomach .....	1	5	3	2
Lungs, etc. ...	2	1	1	—
Breast .....	1	4	—	4
..... Uterus .....	1	1	—	1
..... Other .....	8	14	11	3
Total Cancer deaths .....	13	25	15	10

Leukaemia .....	—	2	2	—
Diabetes .....	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of the nervous system .....	11	12	7	5
Coronary diseases .....	9	27	12	15
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	10	5	5
Other heart diseases .....	20	49	17	32
Other circulatory disease .....	3	5	3	2
Influenza .....	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	—	9	5	4
Bronchitis .....	4	2	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	—	2	2	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	3	3	—
Gastritis, Diarrhoea, etc. ....	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	5	6	3	3
Prostatic Hyperplasia .....	—	1	1	—
Maternal Causes .....	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .....	—	1	—	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	12	11	7	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	1	1	—	1
All other accidents .....	2	4	2	2
Suicide .....	3	—	—	—
Homicide .....	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES .....	90	173	87	86

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:—

Under 1 year .....	4 (2 Males and 2 Females)
1—10 years .....	—
10—20 years .....	2 (1 Male and 1 Female)
20—30 years .....	1 (Male)
30—40 years .....	3 (2 Males and 1 Female)
40—50 years .....	6 (3 Males and 3 Females)
50—60 years .....	29 (17 Males and 12 Females)
60—70 years .....	46 (22 Males and 24 Females)
70—80 years .....	57 (30 Males and 27 Females)
80—90 years .....	23 (7 Males and 16 Females)
90 years and over .....	2 (both Males)
Total .....	173

Of these 173 deaths, 98 (47 Males and 51 Females) died at the North Wales Counties Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders, Denbigh, but they are recognised as deaths occurring in the Borough since the beginning of 1953. This is the reason why the death rate has gone up compared with the rate for 1952.

Fifteen deaths occurred in persons under the age of 50 years and 128 in persons of 60 years of age and over.

Again, diseases of the heart and vascular system caused the largest number of deaths, the number being 103. Of these, 27 were cases of coronary thrombosis, compared with 9 cases during 1952.

Three persons died of pulmonary tuberculosis and they were all cases that had been notified during their lifetime. There were no deaths from infectious diseases. The nine cases of death due to pneumonia occurred at the North Wales Counties Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders and was the terminal cause of death following other conditions.

There were no maternal deaths in the Borough again this year, which is very gratifying.

One death was due to a motor vehicle accident, but none of the other four accidental deaths were due to accidents in the home.

There were 25 Cancer deaths during 1953 compared with 13 during 1952. Only one of these deaths was due to cancer of the lungs and another 5 deaths were due to cancer of the stomach. Each death from cancer is investigated thoroughly—the type of locality, the type of life the patient has lead is noted and the type of atmosphere and soil surrounding the house is examined. Research goes on continually, and it is hoped that some conclusion may be reached as to the cause of cancer. I would again stress that early treatment is essential if a great deal of suffering and loss of life is to be avoided.

There were 4 infant deaths in the Borough during the year. These deaths, together with the three still-births, made a total loss of seven infant lives. The infant deaths were followed up by the Health Visitor and were reported on as follows:—

*Case 1.*—Male child aged 2 days. The cause of death was Prematurity (7 months gestation), twin birth. The Health Visitor is of the opinion that this death might have been prevented had the mother attended and obtained better ante-natal supervision.

*Case 2.*—Male child aged 1 week. The cause of death was Mongolism. Death took place in Hospital and the mother had had every care during the ante-natal period and the home conditions were satisfactory. The cause of mongolism is not known and little can be done for these children. This death was unavoidable.

*Case 3.*—Female child aged 1 month. The cause of death was Meningo myelocele. This death was unavoidable, but the Health Visitor states that the family lived in a place that should never be allowed as a dwelling. There are two families living in the house. The housing conditions were reported to the Council at the time.

*Case 4.*—Female child aged 1 month. The cause of death was asphyxia due to the inhalation of stomach contents. The Health Visitor states that the house where this baby lived was clean although very small. The mother had not booked a Doctor or a Nurse for her confinement, but this had nothing to do with the cause of death. The baby had attended at the Infant Welfare Clinic once and was found to be healthy. The mother seemed to have cared for the child well, and it was only at Post Mortem examination that the cause of death was ascertained.

