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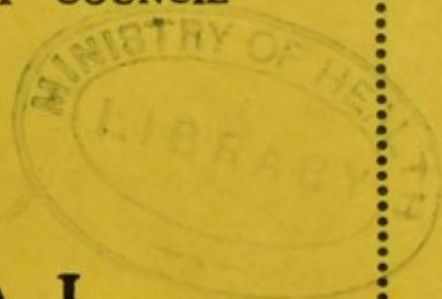


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WELSH BUREAU OF HEALTH
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WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950

T. P. EDWARDS,

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



STAFF OF 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.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector : EMYR LLOYD.

Refuse Removal Superintendent : H. ADAMSON.

Clerks :

MISS O. M. DAVIES. MISS B. WHITLEY.

Engineer: D. E. EDWARDS, A.R.I.C.S.

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

HEALTH COMMITTEE (1950).

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. D. JONES.

Vice-Chairman: DR. P. GANDY.

The Health Committee consists of all Members of the Council.

Clerk of the Council:

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

To the Chairman and Members of

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 28th ANNUAL REPORT on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1950.

In 1950 I reached retiring age and my services have been extended until 1951 as my successor was only appointed in early 1951.

This is my final report to the Council, an official of which I have been since the 1st October, 1923. I have thought it advisable to give a short preicis of Public Health during the years 1923 to 1950, and no doubt this will be of interest to Members of the Council and will give some indication of the amount of work that has been carried out by the Health Committee of the Council during twenty-eight years.

Substantial advances have taken place in housing but the Rural District Council is fully aware of the need for increasing the number of houses in our area, taking into regard the large number of applicants there are for Council Houses. During the twenty-eight years a start was made with Slum Clearance and though substantial progress was made previous to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, a large amount of work still remains to be carried out, as naturally such activities had to be suspended from 1939 to the present day.

I have already indicated to the Council that there are still some 3,000 houses in our area which are unfit for human habitation and which should be demolished at the earliest possible moment. It is perhaps unfortunate that we have inhabited a legacy of the "bad old days," when there was no system of town planning and certainly no control over building development in our area. It may be of interest to note that the worst Parishes in our area as regards unfit houses are Broughton, Rhos, Cefn and the Coedpoeth area of Bersham. There is also a large amount of unsatisfactory property in Ruabon, Esclusham Below, Holt, Penycae and the Lodge area of Brymbo.

Substantial improvements have taken place in the supply of water in our area. A large number of schemes have been put into effect and though there are still a few areas which are now receiving attention, once these have been completed the whole of our area will have a satisfactory supply of water through mains, though in some localities a few stand-pipes may be necessary. It must be pointed out that in 1935 our area was extended

to 72,000 acres and this extension included a large amount of agricultural countryside which was wholly devoid of a piped water supply and every endeavour is now being made to see that these areas have the amenities which are already possessed by other more fortunate Parishes.

During the year 1950 the number of births and also the adjusted Birth Rate have diminished, whereas there has been an increase in the number of deaths with an increase in the adjusted Death Rate. The Infantile Mortality Rate has also increased.

The chief event during the year has been the increase in the number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases. This is chiefly due to the Measles and Whooping Cough notifications. One more factor has been the outbreak of Poliomyelitis or Infantile Paralysis. Another more satisfactory feature has been the total absence of Diphtheria in our area. I have already told the Council in my valedictory address that during one twelve months there were no fewer than 900 cases of Diphtheria in our area, which resulted in some 50 to 60 deaths. In 1934 the system of immunising children commenced and since that date it is estimated that some 17,000 children have been immunised and as a result of this the incidence of diphtheria has progressively decreased and there have been no cases of diphtheria in our area (which has a population of 62,280) for 3 years.

Before I say farewell I would wish to pay tribute to the excellent work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff of District Sanitary Inspectors, and would specially wish to thank my two lady clerks, Miss Olwen Davies and Miss Barbara Whitley for the conscientious and efficient work that they have carried out.

I leave this Council with regret and will always look back with pleasure to the assistance and co-operation that I have received from the Chairmen and Members of the Council. I would also like to thank the various Chairmen of the Health Committee. Finally, I wish to pay a tribute to the assistance and advice that I have received from the Clerk of the Council, Mr. Trevor L. Williams, and also from the Chief Officials, their Deputies and Staffs.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. EDWARDS, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	72,370
Population, R.G.'s Estimate, 1950. Mid-Annual, including Non-Civilian	...	...	...	...	62,280
Population Density per acre	...	...	...	...	0.86
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	17,734
Number of Inhabited Council Houses	...	...	...	...	3,897
Sum represented by a 1d. rate, 1949 - 1950	...	...	...	...	£712 9s. 9d.
Rateable value 1949 - 1950	...	...	...	...	£200,706

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparability Factor. 1.07 (Births). 1.04 (Deaths).

LIVE BIRTHS.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	534	478	1012
Illegitimate	...	...	...	17	23	40
Total ...				551	501	1052

Birth Rate, Crude—16.9. Adjusted—18.08
England and Wales —15.8

STILL BIRTHS.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	25	21	46
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total ...				27	23	50

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Total Births—45.3
Still Birth Rate per 1000 Population —0.80
England and Wales —0.37

TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	559	499	1058
Illegitimate	...	...	...	19	25	44
Total ...				578	524	1102

DEATHS.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
				445	368	813

Death Rate per 1000 Population, Crude—12.1 Adjusted—12.58
England and Wales—11.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY.				<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Puerperal and post abortion sepsis	...	...	...	—	—
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...				2	2

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Births (Live and Still)—1.81
England and Wales—0.86

INFANTILE MORTALITY.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	26	23	49
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total ...				28	25	53

Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births) ...	50.4
England and Wales ...	29.8
Male Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 male legitimate births ...	47.9
Female Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 female legitimate births ...	43.9
Male Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 male illegitimate births ...	117.6
Female Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 female illegitimate births ...	86.9
Total Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 Legitimate births ...	48.4
Total Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 Illegitimate births ...	100.0

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
1950.

