

[Report 1947] / Medical Officer of Health, Wrexham R.D.C.

Contributors

Wrexham (Wales). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1947

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tx5h5xed>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1947

T. P. EDWARDS,

M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab).



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital:

T. P. EDWARDS, M.D., B.S. (LOND.), D.P.H. (CANTAB).

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

D. THOMAS, C.M.I.

Sanitary, Housing and Petroleum Inspectors:

S. DAVIES, C.M.I.

H. C. D. JONES.

C. DAVIES. D. R. GEORGE.

J. M. EDWARDS.

Clerks:

MISS O. M. DAVIES.

*MR. C. PARRY.

*MR. C. WATKIN.

*MISS B. WHITLEY.

*Part Year.

Engineer: D. E. EDWARDS, P.A.S.I.

Deputy Engineer: T. A. BOWEN, A.M.I. MUN. E.

Matron of Isolation Hospital: MISS H. M. DAVIES (*Retired*).

MISS SANDERS

(*Appointed Sept. 1st, 1947*).

HEALTH COMMITTEE (1946).

Chairman: P. GANDY, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Vice-Chairman: TUDOR WILLIAMS, Esq., M.S.M., F.C.I.I.,
Esclusham Below.

The Health Committee consists of the whole Council.

Clerk to the Council:

TREVOR L. WILLIAMS, Esq., LL.M.

WREXHAM JOINT FEVER HOSPITAL COMMITTEE (1947).

Chairman: ALD. E. A. CROSS, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: MRS. G. HUGHES, Penycæ.

To the Chairman and Members of

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 25th ANNUAL REPORT on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

The Population, as given to us by the Registrar General, is 61,980.

The Birth Rate has increased and is above that for England and Wales.

The Still Birth Rate has also increased and is above that for the whole country.

There has been a slight increase in the deaths of Infants under one year of age, with a corresponding increase in the Infantile Mortality Rate.

In reference to Infectious Diseases, I am pleased to report that there have been very few cases of Diphtheria during the year, 9 in number, and no doubt the campaign of immunisation against Diphtheria is showing its effect.

There has been an increase in the incidence of Measles.

One of the most satisfactory features in Public Health during the year was the putting into effect of various schemes for the supply of water throughout the area, but there are still some areas which still have to be dealt with and these have been discussed with the Welsh Board of Health.

The Council has been busily engaged in providing new houses and during the year a Survey of the whole area by the Health Staff was being completed. The result of this survey has recently come to hand and shows that practically 25 per cent. of the houses in our area should be demolished.

I should like once more to pay my tribute to the excellent work done by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and his Staff and also the Clerical Staff in my Department.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. EDWARDS,

Medical Officer of Health.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	72,370
Population R.G.'s estimate Mid-annual, 1947	61,980
Population Density per acre	0.86
Number of Inhabited Houses	16,857
Sum represented by a 1d. rate, 1946—1947	£694 5s. 6d.
Rateable Value 31.12.47	£191,962
Number of Parishes	25

2 VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	685	613	1298
Illegitimate	46	27	73
Total	731	640	1371

Birthrate 22.1

England and Wales 20.5.

Still Births.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	28	16	44
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Total	30	17	47

Still birth rate per 1000 Total Births 33.1

Still birth rate per 1000 Population 0.75. E. and W. 0.50.

Total Births (Live and Still).

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	713	629	1342
Illegitimate	48	28	76
Total	761	657	1418

Deaths.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	417	351	768

Death rate per 1000 population 12.4. E. and W. 12.0.

Puerperal and post abortion sepsis			0
Other maternal causes			3
Total			3

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 total births) 2.11, E. & W. 0.85.

Infantile Mortality.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	34	26	60
Illegitimate	3	3	6
Total	37	29	66

Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	48.14	E. & W. 41
Male Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 male legitimate births	49.6	
Female Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 female legitimate births	42.4	
Male Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 male illegitimate births	65.2	
Female Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 female illegitimate births	111.1	
Total Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 legitimate births	46.2	
Total Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 illegitimate births	82.1	

Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	M. 1	F. 3	Total 4
Diarrhoea rate per 1000 live births 2.91			
E. & W. 5.8			
Premature Births (deaths)	M. 9	F. 4	Total. 13
Congenital causes of deaths	M. 13	F. 9	Total. 22
Puerperal Pyrexia notifications, 1.			
Rate per 1000 total Births :			
0.70. E. & W. 7.16.			

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1947.

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1947*</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value 31.12.47</i>
Abenbury ...	1717	31	157	0.09	£1727
Allington ...	3578	419	1416	0.39	£5389
Bersham ...	1784	1208	4307	2.41	£10,731
Bieston ...	1683	52	194	0.11	£1314
Broughton ...	1089	1813	6775	6.29	£15,546
Brymbo ...	2543	1114	4107	1.61	£10,970
Burton ...	2869	211	767	0.27	£3976
Cefn ...	1876	1833	6389	3.40	£19,740
Erbistock ...	2919	125	454	0.15	£1596
Erddig ...	287	9	38	0.13	£369
Esclusham A.	3953	166	487	0.12	£7126
Esclusham B.	1640	697	2641	1.56	£10,423
Gresford ...	1099	447	1528	1.38	£8116
Gwersyllt ...	2103	1602	6112	2.90	£15,471
Holt ...	2912	278	1085	0.37	£2425
Isycoed ...	3532	82	414	0.11	£2236
Llangollen R.	9953	699	2561	0.25	£8163
Llantysilio ...	5163	196	597	0.11	£1952
Llay ...	2251	843	3459	1.53	£11,691
Marchwiell ...	3389	197	592	0.17	£3918
Minera ...	1393	354	1205	0.86	£3507
Penycae ...	4694	565	2178	3.52	£4317
Rhos ...	1441	3004	10,917	7.57	£27,343
Ruabon ...	5906	835	3288	0.55	£12,316
Sesswick ...	2596	77	312	0.12	£1630
TOTAL ...	72,370	16,857	61,980	0.86	£191,962

*Includes Temporary Houses and Flats.

Product of 1d. Rate, 1946—47—£694 5s. 6d.

TABLE 1A.
HOUSING AND POPULATION.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Houses %</i>	<i>Population %</i>	<i>Density Houses per Acre</i>	<i>Density Persons per House</i>
Abenbury	0.18	0.25	0.01	5.03
Allington	2.49	2.28	0.11	3.38
Bersham	7.16	6.95	0.68	3.56
Bieston	0.31	0.31	0.03	3.73
Broughton	10.75	10.93	1.66	3.62
Brymbo	6.61	6.62	0.43	3.68
Burton	1.25	1.24	0.07	3.63
Cefn	10.86	10.30	0.97	3.46
Erbistock	0.74	0.71	0.05	3.63
Erddig	0.05	0.06	0.03	4.22
Esclusham Above	0.98	0.79	0.04	2.93
Esclusham Below	4.13	4.22	0.42	3.79
Gresford	2.65	2.47	0.41	3.42
Gwersyllt	9.50	9.84	0.76	3.81
Holt	1.65	1.75	0.09	3.90
Isycoed	0.48	0.67	0.02	5.05
Llangollen Rural	4.14	4.13	0.07	3.66
Llantysilio	1.16	0.96	0.03	3.04
Llay	5.00	5.58	0.38	4.10
Marchwiell	1.17	0.95	0.06	3.00
Minera	2.10	1.96	0.28	3.40
Penycae	3.34	3.51	0.12	3.85
Rhos	17.82	17.61	2.08	3.62
Ruabon	4.95	5.35	0.14	3.93
Sesswick	0.45	0.51	0.03	4.05
Total R.D.C.	—	—	0.23	3.69

TABLE 2.
ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Parish	Es- tim- ated Pop. mid 1947	Births			Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.	Dths	Death Rate per 1000 Pop.	Dths un- der one year	Infan- tile Rate per 1000 births	Dths from Tu- ber- cul- osis	Dths from Can- cer	Dths from Pneu- monia	Dths from Bron- chitis	Dths from Infect. D.			
		M.	F.	Tot										Diph- theria	C.S.M.	Polio.	Wh.C.
Abenbury	157	1	1	2	12.8	1	6.3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allington	1416	22	14	36	25.4	31	21.9	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bersham	4307	46	36	82	19.04	63	14.6	5	60.9	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bieston	194	1	—	1	5.1	2	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton	6775	82	67	149	21.9	80	11.8	8	53.7	1	14	2	8	—	—	—	—
Brymbo	4107	44	41	85	20.9	64	15.6	3	35.3	2	12	3	2	—	—	1	—
Burton	767	4	5	9	11.7	6	7.8	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cefn	6389	80	75	155	24.2	73	11.4	8	51.6	2	9	3	7	—	—	—	1
Erbistock	454	—	3	3	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erddig	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esclusham A.	487	2	—	2	4.1	1	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esclusham B.	2641	36	34	70	27.3	28	10.9	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Gresford	1528	12	14	26	17.01	21	13.7	2	76.9	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Gwersyllt	6112	102	81	183	29.94	74	12.10	12	65.56	1	12	4	3	—	1	—	—
Holt	1085	7	13	20	18.43	4	3.69	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isycoed	414	4	2	6	14.48	4	9.66	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Llangollen R.	2561	19	18	37	14.44	32	12.5	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Llantysilio	597	3	—	3	5.02	6	10.05	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Llay	3459	56	49	105	30.36	34	9.82	5	47.61	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Marchwiel	592	7	3	10	16.89	2	3.36	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Minera	1205	13	12	25	20.75	14	11.62	1	40	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Penycae	2178	35	24	59	27.09	27	12.39	1	16.99	3	8	3	1	—	—	—	—
Rhos	10,917	106	101	207	18.96	151	13.83	14	67.63	10	17	6	16	—	—	—	—
Ruabon	3288	49	47	96	29.26	49	14.9	7	72.91	2	10	—	7	—	—	—	—
Sesswick	312	—	—	—	—	1	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	61,980	731	640	1371	22.1	768	12.4	66	48.14	30	110	35	52	1	1	1	2

TABLE 3. BIRTHS.

