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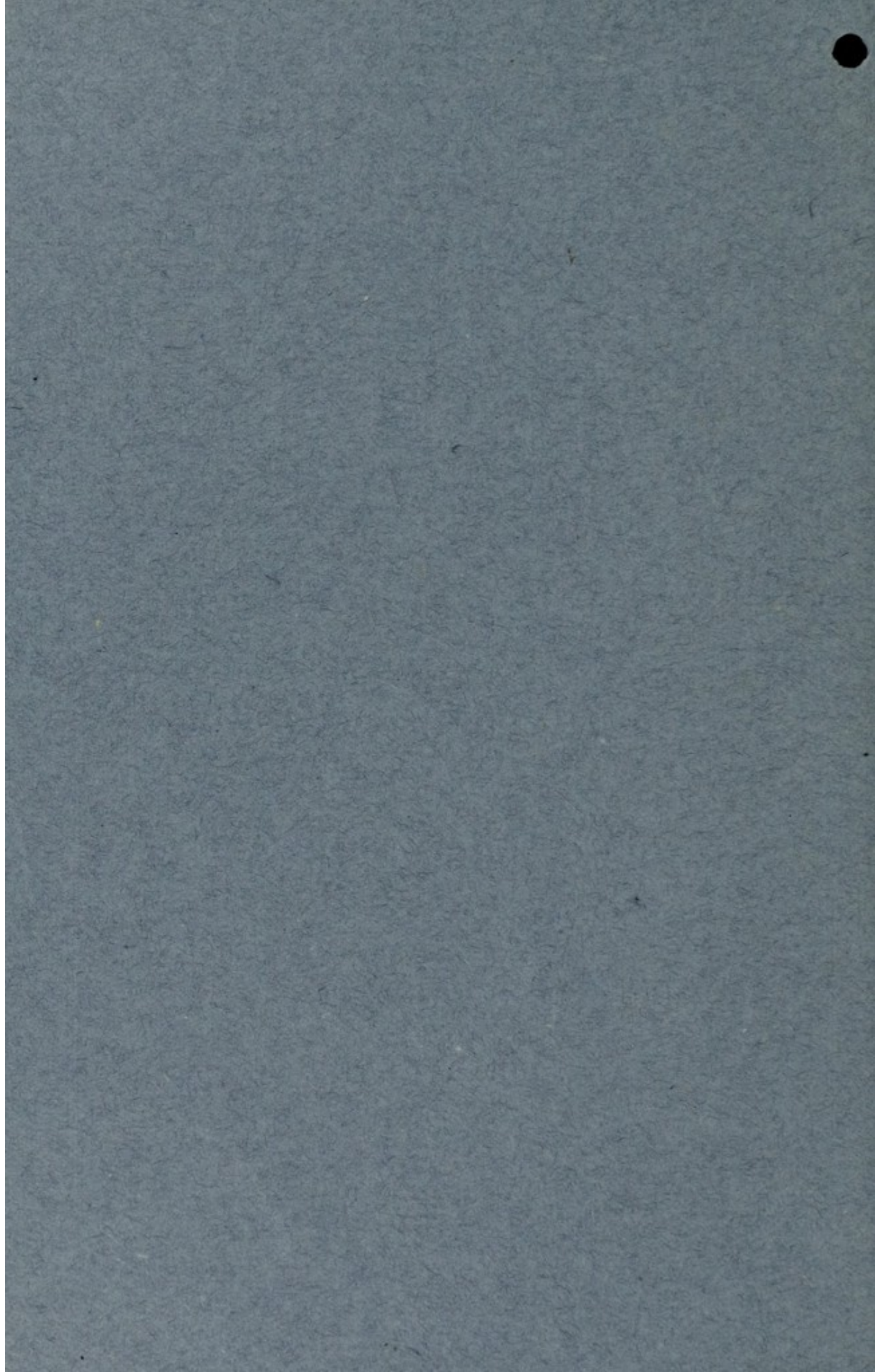
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND THE
Senior Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1944

T. P. EDWARDS,
M.D., B.S. (LOND.), D.P.H. (CANTAB).
D. THOMAS, C.R.S.I., C.M.I.



To the Chairman and Members of

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my 22nd Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1944.

Now that hostilities have ceased we are now able to divulge certain statistics which we were asked, for security reasons, to keep secret. The population for the year is 59,870 and this shows a diminution over previously published figures. At the same time it must be pointed out that during hostilities the population in our area received substantial increases, not only by persons working in industries of national importance, but due also to a large amount of evacuated children and expectant mothers from bombed out areas. This additional population has disappeared owing to the return of the evacuees and other persons to their respective areas.

On looking at the vital statistics for the year certain satisfactory features will be noted. Though the birth-rate is slightly below that of the previous year it is well in excess of the average of the whole country. There is a slight decrease in the still birth-rate which, however, is above that of the whole country.

The number of deaths as well as the death-rate has diminished and is below that of the country as a whole. Another satisfactory feature is the very low infantile mortality rate which, for some period, has been practically identical with that of the whole country.

In respect to infectious diseases, the infections as a whole have diminished and this is particularly the case with reference to Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. It is interesting to note that only one death from Diphtheria took place during the year and this was in respect of a child who was not admitted to the hospital. The campaign in reference to immunisation of children has continued to a satisfactory extent and the effect of this campaign is well emphasised by the number of cases of Diphtheria and the few number of deaths which have taken place.

A large amount of work has been carried out by the Health Department in reference to the water supplies in the area and continued attention was paid in reference to the adoption of various schemes of improving the water supply in many parts of our area. Some of these schemes have been adopted and will shortly be put into effect. The water supply in our area is very complex, taking into regard the number of various water concerns

operating in our area. The question of the Cefn water has, and is, receiving constant attention and though a large amount of discussion has taken place no agreed scheme has been adopted for solving a problem for which an early solution is particularly desirable.

The question of the milk supply in our area received a certain amount of publicity owing to the fact that the County Education Committee and the Borough Education Committee found it necessary to suspend for a short period the milk supply to the schools. This matter was fully discussed with representatives of the Food Ministry and during the later parts of the year a very substantial improvement was found in the quality of the milk supplied.