The infant mortality rate was reduced in 1953 to 31.7 from 55.1 in 1952. This rate is above the rate for England and Wales. In a community with a comparatively small number of births, this figure may be misleading. In 1953 there were 126 births with 4 infant deaths, whilst in 1952 there were 127 births with 7 infant deaths.

The still-birth rate for 1953 is 0.37 compared with Nil in 1952. This rate is higher than the rate for England and Wales—the actual number of still-births was 3.

## BIRTHS

Comparability Factor ..... 1.47

The number of births registered in the Borough during 1953 were 126, being 71 Males and 55 Females. These were classified as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	68	52	120
Illegitimate .....	3	3	6
	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 126

	England and Wales		
	1953	1952	1953
Birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	15.5	15.7	15.6
Birth rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	—	23.1	22.9

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the various age groups during 1953 and the figures for 1952 are given for comparison.

Notifiable Disease	At Ages									Ages Unknown Number admitted to Hospital
	Total 1952	Total 1953	Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-15 Years	16-24 Years	25-45 Years	46-65 Years	65 Years and over	
Scarlet Fever .....	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	16	22	—	1	1	4	6	7	3	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	5	6	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	1
Measles .....	9	33	4	14	15	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Totals .....	55	68	4	15	24	5	6	9	5	5

Sixty-eight cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during 1953 compared with 55 cases in 1952.

There were 3 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, and of these only one case was admitted to Hospital. The reason for this admission was to prevent the spread of infection in a closed community (School).

Six cases of Pneumonia were notified, two of these occurred in persons between the ages of 46 and 65 years and two occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Cases of Broncho pneumonia occurring at the North Wales Counties Mental Hospital and notified in the death returns were found at post mortem examinations and therefore have not been included in the above figures.

Thirty-three cases of Measles were notified compared with 9 cases during the previous year.

There were 2 cases of Meningococcal Meningitis notified. Both cases occurred in children between the ages of 6 and 15 years and were admitted to Hospital.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A full report on this Service will be given in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

These Clinics are held on alternate Wednesday mornings. Patients from Ruthin Rural District and Aled Rural District attend as well as patients from the Borough. Consultant Clinics are held every other Friday morning with Mr. R. Owen Jones in attendance. The attendance at these Clinics during the year were as follows:—

Routine Clinics—1st Visits .....	18
Re-Visits .....	65
Post Natal .....	8
Consultant Clinics—1st Visits .....	60
Re-Visits .....	120
Post Natal .....	36
Gynae .....	4

## INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

These Clinics are held every Wednesday afternoon with the Assistant County Medical Officer of Health in attendance at each session. Babies from Ruthin Rural District and Aled Rural District attend at these Clinics as well as babies from the Borough. The attendance figures at these Clinics during the year were as follows:—

1st Visits .....	126
Re-Visits .....	997

## MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

Classes for the teaching of mothercraft were instituted and were held at the Clinic every Tuesday evening. Talks were given at these classes by the Assistant County Medical Officer and the Health Visitor.

Owing to poor attendances at these classes, the greatest number being seven at a session and often only two attended, they were discontinued in March. It was hoped that mothers of young babies and expectant mothers would have taken interest in these classes and would have liked to be advised regarding their various problems, but this was not the case.

## ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS

These Clinics are held at Denbigh Clinic on the first and third Wednesday of each month, with the Surgeon attending once every three months. Patients from Ruthin Rural District, Aled Rural District and Ruthin Borough attend at these Clinics as well as patients from Denbigh Borough. Orthopaedic Clinics are also held at the Rhyl Hospital where patients can be seen by the Surgeon weekly.

## DENTAL CLINICS

An Assistant Dental Officer for the County was appointed towards the end of the year, and he attends the Clinic at Denbigh for the examination of toddlers and expectant and nursing mothers and treatment is carried out when required. It is hoped that mothers will take advantage of this Clinic. For the convenience of mothers, this Clinic is held at the same time as the Infant Welfare Clinic on the second Wednesday afternoon in the month so the toddlers can be seen by the Dental Officer after having been referred to him by the Infant Welfare Clinic.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

These Clinics are held at Wrexham, Llandudno, Bangor and Chester.

## TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

These Clinics are held at Denbigh, Wrexham and Rhyl.