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1950*</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>
					£
Abenbufy ...	1717	109	299	0.17	6548
Allington ...	3578	424	1428	0.39	5673
Bersham ...	1784	1260	4316	2.41	10,980
Bieston ...	1683	52	193	0.11	1558
Broughton ...	1089	1922	6783	6.23	16,554
Brymbo ...	2543	1149	4118	1.61	10,284
Burton ...	2869	213	771	0.27	3527
Cefn ...	1876	1935	6429	3.42	21,921
Erbistock ...	2919	130	454	0.15	1613
Erddig ...	287	9	40	0.14	334
Esc. Above ...	3953	166	485	0.12	3524
Esc. Below ...	1640	728	2662	1.62	9604
Gresford ...	1099	483	1537	1.49	8266
Gwersyllt ...	2103	1733	6128	2.91	16,156
Holt ...	2912	324	1094	0.37	3021
Isycoed ...	2532	92	416	0.11	4032
Llan. Rural ...	9953	703	2566	0.25	8110
Llantysilio ...	5163	196	590	0.11	1958
Llay ...	2251	905	3461	1.53	12,867
Marchwiell ...	3389	200	590	0.17	3491
Minera ...	1393	386	1202	0.86	3613
Penycae ...	4694	607	2181	0.47	4723
Rhos ...	1441	3240	10,926	7.58	29,100
Ruabon ...	5906	883	3296	0.56	11,419
Sesswick ...	2596	85	315	0.11	1830
Total ...	72,370	17,734	62,280	0.86	£200,706

* Includes Temporary Houses and Flats.

Product of 1d. Rate, 1949 - 1950—£712 9s. 9d.

TABLE 1A.

HOUSING AND POPULATION.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Houses %</i>	<i>Population %</i>	<i>Density of House per Acre</i>	<i>Density Persons per House</i>
Abenbury	0.62	0.48	0.06	2.74
Allington	2.39	2.29	1.18	3.37
Bersham	7.10	6.92	0.70	3.42
Bieston	0.29	0.32	0.03	3.70
Broughton	10.83	10.89	1.76	3.53
Brymbo	6.48	6.61	0.44	3.59
Burton	1.20	1.22	0.07	3.62
Cefn	10.91	10.32	1.03	3.32
Erbistock	0.07	0.73	0.04	3.49
Erddig	0.05	0.06	0.03	4.44
Esclusham Above ...	0.93	0.77	0.04	2.92
Esclusham Below ...	4.10	4.27	0.48	3.65
Gresford	2.71	2.47	0.43	3.18
Gwersyllt	9.77	9.83	0.82	3.53
Holt	1.82	1.74	0.11	3.37
Ixycoed	0.51	0.66	0.02	4.52
Llangollen Rural ...	3.96	4.12	0.07	3.65
Llantysilio	1.10	0.94	0.03	3.00
Llay	5.10	5.55	0.40	2.82
Marchwiell	1.12	0.94	0.06	2.95
Minera	2.16	1.93	0.28	3.11
Penycae	3.42	3.50	0.13	3.59
Rhos	18.72	17.54	2.25	3.37
Ruabon	4.98	5.29	0.15	3.73
Sesswick	0.48	0.55	0.03	3.70
Total ... ..	.....		0.24	3.51

TABLE 2.

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Parish	Es- tim- ated Pop.	Births			Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.	Dths	Death Rate per 1000 Pop.	Dths un- der one year	Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 births	Dths from Tu- ber- cul- osis
		M.	F.	Tot.						
Abenbury	299	2	8	10	33.4	4	13.3	1	100.	.....
Allington	1428	15	11	26	18.2	9	6.3	2	76.9	1
Bersham	4316	45	28	73	16.9	71	16.4	1	15.0	1
Bieston ...	193	3	2	5	25.9	5	25.9	1	200.	.....
Broughton	6783	57	52	109	16.0	92	13.5	5	45.9	3
Brymbo ...	4118	26	26	52	12.6	53	12.6	1	19.2	1
Burton ...	771	3	1	4	5.2	5	6.4	1	250.	.....
Cefn	6429	55	47	102	15.8	77	12.1	3	45.9	1
Erbistock	454	5	2	7	15.4	6	13.2	.....	.....	.....
Erddig ...	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above	485	1	2	3	6.1	6	12.4	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Below	2662	21	26	47	16.9	32	12.0	3	63.8	1
Gresford	1537	16	11	27	17.5	20	13.0	2	74.0	.....
Gwersyllt	6128	62	57	119	19.4	60	9.7	5	42.0	7
Holt ...	1094	10	17	27	24.6	13	11.8	2	74.0	.....
Isycoed ...	416	3	1	4	9.6	5	12.0	.....	.....	.....
Llan. Rur.	2566	11	8	19	7.4	34	13.2	1	52.6	1
Llantysilio	590	.....	2	2	3.3	3	5.1	.....	.....	.....
Llay	3461	49	40	89	25.7	44	12.7	7	78.6	4
Marchwiel	590	4	3	7	11.8	8	13.5	.....	.....	.....
Minera ...	1202	11	7	18	14.9	22	18.2	2	111.1	1
Penycae ...	2181	19	11	30	13.7	29	13.3	2	66.6	1
Rhos ...	10,926	98	88	186	17.0	162	14.8	11	59.1	2
Ruabon	3296	34	47	81	24.5	49	14.9	3	37.0	1
Sesswick	315	1	4	5	15.8	4	12.7	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	62,280	551	501	1052	18.08	813	12.58	53	50.4	25

TABLE 3.