Parish.	Males		Females		Total
	Leg.	Illeg.	Leg.	Illeg.	
Abenbury	1	—	1	—	2
Allington	22	—	14	—	36
Bersham	42	4	34	2	82
Bieston	1	—	—	—	1
Broughton	76	6	64	3	149
Brymbo	44	—	41	—	85
Burton	3	1	5	—	9
Cefn	75	5	73	2	155
Erbistock	—	—	3	—	3
Erddig	—	—	—	—	—
Esclusham Above	2	—	—	—	2
Esclusham Below	32	4	33	1	70
Gresford	12	—	13	1	26
Gwersyllt	97	5	76	5	183
Holt	7	—	13	—	20
Isycoed	3	1	2	—	6
Llangollen Rural	18	1	18	—	37
Llantysilio	3	—	—	—	3
Llay	52	4	45	4	105
Marchwiel	7	—	3	—	10
Minera	11	2	11	1	25
Penycae	34	1	22	2	59
Rhos	99	7	97	4	207
Ruabon	44	5	45	2	96
Sesswick	—	—	—	—	—

POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

The basis of all statistics is the population, and for this purpose an estimate is given to us by the Registrar-General each year.

The Mid-Annual Population for 1947 is 61,980, which is an increase of 750 on the figure for 1946.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1371 as compared with 1188 for 1946. Of this number, 1298 were legitimate and 73 illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births as compared with the total births is 5.3 per cent., as compared with 7 per cent. for 1946. Of the 1371 births, 173 occurred at Gladwyn Maternity Home and 68 at Ruabon Maternity Hospital. Trevalyn Maternity Hospital was opened during the year and 293 confinements occurred in respect to R.D.C. expectant mothers.

It may be of interest to note that in the three maternity hospitals 859 births occurred and of these 325 represent outward transferable births, which is in respect of mothers who are resident outside of our area.

BIRTH RATE.

The Birth Rate based on the number of live births in our area amounts to 22.1 per 1000 population as compared with 19.3 in 1946 and with 18.8 in 1945 and 19.4 in 1944.

The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 20.5. We are thus slightly above the average for the whole country, and the Birth Rate shows a slight increase on the previous year.

In examining Table 2 certain interesting features can be found in reference to the Birth Rate in the various Parishes. The highest Birth Rate is in the Parishes of Llay and Gwersyllt, Ruabon, Penycae and Allington also having a high Birth Rate. On the other hand very low Birth Rates are found in Bieston, Erbistock, Esclusham Above and Llantysilio, all these being sparsely populated Parishes. The Parish of Erddig once again has no births, therefore no Birth Rate.

STILL BIRTHS.

During the year, 47 Still Births occurred, of which 44 were legitimate and 3 illegitimate. In 1946 there were 34 Still Births.

STILL BIRTH RATE.

The Still Birth Rate per 1000 population is 0.75 as compared with 0.55 for 1946 and 0.50 for England and Wales. The Still Birth Rate per 1000 total births is 33.1.

DEATHS.

During the year 768 deaths occurred as compared with 760 in 1946 and 742 in 1945. Of the total deaths, 417 were males and 351 females.

Table 8 indicates the number of persons notified who have died from the 36 recognised causes, classified by the Registrar-General.

It will be noticed that no deaths occurred from Typhoid, Scarlet Fever and Measles.

One death occurred from C.S.M. and two from Whooping Cough. 30 deaths occurred from T.B. of which 21 were of respiratory system. There has been a marked increase in the number of deaths from Intracranial Vascular Lesions, the increase amounting to 20, and it is interesting to note that there were 21 more male deaths and 1 less female death. In heart disease there has been a slight reduction from 187 to 182, and under this category there were nine less male deaths and four more female deaths. Other diseases of the circulatory system have increased by 10. There has been an increase of 8 in the female deaths and 2 in the male deaths. In Bronchitis there has been a reduction from 60 to 52 and 7 less deaths occurred in males and one less in females.

The Pneumonia deaths are the same as those of the previous year, whereas other respiratory diseases have increased from 9 to 17.

DEATH RATE.

The total death rate for the year was 12.4 as compared with 12.4 for 1946 and 12.42 in 1945. There is thus very little difference in the Death Rate.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 12.0.

The highest death rate is in Allington and there are other death rates above the average in Bersham, Brymbo, Gresford, Rhos and Ruabon.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

As already stated, there were 110 deaths from cancer and other malignant diseases. 62 were males and 48 were females.

In 1946 there were 127 deaths, so that there was a decrease of 17 in 1947. The ratio of the deaths from cancer to the total number of deaths is 1 : 6.4.

The Malignant Diseases death rate per 1000 population is 1.77 as compared with 2.08 in 1946.

Deaths from Malignant Diseases.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) ; uterus (f)	3	6	9
Stomach and duodenum	19	14	33
Breast	...	7	7
All other sites	40	21	61
	62	48	110

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 66 deaths of children under one year of age took place, as compared with 61 in 1946. Of the 66 cases 60 were legitimate and 6 illegitimate and 37 were males and 29 females.

The Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births was 48.14 as compared with 51.3 in 1946 and 63 in 1945. Thus there has been a steady reduction in this rate which should give every satisfaction. The rate for England and Wales is 41.0.

In examining the differential mortality rate the legitimate rate is on the whole not far removed from the Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole year, but there is an increase in the illegitimate

mortality rate. The male illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate has increased from 62.5 to 65.2, whereas the female illegitimate Rate has doubled itself from 55.5 to 101.1. The total illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 illegitimate births has risen from 72.4 to 82.1. There was no Infantile Mortality Rate in the Parishes of Abenbury, Allington, Bieston, Burton, Erbistock, Erddig, Esclusham Above and Below, Holt, Isycoed, Llangollen Rural, Llantysilio, Marchwiel and Sesswick.

The highest Infantile Mortality Rate is shown in the Parish of Gresford. Ruabon comes second, Rhos third and Gwersyllt fourth. The position in Gresford is interesting seeing that there were only two Infantile Deaths, but owing to the fewness of births the rate would be high.

TABLE 4.
BIRTHS AT GLADWYN MATERNITY HOME, 1947.

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Tot.</i>
		<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	
Abenbury ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Allington ...	36	2	...	4	...	6	...	6
Bersham ...	82	6	...	9	...	15	...	15
Bieston ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton ...	149	10	...	7	...	17	...	17
Brymbo ...	85	7	...	6	...	13	...	13
Burton ...	9	3	...	1	...	4	...	4
Cefn ...	155	10	1	7	...	17	1	18
Erbistock ...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Erddig ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esc. Above	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esc. Below	70	2	...	5	...	7	...	7
Gresford ...	26	4	...	6	...	10	...	10
Gwersyllt ...	183	18	...	6	...	24	...	24
Holt ...	20	1	...	2	...	3	...	3
Isycoed ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llan. Rural	37	2	...	3	...	5	...	5
Llantysilio ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llay ...	105	7	...	10	1	17	1	18
Marchwiel ...	10	3	...	1	...	4	...	4
Minera ...	25	2	1	1	...	3	1	4
Penycae ...	59	2	...	2	...	4	...	4
Rhos ...	207	5	...	8	...	13	...	13
Ruabon ...	96	4	...	2	...	6	...	6
Sesswick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total whole R.D. ...	1371	88	2	82	1	170	3	173
Outward transferable births ...		47	12	52	7	99	19	118
GRAND TOTAL		135	14	134	8	269	22	291

BIRTHS AT RUABON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 1947.

TABLE 5.

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		
		<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	<i>Legit</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Abenbury ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allington ...	36	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bersham ...	82	1	...	2	...	3	...	3
Bieston ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton ...	149	2	...	7	...	9	...	9
Brymbo ...	85	3	...	3	...	6	...	6
Burton ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cefn ...	155	5	...	5	...	10	...	10
Erbistock ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erddig ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esc. Above	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esc. Below	70	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Gresford ...	26	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Gwersyllt ...	183	8	...	6	...	14	...	14
Holt ...	20	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Isycoed ...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Llan. Rural	37	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Llantysilio ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Llay ...	105	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Marchwiel ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minera ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penycae ...	59	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Rhos ...	207	3	...	5	...	8	...	8
Ruabon ...	96	1	...	4	...	5	...	5
Sesswick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total whole R.D. ...	1371	30	...	38	...	68	...	68
Outward transferable births ...		13	...	13	...	26	...	26
GRAND TOTAL		43	...	51	...	94	...	94

TABLE 6.