## NURSING SERVICES

The Borough is covered by 4 nurses. One is resident in the Borough, while the other 3 live and work in the surrounding areas but cover the outer boundaries of the Borough. The County Medical Officer of Health was contacted about this matter, as it was raised in the Council. He replied that "The question regarding the nursing in Denbigh had been given careful consideration over quite a long period, and the present arrangements were found to be by far the best—taking into account all the factors involved." He also stated "He cannot at the moment see that it is possible to make any change in the Denbigh arrangements, but this area was constantly under review."

The area is served by one Health Visitor, who also covers

part of Ruthin Rural District and Aled Rural District. She attends at the Clinics and carries out domicilliary visits as well. The Health Visitor is also the School Nurse.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor serving in the Borough also covers most of the Western half of the County.

## HOME HELP SERVICE

The number of Home Helps in the Borough is 1.

## CARE OF THE AGED

There is a Derby and Joan Club and a "Meals on Wheels" service in Denbigh which are run by the W.V.S., and these are a great boon to old people.

New Homes for the Aged have been opened at some places, but even though these Homes are ideally situated, are beautifully and comfortably furnished and the residents are well cared for and made to feel at home, somehow one cannot but feel that these old people would rather have more privacy, that is, their own small sittingroom and bedroom. Also, it would be easier for them to live in a town or village where they could see and meet younger people, do their personal shopping, etc. In fact, bungalows or flatlets in a large house in the town would be far better.

There are several aged persons—both married couples and single persons—in the Borough who need smaller and more suitable premises, and I would like to see a small community of bungalows built for the purpose. Such bungalows need not be elaborate affairs. A bedroom and sittingroom are essential, with a kitchenette and a coal store under cover. Bathrooms need not be elaborate. Hip-baths and foot-baths are more useful than large baths as old people find it difficult to get in and out of a bath without help. A house could be built, or a large flat above the bungalows and set aside for a caretaker or home help to care for the aged residents, help them with their housework and shopping, especially during the very cold weather or illness.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 47

Several aged people have been visited at the request of various people and as much assistance as possible has been given to them. No action was taken to force a person to go into a home under this Section of the Act.

No cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1953 compared with 14 cases notified in 1952. Immunisation may have had something to do with this, although another reason may be due to the fact that the whooping cough was mild following immunisation and the use of various new drugs, causing the cases to be atypical. Parents do not always call in their Doctor if the case is mild, but they must realise that the sequelae of whooping cough may cause a great deal of ill-health in the future because of the damage to the lung tissue.

Although publicity has been given to the fact that the head of the household must notify cases of infectious diseases according to Sections 144 of the Public Health Act 1936, this is rarely done.

Teachers from various schools in the Borough notified 32 cases of Mumps, 1 case of Measles and 5 cases of Chicken Pox. Although Mumps and Chicken Pox are infectious diseases, they are not notifiable. During the latter part of the year the attendances at the Infant Schools in the Borough have been poor owing to the epidemic of Chicken Pox.

## PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against whooping cough and diphtheria is carried out at the Clinic and by the patient's own Doctor. It should again be stressed that it is as important as ever to have babies immunised against diphtheria, although no cases have occurred in this area for some time. The greater the number of children immunised, the better the immunity in the area. A child not having received this injection is in much greater danger now than formerly. The reason for this is that the immunised children carry the germ in their throats, but they will not suffer from the disease, whilst the unimmunised contacts will pick up the germ and become so ill that paralysis and death may ensue. The fact that so few cases are seen these days may defer the diagnosis until it is too late.

The following table shows how immunisation has reduced the number of cases of diphtheria and the deaths from this disease in England and Wales during recent years. The figures for Wales are those shown in parenthesis.

Year	Deaths	Corrected Notifications
1944	934 (77)	23,199 (2,213)
1945	722 (57)	18,596 (1,411)
1946	472 (41)	11,986 (1,028)
1947	244 (19)	5,609 (441)
1948	156 (7)	3,575 (190)
1949	84 (1)	1,890 (102)
1950	49 (Nil)	962 (62)
1951	33 (1)	664 (53)
1952	32 (3)	376 (39)
1953	24*(Nil)*	240* (*20)

\* Provisional

Children are immunised soon after they have reached the age of 6 months, and booster doses are given between the ages of 4 and 5 years, or when the child goes to School. Booster doses given at the age of 10 years at School have now been discontinued, but may be re-commenced at a later date.