BIRTHS.

Parish				BIRTHS		BIRTHS		Total
				Legitimate		Illegitimate		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abenbury	...	...	...	2	8	.....	.....	10
Allington	...	...	...	15	11	.....	.....	26
Bersham	...	...	...	44	26	1	2	73
Bieston	...	...	...	3	2	.....	.....	5
Broughton	...	...	...	56	50	1	2	109
Brymbo	...	...	...	24	24	2	2	52
Burton	...	...	...	3	1	.....	.....	4
Cefn	...	...	...	53	45	2	2	102
Erbistock	...	...	...	5	2	.....	.....	7
Erddig	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esclusham Above	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	3
Esclusham Below	...	...	...	20	25	1	1	47
Gresford	...	...	...	16	11	.....	.....	27
Gwersyllt	...	...	...	60	54	2	3	119
Holt	...	...	...	10	17	.....	.....	27
Isycoed	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	1	4
Llangollen Rural	...	...	...	11	7	.....	1	19
Llantysilio	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Llay	...	...	...	45	37	4	3	89
Marchwiel	...	...	...	4	3	.....	.....	7
Minera	...	...	...	11	7	.....	.....	18
Penycae	...	...	...	19	10	.....	1	30
Rhos	...	...	...	94	84	4	4	186
Ruabon	...	...	...	34	46	.....	1	81
Sesswick	...	...	...	1	4	.....	.....	5
Total				534	478	17	23	1052

TABLE 4.

DEATHS.

Parish				Total Deaths.		Deaths under 1 year of age.		Total
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abenbury	...	...	...	3	1	.....	1	4
Allington	...	...	...	6	3	2	.....	9
Bersham	...	...	...	37	34	1	.....	71
Bieston	...	...	...	2	3	1	.....	5
Broughton	...	...	...	52	40	2	3	92
Brymbo	...	...	...	29	24	1	.....	53
Burton	...	...	...	2	3	.....	1	5
Cefn	...	...	...	44	33	1	2	77
Erbistock	...	...	...	4	2	.....	.....	6
Erddig	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esclusham	Above	...	...	3	3	.....	.....	6
Esclusham	Below	...	...	23	9	2	1	32
Gresford	...	...	...	10	10	.....	2	20
Gwersyllt	...	...	...	29	31	3	2	60
Holt	...	...	...	9	4	.....	2	13
Isycoed	...	...	...	2	3	.....	.....	5
Llangollen	Rural	...	...	19	15	1	.....	34
Llantysilio	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	3
Llay	...	...	...	27	17	4	3	44
Marchwiel	...	...	...	1	7	.....	.....	8
Minera	...	...	...	11	11	.....	2	22
Penycae	...	...	...	15	14	2	.....	29
Rhos	...	...	...	84	78	6	5	162
Ruabon	...	...	...	31	18	2	1	49
Sesswick	...	...	...	1	3	.....	.....	4
Total ...				445	368	28	25	813

In the above Table, the Infantile Deaths are included in the Total Deaths.

POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

The Registrar-General has provided us with the estimate for the population for mid-year 1950, and the figures that he has given is 62,280. This is an increase of 280 on the Civilian population of last year, but if one includes Non-Civilians in the figure for last year, the population show a reduction of 40.

COMPARABILITY FACTORS.

We have also been supplied with comparability factors, namely 1.07 for calculating the Birth Rates and 1.04 for calculating the Death Rates.

These factors take into consideration differences in sexes and ages and thus gives one more accurate figures for comparing our area with other local authorities.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,052 which is a reduction of a 100 over the figure for 1949. In my last ANNUAL REPORT I referred to the steady diminution in the number of births during the preceeding three years, thus the diminution is still continuing.

Of the total number of births 40 were illegitimate and 1,012 legitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births as compared with the total live births is 3.8 as compared with 5.2 in 1949 and 4.9 in 1948. Of the births 551 were Males as compared with 619 in 1949 and 501 were females as compared with 533 in 1949. Thus the number of male births has decreased by 68 and the female births by 32.

Of the 1052 births 484 occurred in the Trevalyn Maternity Hospital as compared with 537 in 1949 and 558 in 1948.

BIRTH RATE.

The adjusted Birth Rate, based on the number of live births in our area, amounts to 18.08 as compared with 19.2 in 1949, 19.8 in 1948 and 22.1 in 1947. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 15.8 as compared with 16.7 in 1949 and 17.9 in 1948. Thus our Birth Rate, though diminished, is still higher than the country as a whole.

In Table 2 the Birth Rate is given for the separate Parishes and it is of interest to note that the highest Birth Rate occurs in the agricultural Parish of Abenbury, namely 33.4. High Birth Rates are also to be seen in Bieston, Holt, Llay and Ruabon. No births occurred in the Parish of Erddig, which is a small agricultural parish, consisting of one estate. Low Birth Rates are shown in Burton, namely 5.2, Esclusham Above 6.1, Llantysilio 3.3, Llangollen Rural 7.4 and Isycoed 9.6. All of these are agricultural parishes, though Llangollen Rural is becoming urbanised owing to housing developments in the Trevor area.

STILL BIRTHS.

During the year 50 Still Births took place as compared with 40 in 1949 and 45 in 1948. Of these 46 were legitimate and 4 illegitimate and of the total number 27 were males and 23 females.

STILL BIRTH RATE.

The Still Birth Rate per 1000 population is 0.80 as compared with 0.64 in 1949 and 0.72 in 1948. The figure for England and Wales is 0.37. Thus we still have a very high Still Birth Rate in our area.