BIRTHS AT TREVALYN MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 1947.

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Tot.</i>
		<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	
Abenbury ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Allington ...	36	6	...	5	...	11	...	11
Bersham ...	82	15	...	8	...	23	...	23
Bieston ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Broughton ...	149	12	...	8	1	20	1	21
Brymbo ...	85	10	...	11	...	21	...	21
Burton ...	9	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
Cefn ...	155	26	1	16	...	42	1	43
Erbistock ...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Erddig ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esc. Above	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Esc. Below	70	6	...	7	...	13	...	13
Gresford ...	26	6	...	3	...	9	...	9
Gwersyllt ...	183	16	...	14	...	30	...	30
Holt ...	20	2	...	2	...	4	...	4
Isycoed ...	6	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
Llan. Rural	37	5	...	3	...	8	...	8
Llantysilio ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llay ...	105	14	...	10	...	24	...	24
Marchwiel ...	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Minera ...	25	2	...	2	...	4	...	4
Penycae ...	59	2	...	6	...	8	...	8
Rhos ...	207	27	1	12	...	39	1	40
Ruabon ...	96	12	2	8	...	20	2	22
Sesswick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total whole R.D. ...	1371	168	4	120	1	288	5	293
Outward transferable births ...		75	6	91	9	166	15	181
GRAND TOTAL		243	10	211	10	454	20	474

TABLE 7.

BIRTHS AT GLADWYN, RUABON AND TREVALYN.

Parishes	Total Births	Males		Females		Total		Tot.
		Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	
Abenbury ...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Allington ...	36	9	...	9	...	18	...	18
Bersham ...	82	22	...	19	...	41	...	41
Bieston ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Broughton ...	149	24	...	22	1	46	1	47
Brymbo ...	85	20	...	20	...	40	...	40
Burton ...	9	3	...	4	...	7	...	7
Cefn ...	155	41	2	28	...	69	2	71
Erbistock ...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Erddig ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esc. A. ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Esc. B. ...	70	9	...	13	...	22	...	22
Gresford ...	26	10	...	10	...	20	...	20
Gwersyllt ...	183	42	...	26	...	68	...	68
Holt ...	20	3	...	6	...	9	...	9
Isycoed ...	6	2	...	2	...	4	...	4
Llan. R. ...	37	8	...	6	...	14	...	14
Llantysilio ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Llay ...	105	23	...	20	1	43	1	44
Marchwiell ...	10	4	...	1	...	5	...	5
Minera ...	25	4	1	3	...	7	1	8
Penycae ...	59	5	...	9	...	14	...	14
Rhos ...	207	35	1	25	...	60	1	61
Ruabon ...	96	17	2	14	...	31	2	33
Sesswick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total whole R.D. ...	1371	286	6	240	2	526	8	534
Outward transferable births ...		135	18	156	16	291	34	325
GRAND TOTAL		421	24	396	18	817	42	859

TABLE 8.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death</i>				<i>All Ages</i>		<i>Total</i>
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	.....	.....	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	.....	.....	—	1	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	.....	.....	—	2	2
5.	Diphtheria	.....	.....	1	—	1
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....	.....	14	7	21
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	.....	.....	6	3	9
8.	Syphilis Diseases	.....	.....	—	—	—
9.	Influenza	.....	.....	2	—	2
10.	Measles	.....	.....	—	—	—
11.	Acute Polio-myelitis and Acute Polio-encephalitis	.....	.....	1	—	1
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	.....	.....	1	1	2
13.	Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesophagus, M. ; Uterus	.....	.....	—	—	—
	F.	.....	.....	3	6	9
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	.....	.....	19	14	33
15.	Cancer of Breast	.....	.....	—	7	7
16.	Cancer of all other sites	.....	.....	40	21	61
17.	Diabetes	.....	.....	4	4	8
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	.....	.....	63	50	113
19.	Heart Disease	.....	.....	93	89	182
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	.....	.....	9	17	26
21.	Bronchitis	.....	.....	29	23	52
22.	Pneumonia	.....	.....	19	16	35
23.	Other respiratory diseases	.....	.....	11	6	17
24.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.....	.....	9	1	10
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	.....	.....	1	3	4
26.	Appendicitis	.....	.....	5	—	5
27.	Other digestive diseases	.....	.....	5	6	11
28.	Nephritis	.....	.....	11	5	16
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	.....	.....	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	.....	.....	—	3	3
31.	Premature Birth	.....	.....	9	4	13
32.	Congenital malformation, Birth injuries,	.....	.....	—	—	—
	Infant. diseases	.....	.....	13	9	22
33.	Suicide	.....	.....	9	2	11
34.	Road Traffic accidents	.....	.....	—	2	2
35.	Other violent causes	.....	.....	9	7	16
36.	All other causes	.....	.....	31	42	73
Totals				417	351	768

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1947, 876 cases of infectious diseases were notified, to the Public Health Department, as compared with 661 in 1946 and 1333 in 1945.

The Notifications of Diphtheria have increased from four to nine, but there has been a reduction in the Scarlet Fever notifications from 65 to 49.

Erysipelas Notifications have increased from 14 to 17 and the Poliomyelitis notifications from nil to three.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Fifty-six were notified as compared with ninety-one in 1946, but there has been an increase of three in the Notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which amount to 13.

The Measles Notifications have increased from 304 to 571, the increase thus amounting to 267, but the Notifications of Whooping Cough have diminished from 97 in 1946 to 63 in 1947.

Thus practically the whole of the increase in the number of cases notified is due to Notifications of Measles.

In reference to the localisation of the diseases the following facts may be mentioned. In Diphtheria 3 of the 9 cases occurred in Gwersyllt and two in Broughton, and it is satisfactory to note that there was only one case from Rhos and none in such places as Brymbo, Cefn, and Esclusham Below, in which Parishes there were in the past many instances of outbreaks of Diphtheria.

In reference to Scarlet Fever : of the 49 cases seven occurred in Brymbo, six in Gwersyllt, five in Bieston and five in Llay. In Bieston these five cases were all members of the same family and were admitted at the same time to the Fever Hospital. In addition to these there was one observation Scarlet Fever from Gwersyllt.

Of the Erysipelas cases, which were seventeen in number, 4 came from Gwersyllt, and three each from Brymbo, Llay and Broughton.

In Pneumonia there were 88 cases, and of these 25 occurred in Gwersyllt, 17 in Cefn and 12 in Broughton.

In the case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ten of the fifty-six cases were notified from Rhos, nine from Cefn, eight each from Bersham and Broughton, and seven from Gwersyllt. There was a complete absence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications from Abenbury, Bieston, Burton, Erddig, Esclusham Above, Holt, Isycoed, Llantysilio, Marchwiel, Minera, Penycae, Ruabon

and Sesswick. The Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases were scattered throughout the area, the greatest number being two each in Gwersyllt and Penycae.

Of the 571 Notifications of Measles, no fewer than 178 came from the Parish or Gwersyllt, 93 from Cefn, 77 from Rhos, 72 from Broughton, 54 from Llay, 27 from Bersham, 14 from Ruabon and 13 from Brymbo. The only Parishes free from Measles were Abenbury, Burton, Erbistock, Erddig, Llantysilio, Minera and Sesswick.

Of the Whooping Cough cases 14 came from Llay, 13 from Cefn and 11 from Gwersyllt.

It is of interest to note that only in five Parishes was there complete absence of notifiable infectious diseases, namely, the Parishes of Abenbury, Burton, Erddig, Llantysilio and Sesswick, all of which are agricultural Parishes with a very sparse population.

Of the 876 cases notified 438 were below the age of five and 286 were between the ages of five and fifteen. Thus up to the age of 15 there were 724 notifications.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year there were 49 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 65 in 1946. There was also an additional case of observation Scarlet Fever notified. Of these cases 31 occurred between the ages of 5 and 15 or the ages at which a child attends school. There were 11 cases below the age of five and only seven cases above the age of 15. Of these cases 47 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, but this number included 3 observation cases and the actual number of Scarlet Fever cases admitted was 44. There were no deaths during the year. The case rate per 1000 population was 0.8 in 1947 as compared with 1.44 in 1946 and 1.374 England and Wales for 1947.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified was nine, and of these three were between the ages of five and ten and only two below the age of five. Seven cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital. All the cases notified had not been immunised, and there were no deaths.

The case rate per 1000 population was 0.09 as compared with 0.06 in 1946 and 0.13 for England and Wales in 1947.

TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID.

There were no notifications.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

There were three notifications as compared with nil in 1946.

ERYSIPELAS.

Seventeen cases were notified during the year. Of these, eleven were above the age of twenty-five and one was below the age of one year. These cases came from Broughton, Brymbo, Gwersyllt, Llay, Rhos, Penycae and Ruabon.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

In view of the high epidemic of Spotted Fever that has occurred during the last nine years it is of interest to note that there were only three Notifications as compared with one in 1946. Two cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital. There was one death which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

One case was notified during the year as compared with two in 1946. The case rate per 1000 (total live and still) births was 0.7, E. and W. 7.16.

PNEUMONIA.

88 cases were notified as compared with 67 in 1946. I have already indicated that of these, 25 came from Gwersyllt, 17 from Cefn and 12 from Broughton. 35 persons died from Pneumonia during the year, 19 were males and 16 females. The case rate per 1000 population was 1.2 as compared with 0.79 in England and Wales.