The number of children immunised during the year were as follows :—

Number immunised against diphtheria—	
Under 5 years	22
Over 5 years	Nil
Booster doses	71
Number immunised against whooping cough—	
Under 5 years	Nil
Over 5 years	Nil
Number given combined injections against whooping Cough and diphtheria .....	
Under 1 year	73
1-5 years	71

Most mothers are now having the combined whooping cough and diphtheria injections for their babies as this means only 3 injections compared with 5 injections if given separately.

## VACCINATION

It is still very necessary for all children to be vaccinated against smallpox during infancy. This service is given at the Clinic and by the patient's own Doctor, and all mothers should take advantage of this for their babies.

The number of children vaccinated during the year were as follows :—

Number of Primary Vaccinations	116
Re-Vaccinations .....	7

The re-vaccinations were in respect of persons going abroad.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year were 22 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis compared with 16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during 1952.

In addition to these cases, 3 cases (2 Pulmonary and 1 non-Pulmonary) were transferred on to the Denbigh register, one from Cheshire, one from Llanrwst (this person was admitted as a patient to the North Wales Counties Mental Hospital), and one from the Ruthin Rural District.

Of the 24 cases of Tuberculosis notified in the Borough during the year, 9 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (8 Males and 1 Female) were notified from the North Wales Counties Mental Hospital. The total number of cases on the Borough Tuberculosis Register include 52 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (41 Males and 11 Females) and 1 case of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Male) at the North Wales Counties Mental Hospital.

The number of cases of Pulmonary and non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the register for the Borough at the beginning and end of 1953 were as follows:—

	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Beginning of January, 1953 .....	60	42	15	16
End of December, 1953 .....	67	42	10	15

During the year, 4 persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (1 Male and 3 Females) were admitted to Hospitals or Sanatoria, and 3 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2 Males and 1 Female) were discharged from Hospitals or Sanatoria.

Information that a patient has been admitted to Hospital is received, but whether every case admitted to Hospital is notified it is difficult to tell. This is a pity, as the opportunity for disinfection of bedding, room, etc., is missed.

All cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year were visited. Immediately notification was received that a patient had been admitted to Hospital, disinfection was carried out.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor visited all patients suffering from Tuberculosis and the examination of contacts, etc., was arranged.

It is very necessary that all contacts of cases of Tuberculosis should be examined at regular intervals, especially when housing conditions are such that it is difficult to isolate a patient. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor is able to arrange for assistance in various forms to be given to those in need of it. She is also doing a great deal to help the patients themselves, especially in educating them regarding the prevention of the spread of the disease. A local after-care committee in the Borough would serve a very useful purpose.

A note is made of all child contacts and sent to the Principal School Medical Officer with a request that a note be made on the child's School Medical Inspection Card. In this way, the children can be brought up for examination when the Medical Officer visits the Schools for this purpose.

### B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A circular has been issued by the Ministry of Health on this subject. I contacted the County Medical Officer of Health regarding this matter, and he stated that the scheme will involve careful planning and he was not then in a position to say whether a comprehensive County Scheme would be acceptable to the County Council.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Borough during May, and the following Table gives the number of attendances in the various age groups:—

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Details of Mass Radiographic Survey of Denbigh General Population  
and School Children, May, 1953

Table "A"—Analysis in age groups

	Grand Total	Under 15		16—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total number of persons examined.	720	71	58	61	137	41	69	27	72	49	95	20	20	269	451
Normal & Abnormal															
Total number found to be abnormal	16	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	5	2	1	3	13
	or 2.22 %														
Classification of Abnormal cases:—															
(a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	or 0.14 %														
(b) Needing further Observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	or 0.14 %														
(c) Other Abnormalities of the Chest	14	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	4	2	1	2	12
	or 1.94 %														

The following Table "B" gives the details of abnormalities found on X-ray examination:—

Table "B"—Details of Abnormalities Found

	Totals	Males	Females
Bony Abnormality .....	4	—	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema .....	3	1	2
Healed Post Primary P.T. ....	3	—	3
Bronchiectasis .....	2	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease .....	1	—	1
Retro-Sternal Goitre .....	1	1	—
Totals	14	2	12

The attendance at the Mass Radiography Unit was very disappointing. The population of Denbigh is 8,092 and only 451 (including School children) attended for X-ray examination. Everyone over 14 years of age should attend for X-ray examination as the earlier a case is discovered, with the new drugs now available for treatment, the earlier will be the cure and the patient will be able to return to work much sooner.

Some people seem to think that one examination by the Mass Radiography Unit is sufficient during a lifetime, but this is not so. Everyone over 14 years of age should take advantage of this service and be examined at every visit of the Unit.

#### DISINFECTION OF BEDDING, &c.

Difficulty has been experienced regarding the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., following cases of infectious diseases, especially tuberculosis. Arrangements have now been made for the disinfector at the Ruthin Social Welfare Establishment to be used for this purpose at the cost of 7/6d. per disinfector load.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES)

##### REGULATIONS, 1953

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953 now supersede the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1927, and came into operation on the 1st April 1953.

These Regulations differ from the others in some important respects concerning the prevention of food poisoning. They apply to typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning.

Under the 1927 Regulations the steps prescribed could only be taken in relation to a person suffering from the disease in question, and for the purpose of preventing such a person from continuing to work in an occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink. The new Regulations go further. They provide for action to be taken not only as regards a person suffering from the disease in question, but also a person shown to be a carrier of the disease, and a person in either class may now be prevented not only from continuing to work in an occupation connected with food or drink, but also from entering such an occupation. Under the 1927 Regula-

tions, again the prescribed steps concerned could not be taken until the Medical Officer of Health had reported the case concerned to the local authority. In the new Regulations, while the same general principle is maintained (because action may involve the local authority in paying compensation under Section 278 (1) of the Public Health Act 1936), there is provision to enable a local authority to give its Medical Officer of Health such authorisation as will permit him to take the prescribed action in a particular case without waiting to report it—though he is required to report it at the earliest opportunity—if in his judgment this action needs to be taken as a matter of immediate urgency to prevent the spread of infection.

The Sanitary Inspector reports as follows:—

Disinfection of Premises was carried out wherever necessary and 36 visits were made in this connection.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining facilities for the steam disinfection of bedding and articles. The Authorities at both Llangwyfan Hospital and the North Wales Counties Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders, Denbigh, were unable to undertake the disinfection of infected articles for the Council, and use had to be made of the Rhyl Urban District Council's steam disinfectors. A more difficult problem is the transport of infected items to and from the disinfecting station. No Council transport is available, and it is impossible to hire a suitable vehicle for the purpose.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### LABORATORY SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway and specimens are sent there for bacteriological examination and diagnosis. Water, milk and ice-cream samples are also sent there for examination.

### AMBULANCE SERVICES

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health.

There are five ambulance stations in the Western No. 2 Health Area. These are situated at Denbigh, Ruthin, Llangernyw, Llanrwst and Cerrig-y-Drudion, and there is one ambulance at each station, making a total of five for the area.

Each station is manned by voluntary personnel. To supplement the ambulances, use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service and local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances for the conveyance of infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council. These figures of cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage are for the year commencing 1st December 1952 and ending 30th November 1953.

Name of Ambulance	Area Served	No. of cases conveyed	Total Mileage
Cerrig-y-Drudion	Upper Hiraethog	63	3,385
Denbigh	Borough of Denbigh		
	Parts of Aled R.D. and Ruthin R.D.	318	8,490
Llangernyw	Llangernyw, Gwytherin, Pandy Tudur, and parts of Eglwysbach	137	5,127
Llanrwst	Llanrwst and District	95	4,241
Ruthin	Ruthin Borough and Ruthin Rural District	301	9,712

#### CASES CONVEYED BY SITTING CASE CARS

Period	No. of Journeys	No. of Cases	Mileage
1952 December	186	426	7,685
1953 January	182	428	8,218
February	162	377	7,456
March	204	508	8,518
April	145	358	6,144
May	127	322	5,715
June	206	413	7,924
July	215	573	8,836
August	129	278	5,652
September	227	505	8,391
October	183	428	7,781
November	202	506	8,046
Totals	2,168	5,122	90,366

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 50

Two burials were undertaken by the Council during the year under the above provisions.

## CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Local Authorities have been asked to play a major part in this Campaign throughout the whole Country. The number of cases of food poisoning that have been notified is alarming. If every case were reported, the number of people who have suffered from food poisoning would have reached a very large proportion indeed.

Suggestions for carrying out this Campaign were made to the Council at the end of the year. Stress is given to the fact that food must be prepared and served in a hygienic way both at the place where the customer can see and where the customer cannot see. The general public too can assist in this work by refusing foods that are not hygienically served to them. Any complaints of irregularities reported to the Sanitary Inspector or myself will be treated confidentially and we will gladly deal with them.

All cooked foods sold ready for consumption, e.g. cooked meats, pies, cakes, etc., should not be handled except with suitable clean tongs. Even if the salesman's hands look scrupulously clean, there may be a danger if the assistant has not washed his hands after using the toilet. Members of the public should demand this.

Goods sold in containers, e.g. paper bags to hold cakes, biscuits, etc., should be refused if the assistant has licked his fingers to separate the bags, or has blown into one to open it.

Bread should be wrapped in the shops. I am concerned at the delivery of unwrapped bread, especially when delivered by young messenger boys whose hands are often far from clean.

Unwrapped foods exposed for sale should be covered, thus preventing contamination of the food by dust, from customer's hands and breath, and from flies, etc.

People serving in the shops who are suffering from colds, or have sores on the hands, should not be allowed to sell food, unless the food is pre-packed, e.g. in tins.

The general public must observe the rules of cleanliness at home as well as in a public place. There is no point in preventing the sale of such goods as cream cakes under bad hygienic conditions if the mother or whoever handles the food at home does so without washing the hands thoroughly before handling all food stuffs.

Regarding hotels and cafes, the condition of the kitchen and places where the food is prepared should be scrupulously clean. There should be plenty of hot water, clean towels and soap to ensure that the washing up of crockery, etc., is carried out with the least possible risk of contamination by dangerous germs.

The Sanitary Inspector reports as follows:—

No. of Premises registered for the manufacture and sale of Sausage, Preserved Meats, etc. ....	9
No. of Premises registered for the sale of Ice-Cream .....	30
No. of Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice-Cream .....	2
No. of Ice-Cream Samples sent for examination: Forty-one, of which thirty-eight were satisfactory, and three unsatisfactory	
No. of visits made to premises in connection with the manufacture and sale of food .....	231

All premises used in connection with the manufacture, preparation or sale of food were regularly visited and the general standard of cleanliness was found to be satisfactory.

Food traders in the Town are generally co-operative and realise the need for cleanliness. Few complaints have been received from members of the public regarding unsatisfactory handling of food, but this might be attributable more to public apathy and ignorance than to a universal absence of the causes of complaint.

There is definitely room for improvement in the handling of bread, confectionery, cooked meats and unwrapped sweets. These items should not only be covered or protected when displayed for sale, but on no account must they be unnecessarily fingered or handled.

The public can achieve more than any Act of Parliament or set of Regulations can require by refusing to tolerate or accept badly handled food, and it is hoped that the cause of clean food in Denbigh will be furthered not only by the Council but also by traders and the general public.

There are no slaughter-houses in use in the area. Inspections of meat and other foods were made at shops and the following were condemned and voluntarily surrendered to the Council :—

4 lbs. Ox Liver	(weight 202 lbs. 14 ozs.)
4 lbs. Lamb's Liver	2 tins trawberries
2 Ox Head and tongues (weight 64 lbs.)	11 tins Baked Beans
(weight 65 lbs.)	9 tins Minced Beef Loaf
1½ lbs. Ox Skirt	42 tins Peaches
22 lbs. 9½ ozs. Ox Head	15 tins Sardines
2 Ox cheeks—3 lbs.	17 tins Damsons
1 lb. 11 ozs. Ox Kidney	2 packets Oatcakes
147 lbs. Beef	14 tins Luncheon Meat
2 legs Pork	7 tins Stewed Apples
(weight 37 lbs.)	14 tins Pears
10 lbs. 12 ozs. Ox Neck	7 tins Raspberries
10 lbs. 8 ozs. Ox Shin	8 tins Salmon
23 lbs. Ribs and Brisket	5 tins Soup
4 lbs. leg of Lamb	9 tins Apricots
188 lbs. Hind quarter Beef	12 tins Prunes
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	3 tins Grapefruit
3 Pigs Kidneys	2 tins Mixed Fruit
15¼ lbs. Bacon	4 tins Corned Beef
56 lbs. Smoked Bacon	4 tins Greengages
1 stone Kippers	1 tin Blackcurrants
3 stones Cured Cod Fillet	1 tin Shrimps
17½ lbs. New Potatoes	1 tin Mandarines
13½ lbs Cheese	4 tins Oranges
38 tins Tomatoes	1 tin Sweet Corn
58 tins Cherries	2 tins Jellied Veal
37 tins Peas	1 tin Luncheon Tongue
60 tins Plums	19 tins Rhubarb
15 tins Pilchards	1 tin Mixed Vegetables
5 tins Stewed Steak	1 tin Onions
62 tins Evaporated Milk	1 tin Ox Tongue
42 tins Pineapples	1 tin Veal and Ham Loaf
18 tins Ham	1 tin Brisket Beef
	1 jar Marmalade.

The above food condemned and surrendered to the Council was disposed of by burial in the refuse tip at Henllan. Unsound fresh and frozen meat was returned to the distribution centre for disposal by the Ministry of Food.

An outbreak of swine fever was notified on the 26th July 1953; the number of pigs concerned was one hundred and thirty-seven. Eighteen were removed under Licence by the Ministry of Agriculture and six pigs died. One hundred and thirteen pigs were slaughtered, of which eighty were passed for human consumption.

The Council have continued to express dissatisfaction of the manner in which meat has been transported for delivery to the shops during the year. The delivery van is generally tightly

stacked, to the detriment of the meat carried. Proposals to de-control meat during the coming year will no doubt make it unnecessary for meat to be carried in this unsatisfactory manner.

## MILK SUPPLIES

There are two producer-retailers in the town selling tuberculin tested milk and one Licensed Dealer selling both tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk.

The following samples were sent for examination:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk, T.T. Pasteurised Milk, and Pasteurised Milk, including School Milk—

No. of samples—7, all of which were satisfactory

*The Sanitary Inspector further reports as follows:—*

## HOTELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES

All the Licensed Premises in the town have hot and cold water piped to a suitable sink in the bar for glass washing. Additional light and ventilation has been required in some instances.

Sanitary accommodation generally was found to be sufficient and properly maintained, but not all premises have separate accommodation for male and female customers. The Owners of such premises have been asked to provide additional accommodation.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The Registered Common Lodging House has accommodation for fourteen males. It has been well managed and maintained during the year, and in providing a home for many elderly men it serves a most useful purpose. A few "casual" lodgers use this lodging house.

## PETROLEUM ACTS

Consideration was given to the Council's Conditions of Licence for the storage of petroleum spirit and it was decided to revise these conditions on lines suggested by the Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire Joint Fire Service, thereby bringing the requirements of this Council into line with those of neighbouring authorities.

The chief alteration to the conditions of licence is that two gallon foam fire extinguishers and an annual certificate of their maintenance are now required, and tanks installed over fifteen years have to be hydraulically tested at intervals.

Serious accidents have occurred in various parts of the country involving loss of life and damage to property as a result of the careless storage of petroleum spirit.

Persons having charge of petroleum spirit stores and all persons using such stores must realise the dangerous, highly explosive properties of this product and should exercise constant vigilance to prevent accidents.

There are twenty-two licensed petroleum spirit stores in the area. The new Conditions of Licence come into force on the 1st January 1954.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

A considerable improvement in the Castle View Estate area followed up the installation of a new boiler and mechanical means of stoking at a Laundry in the neighbourhood. Complaints regarding the nuisance caused by smoke from the Laundry, which at one time were numerous, have ceased. Occasional complaints have been received regarding the smoke caused by stoking railway locomotives in or near the Railway Station.

A great deal of thick smoke is emitted by the chimney of the North Wales Counties Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders. The chimney of the Hospital is 136 feet high and is approximately 600 yards from a housing Estate. The elevation of this part of the town reduces the height of the chimney by approximately 80 feet so that smoke under certain conditions does not clear the houses. A great deal of dispersal must however take place before the smoke reaches these houses.

A scheme is in preparation for the replacement of the Lancashire Boilers by modern equipment, which will considerably reduce the emission of smoke. The completion of this scheme is urgently needed for even when houses in the town are not affected, the smoke, which is clearly visible from many parts of the district, does much to marr the natural beauty of the area.

## RODENT CONTROL

A new Rodent Operator commenced duties with the Council at the beginning of the year, and a successful year's working has resulted. The Operator carried out 1,349 inspections. The number of properties found to be infested with rats was 133 and with mice was 31.

Action was taken to secure the destruction of all infestations found and 160 treatments were undertaken by the Council. Domestic premises were treated free of charge, and a charge was made for the treatment of business premises to cover the cost of labour and materials. Persons wishing to treat infestations themselves were given advice and any assistance possible.

The town sewers were examined and treated, and the new sewers in Henllan were treated for the first time. They were not found to be heavily infested. All Council property was kept under constant supervision and infestations destroyed wherever found.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Household refuse is collected weekly in all parts of the Borough other than a number of outlying farms and cottages where refuse is removed monthly or upon request. No charge is made for a weekly removal of trade refuse and an attempt was made to serve food premises twice a week.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Meifod Quarry, Henllan. The system is satisfactory and economical. Precautions are constantly taken at the tip to destroy insects, vermin and weeds.

The number of pail closets emptied was reduced from nine to four during the year.

Difficulty in maintaining the service was experienced earlier in the year. The chief difficulty was the additional work involved in serving the new houses coming into occupation with the existing staff and vehicle. Since the end of the war there has been a steady expansion in the size of the town and the consequent demands upon the refuse collection service have become heavier from year to year. In addition, many outlying cottages and farm houses are now demanding the service. The facilities for collecting refuse were the same as existed prior to the outbreak of war.

The position has been greatly improved by using the old refuse collection lorry, which has been reconditioned, on refuse collection duties two days per week. The remainder of the week the lorry is used by the Highways Department in order to reduce hired haulage costs.

Six men are employed on the refuse collection service, one man being a tip attendant. The Rodent Operator is available as a relief driver in emergencies. Overalls, gloves and waterproof coats are provided for the use of the refuse collectors.

The Council continued to salvage waste paper, rags, metals and were able to sell all the materials collected. The Council have a contract with Messrs. Thames Board Mills Limited for the sale of waste paper. Rags and metals are sold to local dealers. Sixty-six tons of paper was sold during the year.

#### GENERAL. NOTICES &c.

Sixty-seven premises were found to require structural repairs of a minor or major nature. Twenty-eight informal notices were sent to Owners under the provisions of the Housing Act 1936 and the Public Health Act 1936. Seventeen Statutory Notices were served under the provisions of the Housing Act 1936, twenty-two premises were dealt with by direct approach to the Owners. All the Statutory Notices were complied with. Three informal notices remain outstanding.

Inspection or testing of the drainage of forty premises was carried out during the year. Sixteen informal notices were served for the repair or cleansing of drains, all these notices were complied with.

Seventeen complaints of nuisances other than above were dealt with. Three informal notices were served and all nuisances found were abated.

Thirteen premises were treated for the destruction of cockroach infestations. One house was treated for a heavy infestation of fleas.

Other informal notices served were as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 .....	3 served, 3 complied with
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	2 served, 2 complied with
Factories Act, 1937 .....	1 served, 1 complied with
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928 .....	4 served, 4 complied with

It was again found that informal action and direct personal approach to the persons concerned proved to be the most expeditious manner of dealing with the majority of matters requiring remedy.

No legal proceedings have been instituted under the above Acts during the year.

### RAINFALL IN 1953

At Mental Hospital Gardens — in the County of Denbigh.

Rain Gauge—Diameter of Funnel—5ins.

Height of Top above Ground—1ft.

Height of Ground above Sea Level—316ft.

	Total Depth	Greatest fall in 24-hours		No. of days with	
				.01 in. or more	.04 in. or more
Month	Inch	Inch	Date		
January .....	0.97	0.48	29	8	7
February .....	2.97	1.06	10	11	8
March .....	1.15	0.52	28	7	7
April .....	2.89	0.62	1	15	10
May .....	1.61	0.37	25	13	12
June .....	2.52	0.62	14	14	10
July .....	2.33	0.41	12	17	15
August .....	3.17	0.47	28	17	16
September .....	3.57	1.09	15	15	13
October .....	1.76	0.45	31	8	7
November .....	2.97	0.88	8	9	8
December .....	2.08	0.38	23	11	8
	<u>27.99</u>			<u>145</u>	<u>121</u>

## COUNTY OF DENBIGH

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act  
in the Borough of DENBIGH during the year ended  
31st December 1953.

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard
MILK .....	13	11	2
Butter .....	1	1	—
Cakes .....	1	1	—
Jam .....	1	1	—
Marmalade .....	1	1	—
Mixed Vegetables .....	1	1	—
Saccharin .....	1	1	—
Orange Crush .....	1	1	—
Beer .....	2	2	—
Gin .....	1	1	—
	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>2</u>

The samples of milk shown in the above Table as "Not Genuine" were both deficient in solids-not-fat, but in each case the deficiency was too slight to justify any further action. There was no added water present in either of them.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

THOS. H. EVANS,

Chief Inspector,  
County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,  
Wrexham.

8th February 1954.