The Still Birth Rate per 1000 total births (live and still) is 45.3 as compared with 33.5 in 1949 and 35.3 in 1948.

DEATHS.

In 1950 there were 813 deaths as compared with 749 in 1949 and 672 in 1948. There is thus an increase of 64 deaths as compared with 749 in 1949 and 672 in 1948. There is thus an increase of 64 deaths as compared with the previous year. Of this total 445 were Males and 368 Females. The male deaths were increased by 36 and the female deaths by 28.

Table 6 indicates the number of persons of both sexes who have died from the 36 natural causes. In this connection, certain alterations have occurred in the nomenclature of the deaths. For the first time for many years deaths from Typhoid Fever and Scarlet Fever have been omitted. The deaths from the Malignant Diseases also show certain alterations. With reference to Heart Disease the classification has been altered to include Coronary Disease and Angina, and also Hypertension with heart disease. Another new classification is that of Hyperplasia of Prostate.

25 persons died from Tuberculosis, 20 of them being Males. 22 of the deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 19 Males and 3 Females. 102 deaths occurred from Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, which includes Cerebral Haemorrhage. Of these 46 were Males and 56 were females. 242 deaths occurred from Heart Disease, 125 being males and 117 females. An interesting point is the fact that 60 deaths occurred from Coronary Disease, and of these 42 were males. 30 people died from Pneumonia and 60 from Bronchitis. 12 deaths occurred from other respiratory diseases.

Of the total number of deaths 162 occurred in Rhos, 92 in Broughton, 71 in Cefn, 60 in Gwersyllt. The only Parish in which there were no deaths was the Parish of Erddig. Nevertheless there were a very low number of deaths in Abenbury, Sesswick, Llantysilio, Isycoed, Bieston, Burton, Erbistock and Esclusham Above. All these Parishes are agricultural in nature.

DEATH RATE.

The total adjusted Death Rate for the year was 12.58 as compared with 12.2 in 1949 and 10.7 in 1948. There has thus been an increase of 0.38 over the figures for 1949. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.6 as compared with 11.7 in 1949. The highest death rate was in Bieston, and there was also a high rate in Minera. There were low death rates in Allington, Burton and Llantysilio.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of the 813 total deaths which occurred during the year 53 occurred amongst infants below one year of age. This figure should be compared with 49 in 1949 and 55 in 1948. There has thus been a slight increase in the number of deaths for 1950 as compared with 1949. Of these deaths 28 were males and 25 were females. 49 were legitimate and 4 were illegitimate.

In reference to the incidence of Infantile Mortality according to Parishes there were no Infantile deaths in Erbistock, Erddig, Esclusham Above, Isycoed, Llantysilio, Marchwieli and Sesswick. In each of the following Parishes, only one Infantile death occurred: Abenbury, Bersham, Bieston, Burton, Brymbo and Llangollen Rural.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births for 1950 was 50.4 as compared with 42.5 in 1949, 44.6 in 1948, 48.1 in 1947 and 51.3 in 1946. There was thus a substantial increase in the Mortality Rate during the year. This can be explained by the diminution in the number of births, accompanied by a slight increase in the number of deaths.

As regards the Parishes, the biggest Infantile Mortality Rate occurred in Bieston, namely 200, and high Infantile Mortality Rates were also seen in Abenbury and Minera. In all these Parishes there were comparatively few births.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

During the year there were 118 deaths from Cancer and other Malignant Diseases as compared with 116 in 1949. Of these 65 were males and 53 were females.

The ratio of deaths from Cancer to total deaths is 1 : 6.9 as compared with 1 : 6.4 in 1949.

The Malignant Diseases Death Rate per 1000 population was 1.9 which is identical with that of the previous year. The localities in the body where this disease occurred is shown in the following table.

Deaths from Malignant Diseases.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) ;			
uterus (F)	—	2	2
Stomach and duodenum	15	10	25
Breast	—	7	7
All other Sites	50	34	84
Total ...	65	53	118

TABLE 5.

BIRTHS AT TREVALYN MATERNITY HOSPITAL DURING 1950.

<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 ...	10	2	.....	3	.....	5	.....	5
Allington ...	26	11	.....	10	.....	21	.....	21
Bersham ...	73	15	.....	11	.....	26	.....	26
Bieston ...	5	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3
Broughton ...	109	23	.....	18	1	41	1	42
Brymbo ...	52	9	.....	13	.....	22	.....	22
Burton ...	4	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Cefn ...	102	33	.....	27	1	60	1	61
Erbistock ...	7	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Erddig ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Below	47	5	.....	12	.....	17	.....	17
Gresford ...	27	12	.....	9	.....	21	.....	21
Gwersyllt ...	119	21	.....	18	.....	39	.....	39
Holt ...	27	6	.....	14	.....	20	.....	20
Isycoed ...	4	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	4
Llan. Rural	19	8	.....	4	1	12	1	13
Llantysilio ...	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Llay ...	89	24	2	22	.....	46	2	48
Marchwiell ...	7	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Minera ...	18	6	.....	4	.....	10	.....	10
Penycae ...	30	7	.....	7	.....	14	.....	14
Rhos ...	186	29	.....	36	1	65	1	66
Ruabon ...	81	19	.....	22	.....	41	.....	41
Sesswick ...	5	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Total R.D. Births ...	1052	236	2	241	5	477	7	484
Outward transferable Births ...	.....	165	10	157	5	322	15	337
Grand Total	1052	401	12	398	10	799	22	821

TABLE 6.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>All Ages</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	19	3	22
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	1	2	3
3. Syphilitic Disease ...	1	.....	1
4. Diphtheria ...	.....	.....	.....
5. Whooping Cough ...	1	.....	1
6. Meningococcal infections ...	.....	.....	.....
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	.....	1	1
8. Measles ...	1	1	2
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	15	10	25
11. Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus ...	10	.....	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	.....	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	.....	2	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms ...	40	34	74
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	3	.....	3
16. Diabetes ...	2	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	46	56	102
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	42	18	60
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	6	7	13
20. Other heart disease ...	77	92	169
21. Other circulatory disease ...	10	13	23
22. Influenza ...	3	3	6
23. Pneumonia ...	17	13	30
24. Bronchitis ...	42	18	60
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	11	1	12
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	3	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	1	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	4	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	11	.....	11
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	.....	2	2
31. Congenital malformations ...	4	3	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	47	58	105
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	5	2	7
34. All other accidents ...	17	8	25
35. Suicide ...	4	2	6
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	.....	1	1
Total ...	445	368	813

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1950, 1195 cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases were notified to the Health Department as compared with 436 in 1949 and 1289 in 1948.

It is satisfactory to note that no notifications of Diphtheria were received.

92 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 99 in 1949 and 137 in 1948.

20 cases of Erysipelas were notified as compared with 18 in 1949.

3 cases of Meningococcal Infection were notified during the year, two of these being Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

2 cases of Dysentery were notified.

During the year 61 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as compared with 77 in 1949 and 73 in 1948 ; also notified were 12 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with 12 in 1949.

There was a substantial increase in the number of cases of Measles notified. These amounted to 731 as compared with 121 in 1949 and 715 in 1948. Whooping Cough notifications were also markedly increased to 165 cases as compared with 33 in 1949 and 217 in 1948.

55 cases of Pneumonia were notified as compared with 64 in 1949 and 92 in 1948.

In reference to the localities from which these notifications were received 187 came from Gwersyllt, and of these 98 were Measles and 48 were Whooping Cough. 182 notifications were received from Rhos, of which 132 were Measles, 15 were Whooping Cough and 17 were cases of Scarlet Fever. The 164 cases notified from Cefn included 95 cases of Measles, 11 cases of Whooping Cough, 16 cases of Scarlet Fever and 14 cases of Pneumonia. 144 cases were notified from Broughton and of these 78 were Measles and 42 Whooping Cough. Of the 122 cases notified from Llay, 91 were Measles, 18 were Whooping Cough, and 9 were Scarlet fever cases. 118 cases came from Esclusham Below and of these 102 were cases of Measles.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year there were 92 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 99 in 1949. Of these cases, 34 were between the ages of 5 and 9, 26 between the ages of 5 and 14, 15 between the ages of 3 and 4, and 1 under one year of age. In one case the age of the patient was unknown.

Of these 92 cases, 17 occurred in Rhos, 16 in Cefn, 10 in Brymbo and 9 in Llay.

The case rate per 1000 population was 1.4 as compared with 1.6 in 1949. The case rate for England and Wales was 1.5.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no notifications during the year. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs and indicate the success of the campaign of immunisation which has been carried out during the last few years. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.02 per 1000 population.

TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID FEVERS.

No notifications during the year. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.01.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

31 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year as compared with nil in 1949. Of these cases, 15 occurred between the ages of 15 and 24 and 7 between the ages of 3 and 4. One child under the age of one year was affected. There was one death during the year.

Of these cases 12 occurred in Allington, 4 in Cefn, 3 in Gresford and 2 in Rhos.

The case rate per 1000 population was 0.5. The rate for England and Wales was 0.18.

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

1 case was notified during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

1 case was notified during the year.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

3 cases were notified during the year, 2 of which were Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. The third was a case of meningococcal infection.

ERYSIPELAS.

20 cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year as compared with 18 in 1949 and 33 in 1948. Of these cases, 19 were adults over the age of 25. 6 of the cases occurred in Rhos, 4 in Penrycae, and the remainder were scattered throughout the various Parishes in our area.

The case rate per 1000 population was 0.3. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.17.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

One case was notified during the year. There were none in 1949.

The rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births was 0.9 as compared with 5.81 for England and Wales.

PNEUMONIA.

55 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year as compared with 64 in 1949 and 92 in 1948. Of these, 28 were adults over the age of 25 and 11 were children between the ages of 3 and 4. In one instance the age of the patient was unknown.

17 notifications were received from Gwersyllt, 14 from Cefn, 6 from Broughton, 5 from Ruabon and 4 from Brymbo.

The case rate per 1000 population was 0.8 as compared with 1.3 for 1949 and 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 0.70.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

165 cases were notified during the year as compared with 33 in 1949. Of these cases, 54 were children between the ages of 3 and 4 and 52 between the ages of 1 and 2. 16 cases occurred under the age of 12 months and in 3 instances the age was unknown.

Of these cases 48 came from Gwersyllt, 42 from Broughton, 18 from Llay, 15 from Rhos, 14 from Brymbo and 11 from Cefn.

The case rate per 1000 population was 2.6 as compared with 0.5 for 1949 and 3.04 for 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 3.60.

MEASLES.

731 cases were notified during the year as compared with 121 in 1949. Of these, 294 were cases of children between the ages of 3 and 4 and 233 cases occurred in children between the ages of 5 and 10. There were 35 cases under the age of 12 months and 148 cases between the ages of 1 and 2. In 5 cases the ages were unknown.

Of these cases, 132 came from Rhos, 102 from Esclusham Below, 98 from Gwersyllt, 95 from Cefn, 78 from Broughton, 43 from Bersham, 40 from Brymbo and 14 from Ruabon.

The case rate per 1000 population was 10.1 as compared with 1.1 in 1949 and 11.5 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 8.39.

SMALLPOX.

No notifications of smallpox were received.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were no notifications during the year. These cases are primarily notified to the County Health Department, which is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, and any notification received by them should be notified to us.

DYSENTERY.

2 cases of Dysentery were notified. They were adults and came from Gwersyllt.

TUBERCULOSIS.

73 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 61 being Pulmonary and 12 Non-Pulmonary cases. There were 89 cases in 1949 and 87 cases in 1948.

Of the 61 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 37 were adults over the age of 25 and 16 were adolescents between the ages of 15 and 24.

With reference to the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notifications, 2 were cases of Tuberculous Meningitis, both patients being under the age of 2. Of the other ten cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 were adults and 3 were cases between the ages of 5 and 9.

Regarding the Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases, 12 came from Cefn, 9 from Broughton, 8 each from Gwersyllt and Rhos, and 5 from Ruabon.

Of the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases, 4 came from Gwersyllt.

There were 22 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 deaths from Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

The T.B. case rate per 1000 population was 1.17, and the Pulmonary T.B. case rate was 0.9.

The mortality rate per 1000 population was 0.4 as compared with 0.36 for England and Wales.

FOOD POISONING,

During the year 18 cases of Food Poisoning were notified, 7 of these cases coming from Cefn, 6 from Brymbo and 4 from Bersham.

The 7 cases from Cefn were notified in one batch, but affected different parts of the Parish, and it was impossible to obtain sufficient material to find out the cause of the outbreak.

The case rate per 1000 population is 0.39 as compared with 0.17 for England and Wales.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN COUNCIL HOUSES.

Out of 3,897 Council Houses, 388 cases of infectious diseases were notified from them.

Of these cases 84 occurred in Gwersyllt, 72 in Cefn, 57 in Rhos, 53 in Esclusham Below, 41 in Broughton, 49 in Llay, 20 in Brymbo and 8 in Bersham, and Ruabon.

The total number of cases included 239 cases of Measles, and of these 47 were from Esclusham Below, 43 from Rhos, 41 from Cefn, 39 from Gwersyllt, 24 from Llay and 22 from Broughton. There were 56 cases of Whooping Cough and of these 24 were from Gwersyllt and 15 from Broughton. The 16 cases of Pneumonia included 7 cases from Gwersyllt. 29 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified from Council Houses and of these 8 were from Cefn. 12 cases of Poliomyelitis, including 4 from Cefn and 2 from Gwersyllt occurred in Council Houses.

With reference to Pulmonary Tuberculosis there were 22 cases in Council Houses, and of these 9 were from Cefn and 3 from Gwersyllt and there were 4 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases, 2 of these coming from Cefn, 1 from Gwersyllt and 1 from Ruabon.

TABLE 7. INCIDENCE OF ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

Parishes	Removed to the Wrexham Isolation Hospital												Total.	T.B. Men.	Measles.	Wh. Cough.	Erysipelas.	Sc. Fever.	C.S.M.	Polio.	Enceph. Leth.	Polio. Enceph.	Others.	Total.
	Measles.	Whooping C.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Food Pois.	Dysentery.	P. Pyrexia.	C.S.M.	Meningococcal In.	Polio.	Enceph. Leth.	Polio. Enceph.	Pneumonia.	T.B. Pulmonary	T.B. Non-Pul. (includ. T.B. Mening.)	Others.								
Abenbury	2	2								12				1										4
Allington	4													3				2						17
Bersham	43	1	1	2	4													1						54
Bieston	3			1									6	9	2			3	1					4
Broughton	78	42	2	4				1			1		4	2				8				1		144
Brymbo	40	14		10	6					2	1													80
Burton			1							2			14	1	2		1			2				4
Cefn ...	95	11	2	16	7					4				12	2	1		14		4			1	164
Erbistock	1									2				1						2				4
Erddig																								
Esc. Above	4			1																				5
Esc. Below	102	7	1	1						1			2	4	1					1				118
Gresford	2		1	5											1									9
Gwersyllt	98	48		6		2		1	1	2			17	8	4					1				187
Holt ...	2			1						1										1				4
Isycoed		1																						1
Llan. Rural	5	3	1	4			1						2	4				1						20
Llantysilio	2			1																				3
Llay ...	91	18		9						1				3				8		1				122
Marchwiel	2			3						1			1					3		1				7
Minera	2																							2
Penrycae	9	1	4	5						1			2	8	1	1		5						24
Rhos	132	15	6	17						2			5	5	1			13						182
Ruabon	14	2	1	6	1													3						35
Sesswick																								1
Total ...	731	165	20	92	18	2	1	2	1	31	1	1	55	61	12	2	1195	74	2	31	1	1	2	215

TABLE 8.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Measles	731	2	2
Whooping Cough	165	4	1
Erysipelas	20	2	.....
Scarlet Fever	92	74	.....
Food Poisoning	18	.....	.....
Dysentery	2	.....	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	.....	.....
C.S.M.	2	2	.....
Meningococcal Infection	1	.....	.....
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	.....
Polio-encephalitis	1	1	.....
Poliomyelitis	31	31	1
Others	2	2	.....
Small Pox ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ophth. Neonatorum ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis	73	1	25
Enteric Fevers ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	55	.....	30
Total ...	1195	120	59

TABLE 9.
**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>
Scarlet Fever ...	1	8	15	34	26	6	1	1	92
Whooping Cough ...	16	52	54	35	5	.....	.....	3	165
Measles	35	148	294	233	13	.....	3	5	731
Poliomyelitis ...	1	3	7	2	2	15	1	.....	31
Polio. Enceph. ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Enceph. Leth. ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
C.S.M. ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	20
Dysentery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Pneumonia... ..	3	6	11	3	.....	3	28	1	55
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
T.B. Pulmonary ...	1	1	1	2	2	16	37	1	61
T.B. Non- Pulmonary ...	.....	1	1	3	1	1	3	.....	10
T.B. Meningitis ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total ...	59	222	384	312	49	43	94	12	1174

TABLE 10.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION DEATH RATES.

	Notific- ations	Rates per 1000 Population		Deaths	Rates per 1000 Population	
		R.D.C.	E. & W.		R.D.C.	E. & W.
Typhoid ...	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00
Paratyphoid	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	0.00
C.S.M. ...	2	0.03	0.03	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	92	1.4	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough ...	165	2.6	3.6	1	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	.....	.....	0.02	.....	.....	0.00
Erysipelas ...	20	0.3	0.17	.....	.....	.....
Small Pox ...	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	0.00
Measles ...	731	10.1	8.39	2	0.03	.....
Pneumonia...	55	0.8	0.70	30	0.8	0.46
Acute Polio	31	0.5	0.18	.....	.....	0.02
Ac. Enceph.	2	0.03		.....	.....	

TABLE 11.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN COUNCIL HOUSES.

Parish	Removed to the Isolation Hospital															Total
	Measles.	Wh. Cough.	Pneumonia.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	C.S.M.	Enceph. Leth.	Polio.	Meningococcal In.	Dysentery.	T. B. Mening.	T. B. Pulm.	T. B. (Non. P.)	Others.	Total.	
Bersham	6	15	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	9	
Broughton	22	15	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	41	
Brymbo	9	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	20	
Cefn ...	41	3	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	72	
Erbistock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Esclusham	47	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	53	
Gresford	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gwersyllt	39	24	7	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	...	84	
Llangollen	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Llay ...	24	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Marchwiel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Penycae	2	1	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Rhos ...	43	7	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	57	
Ruabon	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	
Total	239	56	16	29	1	1	1	13	1	1	2	22	4	2	388	

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

The number of children who were immunised during 1950.

<i>Primary Doses.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
Under 5 ..	5—15		
397 ..	63		460
<i>Re-inforcings.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
Under 5 ..	5—15		
— ..	206		296

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.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

During the year 56 persons received primary vaccination against Smallpox and of these 35 were under 1 year of age and 10 were over 15 years of age. In addition to these, 13 persons, including 9 over 15 years of age were revaccinated.

Taking into account the number of births in our area this figure is a very low one, and no doubt people are not aware of the importance of vaccinating their children at an early age.

Smallpox has occurred in our area in the past, and still occurs in different parts of the country, and the Health Department is continually being informed of persons arriving by ship from areas where Smallpox has been prevalent. Almost invariably the notifications have been received subsequently to the termination of the incubation period.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.

AGE GROUP.	NO. VACCINATED.
0—1	35
1—4	3
5—14	8
15 and over.	10

RE-VACCINATIONS.

0—1	—
1—4	—
5—14	4
15 and over.	9

TABLE 12.

**TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND TOTAL DEATHS
FROM TUBERCULOSIS ACCORDING TO AGE.**

<i>Age Groups</i>	NEW CASES					TOTAL DEATHS				
	<i>Pulm.</i>		<i>N-Pulm.</i>		<i>Tot.</i>	<i>Pulm.</i>		<i>N-Pulm.</i>		<i>Tot.</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	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1—4 ...	1	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1
5—9 ...	1	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10—14 ...	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	2
15—19 ...	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
20—24 ...	4	10	1	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	1
25—34 ...	6	10	2	1	19	5	1	1	.....	7
35—44 ...	2	3	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	3
45—54 ...	6	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	3
55—64 ...	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	4
65 and over ...	2	2	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Age unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	32	29	6	6	73	19	3	1	2	25

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is now under the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, so that we as an Authority have no direct control over its administration as was the case in years gone by.

During the year 120 of our cases were admitted to the Hospital. Of these 31 were cases of Poliomyelitis [and 74 were cases of Scarlet Fever.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

The attention of the Health Department is continually being drawn to the conditions under which certain aged and infirm persons are living.

A number of these cases have been visited with a view of making representations under Section 47 in order to obtain for them hospital treatment or admission into a residential home.

One case was admitted from the Broughton area, but in this case it was not found necessary to obtain compulsory powers under this Section.

In another case an elderly woman, who lived in a totally unfit house in Penrycae and under extremely dirty conditions, was transferred to the Maelor General Hospital following compulsory proceedings at the Ruabon Magistrates' Court. This lady had frequently fallen down and had sustained many bruises and cuts, and as she lived alone this was thought to be a dangerous state of affairs.

In two other cases not sufficient evidence was found to justify proceedings for compulsory removal under this Act.

In another case, that of a woman living alone in Ruabon, we were unable to visit her as she always resented anyone coming into her house. This case is being dealt with in the year 1951.

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.

CLINICS.

(1) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

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

(2) SCHOOL CLINICS.

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

NURSING SERVICES.

(1) GENERAL AND MIDWIFERY.

District Nurse, Midwives and District Nurses for the home visiting of the sick and for Maternity Cases are provided in the following areas—

Brymbo	...	2	Gwersyllt	...	2
Broughton	...	2	Llay	...	2
Bwlchgwyn	...	1	Overton	...	1
Cefn	...	2	Rhos	...	3
Coedpoeth	...	1	Rhostyllen	...	1
Gresford	...	1	Ruabon	...	1
Holt	...	1	Trevor	...	1

(2) 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.

The only change in the Staff of the Public Health Department during the year was the appointment of Mr. H. Adamson as Superintendent of Refuse Removal.

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 the Council has two schemes for the supplying of water to the Garth and Vroncysyllte areas.

A piped water supply to stand-pipes has been completed to the villages of Pentredwr, Trevor Ucha and Vron (Llanerch). Steps are also being taken to have a supply of water in the Llan-tysilio and Sun Bank area. Work has also been commenced in reference to the supply of water to the Aberoer area. This is being done chiefly by the Brymbo Water Company and the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company. When these schemes have been completed, practically the whole of the area will have the advantages of a piped water supply.

WREXHAM AND EAST DENBIGHSHIRE WATER COMPANY.

7 samples of water were taken from the mains of this Company during the year and all were found to be satisfactory. A chemical analysis was also taken and showed that the water had 7.2 degrees of hardness, including 4.2 temporary hardness. The most interesting feature in this chemical analysis was the presence of zinc in the concentration of 0.1 parts per 100,000.

During the year there was a period of drought and the Wrexham Water Company was able to supply a sufficient supply of water throughout this period and at the same time were able to supply water to the Ruabon Water Company in a state of emergency.

BRYMBO WATER COMPANY.

10 samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis during the year, and of these 8 were satisfactory. The other two, which were taken from the same premises in Southsea, proved to be unsatisfactory. A supply of water was taken from these same premises for chemical analysis and this showed the absence of Free and Saline Ammonia and a hardness of 2.3, which included Temporary Hardness of 1.8 degrees. This sample was satisfactory.

The Brymbo Water Company are co-operating with the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company in supplying water to the Aberoer and Vrondeg areas and this scheme is now being put into effect.

RUABON WATER COMPANY.

15 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination during the year and of these 9 were satisfactory. One of the satisfactory samples showed that the water was on the borderline but was regarded as satisfactory. A sample of water taken from these premises at a later date was unsatisfactory. There were 6 samples regarded as unsatisfactory. A sample for chemical analysis was also taken and this proved to be satisfactory. The hardness was 5.2 degrees and of this 4.9 was temporary hardness. The pH value was found to be 8.4.

During the year there was a prolonged drought and as usual in such circumstances the supply of water from this Company is strained to the utmost. An additional supply of water was obtained from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company's mains, who helped them in this emergency. I have always considered that this Company should seriously consider the installation of an additional reservoir and this is especially important when one takes into consideration the increasing number of houses that are continually being constructed in the area of supply from this Company. The more Council Houses there are, the greater is the number of baths and consequently there is a greater demand for water.

CEFN WATER COMPANY.

10 samples of water were taken during the year, and of these four were satisfactory. In two other cases the water was regarded as fair but in one of these there was an improvement on a previous sample taken from the same premises. Four samples were unsatisfactory. One sample of water was taken for chemical analysis and the result showed hardness of 9.8 degrees and of this 7.7 was temporary hardness. The sample was satisfactory.

A great deal has been said in my previous Reports in reference to this Company, and it must be recognised that the supply of

water is not always satisfactory. It is insufficient in amount if due regard is paid to the industrial and residential developments in the area. The question of the purchase of this Company by the Council is under discussion.

GARTH WATER SUPPLY.

4 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year and of these 3 were regarded as satisfactory and one as unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory sample showed no sign of harmful pollution, but contained a large amount of non-faecal coli. One sample was taken for chemical analysis and showed the hardness to be 9.3 and of this 8.4 degrees was temporary hardness. An interesting point was the presence of zinc to the extent of 0.2 parts per 100,000, but this amount of zinc is regarded by the analyst as being too small to cause injury to health.

VRONCYSYLLE WATER SUPPLY.

4 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and all were found to be unsatisfactory. In one instance the analyst reported that although the sample was unsatisfactory it showed no evidence of harmful pollution. A chemical analysis was also taken and showed a large amount of solid matter in solution and hardness of 12.6 degrees, all being temporary hardness. The chemical analysis was satisfactory.

OTHERS.

11 samples of water were taken from shallow wells, land springs and streams in various parts of the area. Of these 6 were satisfactory and 5 were unsatisfactory. In one instance the water previous to passing through a filter was found to be unsatisfactory with a high coliform count but the same water after passing through a filter was found to be satisfactory.

It will thus be seen that a large number of samples have been taken in our area from the Water Companies' mains and also from other sources for bacteriological examination. Attention is also being paid to the chemical analysis of the water.

The question does arise as to the advisability of having one water concern for the whole of the area instead of the multiplicity of Companies and schemes that exist at the present time.

Certain of the Companies, especially Cefn and very often Ruabon, are very hard hit in prolonged drought and were there an interconnection of mains between the various companies, this state of affairs would no doubt be obviated.

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY.

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken.</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 22° C Aerobically per ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1. 4 Caernarvon Terrace, Clarke St., Ponciau. Tap Water (Ruabon Water Co.), 21.2.50		Nil.	Absent.	Absent.	Good.
2. Tap Water, 1 Price Street, Rhos- tyllen (Wrexham Water Co.), 21.2.50		Nil.	Absent.	Absent.	Good.
3. Tap water, Post Office, Summer- hill (Brymbo Water Co.), 21.2.50			2	100%	Satisfactory.
4. Tap Water, 2 Council Houses, Vioncysyllte (Vron Water Sup- ply), 21.3.50		5	100%	.....	Fair.
5. Tap water, Berwyn View, Garth (Garth Water Supply), 21.3.50		2	Nil.	.....	Satisfactory.
6. Tap water, "Tegfan," Llangollen Road, Acrefair (Cefn Water Company), 21.3.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
7. Tap water, 19 Pearson St., Rhos (Ruabon Water Co.), 28.3.50 ...		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 22°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks
8. Tap water, Bron Offa, Adwy, Coedpoeth (Brymbo Water Co.), 28.3.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
9. Tap water, Pro-Offa House, Pen- trebychan (Wrexham Water Co.), 28.3.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
10. Land spring water, Shale Bank, