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WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

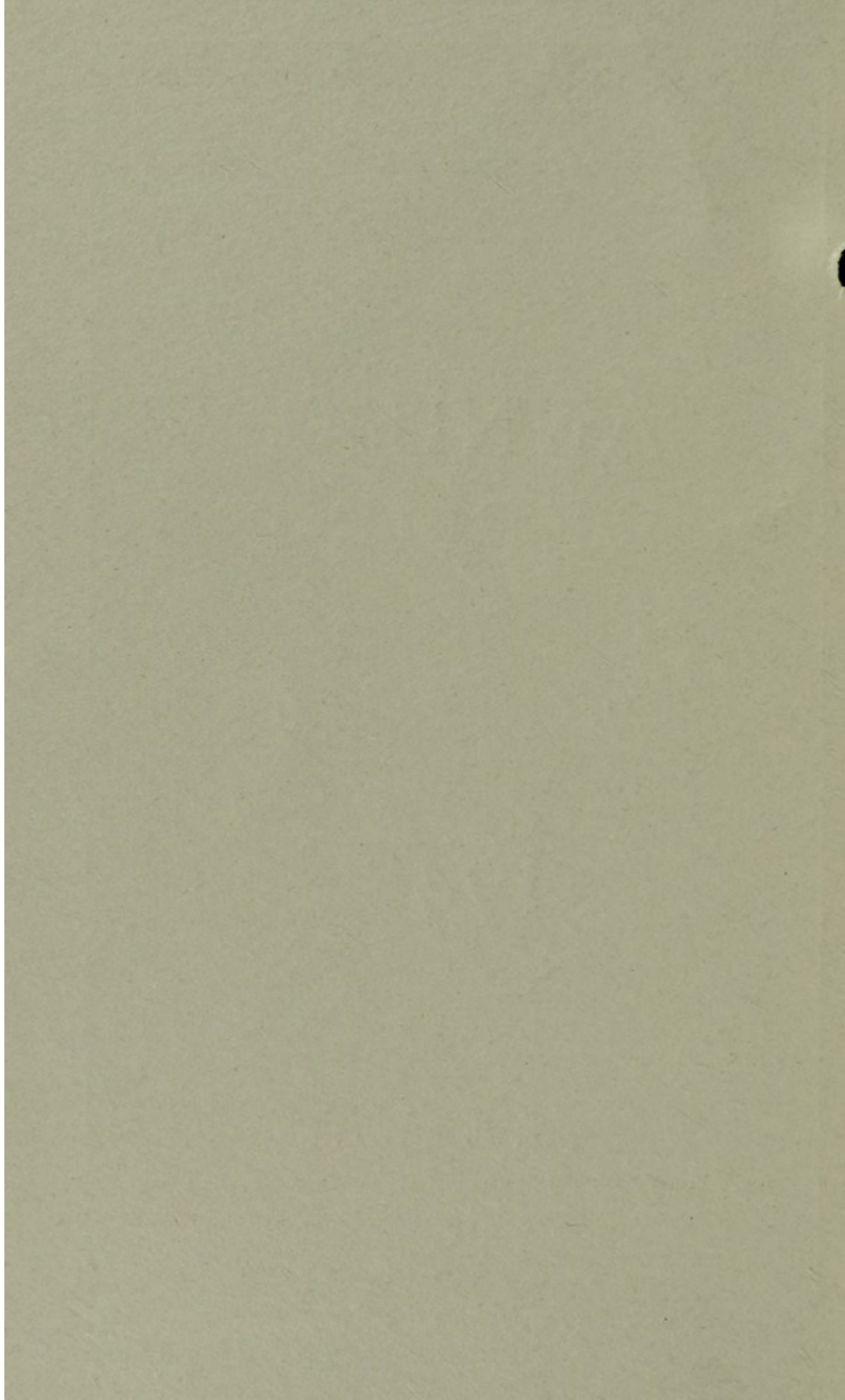
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1948

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).

Chief 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. MISS B. WHITLEY.

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

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

Matron of Isolation Hospital: Miss SANDERS.

HEALTH COMMITTEE (1948).

Chairman: COUNCILLOR TUDOR WILLIAMS, M.S.M., F.C.I.I.

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR PROF. J. SHARE JONES, M.B.E.

The Health Committee consists of all Members of the Council.

Clerk of the Council:

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

WREXHAM JOINT FEVER HOSPITAL COMMITTEE (1948).

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

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR MRS. M. G. HUGHES, C.C.

To the Chairman and Members of

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE .

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 26th ANNUAL REPORT on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

The Population, as given to us by the Registrar General is 62,050, which is an increase of 70 over that of the previous year.

The Birth Rate has diminished but is still above that of England and Wales, and whereas the Still Birth Rate has increased the Death Rate has diminished to a remarkable extent and is below that of England and Wales.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is also low but is well above that of England and Wales as a whole.

As regards infectious disease there is an absence of Diphtheria although during the year cases as such have been admitted but were found not to be cases of Diphtheria.

There has been a very large increase in the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough notified to us during the year.

The chief event during the year has been the initiation of the National Health Service and in relation to this a special Health Committee has been formed of which the majority of the members are members of the County Council. This Committee has not yet met.

The Isolation Hospital has ceased to be the property of the Wrexham Rural District Council, having been transferred to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board on 5th July. This Hospital has been in existence since 1886, and has done invaluable work in dealing with infectious diseases with especial reference to epidemics of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and other infections.

The Council has been engaged in providing new houses during the year but there is still a very large waiting list of prospective tenants.

A large amount of work has been done in reference to the water supplies and practically the whole of the area, with the exception of the Llangollen Rural and Llantysilio Parishes, is now supplied with water and as I have stated in my Report approximately 95 per cent. of the houses in our area have now a water supply available.

I cannot conclude without paying my tribute to the clerical staff of my Department and the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Staff.

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 1948 ...	62,050
Population Density per acre	0.86
Number of inhabited Houses	17,255
Sum represented by a 1d. rate 1947—1948 ...	£712 7s. 11d.
Rateable value 31.12.48	£186 853
Number of Parishes	25

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	587	582	1169
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	30	30	60
Total ...				617	612	1229

Birth Rate 19.8: England and Wales **17.9**

Still Births.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	25	19	44
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total ...				26	19	45

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Total Births 35.3

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Population 0.72. E. and W. 0.42

Total Births (Live and Still).				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	612	601	1213
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	31	30	61
Total ...				643	631	1274

Deaths.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				363	309	672

Death rate per 1000 population 10.7. E. and W. 10.8.

Maternal Mortality.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Puerperal and post abortion sepsis	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	1	1

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 total Births) 0.79

England and Wales 1.02

Infantile Mortality				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	27	26	53
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	2	—	2
				29	26	55

Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) ... 44.6 E. & W. 34.0

Male Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 male legitimate births 44.1

Female Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 female legitimate births ... 43.2

Male Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 male illegitimate births 64.5

Female Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 female illegitimate births ... Nil

Total Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 legitimate births ... 43.7

Total Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 illegitimate births ... 32.8

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1948.

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1948*</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value 31.12.48</i>
Abenbury ...	1717	31	159	0.09	£2459
Allington ...	3578	420	1418	0.39	£5282
Bersham ...	1784	1244	4310	2.41	£10,630
Bieston ...	1683	52	196	0.11	£1380
Broughton ...	1089	1849	6779	6.21	£15,562
Brymbo ...	2543	1135	4111	1.61	£10,231
Burton ...	2869	211	770	0.27	£3528
Cefn ...	1876	1907	6401	3.41	£20,778
Erbistock ...	2919	125	457	0.15	£1604
Erddig ...	287	9	39	0.13	£442
Esclusham A.	3953	166	483	0.12	£3592
Esclusham B.	1640	701	2657	1.62	£8947
Gresford ...	1099	458	1531	1.39	£7704
Gwersyllt ...	2103	1603	6122	2.91	£14,825
Holt ...	2912	278	1088	0.37	£2361
Isycoed ...	3532	83	416	0.12	£4124
Llangollen R.	9953	699	2561	0.26	£7978
Llantysilio ...	5163	196	593	0.11	£1945
Llay ...	2251	904	3462	1.54	£12,163
Marchwiell ...	3389	199	591	0.18	£3304
Minera ...	1393	386	1204	0.86	£3609
Penycae ...	4694	565	2179	0.46	£4260
Rhos ...	1441	3110	10,919	7.58	£27,168
Ruabon ...	5906	845	3289	0.55	£11,166
Sesswick ...	2596	79	315	0.12	£1811
TOTAL ...	72,370	17,255	62,050	0.86	£186,853

*Includes Temporary Houses and Flats.

Product of 1d. Rate, 1947—1948—£712 7s. 11d.

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	0.22	0.01	5.13
Allington	2.43	2.28	0.11	3.37
Bersham	7.21	0.69	0.69	3.46
Bieston	0.30	0.03	0.03	3.77
Broughton	10.71	10.09	1.69	3.66
Brymbo	6.57	6.62	0.44	3.62
Burton	1.22	0.12	0.07	3.65
Cefn	11.05	10.31	1.02	3.35
Erbistock	0.72	0.73	0.04	3.65
Erddig	0.05	0.06	0.03	4.33
Esclusham Above ...	0.96	0.79	0.04	2.90
Esclusham Below ...	4.06	4.28	0.43	3.79
Gresford	2.65	0.24	0.41	3.34
Gwersyllt	9.29	9.86	0.76	3.81
Holt	1.61	1.75	0.09	3.92
Isycoed	0.48	0.67	0.02	5.01
Llangollen Rural ...	4.05	4.12	0.07	3.66
Llantysilio	1.13	0.95	0.03	3.02
Llay	5.24	5.54	0.40	3.83
Marchwiel	1.15	0.95	0.06	2.97
Minera	2.23	1.94	0.28	3.11
Penycae	3.27	3.51	0.12	3.85
Rhos	18.02	17.59	2.16	3.51
Ruabon	4.89	5.30	0.14	3.89
Sesswick	0.45	0.50	0.03	3.99
Total ...			0.24	3.59

TABLE 2.
ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Es- tim- ated Pop. mid 1948</i>	<i>Births</i>			<i>Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths un- der one year</i>	<i>Inft. Mort. Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths from Tu- ber- cul- osis</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>						
Abenbury	159	2	—	2	12.6	—	—	—	—	—
Allington	1418	19	13	32	22.5	10	7.05	1	31.2	—
Bersham	4310	46	35	81	18.8	57	13.2	4	49.4	4
Bieston ...	196	1	3	4	20.4	2	10.2	—	—	—
Broughton	6779	77	72	149	21.9	73	10.8	6	40.3	3
Brymbo ...	4111	26	35	61	14.8	40	9.7	2	32.8	2
Burton ...	770	7	3	10	12.9	6	7.8	1	100.	—
Cefn ...	6401	69	50	119	18.5	79	12.3	6	50.4	—
Erbistock	457	8	10	18	39.3	8	17.5	—	—	1
Erddig ...	39	1	—	1	25.6	—	—	—	—	—
Esclus. A.	483	1	2	3	6.2	6	12.4	—	—	—
Esclus. B.	2657	32	28	60	22.5	21	7.8	1	16.6	3
Gresford	1531	19	20	39	25.4	22	14.3	—	—	—
Gwersyllt	6122	69	91	160	26.1	60	9.8	7	43.7	5
Holt ...	1088	7	9	16	14.7	9	8.2	1	62.5	—
Isycoed ...	416	2	5	7	16.8	2	4.8	—	—	1
Llan. Rural	2561	14	13	27	10.5	22	8.6	1	37.0	—
Llantysilio	593	—	—	—	—	5	8.4	—	—	—
Llay ...	3462	50	50	100	26.0	37	10.6	9	90.	1
Marchwiel	591	4	5	9	15.2	10	16.9	—	—	—
Minera ...	1204	11	12	23	19.1	12	9.9	1	43.5	—
Penycae ...	2179	20	21	41	19.0	25	11.4	3	73.1	1
Rhos ...	10,919	95	101	196	17.9	128	11.7	12	61.2	5
Ruabon ...	3289	36	31	67	20.3	37	11.2	—	—	1
Sesswick	315	1	3	4	12.7	1	3.1	—	—	—
Total ...	62,050	617	612	1229	19.7	672	10.7	55	44.6	27

TABLE 3. BIRTHS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Leg.</i>	<i>Illeg.</i>	<i>Leg.</i>	<i>Illeg.</i>	
Abenbury	2	—	—	—	2
Allington	18	1	12	1	32
Bersham	43	3	33	2	81
Bieston	1	—	3	—	4
Broughton	73	4	69	3	149
Brymbo	26	—	34	1	61
Burton	7	—	3	—	10
Cefn	63	6	46	4	119
Erbistock	8	—	10	—	18
Erddig	1	—	—	—	1
Esclusham Above	1	—	2	—	3
Esclusham Below	32	—	27	1	60
Gresford	18	1	19	1	39
Gwersyllt	65	4	87	4	160
Holt	7	—	7	2	16
Isycoed	2	—	5	—	7
Llangollen Rural	14	—	13	—	27
Llantysilio	—	—	—	—	—
Llay	44	6	48	2	100
Marchwiel	3	1	5	—	9
Minera	11	—	11	1	23
Penycae	19	1	19	2	41
Rhos	94	1	97	4	196
Ruabon	34	2	30	1	67
Sesswick	1	—	2	1	4
Total	587	30	582	30	1229

POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

The Registrar-General provided us with the estimate of the population for the mid-year 1948, which is 62,050, making an increase of 70 on the figure for 1947.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1229 as compared with 1371 in 1947. Of this number 1169 were legitimate and 60 illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births, as compared with the total births is 4.9 as compared with 5.3 per cent. in 1947. Of the 1229 births 558 occurred at Trevalyn Maternity Hospital.

BIRTH RATE.

The Birth Rate based on the number of live births in our area amounts to 19.8 per 1000 population as compared with 22.1 in 1947 and 19.3 in 1946. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 17.9, as compared with 20.5 in 1947, thus we are still higher than the whole of the country as regards the Birth Rate.

Table 2 presents the Birth Rate in reference to the various parishes, and it is interesting to note that the highest Birth Rate occurs in Erbistock, and there are also high Birth Rates in Gwersyllt, Llay, Erddig and Gresford. The high Birth Rate in Erddig is interesting in that there was only one birth during the year, but owing to the paucity of Population in this Parish the rate would be high. Lower Birth Rates are seen in Esclusham Above, Llangollen Rural, Abenbury, Burton and Sesswick, all of which are agricultural in character.

STILL BIRTHS.

During the year 45 Still Births occurred, of which 44 were legitimate and 1 illegitimate. In 1947 there were 47 Still Births

STILL BIRTH RATE.

The Still Birth Rate per 1000 population is 0.72 as compared with 0.75 in 1947 and 0.42 for England and Wales. The Still Birth Rate per 1000 total births is 35.3 as compared with 33.1 in 1947.

DEATHS.

During the year there were 672 deaths as compared with 768 in 1947 and 760 in 1946, thus there is a reduction in the number of deaths during the year. Of this total 363 were Males as compared with 417 in 1947 and 309 were Females as compared with 351 in 1947.

Table 8 indicates the number of persons notified who have died from the 36 natural causes. It will be noticed that there were no deaths from Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis, and Appendicitis. There were 27 deaths from Tuberculosis as compared with 30 in 1947. In reference to the Intra-cranial vascular lesions there were 85 deaths as compared with 113 in 1947. These deaths included 42 Males and 43 Females. There was thus a reduction for both sexes as compared with the figures for 1947, the male deaths having diminished by 33 per cent. In reference to heart disease there were 160 deaths, of which 85 were males and 75 females, as compared with 182 in 1947. There is a reduction in the number of male deaths and a greater reduction in the number of female deaths. Bronchitis deaths amounted to 48 as compared with 52 in 1947, but here the increase in the male deaths is more than counterbalanced by the diminution in the female deaths. The Pneumonia deaths amounted to 34, of whom 20 were males and 14 females. There were 35 deaths from Pneumonia in 1947.

DEATH RATE.

The total Death Rate for the year was 10.7 as compared with 12.4 in 1947 and 1946. There is thus a definite reduction in the Rate during the year. The corresponding Rate for England and Wales was 10.8 as compared with 12.0 in 1947. The highest Death Rate occurs in the Parish of Erbistock, and there is also a very high Death Rate in Marchwiel, Gresford and Bersham.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

There were 118 deaths from Cancer and other malignant Diseases during the year of which 63 were Males and 55 Females. In 1947 there were 110 Deaths.

The ratio of deaths from Cancer to the total deaths is 1 : 5.7 as compared with 1 : 6.4 in 1947.

The Malignant Diseases death rate as per 1000 population is 1.9 as compared with 1.77 in 1947, and 2.08 in 1946.

Deaths from Malignant Diseases.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Buccal cavity and oesophagus (M); uterus (F)	7	8	15
Stomach and duodenum	18	20	38
Breast	—	3	3
All other Sites	38	24	62
	63	55	118

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year there were 55 deaths under one year of age as compared with 66 in 1947 and 61 in 1946. Of the 55 deaths 53 were legitimate and 2 illegitimate, and 29 were Males (including 2 illegitimate deaths) and 26 were females.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births was 44.6 as compared with 48.14 in 1947, 51.3 in 1946 and 63.0 in 1945. There is thus a continual reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate, which should give satisfaction to those interested in child welfare. The Rate for England and Wales is 34.0.

The total legitimate rate is 2.5 below that of the previous year, whereas there is a very marked reduction in the illegitimate infantile mortality rate, namely 32.8 as compared with 82.1 in 1947. There was no Infantile Mortality Rate in the Parishes of Abenbury, Bieston, Erbistock, Erddig, Esclusham Above, Gresford, Isycoed, Llantysilio, Marchwiel, Ruabon and Sesswick. Most of these areas are agricultural in nature, though Gresford and Ruabon are residential as well as agricultural in character. The highest Infantile Mortality Rate is shown in the Parish of Burton, but here again one cannot give too much stress on this figure seeing that there was only one death and the fewness of births, namely 10, would naturally indicate a high Infantile Mortality Rate. The next highest figure is in the Parish of Llay, and then comes Penrycae, Holt and Rhos.

TABLE 4.

BIRTHS AT TREVALYN MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 1948.

Parishes	Total Births	Males		Females		Total		Tot.
		Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	
Abenbury ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Allington ...	32	11	1	7	—	18	1	19
Bersham ...	81	28	—	15	—	43	—	43
Bieston ...	4	1	—	3	—	4	—	4
Broughton ...	149	28	—	24	1	52	1	53
Brymbo ...	61	12	—	20	—	32	—	32
Burton ...	10	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Cefn ...	119	32	1	29	1	61	2	63
Erbistock ...	18	4	—	4	—	8	—	8
Erddig ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esc. Above...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esc. Below...	60	20	—	12	1	32	1	33
Gresford ...	39	15	—	12	1	27	1	28
Gwersyllt ...	160	29	—	35	1	64	1	65
Holt ...	16	4	—	1	1	5	1	6
Isycoed ...	7	2	—	3	—	5	—	5
Llan. Rural	27	5	—	6	—	11	—	11
Llantysilio ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llay ...	100	28	1	32	—	60	1	61
Marchwiel ...	9	2	1	1	—	3	1	4
Minera ...	23	2	—	6	—	8	—	8
Penycae ...	41	11	—	9	—	20	—	20
Rhos ...	196	46	—	36	1	82	1	83
Ruabon ...	67	18	—	17	—	35	—	35
Sesswick ...	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Total whole R.D. ...	1229	303	4	273	8	576	12	588
Outward transferable Births ...	—	158	11	151	5	309	16	325
Grand Total	1229	461	15	424	13	885	28	913

TABLE 5.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>All Ages</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	—	2	2
5. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	13	10	23
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	3	1	4
8. Syphilis Diseases ...	1	—	1
9. Influenza ...	1	1	2
10. Measles ...	1	1	2
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and Acute Polio- encephalitis ...	—	—	—
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesophagus, M; Uterus: F ...	7	8	15
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	18	20	38
15. Cancer of Breast ...	—	3	3
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	38	24	62
17. Diabetes ...	1	3	4
18. Intracranial vascular lesions ...	42	43	85
19. Heart Disease ...	85	75	160
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	13	7	20
21. Bronchitis ...	31	17	48
22. Pneumonia ...	20	14	34
23. Other respiratory diseases ...	10	5	15
24. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	7	1	8
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years ...	2	—	2
26. Appendicitis ...	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases ...	6	14	20
28. Nephritis ...	2	13	15
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ...	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ...	—	1	1
31. Premature Birth ...	8	5	13
32. Congenital malformation, Birth injuries, Infant disease ...	12	14	26
33. Suicide ...	4	2	6
34. Road Traffic accidents ...	3	—	3
35. Other violent causes ...	9	4	13
36. All other causes ...	36	33	69
Total ...	374	321	695

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1948, 1289 cases of Infectious diseases were notified to the Health Department as compared with 876 in 1947, 661 in 1946, and 1333 in 1945.

The Notifications of Diphtheria were 2 as compared with 9 in 1947, but there has been a marked increase in the number of Scarlet Fever Notifications, namely from 49 to 137.

Erysipelas cases have increased from 17 to 33 and there were no Poliomyelitis notifications.

The number of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notifications came to 14 as compared with 13 in 1947.

The chief interest from the notification point of view is the increase in the number of cases of Measles, which amounted to 715 as compared with 571 in 1947 and 304 in 1946.

Notifications of Whooping Cough have also markedly increased, the total being 217 as compared with 63 in 1947 and 97 in 1946.

Pneumonia notifications have increased this year by four to 92. There has thus been an increase in the number of notifications of Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Measles, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia.

In reference to the localization of diseases, the 2 Diphtheria cases occurred in Cefn and Gwersyllt. The absence of Diphtheria from the rest of the area is remarkable, and is a tribute to the success of the campaign of immunisation against this dangerous disease. These two cases were not confirmed as Diphtheria.

Of the Scarlet Fever Cases, 25 occurred in Llay, 22 in Broughton, 16 in Cefn, 13 in Gwersyllt and it is satisfactory to note that only 7 cases occurred in the thickly populated parish of Rhos. The parishes free from Scarlet Fever were Abenbury, Bieston, Erbistock, Erddig, Esclusham Above, Holt, Isycoed and Sesswick, all of which could be regarded as agricultural in character.

Of the 33 Erysipelas cases, 8 occurred in Broughton and 6 in Rhos, and 5 each in Brymbo and Gresford.

Of the 92 Pneumonia cases 28 occurred in the Parish of Gwersyllt, 14 in Broughton and 11 in Cefn, and 9 in Rhos.

In the case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 13 of the 73 cases occurred in the Parish of Rhos, 9 in Gwersyllt, 7 in Broughton, and 6 each in Cefn and Penycae. There was a complete absence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications in Abenbury, Bieston, Erddig, Isycoed, Marchwiell, Minera and Sesswick. The Non-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases, 13 in number, included 4 from Rhos, 3 from Llay, and 1 each from Bersham, Broughton, Gwersyllt, Isycoed, Minera and Penycae. The Tuberculous Meningitis case came from Broughton.

In reference to Whooping Cough, of the 217 cases, 47 occurred in Broughton, 36 in Gwersyllt, 34 in Ruabon, 27 in Rhos, and 19 in Llay.

In reference to the 715 cases of Measles, 145 occurred in Broughton, 100 in Rhos, 94 in Brymbo and 90 in Gwersyllt. There were also a large number of cases from Penycae and Ruabon. There were only 3 parishes free from Measles, namely—Abenbury, Minera and Sesswick.

It is interesting to note that of all the Parishes, 25 in number, only 2 have a clean sheet as regards infectious diseases, namely—Abenbury and Sesswick, both of which are very thinly populated agricultural parishes.

Of the 1289 cases of notified infectious diseases 732 were below the age of five. Of these 476 were cases of Measles and 161 cases of Whooping Cough. In the age group 5 to 15, or the age at which children attend school, there were 396 notifications, including 226 cases of Measles, 56 of Whooping Cough and 84 cases of Scarlet Fever.

Another interesting point is that fact that there were 123 notified cases over the age of 25 and of these 39 were Pneumonia, 30 were Erysipelas, and 39 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year there were 137 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 49 in 1947. Of these, 49 occurred below the age of five and 84 between 5 and 15. 122 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths during the year. The case rate per 1000 population was 2.2 as compared with 0.8 in 1947. The case rate for England and Wales was 1.73.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified was 2, both of which were admitted to the Fever Hospital, and had not been immunised. They were found not to be cases of Diphtheria. There were no deaths. The case rate per 1000 population was 0.03 as compared with 0.09 in 1947 and 0.06 in 1946. The case rate for England and Wales is 0.08.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID.

There were no notifications.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no notifications as compared with 3 in 1947.

ERYSIPELAS.

33 cases were notified as compared with 17 in 1947. Of these 30 were over the age of 25. The majority of the cases came from Broughton, Rhos, Gresford and Brymbo.

The case rate per 1000 population was 0.5 as compared with 0.21 for England and Wales.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

4 cases were notified during the year as compared with 3 in 1947. 3 of these were between the ages of 5 and 10 and 1 was over 25.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

2 cases were notified during the year as compared with 1 in 1947.

The case rate per 1000 (total live and still) births was 1.6 as compared with 0.7 in 1947 and 6.89 for England and Wales.

PNEUMONIA.

92 cases were notified during the year as compared with 88 in 1947 and 67 in 1946. Of these 28 came from the Parish of Gwersyllt, 14 from Broughton, 11 from Cefn and 9 from Rhos. There were 34 deaths from Pneumonia, including 20 males and 14 females. The case rate per 1000 population was 1.3 as compared with 1.01 in 1947 and 0.73 for England and Wales.

WHOOPING COUGH.

217 cases occurred during the year as compared with 63 in 1947 and 97 in 1946, and 35 in 1945. Of these, 23 cases occurred under the age of 1, and 161 under the age of 5. The remaining 56 cases were between the ages of 5 and 10. Of these cases 47 came from Broughton, 36 from Gwersyllt, 34 from Ruabon, 27 from Rhos and 19 from Llay. The case rate per 1000 population was 3.04 as compared with 1.01 in 1947 and 3.42 for England and Wales.

MEASLES.

715 cases of Measles were notified as compared with 571 in 1947 and 304 in 1946. There is thus a continual increase in the number of cases notified during the last 3 years. The case rate

per 1000 population was 11.5 as compared with 9.2 in 1947 and 9.34 for England and Wales. There were 2 deaths from Measles during the year.

Of these 715 cases 145 came from Broughton, 100 from Rhos, 94 from Brymbo and 90 from Gwersyllt. 46 occurred under the age of one and 476 under the age of five, and there were 226 cases between 5 and 15.

SMALLPOX.

There were no notifications of Smallpox.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

These cases are primarily notified to the County Health Department, who are the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority and any notification received by them should be notified to us, but we have had no such notifications.

TUBERCULOSIS.

87 cases were notified during the year including 1 case of T.B. Meningitis. There were 62 cases notified in 1947 and 107 in 1946. Of these cases 73 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as compared with 56 in 1947 and 13 were Non-Pulmonary (other than the case of T.B. Meningitis). Of the 73 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 39 were over the age of 25 and 24 between 15 and 24. There were 4 cases under the age of 5 and 6 cases between the ages of 5 and 15. Of the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases 6 were between the ages of 5 and 15 and 5 were over the age of 25. There were 27 deaths during the year. The mortality rate per 1000 population is 0.43 as compared with 0.51 for England and Wales.

TABLE 6. INCIDENCE OF ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

Parish	Removed to Wrexham Isolation Hospital																			
	Diph. (other Th.)	C.S.M.	P. Pyrexia	Sc. Fever	Wh. Cough	Measles	T.B. Pul.	T.B. N. Pul.	T.B. Meningitis	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Tot.	Diph. (oth. T.)	C.S.M.	Sc. Fever	Measles	Wh. Cough	T.B. Men.	Erysipelas	Tot.
Abenbury	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allington	—	1	—	6	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bersham	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Bieston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton	—	2	—	22	47	145	7	1	1	8	14	247	2	2	20	—	—	1	3	28
Brymbo	—	—	—	12	13	94	3	—	—	5	5	132	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	10
Burton	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cefn	1	—	—	16	6	30	6	—	—	2	11	72	1	—	15	—	—	—	2	18
Erbistock	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erddig	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esclusham Above	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esclusham Below	—	—	—	7	4	7	2	—	—	—	2	22	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Gresford	—	—	—	1	7	28	4	—	—	5	—	45	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Gwersyllt	1	—	—	13	36	90	9	1	—	3	28	181	1	—	13	—	—	—	4	5
Holt	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16
Isycoed	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llangollen Rural	—	—	—	3	11	32	5	—	—	—	7	58	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Llantysilio	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Llay	—	—	—	25	19	6	4	3	—	—	2	59	1	—	23	—	2	—	—	26
Marchwiel	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Minera	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Penycae	—	—	—	1	6	76	6	1	—	—	7	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rhos	—	—	2	7	27	100	13	4	—	6	9	168	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	9
Ruabon	—	—	—	11	34	73	3	—	—	2	6	129	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	11
Sesswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	4	2	137	217	715	73	13	1	33	92	1289	6	4	122	—	2	1	13	153

TABLE 7.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Diphtheria and other throats ...	2	6	—
Scarlet Fever and Obs. Sc. Fever	137	122	—
C.S.M.	4	4	1
Erysipelas	33	13	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—
Oph. Neonatorum	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	86	—	26
T.B. Meningitis	1	1	1
Measles	715	5	2
Whooping Cough	217	2	2
Small Pox	—	—	—
Enteric Fevers	—	—	—
Enceph. Lethargica	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
Pneumonia	92	—	34
Total ...	1289	153	66

TABLE 8.
**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	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	1	13	35	63	21	—	4	—	137
Measles	46	181	249	217	9	8	3	2	715
Whooping Cough	23	73	65	56	—	—	—	—	217
Pneumonia	12	20	7	9	3	1	39	1	92
C.S.M.	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	2	30	—	33
T.B. Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	3	4	2	24	39	—	73
T.B. Non-Pulmonary	1	—	1	5	1	—	5	—	13
Total ...	84	288	360	359	37	35	123	3	1289

TABLE 9.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION DEATH RATES.

	<i>Notific- ations</i>	<i>Rates per 1000 Population</i>		<i>Deaths R.D.C.</i>	<i>Rates per 1000 Population</i>	
		<i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>E.a.W.</i>		<i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>E.a.W.</i>
Typhoid ...	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.00
Paratyphoid	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.00
C.S.F. ...	4	0.06	0.03	1	.01	—
Sc. Fever ...	137	2.2	1.73	—	—	—
Wh. Cough ...	217	3.04	3.42	2	.03	0.02
Diphtheria ...	2	0.03	0.08	—	—	0.00
Erysipelas ...	33	0.5	0.21	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	715	11.5	9.34	2	.03	—
Pneumonia ...	92	1.3	0.73	34	.54	0.41
Acute Polio ...	—	—	0.04	—	—	0.01
Acute Enceph.	—	—	0.00	—	—	—

TABLE 10. INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN COUNCIL HOUSES.

Parish	P. Pyrexia	Sc. Fever	Erysipelas	Tonsillitis	C. S.M.	Pneumonia	Measles	Wh. Cough	Tot.	Removed to Hospital					Tot.
										Sc. Fever	Tonsillitis	C. S.M.	Erysipelas	Measles	
Allington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bersham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton ...	—	6	1	—	1	2	42	15	67	5	—	1	—	—	6
Brymbo ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cefn ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	1
Esclusham B.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gresford ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	3
Gwersyllt ...	—	8	1	3	—	10	33	12	67	8	3	—	—	—	11
Llan. Rural ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llay ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	8	—	—	—	—	8
Penycae ...	—	1	—	1	—	1	23	4	30	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rhos ...	2	1	—	—	—	3	32	3	41	1	—	—	—	2	3
Ruabon ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	2	28	6	4	1	19	174	45	279	26	4	1	3	2	36

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

During the year 1101 children under the age of 15 were immunised. Of these 961 were under the age of five and 140 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 that there were no cases of Diphtheria during the year.

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, 1948.

<i>At the date of Final injection.</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 15</i>	
961	140	1101
<i>Re-inforcings</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 15</i>	
40	689	729

TABLE 11.

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

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Total Deaths</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under 1 year	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—9	3	1	2	3	1	—	—	1
10—14	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
15—19	1	8	—	—	—	2	—	—
20—24	11	4	—	—	2	2	1	—
25—34	8	6	1	—	1	1	—	—
35—44	4	4	—	—	2	2	1	—
45—54	7	2	—	1	2	2	—	—
55—64	6	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
65, etc.	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
Total ...	43	30	6	7	13	10	3	1

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Owing to the coming into force of the National Health Act, on the 5th July, 1948, the Isolation Hospital was transferred from the Wrexham Fever Hospital Committee to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The reports of the Isolation Hospital are now submitted to the Hospital Management Sub-Committee which meets monthly at the Emergency Hospital.

The Hospital has served very useful functions during its 62 years of existence and during that period has had to deal with epidemics of Smallpox, some fifty years ago, as well as two severe epidemics of Diphtheria and during the 1939—45 hostilities had to deal with an epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis, for which 330 cases were admitted with a very low death rate. A good many of these cases were non-civilians serving in H.M. Forces.

During the year the pathological investigations were carried out at the Pathological Laboratory at the Emergency Hospital, but the services of the Public Health Laboratory at Conway are available should we require their services.

The chief work done for the Fever Hospital by the E.M.S. Pathological Laboratory has been investigations to the presence or absence of Haemolytic Streptococci in cases of Diphtheria.

When the Hospital was under the administration of the Wrexham Authorities practically all the cases were from the contributory areas although certain cases came from outside areas when there was accommodation for such cases.

As this Hospital has now been taken over by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board I think it only right to mention the excellent work which has been carried out by the Matron and Nursing and Domestic Staff during its 52 years of existence. The experience obtained by the Nursing Staff in the various infectious diseases has been an invaluable form of education and training.

During the last year or two there has been a marked reduction in the admissions of infectious diseases, no doubt chiefly due to the campaign of immunisation against Diphtheria. There were remaining in Hospital on the 31st December, 1947, 10 Rural District Council cases. Of these 7 were Scarlet Fever, 2 were Diphtheria, and 1 Poliomyelitis. During the year 166 cases were admitted, including 122 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 cases of Diphtheria (they were found not to be Diphtheria) and 1 case of Typhoid. (This case was admitted from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital.) Also 13 cases of Erysipelas. 169 cases were discharged during the year, and there were two deaths, 1 from T.B. Meningitis and 1 from Whooping Cough. There were remaining in Hospital on the 31st December, 1948, 5 Scarlet Fever cases.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The motor ambulances of the Isolation Hospital travelled the distance of 5316 miles, compared with 3834 miles in 1947 and 4479 miles in 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.

TABLE 12.

PARTICULARS OF R.D.C. ADMISSIONS TO THE WREXHAM ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1947.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	7 patients.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2 patients.
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1 patient.
					<hr/> 10 patients. <hr/>

Admissions during the year 1948.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	122 patients.
Diphtheria (other throats)	...	...	...	...	2 patients.
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	7 patients.
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	3 patients.
T.B. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1 patient.
Measles	...	...	...	...	5 patients.
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2 patients.
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	1 patient.
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	13 patients.
Others	...	...	...	...	11 patients.
					<hr/> 166 patients. <hr/>

Discharged during the year 1948.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	124 patients.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	4 patients.
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	7 patients.
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	3 patients.
T.B. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	5 patients.
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1 patient.
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	1 patient.
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1 patient.
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	13 patients.
Others	...	...	...	...	11 patients.
					<hr/> 170 patients. <hr/>

Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1948.

Scarlet Fever	5 patients.
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Deaths in Hospital during 1948.

T.B. Meningitis	1 patient.
Whooping Cough	1 patient.
					<hr/> 2 patients. <hr/>

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

(1) GENERAL.

(a) Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	...	136 beds
(b) Croesnewydd Hospital	...	...	...	...	171 beds
(c) E.M.S. Hospital	350 beds

(2) MATERNITY CASES.

Trevalyn Manor Maternity Hospital	40 beds
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(3) ORTHOPAEDIC.

Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital,
Gobowen.

(4) WREXHAM ISOLATION HOSPITAL	106 beds and cots
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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) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

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.

(4) VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

The only County V.D. Clinic is established in Wrexham (Out-patient department, War Memorial Hospital) which is now controlled by the Welsh Regional Board.

NURSING SERVICES.

(1) GENERAL.

District Nurses for the home visiting of the sick (infectious cases excluded) are provided in the following areas :

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) MIDWIVES.

There are 23 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	Acrefair	...	1
Vroncysyllte	...	1			

(3) HEALTH VISITORS.

There are six health visitors (who are also 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.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

There were no changes in the staff of the Public Health Department during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are four Water Companies supplying water in our area, namely the 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. A change has taken place in the supplying of water to Holt Town and arrangements have been made that the Holt Town Trust should be terminated as regards water supplies, and the supply replaced by the extension of the mains of the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.

A great deal of the work of the Health Department is done in reference to sampling various water supplies in our area, both from the Companies and from private sources but during the year no samples were taken from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.

WREXHAM AND EAST DENBIGHSHIRE WATER COMPANY.

No samples were taken during the year.

The Isycoed Water Scheme has been completed and so has the Erbistock Scheme which included the hamlet of Clwt. The Abenbury Scheme has also been completed and so have the arrangements for the supplying of water to Holt and Common Wood

area. This was a very necessary public health advancement seeing that a large number of Council Houses were in the course of erection during 1948 and also a new sewerage scheme has been provided for the village and this would necessitate an increase in the supply of water which could not be provided by the Holt Town Trust.

FRONDEG AREA.

Two samples of water were taken from the local sources at Frondeg. One was very satisfactory and this was from a pipe supply from a land spring. The second sample was that of raw water from a tap on a pipe line from a well and showed a certain amount of coliform pollution. During the year a large amount of work and discussion occurred in reference to the supply of water to this area and schemes have been approved and submitted to the Welsh Board of Health for their sanction. After some delay an inquiry was held at the Imperial Buildings in 1949, and we are still awaiting the final report on this supply.

BRYMBO WATER COMPANY.

No samples were taken during the year.

This Company is co-operating with the Wrexham Water Company in reference to the supply of water to the Aberoer and Frondeg area but, as has already been stated we are still awaiting final consent to carry out this much needed supply.

RUABON WATER COMPANY.

Three samples of water were taken from the supply of this Company and all three were taken from the Hafod Colliery Yard and Pit Head Baths. One of the samples was highly satisfactory, another sample showed a certain amount of coliform pollution which appeared to be of excretal origin, whilst the third sample was found to be unsatisfactory. It is of interest to note that the unsatisfactory sample was taken from the Hafod Colliery Yard whereas the satisfactory sample was taken on the same day from the Pit Head Baths in the Colliery.

CEFN WATER COMPANY.

During the year 4 samples of water were taken from this Company's supply and all were very satisfactory, though they were taken at different times of the year. In the past the samples from this Company have varied as regards quality and it is satisfactory to note that all samples taken during the year were excellent.

Discussions with regard to the purchase of this Water Company by the Wrexham Rural District Council are still being

continued and satisfactory progress has been made and there is every likelihood in the very near future of this purchase being completed. This is necessary in that the present supply is not always sufficient in quantity, nor is it always satisfactory in quality, and one has to consider the population of 7000 people as well as more than one important industry. The Monsanto Chemical Works and the Cefn Co-operative Pasteurised Milk Dairy require a large amount of pure and wholesome water.

GARTH AND VRON.

2 samples of water were taken from the Garth Water Supply during the year. One of the samples was very satisfactory whereas the other sample showed a certain amount of coliform pollution but no evidence of recent excretal pollution. The supply to Garth will no doubt very soon be closely linked with supply of water for the Panorama Walk and Sun Bank areas which at present are without a satisfactory supply of water. This latter supply has been the subject of a Welsh Board of Health inquiry during 1949.

LLANTYSILIO AREA.

A large amount of investigation has been carried out in reference to this area. Application has been made to the Welsh Board of Health for a scheme to provide agricultural and residential premises with a sufficient and satisfactory supply of water. This project was the subject of a Welsh Board of Health inquiry which has taken place in 1949. During the year 9 samples of water were taken, some of which were very satisfactory. 2 samples were satisfactory for shallow well water and 5 samples showed some coliform pollution.

Many other samples were taken from various wells and farm supplies throughout the area. Some of these were very satisfactory, whereas others showed some evidence of pollution. In addition to these samples, 4 samples were also taken from various rivers in our area. One of the samples was taken from the River Alyn in reference to a complaint from the Parish Council of Allington that children were in the habit of bathing in this water and the opinion of the Public Health Department was asked for as to whether this practice should continue. The water was shown to contain a large number of coliform organisms of recent excretal pollution and was unsuitable for drinking, but the analyst reports that the degree of danger of bathing was probably better determined by topographical survey depending more upon whether these organisms were of human or of agricultural origin.

PENTREFELIN, LLANGOLLEN.

During the year 3 samples of water were taken from a Guest House in Pentrefelin, in reference intestinal disturbances.

One of the samples was found to be very satisfactory after filtration, but the raw water showed signs of excretal pollution and was not suitable for domestic purposes in the untreated state. The analyst stated that it did not by any means necessarily follow that the condition of this water had any connection with the cases of diarrhoea and vomiting which had been occurring.

The question of the water supply of our area is closely related to the rainfall and we have, for many years been supplied by a report on the rainfall in this area from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company. These reports are most interesting and show that in 1948 the wettest month was January. Three other months of rainfall were June, August, and December. The remaining 8 months were months of comparatively low rainfall. This is an important matter in reference to the smaller companies, especially to the Cefn Water Company.

Owing to the extension to the mains in the Ruabon Water Company's area, this Company does feel the effects of drought and steps have to be taken to conserve all the supplies there are. Many years ago I did suggest to the Secretary of the Water Company that the Newtown Mountain area lends itself admirably to the construction of an additional reservoir, which would conserve water which is badly needed in times of drought, but it would appear that this Company is not willing to embark on such an ambitious scheme as this.

The various extensions requested by the Water Companies during the last few years have practically been completed, and a large amount of work has been done in connecting up the private houses with a supply. This is all the more important in the agricultural areas where milk production is an important industry. As a result of these extensions it is now estimated that practically 95 per cent. of all the premises in our area, large though it is, are now connected up with a private or public water supply through water mains. The only area which requires an intensive scheme is that of the Llantysilio, Pentredwr, Sunbank and Cefn areas, and no doubt this will be taken in hand as soon as the necessary arrangements have been settled.

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORTS ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE EMERGENCY
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, CONWAY, DURING 1948.**

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 37° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 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>
1. Water taken from Tap at 24 King Street, Cefn Water Company, 17.2.48) ...	13	35	0	0	1	Highly satisfactory.
2. Water taken from Spring in field (grass land) Eyton Bank, Eyton (17.2.48) ...	105	200	900	250	—	Evidence of excretal pollution. Unsatisfactory for domestic purposes.
3. Water taken from Tap at 2 Berwyn House, Garth (Garth Water Supply, 17.2.48) ...	1	5	25	0	—	Small number of coliform organisms. No evidence of recent excretal pollution.
4. Taken from Bucket in Well Tyn-y-coed Farm, Hafod (3.3.48) ...	25	66	8	5	—	Evidence of recent excretal pollution. Unsatisfactory for domestic use.

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 37° 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>
5. Tap on pipe line at Vrondeg, Wrexham (3.3.48) ...	20	0	0	0	1	Very satisfactory.
6. Raw water taken from well. (Bricked well in field). (22.3.48), Sycamore Farm, Acrefair ...	50	0	6	0	—	Satisfactory for shallow well water.
7. Raw water taken from tap. Spring in grazing field, New Farm, Burton (22.3.48) ...	160	11	130	6	—	This sample is moder- ately contaminated with coliform organ- isms. Cannot be considered satisfact- ory for domestic use.
8. Raw water taken from tap in Pit Head Baths. Water pump from River Alyn. (22.3.48) ...	80	2	170	8	—	
9. Raw water taken from spray on baths. Passed through water softener, Pithead Baths, Llay	100	21	17	7	—	

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 3 days 87° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37° C Aerobically per ml</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 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>
10. Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap in scullery at 8 King Street, Cefn, 22.3.48...	0	1	0	0	1	Highly satisfactory.
11. Raw water taken from stream, piped from collection tank, Farm Yard, Dee Farm, Llan- tysilio, 20.4.48 ...	0	500	250	0	—	This specimen shows a large number of coli- form organisms, none of which appear to be of recent excretal or- igin. Although re- mote excretal pollu- tion cannot be ex- cluded, these organ- isms are probably the result of local bacte- rial growth on veget- ation, etc. This water cannot be described as entirely satisfact- ory, but topograph- ical survey may de- termine its suitability for drinking purposes.

TABLE 13. 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, MacConkey 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>
12. Raw water taken from tap on pipe line from well, Frondeg, Esc. Above, 26.4.48	31	500	45	1	—	Shows moderate num- ber of coliform organ- isms, a small propor- tion being of excretal origin. The water cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory, but topographical sur- vey may determine the origin of these organisms.
13. Raw water taken from tap at Prentredwr School, Pentre- dwr, 18.5.48	67	0	0	0	—	Very satisfactory.
14. Raw water taken from stream 26.5.48, Sun Bank, Bryn Melyn	27	5	0	0	—	Very satisfactory.
15. Raw water taken from spring, Well stone lined, Vron Adda, Pentredwr, 26.5.48	4	0	25	25	—	Sample shows evidence of small amount ex- cretal pollution. Water should there- fore be regarded with suspicion.

TABLE 13. 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, MacConkey 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>
16. Raw water taken from Tap near reservoir. Garth Supply. 21.6.48.	7	3	0	0	1	Highly satisfactory.
17. Raw water taken from pipe placed in Spring. Vron Adda, Pentredwr, 21.6.48 ...	30	10	50	0	—	Specimen shows a moderately large number of coliform organisms which do not appear to be of recent excretal origin. Although remote excretal pollution cannot be excluded, these organisms are probably the result of local bacterial growth.
18. Raw water taken from stream near Bryn Melyn, 21.6.48 ...	47	7	80	80	—	Unsuitable for drinking purposes in its present state.
19. Raw water taken from tap in house. Britannia Inn, Pentredwr, Llangollen, 21.6.48 ...	1000+	500+	25	25	—	Unsuitable for drinking purposes in its present state.

TABLE 13. 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, MacConkey 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>
20. Raw water taken from River Alyn, Rossett, 21.6.48 ...	1000+	500+	1800+	1800+	—	Unsuitable for drinking. Degree of danger for bathing is probably better determined by topographical survey, depending more upon whether these organ- isms are of human or of agricultural origin.
21. Raw water taken from Cornish Hall, Holt, Stream running along ditch, 21.7.48 ...	1000+	1000+	1800+	1800+	—	Specimen shows heavy pollution with coli- form organisms of ex- cretal origin.
22. Raw water taken from Craig-y- Ddeuallt, Pontfadog, 3.8.48	1000+	1000+	1800+	1800+	—	Sample shows heavy pollution with coli- form organisms of fae- cal type. Not suit- able for domestic use in its present state.
23. Raw water taken from tap in kitchen, Ty Graig, Pentrefelin (Guest House), 9.8.48 ...	300+	300+	900	350	—	Evidence of heavy ex- cretal pollution. Not suitable for drinking purposes in its present state.

TABLE 13. 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, MacConkey 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>
24. Filtered water taken from tap in kitchen, Ty Graig, Llangollen, 7.9.48	1000+	1000	0	0	—	Very satisfactory.
25. Raw water taken from tap in kitchen, Ty Graig, Llangollen, 7.9.48	1000+	1000+	1000+	140	—	Shows evidence of excretal pollution. Unsuitable for domestic use in untreated state.
26. Raw water taken from stream running through wood. Underground source, 27.9.48 ...	300	152	35	0	—	Reasonably satisfactory as far as can be ascertained from a single sample.
27. Raw water taken from land spring. Pasture Land, Plas-efa, Sun Bank supply, 27.9.48	154	1	17	0	—	Satisfactory for a shallow well water.
28. Raw water taken from spring. Mountain area. Lime formation. Rock, Ty Canol, Sun Bank supply, 27.9.48 ...	300+	163	25	0	—	Satisfactory for a shallow well water.
29. Filtered water taken from stand-pipe Hafod Colliery Yard (Rubon Water Company). Water piped on to site in cast iron pipes, 2.11.48	300+	300+	900	250	—	Specimen showed considerable pollution by coliform organisms, which appeared to be of excretal origin. Unsatisfactory for domestic use.

TABLE 13. 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. MacConkey 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>
30. Raw water taken from Dryll Farm, Penrycae, 9.11.48 ...	300+	6	0	0	—	Very satisfactory.
31. Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap. Hafod Colliery, Pithead Baths, 16.11.48	104	72	0	0	1	Highly satisfactory.
32. Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap, Hafod Colliery Yard, 16.11.48 ...	1000+	1000+	180	35	—	Unsatisfactory.
33. Raw water taken from tap from spring Supply. The Vicarage, Trevor, 14.12.48 ...	18	3	0	0	—	Very satisfactory.
34. Filtered and chlorinated water taken from tap at house, 17 Maes Madoc, Acrefair, 14.12.48.	300+	300+	25	0	1	Highly satisfactory.
35. Raw water taken from spring, Sycamore Farm, Cefn. ... 20.12.48.	300+	46	170	0	—	Although this specimen showed no evidence of recent excretal pollution, it contained a considerable number of non-faecal coli. Therefore not entirely satisfactory for drinking purposes.

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.

1948.

January	8.48 inches	May	1.33 inches	Sept.	1.32 inches
Feb.	2.08 inches	June	4.51 inches	October	1.68 inches
March	1.18 inches	July	2.43 inches	November	2.26 inches
April	2.36 inches	August	4.10 inches	December	4.87 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 Chief 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 the Plasbennion area. This scheme, together with the Bwlchgwyn and Lavister schemes, are under consideration by the Welsh Board of Health.

HOUSES.

During the year 398 houses were completed. This number consists of 14 houses completed by private enterprise and 284 by the Council.

The latter category consists of 82 brick houses, 87 Airey houses, 150 B.I.S.F. houses, 65 Aluminium bungalows.

TABLE 14.

HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1948.

Parish	Private Houses	Council Houses			
		Brick Houses	Airey Houses	B. I. S. F. Houses	Aluminium Bungalows
Allington ...	1	—	—	—	—
Bersham ...	1	—	23	—	12
Broughton ...	—	22	14	—	—
Brymbo ...	—	6	—	—	15
Cefn ...	—	—	—	46	28
Esc. Below ...	—	4	—	—	—
Gresford ...	1	—	—	—	10
Gwersyllt ...	1	—	—	—	—
Isycoed ...	1	—	—	—	—
Llay ...	1	—	10	50	—
Marchwiel ...	2	—	—	—	—
Minera ...	2	—	30	—	—
Rhos ...	2	50	—	54	—
Ruabon ...	—	—	10	—	—
Sesswick ...	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	14	82	87	150	65

TABLE 15.

LIST OF HOUSES ERECTED BY WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL TO 31/12/48.

Old Scheme 1890	..	..	..	22	Houses.
Assisted 1919	..	..	..	205	„
State Aided 1924	..	..	..	1374	„
1930 Act	..	..	..	934	„
Agricultural Workers	..	..	..	10	„
Arcon Bungalows	..	..	..	150	„
Aluminium Bungalows	..	..	..	107	„
Swedish Houses	..	..	..	20	„
B.I.S.F. Houses	..	..	..	200	„
Airey Houses	..	..	..	83	„
Post-War Brick	..	..	..	178	„
Post-War Flats	..	..	..	40	„
Conversion Mammoth Grove	..	..	..	2	„
TOTAL				3325	Houses.

REPORT OF MR. D. THOMAS,
Chief 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	...	...	...	135
Number of houses repaired, roofs, walls, etc.	...	...	...	238
Number of houses furnished with eaves gutters and downspouts	...	...	...	112
Number of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	...	...	...	164
Number of houses provided with more light and ventilation	...	...	...	17
Number of houses cleansed (on notice)	...	...	...	6
Number of houses in which defective floors were renewed	...	...	...	95
Number of houses provided with new pavements in back yards	...	...	...	17
Number of houses in which old pavements were repaired	...	...	...	16
Number of food stores provided	...	...	...	16
Number of new kitchen grates and washing boilers provided	...	...	...	99
Number of wash-houses built	...	...	...	2

DRAINAGE.

Number of new septic tanks constructed	...	...	...	3
Number of septic tanks repaired	...	...	...	1
Number of cesspools emptied on notice	...	...	...	48
Number of kitchen sinks provided	...	...	...	46
Number of new drains laid to old premises	...	...	...	117
Number of drains repaired	...	...	...	121
Number of house drains disconnected from road drains	...	...	...	1
Number of new slop gullies constructed	...	...	...	41
Number of septic tanks and filter beds	...	...	...	15

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Number of waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	45
Number of house drains trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	60
Number of new water closets provided	...	...	...	107
Number of old water closets repaired	...	...	...	138
Number of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	64
Number of privies converted into water closets	...	...	...	44
Number of new earth closets and privies	...	...	...	8
Number of deep midden privies abolished	...	...	...	49
Number of portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	977

WATER SUPPLY.

Number of old premises supplied	...	...	...	304
Number of service pipes repaired	...	...	...	327
Number of old wells repaired and protected	...	...	...	1
Number of old wells closed	...	...	...	1
Number of premises supplied with taps in Back Kitchen	...	...	...	53

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of persons on register on 31st December, 1947	...	...	...	720
Number of persons registered during the year	...	...	...	36
Number of persons discontinued	...	...	...	5
Number of cowsheds repaired and improved	...	...	...	56
Number of new cowsheds erected	...	...	...	7
Number of visits and inspections	...	...	...	904

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number of workshops registered during 1948	...	...	12
Number of outworkers registered during 1948	...	...	2
Number of workshops on register	...	...	161
Number of workshops repaired	...	...	5
Number of workshops cleansed (on notice)	...	...	23
Number of new sanitary conveniences erected	...	...	19
Number of visits and inspections	...	...	455

CLERICAL WORK.

Number of Intimatory Notices issued	...	...	1646
Number of Intimatory Notices complied with	...	...	1342
Number of Statutory Notices issued	...	...	139
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	115
Total number of visits and inspections	...	...	19,125

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

During the year the Rural Housing Survey was completed, the results of which is shown in the following Table.

TABLE 16.
PRIVATE HOUSES.

Parish	Houses In- spected	Grades				Houses with		Over- crow- ded
		1	2	3	4	2 Fams.	3 Fams.	
Abenbury ...	18	13	1	1	3	—	—	1
Allington ...	183	74	63	17	29	19	2	33
Southsea ...	99	2	49	48	—	14	—	24
Bersham Vill.	62	—	28	5	29	11	—	17
Coedpoeth ...	639	72	273	160	134	75	1	104
Bieston ...	22	2	11	2	7	1	—	6
Broughton ...	1310	265	534	158	353	219	11	317
Brymbo ...	717	58	344	78	237	110	4	124
Burton ...	116	58	42	5	11	9	—	16
Cefn ...	1253	131	253	451	418	241	15	272
Erbistock ...	69	6	32	17	14	5	—	13
Erddig ...	6	—	2	—	4	—	—	1
Esc. Above ...	57	6	31	3	17	3	—	12
Esc. Below ...	408	125	203	14	66	53	1	62
Gresford ...	364	138	207	1	18	57	1	43
Gwersyllt ...	975	104	683	101	87	161	13	254
Holt ...	223	48	130	24	21	21	2	60
Isycoed ...	45	1	30	8	6	4	—	6
Llan. R. ...	462	78	97	132	155	80	2	79
Llantysilio ...	110	—	21	33	56	13	1	10
Llay ...	564	494	50	12	8	112	12	167
Marchwiel ...	129	36	82	4	7	7	—	8
Minera ...	274	44	97	43	90	25	1	45
Penycae ...	437	42	99	149	147	55	4	101
Rhos ...	2394	649	787	346	612	482	23	628
Ruabon ...	638	53	307	166	112	127	4	100
Sesswick ...	57	22	23	7	5	1	—	4
TOTALS ...	11,631	2521	4479	1985	2646	1905	97	2507

In carrying out this survey the standard adopted has been the one recommended by the Central Advisory Committee Report on the "Standard of Fitness for Habitation."

The number of houses which are unfit and cannot be rendered habitable at a reasonable cost would appear to be a very high one, but it should be pointed out that over 1000 of these houses were earmarked for demolition prior to 1939.

In addition the 1936 survey excluded all *border-line* cases and these, after a lapse of 12 years, when due to the shortage of material and labour practically nothing has been done to preserve and maintain a reasonable standard, have deteriorated to such an extent that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the property is by demolition.

The extent of overcrowding may be judged from the figures which show that 1905 houses are occupied by two families, and 97 houses occupied by three families. The actual number of houses found to be overcrowded is 2507.

BUILDING LICENCES.

524 licences were issued during the year, covering an amount of £34,905 15s. 11d. These licences were issued for carrying out essential repairs to private property.

From 1st July, 1948, no licences were required for carrying out works, the cost of which did not exceed £100 on each property.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Since the 1st April, 1948, the work of Public Cleansing has been carried out by direct labour, excepting in the purely agricultural parishes.

During the year, however, requests have been received from the occupiers of private houses in these parishes for the Council to undertake the work and arrangements have been made accordingly.

The Public Cleansing Committee have given considerable attention to the work of collection and disposal and when the new vehicles which are now on order are delivered, it will be possible to arrange for a weekly collection of refuse in the purely Urban areas.

The method of disposal is by tipping but the sites which are available for this work are becoming increasingly difficult to acquire and it will be necessary to arrange central tips to meet the needs of several parishes which will of necessity increase the length of haul.

Considerable progress has been made in the abolition of privy middens and insufficient ashpit accommodation, the number of ashbins provided during the year being 605 in respect of private houses and 372 provided by the Council on their estates.

TABLE 17.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following Table gives particulars of samples of Food and Drugs taken during the year by Mr. Wynne Griffith, 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	...	...	...	...	114	89	25
Butter	...	...	...	...	5	5	—
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sausages	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
Jam	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Rum	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cake	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Gin	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sweetening Tablets	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Flour	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Port Type Wine	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
British Sherry	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sweets	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pickles	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
TOTALS					146	120	26

The milk samples shown as *not genuine* were only slightly below the standard for solids, and in no instance was any added water detected.

An informal sample of Sweetening Tablets was designated *not genuine* because the proportion of their ingredients were incorrectly described on the label.

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

TABLE 18.

The following Table show 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.

Butter	...	...	...	24	lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	9½	lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	59	lbs.
Meat ...	...	...	...	226	tins.
Potted Paste	...	...	...	19	jars.
Soups	...	...	...	81	tins.
Sauce	...	...	...	2	bottles.
Pickles	...	...	...	11	jars.
Cabbage	...	...	...	33	tins.
Beetroot	...	...	...	22	tins.
Carrots	...	...	...	72	tins.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	73	tins.
Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	12	tins.
Potatoes	...	...	...	8	tins.
Parsnips	...	...	...	1	tin.
Spaghetti	...	...	...	2	tins.
Fish ...	...	...	...	{ 65	tins.
				{ 32½	stones.
Beans ...	...	...	...	42	tins.
Peas ...	...	...	...	{ 60	tins.
				{ 50	lbs.
Milk (Evaporated)	...	...	...	275	tins.
Milk (Condensed)	...	...	...	75	tins.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	154	tins.
Jam ...	...	...	...	78	jars.
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	154½	lbs.
Cereals	...	...	...	{ 10	tins.
				{ 137	lbs.
				{ 37	pkts.
Pastry Mix	...	...	...	1	pkt.
Chocolate	...	...	...	12	lbs.
Maltets	...	...	...	24	bottles.
Biscuits	...	...	...	13	tins.
Cake ...	...	...	...	3	tins.
Flour	...	...	...	280	lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	205	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2	tins.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 35 Bakehouses in the area. These have been regularly inspected and the standard of cleanliness is generally well maintained.

Improvements have been carried out in the case of 7 premises.

MEAT INSPECTION.

As in former years there are no Slaughter Houses in occupation within the Council's area.

The Butchers' Shops are regularly inspected and during the year attention has been paid to the premises in which food for human consumption is manufactured.

The canteens connected with the various industries in the area have also been regularly inspected.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS.

41 Fish and Chip Shops are registered in the area.

In most cases these comply with the conditions laid down in Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The standard of cleanliness is satisfactory, although certain structural alterations are desirable in some of the older premises.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1936.

The number of cowsheds on the register at the end of December, 1947, is 720. 36 have been registered during the year and 5 persons have discontinued producing milk and have been removed from the register, making a corrected total of 751.

7 new cowsheds were erected during the year and 56 cowsheds were improved or repaired.

The total number of inspections paid to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops during the year is 904.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS ORDER), 1938.

Two licences to use the designation *pasteurised* in respect of heat treated milk have been issued to the Wrexham Dairies Ltd., and the Cefn and District Co-operative Society Ltd., Rhosymedre, the plant at the former being of the *holder* type and in the latter case the *H.T.S.T.* type.

Samples have been taken at fortnightly intervals and of the 56 samples submitted for examination, 55 were found to be satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

8 Supplementary licences under the above order have been issued to retail designated milk in the Council's area.

ICE CREAM.

The number of persons registered for the sale of Ice Cream is 42 ; 12 of which were registered during the year.

85 samples were examined, 49 of which were considered satisfactory and 36 unsatisfactory.

On receipt of the unsatisfactory results, the retailer was interviewed and subsequent samples showed some improvement.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 161 on the register. 12 have been registered during the year, 7 have been deleted and there has been a change of occupation in 7 instances. Notices were served to improve the sanitary conveniences in 19 premises, and 23 premises were cleansed and limewashed.

The total number of inspections made is 455.

In addition notification was received of two outworkers. These have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ORDER.

159 complaints were received of infestation by rats and mice ; 138 were in private houses and business premises and 21 in Council Houses.

In addition, surveys of the district have been made and where considered necessary, block treatment has been carried out.

All surface properties vested in the local authority have been treated regularly and treatment of sewers have been carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry.

It can be safely said that considerable improvement has been observed in the nature and size of the infestations found in the area.

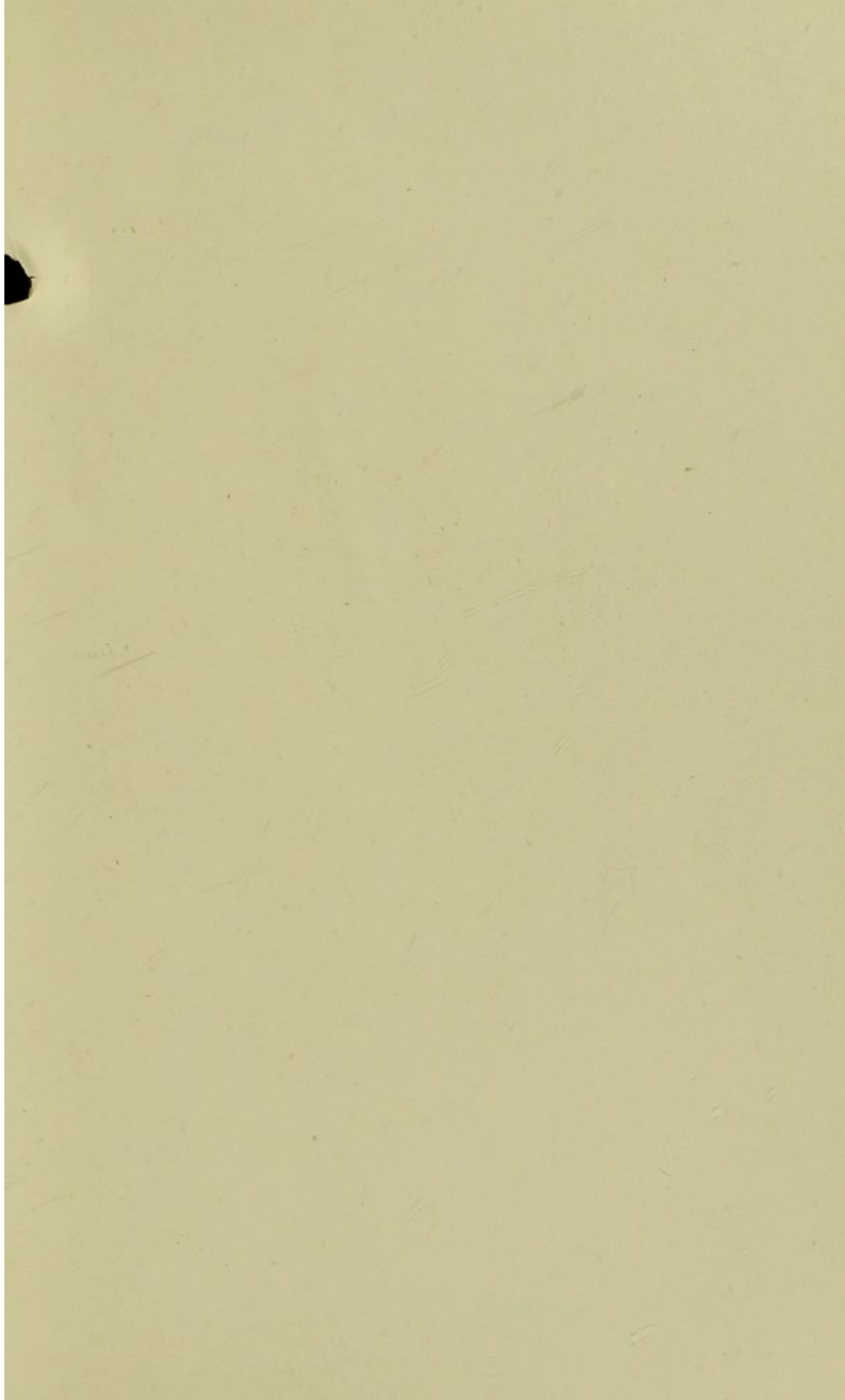
INFESTATION BY BED BUGS.

29 infestations by bed bugs and fleas were reported. Of these 6 were found in Council Houses and 23 in private houses. All premises, including furniture and bedding, were treated with Zaldecide D.D.T. and the treatment proved satisfactory and no report of re-infestation was made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two licences issued in respect of Knackers Yards in the area and one licence as a Gut Scraper.

Regular visits have been paid to these premises and no complaints have been received concerning the manner in which the businesses have been conducted.



THE STATE

OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 18, 1913

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 10, 1912

ALBANY:

THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE

1913

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