It has not been found possible to discuss the housing question in this report. The state of affairs is well known and the shortage of houses in our area is acute and this is particularly emphasised by the large number of applications for houses to relieve overcrowding and also to supply accommodation for the families of service personnel who have returned to civilian life.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. EDWARDS,

Medical Officer of Health.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	72,370
Population (Registrar General, 1944)	...	...	...	...	59,870

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		M.	F.	Total	
Births	—Legitimate	551	525	1076	Birth Rate 19.4
	—Illegitimate	47	39	86	England and
					Wales 17.6).
	Total	598	564	1162	

Still Births	—Legitimate	21	18	39	Still Birth Rate
	—Illegitimate	4	2	6	0.7
					(England and
	Total	25	20	45	Wales 0.5)

		M.	F.	Total
Deaths	...	361	307	668

Death Rate per thousand population	...	11.1
(England and Wales)	...	11.6

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth.

1. From Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	0
2. From other Puerperal Causes	...	...	2
Total	...	...	2

Maternal Mortality :

Per thousand total births	...	1.6
(England and Wales)	...	1.53

Infantile Mortality :	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	36	16	52
Illegitimate	3	1	4
Total	39	17	56

Infantile Mortality Rates :

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	...	48.2
(England and Wales)	...	46.0
Total Legitimate Mortality Rate per 1000 Legitimate Births	...	48.3
Total Illegitimate Mortality Rate per 1000 Illegitimate Births	...	46.5

Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years :

Male, 3. Female, 1. Total, 4.		
Diarrhoea Rate per 1000 Live Births	...	3.7
(England and Wales)	...	4.9

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

The following table gives a summary of the births registered according to the different Parishes in the Wrexham Rural District. It will be noticed that there are 122 inward transferable births and also 343 births which took place in our area which have to be transferred to their Local Authorities, these include confinements at Ruabon Maternity Hospital and Gerwyn Hall Maternity Hospital.

TABLE I.

Parish			M. Leg.	M. Illeg.	F. Leg.	F. Illeg.	Total
<i>Inward</i>	...	...					
<i>Transferable</i>	...	...	51	15	48	8	122
Abenbury	...	...	1	—	1	—	2
Allington	...	...	8	—	15	1	24
Bersham	...	...	33	5	35	5	78
Bieston	...	...	3	—	1	—	4
Broughton	...	...	57	8	44	3	112
Brymbo	...	...	40	1	31	4	76
Burton	...	...	2	—	10	—	12
Cefn	...	...	44	2	42	3	91
Erbistock	...	...	4	—	4	—	8
Erddig	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Esclusham Above	...	...	3	—	1	—	4
Esclusham Below	...	...	25	1	18	1	45
Gresford	...	...	8	—	9	—	17
Gwersyllt	...	...	62	3	59	3	127
Holt	...	...	6	—	3	1	10
Isycoed	...	...	3	1	2	—	6
Llangollen Rural	...	...	18	1	17	—	36
Llantysilio	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Llay	...	...	35	3	37	3	78
Marchwiel	...	...	4	—	4	—	8
Minera	...	...	2	—	6	—	8
Penycae	...	...	11	3	20	1	35
Rhos	...	...	98	4	79	4	185
Ruabon	...	...	30	—	35	2	67
Sesswick	...	...	3	—	3	—	6
Total	...	...	551	47	525	39	1162

BIRTHS.

The net total number of births registered during the year was 1207 and of these 45 were still-births, so that the actual number of live births during the year was 1162. The illegitimate births total 86 and these include 47 males and 39 females. The total number of live births for the year has diminished by 51 as compared with 1943 but an increase of 40 over the number in 1942. During the year 627 births took place at the Ruabon and Gerwyn Hall Maternity Hospitals.

BIRTH RATE.

The Birth Rate for the area for 1944 was 19.4 as compared with 20.1 for 1943. The live birth rate per thousand population for England and Wales was 17.6 so that our birth rate is definitely above that for England and Wales.

STILL BIRTHS.

During the year there were 45 Still Births, of these 25 were males and 20 females. Of the males 21 were legitimate and 4 illegitimate, whereas for the females 18 were legitimate and 2 illegitimate. There were 41 still births during 1943 thus the figures for 1944 show an increase of 4.

STILL BIRTH RATE.

The Still Birth Rate was 0.7 as compared with 0.83 for 1943 and as compared with 0.5 for England and Wales.

DEATHS.

During the year there were 668 deaths as compared with 710 in 1943. Of these deaths 361 were males as compared with 376 in 1943 and 307 females as compared with 334 in 1943. Table 3 gives the causes of death.

TABLE II.

Births at Ruabon Maternity Hospital and Gerwyn Hall Maternity Hospital, Sesswick.

Parish	M. Leg.	M. Illeg.	F. Leg.	F. Illeg.	Total
Total R.D. ...	146	7	149	5	307
Abenbury ...	1	—	1	—	2
Allington ...	2	—	4	—	6
Bersham ...	8	—	12	1	21
Bieston ...	—	—	1	—	1
Broughton ...	15	3	7	—	25
Brymbo ...	15	—	15	1	31
Burton ...	1	—	5	—	6
Cefn ...	16	1	14	—	31
Erbistock ...	1	—	2	—	3
Esclusham Above ...	1	—	—	—	1
Esclusham Below ...	6	—	1	—	7
Gresford ...	2	—	2	—	4
Gwersyllt ...	21	1	19	1	42
Holt ...	2	—	—	—	2
Isycoed ...	1	—	2	—	3
Llangollen Rural ...	5	2	8	—	15
Llantysilio ...	—	—	—	—	—
Llay... ...	8	—	10	1	19
Marchwiell ...	—	—	1	—	1
Minera ...	—	—	2	—	2
Penycae ...	4	—	3	—	7
Rhos ...	23	—	20	—	43
Ruabon ...	13	—	18	1	32
Sesswick ...	1	—	2	—	3
Abergele U.D. ...	7	1	13	1	22
Aled R.D. ...	5	—	4	—	9
Ceiriog R.D. ...	7	2	—	2	11
Colwyn Bay M.B. ...	3	1	2	3	9
Denbigh M.B. ...	4	—	1	2	7
Hiraethog R.D. ...	3	2	—	2	7
Llangollen U.D. ...	7	1	9	—	17
Llanrwst U.D. ...	4	—	6	—	10
Ruthin R.D. ...	4	—	5	2	11
Wrexham M.B. ...	17	1	20	3	41
Ruthin M.B. ...	2	1	—	—	3
Others ...	62	22	64	25	173
Total External ...	125	31	124	40	320
Grand Total ...	271	38	273	45	627

TABLE III.

The following table gives the Causes of Deaths of persons in the Wrexham Rural District for the year 1944.

Causes of Death	All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough ...	—	2	2
5 Diphtheria ...	1	—	1
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	16	5	21
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	3	2	5
8 Syphilitic diseases ...	1	—	1
9 Influenza ...	6	3	9
10 Measles ...	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio- encephalitis ...	—	—	—
12 Acute Infantile Encephalitis ...	1	—	1
13 Cancer ...	44	50	94
14 Diabetes ...	1	5	6
15 Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	38	39	77
16 Heart disease ...	93	101	194
17 Other diseases of circulatory system	1	1	2
18 Bronchitis ...	31	13	44
19 Pneumonia ...	16	9	25
20 Other respiratory diseases ...	5	3	8
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	5	2	7
22 Diarrhoea under 2 years ...	3	1	4
23 Appendicitis ...	1	—	1
24 Other digestive diseases ...	10	5	15
25 Nephritis ...	4	9	13
26 Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—
27 Other maternal causes ...	—	2	2
28 Premature birth ...	10	5	15
29 Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile diseases ...	12	5	17
30 Suicide ...	3	1	4
31 Road traffic accidents ...	7	2	9
32 Other violent causes ...	9	7	16
33 All other causes ...	40	35	75
Totals ...	361	307	668

It is of interest to note that there were no deaths from Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis or Scarlet Fever. There was only one death from Diphtheria—a male. 26 persons died from Tuberculosis, of these 21 were in respect to Respiratory Tuberculosis and 5 of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. It is of interest to note that of the 21 deaths of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 16 were males and only 5 females. In view of the large increase of Measles it is of interest to note that not a single death occurred of this infection during the year. 94 deaths took place from Cancer and of these 44 were males and 50 were females. 194 persons died from heart disease and these include 93 males and 101 females. 25 deaths occurred from Pneumonia, 16 were males and 9 females. 15 children died from Premature Birth, 10 being males and 5 females and 17 from Congenital Malformations and injuries, etc., these include 12 males. The interesting point of this death table is a preponderance by male deaths over the female deaths.

DEATH RATE.

The Death Rate during the year for our area was 11.1 as compared with 11.7 in 1943. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 56 children under the age of one died, of whom 39 were males and 17 females. Thus two-thirds of the deaths occurred in the male sex. Of the total deaths 52 were in respect to Legitimate births and 4 illegitimate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole year was 48.2 as compared with 49.4 for 1943. The rate for England and Wales was 46.0. The Legitimate Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate births was 48.3 whereas the Illegitimate Mortality Rate per thousand illegitimate births was 46.5.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Two women died from causes other than Puerperal Sepsis and this indicates a Maternal Mortality Rate of 1.6 per thousand total births as compared with 1.53 in England and Wales.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 550 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. Notifications from Diphtheria have diminished from 78 in 1943 and 103 in 1942 to 71 in 1944. 111 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 98 in 1943. There were no notifications from the Typhoid and Para-Typhoid group of diseases. 18 cases

of Erysipelas were notified as compared with 16 in 1943. 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified as compared with 2 in 1943. 55 cases of Pneumonia were notified as compared with 70 in 1943. In reference to Tuberculosis 89 cases were notified during the year as compared with 95 in 1943, of these 89 cases, 57 were pulmonary as compared with 65 in 1943 and 32 were non-pulmonary as compared with 30 in 1943.

Looking at the notifications as a whole there has not only been a satisfactory reduction in the total number of cases notified but a reduction of cases in respect to every notifiable disease and the notifications from Diphtheria are probably the lowest on record.

Of the 550 cases of notifiable diseases 182 were admitted to the Fever Hospital as compared with 193 in 1943. Of these admissions 66 were Diphtheria or observation Diphtheria and 91 were Scarlet Fever or observation Scarlet Fever cases.

TABLE IV.
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Diseases		Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	111	91	—
Diphtheria	...	71	66	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	1	1	1
Erysipelas	...	18	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	3	—	—
Pneumonia	...	55	1	25
Chicken Pox	...	2	2	—
Total	...	261	168	27

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 111 cases were notified as compared with 149 in 1943, or a reduction of 38. Of these cases 61 were of children between the ages of 5 and 10 years and 18 between 10 and 15 years and 14 between 3 and 4 years. It is satisfactory to note that there were no deaths from this disease during the year and, taking the type of case as admitted to the Fever Hospital, the severity of infection was very low; most of the admissions being

very mild cases. In reference to the local incidence of this disease 27 were from the Broughton Parish, 15 from Gwersyllt, 13 from Rhos, 10 from Cefn, 7 from Ruabon, 6 from Holt and Brymbo and 5 from Penycæ. It is of interest to note that only 4 cases were admitted from Esclusham Below and 4 cases from Gresford and Llangollen Rural. It is satisfactory to note a reduction from 13 to 2 in the Parish of Llay.

The case rate per thousand population was 1.8. The case rate for England and Wales was 2.4. I have already indicated that there were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

TABLE V.
NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

Arranged according to age.

Disease	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 years and upwards	Total
Diphtheria ...	—	2	4	3	6	23	13	8	9	1	2	—	71
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	5	14	9	61	18	—	3	—	—	—	111
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	11	1	18
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ...	2	2	2	2	—	4	2	3	9	6	15	8	55
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis-Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	2	1	—	3	4	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	18
Whooping Cough	27	25	28	27	30	44	2	—	1	—	—	—	184
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	30	19	10	—	57
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	—	4	1	8	6	4	5	1	—	—	32
Total ...	33	32	40	54	50	146	43	24	61	22	38	9	552

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified during the year was 71 as compared with 78 in 1943. It will thus be seen that the number of cases of Diphtheria during the last year or two has been low compared with the figures of the previous years. Of the cases of Diphtheria 66 were admitted to the Fever Hospital and of these 11 were for observation. In addition to these 10 other cases of tonsillitis were admitted to the Fever Hospital with a provisional diagnosis of Diphtheria. During the year there was only one death from Diphtheria but this did not occur in the Fever Hospital. In reference to the age incidence of notification of the 71 cases, 23 occurred between 5 and ten years, 13 between 10 and 15 years, 8 between 15 and 20, 6 between 4 and 5. It is of interest to note that during the year 9 cases of Diphtheria occurred in persons between the ages of 20 and 35 and undoubtedly this age group would not come within the ages which had been previously immunised. The greatest instance of the disease occurred in Cefn from which Parish 17 cases were admitted, 3 came from Brymbo, 9 from Gwersyllt, 8 from Broughton and Ruabon, 4 only occurred in Llay and Gresford and it is of interest to note that only 2 cases occurred in the Parish of Rhos. The case rate per thousand population was 1.1 and that of England and Wales 0.58.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

During the year 1002 children under the age of 5 years were immunised and 459 school children between the ages of 5 and 15, thus during the year 1461 children were immunised. These immunisations were carried out almost wholly by the County Health Staff who have made arrangements with us to carry out this work, but a few cases were done by myself. It is estimated that by the end of the year 1944, 3301 children under 5 years had been immunised and 7981 children between the ages of 5 and 15. The Welsh Board of Health from time to time issued comparative statements as to the numbers of children immunised in various local Authorities and it is satisfactory to note that both in respect to children under 5 and in respect to those between 5 and 15 that the Wrexham Rural area shows a very large percentage of children immunised. The results of the campaign in favour of immunisation against Diphtheria are well shown during recent years by the reduction of Diphtheria in our area and during the year one interesting fact was the number of adult cases which existed. It is obvious that the parents, taken as a whole, of children living in our area are fully alive to the importance of having their children protected against a deadly disease.

Enteric Fever.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

In view of the great epidemic which occurred in recent years from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis or spotted Fever, it is of interest to note that during the year only one case was admitted to the Fever Hospital and this case died.

Erysipelas.

During the year 18 cases of Erysipelas were notified as compared with 16 in 1943.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

3 cases were notified during the year as compared with 2 cases in 1943.

Pneumonia.

55 cases were notified during the year as compared with 70 in 1943. There were 25 deaths of which 16 were males and 9 were females.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 184 cases were notified as compared with 65 in 1943. In view of the diminution in the number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases during the year it is of interest to note the sudden increase in Whooping Cough. There were 2 deaths during the year, both of them females.

Measles.

Only 18 cases were notified during the year as compared with 251 in 1943, and 450 in 1942. There were no deaths. The continuous diminution in the number of cases of Measles is most satisfactory though it may be pointed out that Measles recurs in intervals so that one cannot yet say whether this diminution will be maintained.

Smallpox.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

These cases are notified to the County Council, being the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the area, and any notifications received by them have to be reported to us but we have had no intimation from the County that any cases of this disease have been notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases notified are classified according to age and sex in Table VII and show that 57 Pulmonary cases were notified as compared with 65 in 1943. Of these cases 29 were males and 28 were females but it is of interest to note that in respect to males, 9 of them were over the age of 45 years as compared with 1 female case. On the other hand there were 3 cases of males between 5 and 20 years as compared with 5 females. There were 32 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis and of these 19 were males and 13 females. It is of interest to note that of the males 11 were under the age of 10 as compared with 5 in the case of females. There were 31 deaths of which 27 were Pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On 1st January, 1944, there were 28 patients in the Hospital including 18 Scarlet Fever, 9 Diphtheria and 1 Erysipelas. During the year 356 patients were admitted as against 347 in 1943 so that the recent downward tendency has been slightly checked as there was a rise of 9 over the figures over 1943. Of these 356 cases 194 were Scarlet Fever or Observation Scarlet Fever patients, 114 were Diphtheria or observation Diphtheria, 2 of Para-Typhoid, 5 of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and observation Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 10 cases of Erysipelas or observation Erysipelas, 15 cases of Tonsillitis which had been admitted as Diphtheria and 16 other cases including one Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage and 1 Poliomyelitis and 2 Encephalitis. Of these admissions 182 were admitted from the Wrexham Rural District, these include 55 cases of Diphtheria, 11 observation cases of Diphtheria, 91 cases of Scarlet Fever and observation Scarlet Fever, 10 cases of Tonsillitis, 6 of Erysipelas and 1 of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. 140 cases were admitted from the Wrexham Borough; these include 34 cases of Diphtheria and 2 observation Diphtheria, 85 cases of Scarlet Fever and observation Scarlet Fever, 2 cases of Meningitis, 5 of Tonsillitis and 5 cases of Chickenpox which had been admitted as Scarlet Fever. From the Llangollen Urban 1 case of Scarlet Fever was admitted. From Overton Rural 4 cases were admitted including 1 case of Scarlet Fever and 3 of Diphtheria. From Holywell Rural 2 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted. From Ruthin Rural 14 cases were admitted including 10 Scarlet Fever, 3 Diphtheria and 1 observation Diphtheria. 2 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were admitted from Hawarden Rural together with 1 case of Poliomyelitis. An Encephalitis case was admitted from the Ceiriog Rural District. 3 cases were admitted from the Dolgelley Rural District including 1 Scarlet Fever and 2 Diphtheria. 5 cases were admitted from Hiraethog Rural District which included 2 Scarlet Fever and 3 Diphtheria. 1 case of Scarlet Fever was admitted from Edeyrnion.

352 cases were discharged during the year and there were remaining in hospital on the 31st December, 27 cases including 16 cases of Scarlet Fever, 10 of Diphtheria and 1 Chickenpox. Of these cases 14 came from the Wrexham Rural District, 11 from the Wrexham Borough, 1 from Overton Rural, 1 from Ruthin Rural.

There were 5 deaths during the year; 2 from Diphtheria and these came from Dolgelley and Hiraethog Rural Districts, 1 death from Broncho-Pneumonia from the Wrexham Rural District, 1 death from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis from the Wrexham Rural District and 1 Wrexham Borough case that died of Encephalitis. It will thus be seen that of the 114 cases admitted as Diphtheria only two died and these were from Authorities other than the Wrexham Rural District and the Wrexham Borough. The Dolgelley Rural case was an evacuee from Abergynolwyn and was our first admission from this area which has been badly hit by a very serious epidemic of Diphtheria and unfortunately the County of Merioneth do not possess an Isolation hospital and have to make use of what available accommodation that can be obtained from other authorities such as Aberystwyth, Wrexham and Caernarvon. It is satisfactory to learn that there was a diminution of 23 in the admissions from Diphtheria and allied conditions. The admissions from Diphtheria from the Wrexham Rural District diminished by 18 whereas those from the Wrexham Borough have diminished by 4. Taken as a whole the type of case of Diphtheria was very mild in character with the exception of certain cases which were admitted from Dolgelley Rural District and Hiraethog Rural District. One very interesting condition was that the greater proportion of Diphtheria admissions were in adults and this was a greater proportion than in any previous years.

Continued use is being made of the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. Swabs from throats of Diphtheria patients are submitted for examination including typing. It is surprising to note the number of cases of "gravis" swabs which are reported to us. As the number of cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were very low very few samples of Cerebro-Spinal fluid were sent for examination.

I would wish, once again, to refer to the excellent work done in the hospital by the Matron, Assistant Matron, Sisters and other members of the nursing staff during the year. The numbers of the staff have been below normal during the year and though the staff has been diminished they have carried out their duties in a most efficient manner. As is the case in other hospitals a small number of nurses is a distinct handicap especially when one has to make arrangements for off duty times and holiday periods. It is to be hoped that now hostilities are over we can return to a normal number of staff. It has been fortunate for us that the

number of admissions has been comparatively low as compared with peak periods in the past.

RAINFALL.

Once again I have been supplied by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company with their figures for the year 1944. The total rainfall during the year was 30.45 inches as compared with 34.5 in 1943. On 193 days the rainfall was 0.01 or more inches and on 145 days the rainfall was 0.04 or more inches.

RAINFALL IN 1944.

I am indebted to the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company for the following information.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		No. of days with .01 or more recorded	No. of days with .04 or more recorded
	Inches	Inches	Date		
January ...	3.49	.71	22nd	17	14
February ...	1.50	.30	9th	17	11
March	0.91	.23	13th	17	9
April	0.98	.29	1st	10	7
May	1.77	.56	30th	9	8
June.....	1.73	.28	30th	17	12
July	1.63	.22	6th	13	12
August.....	2.13	.68	23rd	13	9
September ...	3.87	.80	23rd	18	14
October	4.88	.99	11th	18	17
November ...	5.13	.66	16th	25	19
December ...	2.44	.35	6th	19	13
Total * ...	30.45			193	145

Observations made at Packsaddle Reservoir, Rhostyllen,
Wrexham.

TABLE VI.
ISOLATION HOSPITAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1944.
PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

	Wrex- ham Rural	Wrex- ham Bor.	Llan- gollen Urban	Over- ton Rural	Holy- well Rural	Ru- thin Rural	Haw- arden Rural	Ceir- iog Rural	Dol- gelley Rural	Hir- a'thog Rural	Edeyr- nion Rural	Total
Remaining in Hos. 31st Dec., 1943.												
Scarlet Fever	7	10				1						18
Diphtheria	4	5				1						9
Erysipelas												1
Total	11	15				2						28
Admitted during the year												
Scarlet Fever	83	82	1	1	2	10			1	2	1	183
Observation Scarlet Fever	8	3										11
Diphtheria	55	34		3		3			2	3		100
Observation Diphtheria	11	2				1						14
Para-Typhoid		2										2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1					2					4
Observation C.S.M.		1										1
Erysipelas	6	1										7
Observation Erysipelas	1	2										3
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	1											1
Tonsillitis	10	5										15
Observation Dysentery	2	1										3
Broncho Pneumonia	1											1
Poliomyelitis							1					1
Observation Poliomyelitis	1											1
Chicken Pox	2	5										7
Encephalitis		1						1				2
Total	182	140	1	4	2	14	3	1	3	5	1	356

TABLE VI (continued).

	Wrex- ham Rural	Wrex- ham Bor.	Llan- gollen Urban	Over- ton Rural	Holy- well Rural	Ru- thin Rural	Haw- arden Rural	Ceir- iog Rural	Dol- gelley Rural	Hir- a'thog Rural	Edeyr- nion Rural	Total
Discharged during the year												
Scarlet Fever	82	85	1	1	2	10			1	2	1	185
Observation Scarlet Fever	8	3										11
Diphtheria	53	36		2		3			1	2		97
Observation Diphtheria	11	2				1						14
Para-Typhoid		2										2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		1					2					3
Observation C.S.M.		1										1
Erysipelas	6	1				1						8
Observation Erysipelas	1	2										3
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	1											1
Tonsillitis	10	5										15
Observation Dysentery	2	1					1					3
Poliomyelitis	1											1
Observation Poliomyelitis	2	4										6
Chicken Pox												1
Encephalitis								1				1
Total	177	143	1	3	2	15	3	1	2	4	1	352
Remaining in Hos. 31st Dec., 1944												
Scarlet Fever	8	7				1						16
Diphtheria	6	3		1								10
Chicken Pox		1										1
Total	14	11		1		1						27
Death during the year												
Diphtheria												2
Broncho Pneumonia	1								1	1		1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1										1
Encephalitis												1
Total	2	1							1	1		5

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year a large amount of attention was paid to the water supply of the area and a large amount of investigation took place on the advice of the representatives of the Welsh Board of Health in reference to the use of the Minera and Ruabon mountain for training purposes by the military. The water supply in our area is an important aspect of Public Health for many reasons, one of the most important being the fact that we are an agricultural area and contain approximately a thousand different farms which are engaged in the important work of milk production. For the adequate sterilization of utensils used, an adequate amount of pure water supply is necessary and it is not always possible to obtain as much as one would wish in any particular area.

In all, 37 water samples were taken and practically all of them did not reach a standard for drinking purposes, even though all the water supplies had been subjected to the process of chlorination. The Health Department have co-operated as far as possible with the Engineer's Department in their investigation to find suitable water supplies for areas to which, at present, there is no satisfactory supply available, and every sample of water taken from any proposed supply was found to be unsatisfactory and developments in the various parts of the area are closely dependant on the availability of a pure, wholesome, and sufficient water supply. I have already, in previous reports, referred to the fact that the supply of water is provided by four Water Companies, a Town Trust, and two small areas are supplied under schemes owned by the District Council and I have already referred to the advisability that some form of co-operation or preferably unification would be of substantial benefit to the areas as a whole. It has been found that certain localities are situated at the extreme end of a certain Company's area of supply and some difficulty would be met in supplying water from this Water Company and the matter has been discussed as to whether a neighbouring Company could not be approached and this entails a certain amount of co-operation and agreement.

With reference to the individual water supplies in the area the following information is given.

Wrexham Water Company.

No samples were taken during the year and no reports were received of any complaints.

Brymbo Water Company.

No complaints were received and no samples taken.

Ruabon Water Company.

Three samples were taken from the mains after filtration and chlorination and none of the three were satisfactory for chlorinated

water, though one of the samples was a very great improvement on the other two. These three samples were taken in different parts of the area in Ruabon and Rhos. I have already indicated the fact that a certain amount of investigation was made in close co-operation with the Welsh Board of Health in reference to the purity of the water from the gathering grounds from the Ruabon and the Cefn Water Companies. The mountain areas of Ruabon and Minera have been used for training purposes and this meant the possibility of pollution of the water supplies by the human element by persons in the course of training. This is an important matter seeing that the part of the area is on the limestone strata and is very porous. From this mountain area the water is delivered by means of two streams which join at Trefechan and then proceed into the reservoirs of the Ruabon Water Company. From these streams, in various parts and in various times, ten separate samples were taken and in every case there was evidence of faecal pollution. I need hardly say that we brought the attention of the Company's officials to this unsatisfactory nature of the water and carried out a large number of investigations with them and followed up the streams as far as it is possible to do. On one occasion a dead sheep was found in the water and this had been over-looked by the representatives of the Water Company. After a thorough discussion on the matter the Water Company arranged that the banks of the river and the river stream itself should receive constant attention and this was, to a certain extent, carried out towards the end of the year, even though a certain amount of difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient labour for this work.

While speaking of this Company's water supply it may be pointed out that a large amount of work during the last few years has been carried out in reference to the investigation of the purity of the water at Penylan, Ruabon, a small hamlet situated some three miles from the Ruabon village, which was without a satisfactory water supply. The water was obtained by means of pumps, one of which was out of order, and after a large amount of discussion the Council has agreed that representations be made to the Water Company to provide a supply of water from their mains by an extension from Wynnstay Park. The owners of the property in the village are very keen on this work being carried out but up to the present a commencement has not been made.

Cefn Water Supply.

Nine samples of water were taken during the year. Three of these were taken from the river above Cefn-y-fedw reservoir and all three showed evidence of recent faecal pollution. These three samples were taken on the instructions of the Welsh Board of Health in reference to the use of the gathering ground by military

personnel. This matter was fully discussed in a conference and as a result of representations made by the Welsh Board of Health it was decided that the military should on no account encroach on the area of supply of this Company. Another sample was taken from the intake from the river into Sugn-y-pwll service reservoir and this showed evidence of recent faecal pollution. From the Company's mains five samples were taken during the year and this supply was chlorinated but unfiltered. All five samples were unsatisfactory, two of which showed evidence of recent faecal pollution; the other three samples were unsatisfactory for a chlorinated water supply and were taken in different parts of the area. The question of a satisfactory water supply for Cefn is an important one seeing that Cefn, itself contains some 7000 population. The matter has been for many years fully discussed, and on more than one occasion resolutions have been passed, approving of the policy of purchase by the Council of this water supply. Interviews have been held by the Water Sub-Committee with Engineering and Financial experts but these deliberations have not yet been completed, and I need hardly state that the inhabitants of Cefn are entitled to a much better water supply both in quantity and in quality than they now obtain, and there does not seem to be any prospect of any improvement until this Company is taken over by the Council, and the necessary works for bringing the whole system up to date has been taken in hand. Any scheme to carry this into effect would be an expensive one and will undoubtedly lead to an increase in the water charges which are at present absurdly low. In reference to the Cefn Water Supply, the time has come—if not overdue—for action.

Other Areas.

Investigations have been carried out in the Bowling Bank Vicarage where the water supply was certainly not satisfactory. Representations have been made to the appropriate authority in regard to this supply.

A sample of water was taken from Pickhill Hall well and reports stated that it could be regarded as satisfactory for a well water provided the possibility of faecal pollution could be excluded.

Isycoed Schools.

This water is not satisfactory in that the school is dependant on rain water which is collected in a cistern. This water from the cistern was examined and found to be unsatisfactory. The school, however, does possess a 'Berkefeld' filter and a sample taken from the unsatisfactory water from the cistern after filtration was found to be very satisfactory. For many years proposals have been discussed and agreed upon for the supply of water in the Isycoed area—a large agricultural area—and it is satisfactory

to note that arrangements are now being completed to carry out an extension from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company to this area.

Holt Water Supply.

This is obtained from a bore hole and is the property of the Holt Town Trust. The water itself is extremely hard and for the first time in many years the bacteriological standard was unsatisfactory. In view of impending housing developments in this area a sufficient and satisfactory water supply is essential and especially so if it will be found necessary to install a water carriage scheme of sanitation. Arrangements, however, are being made that such a supply will be obtained from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company when the houses have been built.

Another sample of water taken from a farm in this area was found to be unsatisfactory and this only emphasises what has already been stated with reference to the need of a purer supply of water for the Isycoed area.

Minera.

One sample of water was taken from a shallow well at Hafod on the Ruabon mountain in reference to certain alterations which were being carried out in a house on the mountain side. This water showed sign of recent faecal pollution and the owners of the property were given every possible assistance by our Department.

Aberoer.

In two of the areas on the Vrondeg mountain side complaints had been made in reference to the water supply and have received attention not only by the Health Department but also by the Health Committee as a whole. This is a difficult area to supply if all the inhabited houses and farms were to partake of the advantages of a supply of water from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company as it is proposed so to do. The Company has been approached on the matter and it is still under consideration. A certain amount of unpleasantry has arisen in this area but the Health Department has done all in its power in the present circumstances to provide an alternative and more satisfactory supply of water.

Llantysilio Parish.

This parish lies to the north and west of Llangollen Urban District and is completely devoid of a satisfactory water supply. The parish contains a number of scattered hamlets and the whole area has been well surveyed by the Engineering staff assisted by the Health Department in order to discover a suitable source of supply which would be above suspicion. Six samples of water

have been taken from different areas to supply Llandynan, Rhewl and Pentredwr (below the Horse Shoe Pass), but every sample taken of any available supply of water has shown that in every case the supply is unsatisfactory owing to recent faecal pollution.

The above information indicates that a large amount of work has been carried out by the Department in reference to a satisfactory water supply and we would welcome the assistance that has been offered to us by the County Council that we should avail ourselves of the services of a specialist who has been appointed to survey the whole of the water schemes for the whole of the County, and I need hardly state that we, as a Health Department, would be only too pleased to do our utmost in these investigations.

With reference to the arrangements for the supply of water it is necessary to state that we have very few stand pipes in the area and these are almost wholly in the parish of Holt.

MILK SUPPLY.

A great deal of the time of the Health officials is taken up by supervision of the milk supplies in our area. Agricultural industry may be regarded as a staple one in our area, and too much attention cannot be paid to the purity of the milk produced in our area. Frequent samples were taken from the various milk producers and retailers in our area. Such samples are examined at the Bangor University of North Wales and by Dr. Grace of Chester.

One of the most important concerns in dealing with milk is that of the Cefn Co-operative Dairy at Rhosymedre where the milk is pasteurised and is used for the school children in the various schools in our area as well as in the Borough of Wrexham. During the year many samples taken from this source were found not to attain a satisfactory bacteriological standard and this is indicated by the presence of *B coli* in so small an amount of 1000 c.c. At the same time it has to be pointed out that during these tests the phosphatase and resazurin test were satisfactory. A great deal of research was carried out in conjunction with officials of the Borough Health Department and also with the specialists employed by the Company to find out the cause of this discrepancy. The matter was also discussed in confidence with officials of the Food Ministry who intimated their willingness to consent to priority of purchase of essential machinery,—this priority had, on previous occasions, been refused. The Company did everything in their power to remedy the state of affairs and during the latter half of the year the samples taken were satisfactory and showed a vast improvement on the previous samples taken before the alterations had taken place. The presence of *B coli* in such small amounts of milk was attributed to the presence of heat resisting thermophilic organisms which were stated to be non-pathological and therefore harmless. Very little is known of the

significance of thermoduric B coli and undoubtedly the Health Department would welcome any research on this matter by competent bacteriological specialists. The question does arise as to the standards of purity of milk. In the past great emphasis has been placed on the fat content and the indications of additions of water to the milk but, of late emphasis has been paid to certain chemical tests indicating that pasteurisation has been effected in a satisfactory manner. One of the advantages of these chemical tests is the speed with which they can be carried out and this obviates the delay which would result were we dependent solely on bacteriological tests which might require expert bacteriological investigation covering several days period.

One of the main problems which confront the Cefn Co-operative Dairy is an abundant supply of water of satisfactory quality which is essential for the proper maintenance of milk pasteurising machinery and undoubtedly the supply of water in the Cefn area has not always been satisfactory either in quantity or quality. Many farms in other parts of our area are similarly dependent on water supply which require improvement and the attention of the Health Department has been directed to this aspect of public health and at the present moment there are many schemes which are either being investigated or have already been adopted by the Council and are waiting for the successful negotiations with the various water companies in our area.

REPORT OF MR. D. THOMAS,

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following Table gives a detailed list of the actual work done by the Sanitary Inspectors in the Rural District during the year.

DWELLINGS—

Number of houses repaired—roofs, walls, etc.	236
Number of houses furnished with eaves gutters and down spouts	66
Number of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	81
Number of houses provided with more light and ventilation	2
Number of houses cleansed (on notice)	18
Number of houses in which defective floors were renewed	38
Number of houses provided with new pavement in back yards	14
Number of food stores provided	9
Number of new kitchen grates and washing boilers provided	240
Number of new kitchens built	1
Number of wash-houses built	12

DRAINAGE—

Number of cesspools emptied on notice	27
Number of kitchen sinks provided	12

Number of new drains laid to old premises	....	....	....	45
Number of drains repaired	....	....	....	572
Number of house drains disconnected from road drains	....	....	....	5
Number of new slop gullies constructed	....	....	....	10
Number of septic tanks and filter beds	....	....	....	9

SANITARY CONVENIENCES—

Number of waste pipes renewed	....	....	....	78
Number of new water closets provided	....	....	....	99
Number of old water closets repaired	....	....	....	171
Number of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns	....	....	....	44
Number of privies converted into water closets	....	....	....	30
Number of new earth closets and privies	....	....	....	4
Number of deep midden privies abolished	....	....	....	3
Number of privies repaired	....	....	....	49
Number of portable ashbins provided	....	....	....	529
Number of new urinals	....	....	....	3
Number of urinals repaired	....	....	....	1

WATER SUPPLY—

Number of service pipes repaired	....	....	....	657
Number of old wells repaired and protected	....	....	....	2
Number of old wells closed	....	....	....	1
Number of premises supplied with taps in back kitchen	....	....	....	31

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS—

Number of persons on register on 31st December, 1944	....	....	....	701
Number of persons registered during the year	....	....	....	18
Number of persons discontinued	....	....	....	8
Number of cowsheds repaired and improved	....	....	....	37
Number of visits and inspections	....	....	....	1227

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—

Number of workshops registered during 1944	....	....	....	68
Number of workshops repaired	....	....	....	14
Number of workshops cleansed (on notice)	....	....	....	26
Number of new sanitary conveniences erected	....	....	....	16
Number of visits and inspections	....	....	....	118

SCHOOL HYGIENE—

Number of schools where drainage was improved	....	....	....	2
Number of schools where ventilation was improved				1

QUARRY FENCING ACT, 1887—

Number of dangerous quarries fenced				10
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REFUSE REMOVAL—

Number of offensive accumulations removed upon notice				97
Number of nuisances, arising from keeping animals, abated	....	....	....	21

CLERICAL WORK—

Number of intimatory notices issued	....	....	....	994
Number of intimatory notices complied with	....	....	....	969
Number of statutory notices issued	....	....	....	69
Number of statutory notices complied with	....	....	....	57
Total number of visits and inspections	....	....	....	12,287
Number of houses disinfected	....	....	....	66

DRAINAGE.

The number of notices complied with in respect of defective drainage was 617. 45 Houses were provided with new drains, and 9 Septic Tanks were constructed.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The number of new water closets provided is 99. In addition 215 were repaired and provided with Flushing Cisterns.

In no case was it necessary for the Council to carry out works of drainage or providing sanitary conveniences in default of the owner.

HOUSING.

As in former years, owing to shortage of staff, no systematic inspection of dwellings has been possible. 321 houses have been dealt with under the Housing Acts, and many complaints received have been dealt with under the Public Health Act.

Little has been done to improve the standard of Housing and the difficulty in obtaining labour and material has accounted for this to a very great extent. The uncertainty of the position in the immediate post war years is also deterring many owners from improving the conditions in the poorer cottage type of house. It is difficult to visualize any great improvement in the Housing position for many years, and efforts should be made by owners to preserve such property which will be needed for some time.

Last year permission was obtained from the Welsh Board of Health to requisition houses which were included in confirmed Clearance Orders. 23 of these houses were repaired.

No alterations were carried out to the properties, but in some instances drains and sanitary conveniences were improved. The tenants were selected from applicants who were in apartments which were acutely overcrowded or otherwise unsatisfactory. The number of applicants for these houses was many times greater than the number of houses, and the conditions revealed during the inspection forcibly emphasised the tremendous need for houses in the area.

INFESTATION BY BED BUGS.

The number of houses infested with bed bugs during the year was 27. Council Houses and 12 privately owned.

In only one house which had been treated in previous years was it necessary to take action during this year.

All premises and the furniture have been exposed to Zaldecide and Solution B., which are proprietary insecticides.

The process takes 3 weeks to complete satisfactorily as the eradication of the egg is essential to avoid a recurrence of the infestation. This method of treatment has proved effective and

in no case was it necessary to have the premises vacated in order to carry out the work.

In some instances, it has been alleged that the source of infestation was second hand bedding and furniture brought in by evacuees. This point raises a very important issue for all Local Authorities in connection with post-war houses. Many persons during this period will not be able to purchase new furniture for their new homes, and legislation should be enacted prohibiting the sale of second-hand furniture and especially bedding, until it has been satisfactorily treated by an effective insecticide or other method, unless a guarantee is given by the vendor that the article is free from vermin.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

There has been no change in the methods of collection and disposal from former years. The problems and difficulties of suitable labour has again been acute, but there are pointers that improvements in this direction can be anticipated in the near future.

In former years the wages paid to the men engaged were those suggested by the Parochial Committees which resulted in the unsatisfactory position that different rates were paid for similar work in the various parishes. The Health Committee considered the question and suggested an uniform rate of pay to all men engaged on this work, and this was accepted by the Parochial Committees.

In those parishes where the work was carried out by Contract, the increase in the price charged per house represented a higher percentage than the increase due to increased wages paid in the Parishes where the work was carried out by direct labour.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The number of Dairies and Cowsheds on the Register is 701. During the year 8 persons discontinued the trade and 18 new premises were registered. 1227 visits were made during the year.

236 Milk Producers have been licenced by the County Council to use the designation "Accredited" and 3 to produce T.T. Milk.

Of 127 samples of accredited milk submitted for analysis only 6 samples were unsatisfactory.

273 samples of undesignated milk were submitted to the War Agriculture Advisory Laboratory and were classified as follows :

Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
190	50	33

The Council have issued one licence to use the designation "Pasteurised Milk" to heat treated milk at the Co-operative Dairy, Cefn. The plant is of the Holder Type. One Supplementary Licence was also granted by the Council.

Samples were submitted and 87 were found to be satisfactory and 29 failed to comply with the standard.

37 Cowsheds have been repaired and improved.

During recent years much has been done to improve the standard of cowsheds and dairies, and there is evidence of a keen desire on the part of milk producers to adopt a much higher standard than was the case a few years ago. There is room for improvement, but it is anticipated, when it is possible to provide all farms with a sufficient supply of wholesome water, a great improvement can be expected in the standard of milk produced in the area.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are no Slaughter Houses in use and occupation within the Council's area. All meat sold is slaughtered in the Borough of Wrexham.

As in former years a large quantity of tinned and other foods have been inspected, and found to be unfit for human consumption. In most cases, this was due to damage in transit. Where possible the food has been salvaged and used for animal feeding.

OTHER FOODS.

The following table gives a list in quantity of other foods which have been dealt with by the Department during the year.

Fish	...	...	...	...	160	tins.
Butter	...	...	...	...	145 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Lard	...	...	...	...	112	lbs.
Ham and Bacon	...	...	...	...	12	lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	110	lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	...	42	lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	146	tins.
Soup	...	...	...	...	11	tins.
Brawn	...	...	...	...	18	lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	17	tons.
Beans	...	...	...	...	63	tins.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	63	tins.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	29	tins.
Rice	...	...	...	...	2	cwts.
Sponge Rounds	...	...	...	...	107	lbs.
Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	...	101	pkts.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	320	lbs.
Jam	...	...	...	...	92	jars.
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	356	tins.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Food and Drugs Act is administered by the Denbighshire County Council and we are indebted to their Inspector for the following list of samples and results taken during the year.

**Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken in the Wrexham
Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1944.**

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not genuine or Sub- standard
Milk	109	76	33
Butter	8	8	
Lard	1	1	
Pepper	1	1	
Egg Substitute Powder	2	1	1
Tinned Fish	2	2	
Rice	2	2	
Potted Paste	1	1	
Jam	4	4	
Cheese	1	1	
Beer	1	1	
Bread	1	1	
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	2	—	2
Margarine	1	1	
Sausages	6	6	
Ground Coffee	1	1	
Condensed Milk	2	2	
Flour	1	1	
Vinegar	1	1	
Cake Flour	2	2	
Sweet Solution of Nitre	1	—	1
Tincture of Iodine	1	1	
Dried Milk	1	1	
Tinned Beans	1	1	
Cocoa	1	1	
Ginger Wine	1	1	
	155	118	37

The samples of milk shown as "not genuine," or sub-standard, comprised mainly samples in which the deficiency in solids was too small to warrant any further action, and the remainder were eliminated by comparison samples. In no instance was any added water detected.

One sample of Sweet Solution of Nitre, and two of Sweet Spirit of Nitre were deficient in active principle, and a sample of Egg Substitute Powder was low in Carbon Dioxide.

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