WHOOPING COUGH.

63 cases occurred as compared with 97 in 1946 and 35 in 1945. Of these 37 occurred between one and five and 15 between the ages of 5 and 10. There were nine cases under the age of one. These cases came chiefly from Llay, Cefn, Gwersyllt, Ruabon and Broughton. The case rate per 1000 population was 1.01 as compared with 2.22 for England and Wales.

MEASLES.

571 cases of Measles were notified as compared with 304 in 1946 and 953 in 1945. The Notification rate per 1000 population was 9.2 as compared with 9.41 for England and Wales. There were no deaths from Measles during the year. Of these cases 178 came from Gwersyllt, 93 from Cefn, 77 from Rhos and 72 from Broughton. 25 occurred under the age of one, 333 under the age of five and 217 between the ages of 5 and 15.

SMALLPOX.

There were no notifications of Smallpox.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

These cases are primarily notified to the County Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, and any notifications received by them are also notified to us. We were informed that two cases had been notified, one from Brymbo and one from Ruabon.

TUBERCULOSIS.

69 cases were notified during the year as compared with 107 in 1946 and 82 in 1945 and 89 in 1944. Of these cases, 56 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the remaining 13 were Non-Pulmonary, as compared with 16 in 1946. Of the 56 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 32 occurred over the age of 25, 18 over the age of 15, and only six were notified under the age of 15. There were no cases notified under one year of age. Of the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 were over the age of 25 and 3 between the ages of 1 and 2.

Of the Pulmonary Tuberculosis 10 came from the parish of Rhos, 9 from Cefn, 8 from Broughton and 8 from Bersham and 7 from Gwersyllt. The Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases were scattered throughout the area, though it is interesting to note that there were none in Broughton, or Esclusham Below.

TABLE 10.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Diphtheria	9	9	1
Scarlet Fever and Obs. S. Fever ...	50	45	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	3	3	1
Erysipelas	17	5	1
Poliomyelitis	3	3	1
Pneumonia	88	...	35
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	...	...
Tuberculosis	69	...	30
Measles	571	...	...
Whooping Cough	63	...	2
Smallpox	...	...	...
Enteric Fevers	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	876	65	72

TABLE 11.
**INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACCORDING
TO AGE.**

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Un- der 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 to 24</i>	<i>25+</i>	<i>Age un- known</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	2	3	...	2	2	...	9
Scarlet Fever	...	4	7	15	16	5	1	1	49
Obs. Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	2	2	11	1	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	20	7	4	8	2	6	40	1	88
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	2	1	1	2	18	32	...	56
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	3	1	2	1	1	5	...	13
Measles	25	123	185	195	22	15	6	...	571
Whooping Cough	9	17	20	15	1	1	...	...	63
TOTAL ...	58	158	222	240	46	51	97	4	876

TABLE 12.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION DEATH RATES.

	Notific- ations	Rates per 1000 Population		Deaths R.D.C.	Rates per 1000 Population	
		R.D.C.	E. A.W.		R.D.C.	E. A.W.
Typhoid	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
C.S.F.	3	0.05	0.05	1	0.01	—
Scarlet Fever	49	0.79	1.37	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	63	1.01	2.22	2	0.03	0.12
Diphtheria	9	0.14	0.13	1	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas	17	0.27	0.19	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	571	9.21	9.41	—	—	0.01
Pneumonia	88	1.42	0.79	35	0.56	—

TABLE 13.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN COUNCIL HOUSES.

Parish	Cases Notified								Removed to Hospital							
	Sc. Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	C.S.M.	Polio	Tonsillitis	Pneumonia	P. Pyrexia	Measles	Wh. Cough	Tot.	Sc. Fever	Diphtheria	C.S.M.	Polio	Tot.
Bersham	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	14	1	...	...	...	1
Broughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Brymbo	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	9	2	...	...	1	3
Cefn ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	24	...	32	1	...	...	...	1
Esclusham Below	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2
Gresford	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1
Gwersyllt	4	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	69	1	88	4	...	...	1	5
Llangollen Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Llay ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	17	1	...	...	...	...
Marchwiel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Penycae	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rhos ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	21	...	26	2	1	...	1	4
Ruabon ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	15	1	4	1	3	1	26	1	162	4	218	15	1	1	3	20

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

During the year 900 children under the age of 15 were immunised. Of these 791 were under the age of five and 109 were of school age.

These children were immunised for us by the County Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Staff, who carried out the necessary injections at the various clinics and schools in the area.

It is satisfactory to note the great reduction in the number of Diphtheria cases during the last few years. For an area as large as ours, the number of cases namely 9, is extremely small.

Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) in the year ended 31st December, 1947.

At the date of Final injection.		Total
Under 5	5 to 14	
791	109	900

TABLE 14.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE, ALSO TOTAL DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS ACCORDING TO AGE.

Age Groups	New Cases				Total Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	...
5—9	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
15—19	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	4	8	...	1	...	1	...	...
25—34	7	6	...	2	1	1	...	...
35—44	5	5	2	...	1	...	2	...
45—54	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
55—64	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
65, etc.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL	28	28	6	7	5	3	3	...

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On the 1st January, 1947, there were only 4 patients in Hospital, 2 Scarlet Fever cases from the Wrexham Borough and 2 Diphtheria cases from the Wrexham Rural District.

During the year 166 cases were admitted, and these were divided amongst 17 categories. The cases of Scarlet Fever and Observation Scarlet Fever amounted to 92. There were 8 cases of Diphtheria, but there were also 25 cases of Tonsillitis admitted as Diphtheria, but were shown not to be Diphtheria after admission. 5 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were admitted and 6 other cases for observation. 6 cases of Erysipelas, 3 cases of Measles, 1 case of Chicken Box, 1 case of Croup were also admitted. There were 8 cases of Poliomyelitis and 2 for observation. 2 patients were admitted for dysentery, 1 person for T.B. Meningitis and 1 case of Polio-encephalitis. 1 case of Intestinal Obstruction and 4 cases of Observation Enteritis were admitted.

Of these admissions, 85 came from the Wrexham Rural District, and 48 from the Wrexham Borough. These 48 cases included 28 cases of Scarlet Fever, 8 cases of Tonsillitis, and 1 case of Polio-myelitis. 2 cases of Observation Enteritis were admitted from the Llangollen Urban District. 4 cases were admitted from Overton Rural District, 1 Scarlet Fever case, 2 cases of Tonsillitis and 1 case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. There were 22 admissions from the Ruthin Rural District which included 16 cases of Scarlet Fever and 4 cases of Poliomyelitis. In addition to the above local authorities we took in 4 admissions from outside authorities, namely, 1 Observation Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis from Llanidloes Rural District, 1 case of Poliomyelitis and 1 case of Observation Enteritis from the Ceiriog Rural District, and 1 case of Diphtheria from Edeyrnion Rural District.

153 cases were discharged during the year and there were 4 deaths all of which were in respect of patients from the Wrexham Rural District. There were left in hospital at the end of the year, namely, 31st December, 1947, 13 cases—10 Scarlet Fever cases, seven of whom were from the Wrexham Rural District and 3 from the Wrexham Borough, 2 cases of Diphtheria and 1 case of Polio-encephalitis from the Wrexham Rural District.

During the year we made use of the facilities offered by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Conway for the examination of swabs from Diphtheria patients, but towards the end of the year, especially during my enforced absence from illness, more and more use was made of the Pathological Laboratory at the E.M.S. Hospital which is across the road from the Fever Hospital. These investigations included the typing of Diphtheria swabs and also the question of the presence or absence of Haemolytic Streptococci.

We are continually being asked to admit cases from outside authorities, and where it is possible to do so we arrange such admissions, provided it does not interfere with the use of the beds for those authorities who are contributory. We are also continually being asked to admit cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, but there arises a very difficult question, not only on account of the shortage of nursing, but also as to the admission of such cases were there to be a co-existent epidemic of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Typhoid infections. One cannot praise too highly the work done by the nursing staff, which has been reduced, in my opinion, to a very dangerous limit, but fortunately for us, they were able to cope with the cases admitted, but I feel certain that were an epidemic to occur great difficulties would arise.

During the year, the Matron, Miss Davies, left the hospital on her marriage, and she was succeeded by Miss Saunders. It was perhaps, unfortunate that within a few weeks of the new Matron taking up her duties I was absent owing to illness, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Barry Jones for carrying on in my absence until the end of the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The motor ambulances of the Isolation Hospital travelled the distance of 3834 miles, compared with 4479 miles during 1946 and 6441 in 1945. The ambulances are always available for the conveyance of infectious cases to hospitals other than our own, such as Meadowslea and Llangwyfan.

WORK DONE AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR.

<i>Result</i>	<i>Submitted by Doctors</i>			<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Total Swabs Submitted</i>
	<i>Wrexham R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wrexham Borough</i>	<i>Overton</i>		
Negative ...	31	18	2	38	89
Positive	0	0	0	6	6
TOTAL ...	31	18	2	44	95

TABLE 15.
ISOLATION HOSPITAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1946.
PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, etc.

	Wrex- ham R.D.	Wrex- ham Bor.	Llan- gollen U.D.	Over- ton R.D.	Ru- thin Bor.	Ru- thin R.D.	Llan- idloes R.D.	Ceir- iog Rural	Ed- eyrn- ion Rural	Total
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1946:										
Scarlet Fever ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Admitted during year January 1st to December 31st, 1947:										
Scarlet Fever ...	44	28	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	89
Observation Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Tonsillitis ...	14	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	25
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Observation Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Erysipelas ...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Measles ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rubella ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	8
Observation Poliomyelitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
T.B. Meningitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polio-encephalitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal obstruction ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Observation Enteritis ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
TOTAL ...	85	48	2	4	1	22	1	2	1	166

TABLE 15 (continued).

	Wrex- ham R.D.	Wrex- ham Bor.	Llan- gollen U.D.	Over- ton R.D.	Ru- thin Bor.	Ru- thin R.D.	Llan- idloes R.D.	Ceir- iog Rural	Edeyrn ion Rural	Total
Discharged from Hospital January 1st to December 31st, 1947:										
Scarlet Fever	37	27	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	81
Observation Scarlet Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Tonsillitis	14	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	25
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Observation Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6
Erysipelas	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rubella	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	7
T.B. Meningitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal Obstruction	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Observation Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Observation Enteritis	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Dysentery	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	73	47	2	4	1	22	1	2	1	153
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1947:										
Scarlet Fever	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Polio-encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Deaths in Hospital during year ending December 31st, 1947:										
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

(1) GENERAL.

(a)	Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital	136 beds
(b)	Croesnewydd Hospital (under the control of the Denbighshire C.C.	171 beds
(c)	E.M.S. Hospital, Croesnewydd	350 beds

(2) TUBERCULOSIS.

(a)	Llangwyfan Sanatorium	59 beds
(b)	Talgarth Sanatorium	286 beds
(c)	Meadowslea Hospital	250 beds
(d)	Emergency Sanatorium (Government Pavilions) attached to Llangwyfan Sanatorium	150 beds
(e)	Highland Moors Convalescent Home, Llandrindod	60 beds
(f)	Home for Girls; Penhesgyn Open Air Home, Menai Bridge	16 beds

(3) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Wrexham Isolation Hospital—92 beds, 12 cots. This Hospital is owned by the Wrexham Rural District Council, and administered by a joint committee of representatives from the following authorities, viz: Wrexham Rural District Council; Wrexham Borough Council; Llangollen Urban District Council; Overton Rural District Council; Hir-aethog Rural District Council and Ruthin Rural District Council, for all of which authorities beds are available.

(4) MATERNITY CASES.

(a)	Ruabon Maternity Hospital	12 beds.	(Closed June, 1947).
(b)	Gladwyn Maternity Home	28 beds.	(Closed June, 1947).
(c)	Trevalyn Manor Maternity Hos.	40 beds.	(Opened June, 1947).

(5) SMALLPOX.

Rhydtalog Hospital, Flintshire	12 beds
--------------------------------	---------

This hospital is under the administration of the Denbighshire County Council.

(6) ORTHOPAEDIC.

Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen.

The diagnosis and after-care treatment of orthopaedic cases is carried out at the County Health Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, supplemented by institutional treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen, in conjunction with which there is the Denbighshire Voluntary Orthopaedic Association which is doing excellent work in providing treatment and admission to the Hospital.

(7) ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

Established at the local Tuberculosis Dispensary.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Two motor ambulances, attached to the Wrexham Isolation Hospital are available for the transporting of cases suffering from infectious diseases.

(2) NON-INFECTIOUS AND CASUALTY CASES.

Motor ambulances, attached to the Wrexham Branch of the St. John Ambulance Corps, are available for the transport of casualties and non-infectious cases to and from the Hospital in the district.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

(1) ISOLATION HOSPITAL LABORATORY.

For Diphtheria Swabs.

(2) EMERGENCY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, CONWAY.

For typing of Diphtheria Bacilli; investigations in reference to infectious diseases; milk samples; water samples and food samples.

(3) E.M.S. PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

(4) Samples of milk are also sent to the Pathological Department of the Wrexham War Memorial Hospital and the Chester Royal Infirmary; samples are also sent to the University College of North Wales (School of Agriculture), Bangor.

(5) Milk samples for Resazurin and Methylene Blue Test are also sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratory at Rhosymedre.

CLINICS.

(1) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

These are established in the following areas—Rhos, Llay, Southsea, Brymbo, Rhostyllen, Gwersyllt, Coedpoeth, Broughton, Cefn and Rossett.

(2) SCHOOL CLINICS.

The ten child welfare clinics in the above areas are used as minor ailments clinics.

(3) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

The consultation clinic under the control of the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association is situated in Grosvenor Road, Wrexham. The clinic is open two days a week, though appointments are made at other times.

(4) VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

This is situated in the Wrexham War Memorial Hospital, and is under the control of the Denbighshire County Council.

NURSING SERVICES.

(1) GENERAL.

Voluntary Nursing Associations are established in the following areas, with the object of providing one or more nurses for the home visiting of the sick, infectious cases excluded.

Esclusham	...	1 nurse.	Gresford	...	1 nurse.
Brymbo	...	1 nurse.	Holt	...	1 nurse.
Broughton	...	2 nurses.	Llay	...	2 nurses.
Coedpoeth	...	1 nurse.	Rhos	...	1 nurse.
Gwersyllt	...	2 nurses.	Trevor	...	1 nurse.
Cefn Mawr	...	2 nurses.			

(2) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There are no arrangements, either voluntary or official, for the nursing of home cases of infectious diseases, except as may be decided in emergencies by the District Council.

(3) MIDWIVES.

There are 21 midwives practising in the rural district, under the control of the Denbighshire County Council, as follows:

Brynteg	...	1	Summerhill	...	1
Garth	...	1	Bwlchgwyn	...	1
Ruabon	...	1	Broughton	...	1
Cefn	...	2	Rhostyllen	...	1
Holt	...	1	Coedpoeth	...	2
Llay	...	2	Overton Bridge	...	1
Gresford	...	1	Lodge	...	1
Rhos	...	2	Gwersyllt	...	1
Brymbo	...	1			

(4) HEALTH VISITORS.

There are six health visitors and school nurses employed in the rural district on Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical work. They are under the control of the Denbighshire County Council.

(5) VACCINATION RETURNS.

The following figures relating to Smallpox Vaccination in the District were supplied to me by Dr. H. Arwel Thomas, the County Medical Officer of Health.

1947.

Successfully vaccinated	...	...	368
Insusceptible	...	...	1
No. had Smallpox	...	...	Nil
Conscientious Objectors	...	...	682
Died unvaccinated	...	...	54
Posponed by medical certificate	...	...	91
Removed	...	...	233
Unaccounted for	...	...	353

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The only changes that took place during the year consisted in the appointment of Miss Whitley in place of Mr. C. H. Watkin, who had a new appointment under the Caernarvonshire County Council. Mr. C. Parry, who did work of a clerical nature in the Department also left so as to train for a Sanitary Inspector's Diploma under the scheme of the Ministry of Health.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are four Water Companies supplying water to various parts of our District, namely, Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, Brymbo Water Company, Cefn Water Company and the Ruabon Water Company. In addition to these there are two schemes owned by the Wrexham Rural District Council for the Garth and Vroncysyllte areas. The question of the Holt Town Trust which supplies water to Holt village was under discussion, and arrangements were made that the Holt town Trust should cease to supply water and such a supply should be obtained by the extension of the mains of the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.

During the year a large amount of work was done by the Health Department in reference to the water supply of our Area and 39 samples were taken, of which only 8 were satisfactory. Some of the unsatisfactory samples were in respect of certain of the Water Companies' supplies.

As was mentioned in my last report, extensions of the various water mains in our area were decided upon with the result that when these schemes are completed, 95 per cent. of inhabited houses in the Rural District Area will have been supplied with pure and wholesome water from the mains. Most of these new schemes were completed in 1947, but those for the Holt and Abenbury are being completed in 1948.

WREXHAM AND EAST DENBIGHSHIRE WATER COMPANY.

One sample was taken during the year and was shown to be of a very satisfactory nature. The Company was and still is busily engaged in reference to the extensions of their mains in many localities.

- (a) Isycoed Water Scheme has been completed but there still remain a certain number of owners and occupiers who have not connected their premises to the water mains.
- (b) The Erbistock scheme which included the hamlet of Clwt (which was originally in the Ruabon Water Company's area) has been completed.

- (c) The Abenbury Scheme had not been dealt with as it was decided to attend to this matter once the Holt Water scheme was completed.
- (d) Holt and Common Wood Area. Work on this scheme was commenced towards the end of 1947 and arrangements have been made for the cessation of the supply from the Holt Town Trust. The Water Company has decided to extend its mains still further from Holt across the River Dee into Farndon and so join up with its own mains which had to make a large detour through Eaton Hall property. The necessity of a water supply for Holt was made more urgent owing to the prospective construction of housing estate by the Council in the Village.
- (e) Frondeg Area. A supply of water is necessary for the Frondeg and Aberoer Area and a large amount of discussion has taken place throughout the year between our Council and Officials of the Welsh Board of Health, but up to the present no definite scheme has been sanctioned for this area. This area is a very difficult one to supply, as it consists of some thirty farms and houses, scattered in nature, on a hillside rising from 500 to 1050 feet above sea level, and part of this supply will have to be obtained from the Brymbo Water Company whereas the greater part of the supply will have to be obtained from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company. This area is an interesting one in that the supply of water would be obtained from two Water Companies, who however, have co-operated in the matter. This only illustrates what I have already stated in previous reports that there should be either intimate co-operation between the various Water Companies as there exists at the present time or that all the Water Companies in our area should be under one control.

BRYMBO WATER COMPANY.

Five samples of water were taken from the mains of this Company and of these 3 were unsatisfactory and suspicious. I have already indicated that the Company is co-operating with the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company in reference to the extension of the Aberoer Area.

RUABON WATER COMPANY.

2 samples of water were taken during the year, one being unsatisfactory, whereas the second sample was very satisfactory. The Water Company has in recent months been engaged with the extension of its mains from Rhosymadoc to the Penylan area and this scheme has been completed and I understand that

the whole village of Penylan has been supplied with service pipes from the mains.

Another scheme which the Company has been asked to undertake is that of supplying water to Tai Nant, but at the present nothing has been done, though we understand that the Engineer of the Water Company has been asked to prepare a scheme. This hamlet is situated at such a level above sea level that it is impossible to supply water from gravitation from the Company's mains and it would be necessary to resort to pumping to a storage tank. The number of houses in this area is extremely small but even so the scheme is necessary.

CEFN WATER COMPANY.

During this year 3 samples of water were taken, 1 being suspicious, 1 unsatisfactory and the third very satisfactory. One of the peculiarities of this water supply is the intermittent quality of the water, some samples have been excellent while others have been most unsatisfactory.

Discussions have taken place during the year for the purchase of this Water Company by the Wrexham Rural District Council, and the matter is now within sight of a solution. Once this Company is taken over, extensive renovations will be found necessary, and when one considers that there is a population of 7000 in the Parish and more than one important industry, one must see the necessity of having an adequate and pure supply of water for the area.

GARTH AND VRON.

These two hamlets are supplied with water by schemes under the ownership of the Wrexham Rural District Council. 2 samples were taken from each during the year and one of these from Vron was found to be unsatisfactory. During the last two or three years a large amount of investigations have been carried out in reference to the supply of water for the Panorama Walk and Sun Bank areas. These could be supplied from Garth once the Oerog Springs have been purchased by the Council.

LLANTYSILIO AREA.

A large amount of investigation has been carried out in reference to the preparation of a scheme to supply water for this area, which is extremely large in acreage and contains a large amount of scattered agricultural and residential premises. This includes the area enclosed by the Horse Shoe Pass in Llangollen and every sample of water taken from the springs in this area has proved to be unsatisfactory.

A scheme is being prepared in conjunction with the Welsh Board of Health whereby water will be obtained from the River Dee, which however, would require chlorination and pumping to a high water tank if the whole area is to be supplied from this source.

In my last year's report I referred to a report on the water supplies supplied by the Denbighshire County Council who had engaged Messrs. Sanford Fawcett and Partners as Consulting Engineers. This report dealt with schemes for the whole County and for the supply of water to mains from new sources of supply in the upper regions of the Conway and other Valleys.

Very little has been mentioned of this scheme during the last year.

TABLE 16. WATER SUPPLY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORTS ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE EMERGENCY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, CONWAY, DURING 1947.

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 22° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml</i>	<i>Faecal Coli per 100 ml</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Class- ification</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Raw water taken from Tap in Kitchen collecting tank in wood. Upper Lodge, Ffrwd (20.1.47)...	48	80	70	0	...	No evidence of recent excretal pollution. Unsatisfactory for domestic purposes in present state.
Raw water taken from tap at Holly Lodge, Pentrebychan (25.3.47).	400	192	35	25	...	Evidence of recent excretal pollution. Unsuitable for domestic purposes.
Raw water taken from well March-wiel Hall, Mill House (17.3.47).	26	14	80	0	...	Unsuitable for drinking purposes.
Unfiltered, unchlorinated water (Cefn Water Co.) from water stand tap, front yard at Garth Road, Trevor (23.4.47). ...	160	230	6	0	3	Suspicious.
Garth Water W.R.D.C. unchlorinated and unfiltered from tap in scullery, 2 Berwyn House, Garth (23.4.47)	118	45	14	0	4	Unsatisfactory.

TABLE 16. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

Nature of Sample and where taken	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 22° C Aerobically per ml	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37° C Aerobically per ml	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml	Faecal Coli per 100 ml	Ministry of Health Class- ification	Remarks
Raw water from tap in scullery, W.R.D.C. water supply, 1 Coun- cil Houses, Vron (23.4.47) ...	84	11	14	0	4	Unsatisfactory.
Raw water taken from tap on pipe- line which taps a land spring, mountain top, silica rock out- cropping, Frondeg (23.4.47) ...	87	128	250	25	...	Unsuitable for domestic use.
Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap at Teg Annedd, Rhos (30.4.47) ...	35	21	20	5	4	Unsatisfactory.
Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap at 110, Bro Gwilym (Council House), Cefn (30.4.47) ...	140	17	14	9	4	Unsatisfactory.
Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap at Post Office, Summerhill (30.4.47) ...	5	1	6	0	3	Unsatisfactory.
Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap at Wcodbine Villas, Gwersyllt (30.4.47) ...	16	1	0	0	1	Very satisfactory.

TABLE 16. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 22°C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml</i>	<i>Faecal Coli per 100 ml</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Class- ification</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Raw water taken from Wern Lwyd (20.5.47)	400	120	25	1	...	Unsatisfactory for domestic use.
Raw water taken from tap, Up- land surface water, collected in reservoir (20.5.47)	96	4	25	0	4	Unsatisfactory.
Raw water taken from reservoir (concrete) in open field, slope to- wards reservoir (20.5.47)	296	3	50	0	4	Unsatisfactory.
Water taken from tap in field, Garth Water Supply. Water from reservoir, pumped from Oerog Springs (20.5.47)	15	1	0	0	1	Very satisfactory.
Raw water taken from shallow well, Rock Road, Rhosymedre, road level, clay subsoil, bricked (28.5.47)	68	12	140	25	...	Unsatisfactory for domestic use.

TABLE 16. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 22°C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml</i>	<i>Faecal Coli per 100 ml</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Class- ification</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Raw water taken from tap on pipe line from Spring at Vrondeg, Wrexham (26.6.47) ...	600	400	1800+	0	...	Unsatisfactory, heavily contaminated.
Raw water taken from mountain stream, Vale Crucis (5.8.47) ...	200	240	250	20	...	Unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.
Raw water taken from mountain stream, Vale Crucis (5.8.47) ...	500	200	40	20	...	Unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.
Raw water taken from spring in field, Vale Crucis (5.8.47) ...	400	600	11	11	...	Unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.
Raw water taken from spring in Eglwyseg (27.8.47) ...	20	50	5	5	...	A small degree of ex- cretal pollution.
Water taken from Ruabon Water Company, Broad Street, Rhos (2.9.47) ...	21	13	0	0	1	Very satisfactory.

TABLE 16. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 22°C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically pr ml</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml</i>	<i>Faecal Coli per 100 ml</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Class- ification</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap at Dairy, Rhos- ymedre (2.9.47) ...	210	13	0	0	1	Very satisfactory.
Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap at Quarry Road, Brynteg (00.0.47) ...	48	50	17	8	4	Unsatisfactory.
Raw water taken from roadside well, Old Road, Minera (16.9.47)	1000+	1000+	250	25	...	Unsuitable for domestic purposes.
Raw water taken from tap at 2, Council Houses, Vron (16.9.47)	450	600	900	900	4	Unsatisfactory.
Filtered and chlorinated water taken at 28, Rockwood Road, Brynteg (22.9.47) ...	150	10	5	0	3	Suspicious.
Raw water taken from spring in clay pit (22.9.47) ...	750	500	250	1	...	Unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.
Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap at Nant-y-Ffrith Filter House (13.10.47) ...	12	0	0	0	...	Highly satisfactory.

TABLE 16. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 22° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml</i>	<i>Faecal Coli per 100 ml</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Class- ification</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Filtered and chlorinated water taken from 16, Bryn Gwenfro, Tanyfron (13.10.47) ...	40	50	0	0	0	Highly satisfactory.
Raw water taken from pit in field. Gravel washing water discharged into this pit (14.10.47) ...	500	500	1800+	0	...	Large number of coli- form organisms. Non- excretal.
Raw water taken from spring, Sun Bank (15.10.47) ...	500+	300+	5	5	...	Coliform organisms, ex- cretal in origin.
Raw water taken from pump at Whitegate Farm, Common Wood, Holt (22.10.47) ...	800	18	60	13	...	Small amount of ex- cretal pollution.
Raw water taken from tap near clay pit (22.10.47) ...	200	1000	4	0	...	Satisfactory.
Water from S.U. Canal. Water taken from River DD, Canal Llantysilio, Nr. Ivy Nook ...	600	200	1600	900	...	Unsuitable for domestic use.

TABLE 16. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample Und where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 22° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml</i>	<i>Faecal Coli per 100 ml</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Class- ification</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Raw water taken from Pentre Dwfr, Llangollen (3.11.47) ...	1000+	300	5	0	...	Satisfactory for a land- spring intended as a private supply.
Raw water taken from spring is- suing from deposit of house re- fuse, Esless Mill Cottage, Rhos- tyllen (3.11.47) ...	1000+	360	1800+	1600	...	Unsuitable for domestic use. Heavy excretal pollution.
Raw water taken from old quarry	42	250	13	2	...	Small number of coli- form organisms, a small proportion be- ing of recent excretal origin.
Raw water taken from Ivy Nook, Berwyn (16.12.47) ...	1000+	70	30	0	...	Moderate number of col- iform organisms, which do not appear of re- cent excretal origin.

RAINFALL.

We have been supplied with the following rainfall figures taken at Packsaddle by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, and I wish to express appreciation of the manner in which the Company supplies us with this information yearly.

1947.

January	3.08 inches	May	3.30 inches	Sept.	1.80 inches
Feb.	3.25 inches	June	2.42 inches	Oct.	.61 inches
March	8.13 inches	July	3.85 inches	Nov.	3.91 inches
April	3.90 inches	Aug.	.42 inches	Dec.	2.37 inches

Total Rainfall, 1947 — 37.04 inches

Average Monthly Rainfall, 1947 ... 3.34 inches

MILK.

A large amount of time is devoted by the Health Department to the supervision of milk supplies in our area. Attention is paid to the various farms, and improvements are continually being obtained in the methods of production and preparation of milk.

The question of milk supply in our area is discussed in more detail by the Senior Sanitary Inspector in his part of the Report.

Frequent samples are taken and the necessary action is also taken where required.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Engineer's Department was engaged in the preparation of various extensions to the sewerage systems in our area, which included Bwlchgywn and Lavister areas, and also a larger scheme for the supply to Holt. The latter scheme is being carried out in 1948 in conjunction with the construction of new Council Houses in the area. All this means that the whole of the Village will be connected to new sewers and no doubt this will be of great benefit to the inhabitants.

The question of Marchwiell requires consideration. Part of the Village, namely the Council Houses, is already connected to the Borough Sewage Farm at Five Fords, and it would be an easy matter, presumably, for the whole of the village of Marchwiell to be supplied with sewerage facilities.

HOUSES.

During the year 238 houses were completed. This number consists of 9 houses completed by private enterprise, and 229 by the Council.

The latter category consists of 98 brick houses, 57 Aluminium Bungalows, 50 B.I.S.F. houses and 24 Flats.

TABLE 17.
HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1947.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Council Houses</i>			
		<i>Brick Houses</i>	<i>Aluminium Bungalows</i>	<i>B. I. S. F.</i>	<i>Flats</i>
Allington ...	1	...	10	...	...
Bersham ...	1	...	...	...	...
Broughton ...	1	26	...	...	8
Brymbo ...	1	...	...	...	...
Burton ...	3	...	...	...	...
Cefn ...	...	...	15	50	...
Esc. Above ...	...	24	10	...	8
Gwersyllt ...	1	10	...	...	8
Minera ...	...	28	...	...	...
Penycae ...	...	...	12	...	...
Rhos ...	1	10	...	...	...
Ruabon ...	...	...	10	...	...
TOTALS ...	9	98	57	50	24

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 re-roofed	...	...	...	...	139
Number of houses repaired ; roofs, walls, etc.	...	...	...	...	808
Number of houses furnished with eaves gutters and downspouts	...	...	...	...	347
Number of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	...	...	...	...	378
Number of houses provided with more light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	62
Number of houses cleansed (on notice)	...	...	...	...	2
Number of houses in which defective floors were renewed	...	...	...	...	94
Number of houses in which defective floors were repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Number of houses provided with new pavements in back yards...	...	...	...	...	27
Number of houses in which old pavements were repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Number of houses in which cellar floors were renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Number of food stores provided	...	...	...	...	11
Number of new kitchen grates and washing boilers provided	...	...	...	...	189
Number of wash-houses built	...	...	...	...	4
Number of new doors, windows, provided	...	...	...	...	32

DRAINAGE.

Number of cesspools emptied on notice	...	...	...	...	60
Number of kitchen sinks provided	...	...	...	...	108
Number of new drains laid to old premises	...	...	...	...	168
Number of drains repaired	...	...	...	...	94
Number of new slop gullies constructed	...	...	...	...	29
Number of septic tanks and filter beds	...	...	...	...	8

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Number of waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	132
Number of house drains trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	62
Number of new water closets provided	...	...	...	170
Number of old water closets repaired	...	...	...	219
Number of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	120
Number of privies converted into water closets	...	...	...	48
Number of new earth closets and privies	...	...	...	2
Number of deep midden privies abolished	...	...	...	57
Number of privies repaired	...	...	...	7
Number of portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	713

WATER SUPPLY.

Number of old premises supplied	...	...	...	179
Number of service pipes repaired	...	...	...	42
Number of old wells closed	...	...	...	2
Number of premises supplied with taps in Back Kitchen	...	...	...	50

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of persons on register 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	717
Number of persons registered during the year	...	...	...	24
Number of persons discontinued during the year	...	...	...	21
Number of farm buildings repaired and improved	...	...	...	52
Number of visits and inspections	...	...	...	407

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number of Workshops registered during 1947	...	...	...	6
Number of workshops on register	...	...	...	138
Number of workshops repaired	...	...	...	3
Number of workshops cleansed (on notice)	...	...	...	6
Number of visits and inspections	...	...	...	91

QUARRY FENCING ACT 1887.

Number of dangerous quarries fenced	...	...	...	4
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

CLERICAL WORK.

Number of Intimatory Notices issued	...	...	...	1269
Number of Intimatory Notices complied with	...	...	...	1203
Number of Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	158
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	40
Total number of visits and inspections	...	...	...	16,846

HOUSING.

The Survey of properties in the area was continued during the year.

As the survey proceeds, the need for repairs of a general nature to maintain houses in a reasonably fit state, becomes apparent. It is hoped that more material and labour will be devoted in the near future to works of repair and maintenance. This is becoming an important matter, the indefinite postponement of which will cause discomfort to the occupants and place a financial strain which will be difficult for the owners to meet.

Under present circumstances, only necessary essential repairs are being asked for. In this connection it should be pointed out that 894 Licences have been issued for the execution of works of repair and maintenance. The total value of the work authorised (being in each case over the cost of £10) was £45,701.

It will be appreciated that the issue of licences imposed a great deal of additional work upon the Technical and Clerical Staff.

OVERCROWDING.

It is not necessary to state that there is still an enormous amount of overcrowding in the District, and although relief has been brought to some families by the erection of Council Houses, there are still many families who are living under very overcrowded conditions, and one need only mention that there are several two bedroom houses in the area which are occupied by three families.

One feature which has been revealed by the Rural Housing Survey and also the investigations carried out in connection with the letting of new Council Houses, is the fact that there is a constant change of family population, and one is forced to the conclusion that the frequent changes which take place are not always due to the physical discomfort and inconvenience which families in apartments have to endure, which stresses the need for providing each family with a separate house.

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

No new sewers have been laid in the area during the year. 170 new Water Closets have been erected and 48 privies converted into Water Closets. In addition 348 conveniences have been repaired. There are still a large number of privies existing in some sewered parishes, but as the property has been scheduled for demolition, due to the heavy cost and the shortage of material, it is not considered advisable to ask for the erection of new Water Closets, but every effort is being made, where a nuisance exists, to secure the improvement of the existing conveniences.

168 new drains have been laid to existing properties and 123 old drains have been repaired and re-conditioned. 8 Septic Tanks and Filter Beds have been constructed in areas where no sewers are laid.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The arrangements for scavenging remains as in former years, the work being carried out by direct labour, excepting in the parishes of Brymbo, Bersham, Penycae and Marchwiell, where the work is carried out by contract.

In the purely agricultural areas there is no system of refuse removal.

During the year, the Health Committee has had under consideration the question of a general scheme to cover the whole area and to levy a general rate throughout the area of the District Council.

The Committee recommended the Council to adopt the scheme, to operate from 1st April, 1948, in respect of the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Abenbury, Erddig, Bieston, Erbistock Esclusham Above and Sesswick, which are sparsely populated agricultural areas where satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of refuse can be made by the occupiers.

The number of ashbins provided to premises during the year is 409 in respect of private dwellings and 304 provided by the Council on their estates.

The method of disposal is the same as in former years, namely, by tipping. It must again be pointed out that this is not considered to be a very satisfactory method, particularly in such an industrial area as the Wrexham Rural District, and the Council must, at an early date, consider seriously adopting "controlled tipping" as the means of refuse disposal.

FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred within the district.

The first followed a wedding reception at New Brighton on the 3rd September, 1947. 42 persons were affected and the incubation period of the symptoms ranged from 2 hours to 8 hours. It was found that the food eaten consisted of Corned Beef, Boiled Ham, Tongue, Jellies and Trifles, and Wedding Cake.

Samples of the food were collected on the 10th September, 1947, and submitted for examination to the Pathologist at the Wrexham Emergency Hospital, and he reported as follows :

1. **Wedding Cake.** The cultures have yielded a growth of staphylococcus aureus. No organisms of Typhoid, Dysentery or Salmonella Groups found.
2. **Ham.** A similar report as in the case of the wedding cake.
3. **Tin of Powdered Milk.** Cultures have given a growth of *B. subtilis* and no organisms of Typhoid, Dysentery or Salmonella groups found.
4. **Powdered Gelatine.** Cultures in this case have given a growth of *B. Coli.* and airborne organisms with no organisms of Typhoid, Dysentery or Salmonella groups found.

The second case occurred on the 1st October, 1947, when 38 persons were taken ill after partaking of pressed-beef which was manufactured by a local butcher. The incubation period

of the symptoms varied from 12 to 8 hours, and 12 of the affected persons were very ill and complete collapse occurred.

Amongst the number were three men employed underground, who were taken violently ill at work and had to be conveyed home by ambulance.

Due to the non-notification of the second case some difficulty was experienced in securing a sample of the pressed beef, but a sandwich containing the beef was obtained from the pit-head baths on the 6th October, 1947, and this was submitted for examination by Dr. Grace, Chester.

The following report was received on the 11th October, 1947, by telephone, stating that the organism isolated was the one of the salmonella group and that the culture was being sent to the Salmonella Reference Laboratory for further examination.

A further report was received on the 31st October, 1947.

We have now come to the end of our investigations on the Miners' sandwiches which gave rise to intestinal symptoms in some of the men.

I am afraid that they are not particularly fruitful; as I told you, we sent the organisms up to the food poisoning Reference Laboratory and they did not think that the organisms were actually Salmonella, which I thought they were when I wrote to you last time.

I have had some correspondence with them about it and they agree that we might well have got results suggestive of there being a Salmonella because of a change in the life cycle of the organism which, in the course of their investigations, they have been able to detect.

Dr. Taylor, who does these investigations, tells me that she found two organisms, one of them being a *B. proteus* and the other one a proteus of the Morgan Type. These are organisms which could contaminate anything even though the most scrupulous care were taken with its preparation.

I do not think that any responsibility can really be laid at the door of the maker of the meat.

It is quite possible that these organisms could give rise to temporary and unimportant gastro-intestinal disorders.

At any rate, from a pathological point of view it should relieve the mind of your authority to know that there is no impending epidemic in the district.

It should be pointed out that in the first case, although several of the persons affected received medical attention, official notification was not received for some days after the outbreak and no notification was received of the second outbreak, which made it very difficult to obtain samples of the infected foods and other material necessary to carry out a complete investigation of such outbreaks.

TABLE 18.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following table gives particulars of samples of Food and Drugs, taken during the year by Mr. Wynne Griffiths, Food and Drugs Inspector of the Denbighshire County Council.

<i>Article</i>					<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not genuine or sub- standard</i>
Milk	...	...	...	...	105	74	31
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Butter	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
Lard	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rum	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Sausages	...	...	...	...	6	5	1
Jelly Crystals	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Whisky	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Gin	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ginger Cordial	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
TOTALS ...					134	98	36

In common with most areas at the present time, a fairly large proportion of the milk samples were found to be sub-standard but in only two instances was the deficiency involved sufficient to warrant prosecution.

A sample sold as Lard was found to be Cooking Fat.

Two samples of Pepper obtained from the same source were Pepper Substitute.

One sample of Rum contained excess water.

The vendor of one sample of Sausages containing a permissible preservative had not the requisite notice exhibited.

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

The following Table shows the articles of food which have been inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed.

Where it was possible to salvage any material for the feeding of animals, arrangements were made with local pig-keepers who were always instructed to sterilize the material before using it as animal feeding stuffs.

TABLE 19.

Butter	80 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Tea	152 lbs.
Cheese	152 lbs.
Bacon	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Potted Meat	6 jars.
Meat	171 tins.
Soups	10 tins.
Pickles	42 jars.
Sauce	2 bottles.
Beans	78 tins.
Dried Peas	137 lbs.
Peas	157 tins.
Tomatoes	40 tins.
Carrots	32 tins.
Fish	102 tins.
Fresh Fish	84 lbs.
Puddings	6 tins.
Milk	971 tins.
Jam	44 jars.
Cordials	7 tins.
Chocolate	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Eggs	372
Biscuits	10 lbs.
Cake	85 lbs.
Spaghetti	28 lbs.
Cereals	129 pkts.
Fruit	66 tins.
	517 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Bectroot	372 tins.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 35 bakehouses in the area. These are regularly inspected, and in 12 cases it has been necessary to serve Notices for the cleansing and lime washing of the bake-houses. In 2 cases the drainage has been improved.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are no Slaughter Houses which are being used for the slaughter of animals for human consumption in the area.

The meat which is supplied for the Rural District is being slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Wrexham.

Frequent inspections of butchers' shops are being carried out.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS.

There are 47 Fish and Chip Friers in the District. Generally speaking, the trade is carried out in an efficient manner, although there are some premises which have been in existence prior to the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which cannot be considered structurally suitable for carrying on the trade of fish frying, and I would suggest that the Health Committee, in view of the importance which is now being attached to food preparation, should consider the question of making Bye-Laws controlling this trade.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1936.

The number of cowsheds on the register at the end of 1947 is 720. During the year 24 premises have been registered and 21 persons have discontinued producing milk and have been removed from the register.

52 farms have been repaired or altered in order to comply with the above regulations.

Regular visits are paid to the farms and the general standard of hygiene found to exist is satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER.

During the year plans were submitted by the Wrexham Dairies, Ltd., to the Building Bye-Laws Committee, for the erection of a new Dairy at Plas Acton, Wrexham. This dairy was completed in September, 1947, and a licence was granted to use the designation "Pasteurised" to milk heat-treated at the factory. The method adopted for the treatment of milk is the "Holder" system.

The licence issued to the Cefn and District Co-operative Society under this Order, was renewed in respect of the Dairy at Rhosymedre, where the process adopted is the H.T.S.T. method.

Regular visits are paid to the Dairies, samples of milk are taken for analyses and a close check is being kept on the process and also on the methods of cleansing bottles. Frequent samples of rinsed bottles have been taken during the year and on all occasions these have been found to be satisfactory.

42 Samples were submitted for examination. All, excepting one, were found to be satisfactory.

2 supplementary licences have been issued to milk sellers to retail pasteurised milk obtained from dairies where the principal licence is issued by the Wrexham Borough Council.

ICE CREAM.

31 persons are registered to manufacture and retail ice cream. 17 have been registered during the year.

40 samples of ice cream were submitted for analyses, the results being as follows :

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
6	0	2	32

Where the result of the examination was unsatisfactory the retailer was immediately interviewed and advice given as to the steps to be taken to improve methods of production.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water mains have been extended in the parishes of Burton, Isycoed and Brymbo and during the year 179 premises were connected to the Water Company's mains. 2 old wells were closed and 50 premises were provided with water in the kitchen, where formerly the water supply was by means of a stand pipe.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1937.

There are 138 Workshops on the Register. During the year 6 premises have been entered on the register and 3 premises deleted, and there has been a change of occupier in 2 instances.

On inspection, 12 premises were found to require cleansing and lime washing and this was done by the service of an Intimatory Notice. 16 premises have been provided with new sanitary conveniences and the sanitary conveniences improved in 4 cases.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ORDER.

In connection with this Order, 152 complaints or infestation of premises by rats were received, 17 in Council Houses and 135 in private dwellings. The premises in each case were treated by the Rodent Operator and a survey of the surrounding premises was made and where found necessary, block treatment was carried out.

In addition, the sewers vested in the Local Authority were also treated. The treatment of sewers was carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Food. In the first instant, bait was laid in a percentage of the man-holes and subsequent treatment was determined by the amount of "take." The results obtained from such treatment was very satisfactory, which was shown by the marked diminution in the number of infested sewers found during the second phase of the treatment.

It is interesting to note that since this work has been carried out systematically, the number of complaints received from dwelling houses and business premises has greatly diminished, and it can be claimed that this service fully justifies itself if judged only from the standpoint of the amount of foodstuffs which is destroyed or contaminated by rodents.

INFESTATION BY BED BUGS.

37 houses were infested by bugs and fleas. This is 14 less than was reported the previous year. Of the total number of houses dealt with only 13 Council Houses were infested. This shows a great improvement on previous years and justifies the methods which are adopted, of treating infested houses during the autumn when the vermin are in a quiescent state.

I would again draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that frequently the source of infestation can be traced to the purchase of second hand furniture and bedding. This is a matter which should seriously be considered by the Ministry of Health, who should make it compulsory for all second hand bedding, furniture and clothing to be treated before being offered for sale.

Where the tenants are transferred to Council Houses and the old premises are known or suspected to be infested, spraying of furniture is carried out as a precautionary measure before the tenants take up residence at the new house.

During the year a severe plague of caterpillars occurred in some localities, infesting several houses. These premises were treated with very satisfactory results.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three established offensive trades operating in the area, two Knackers Yards and 1 Gut Scraper.

Regular visits are paid to these premises and it must be reported that these trades are being carried on satisfactorily.

There are two Marine Store Dealers with premises in the area which are not entirely satisfactory. In the absence of Bye-Laws one can only deal with nuisances as they arise, and these yards require constant attention to prevent nuisances arising from the long storage of bones which cause offensive smells, and infestation by rats, which are a source of nuisance and annoyance to the inhabitants of houses in proximity to the yards.



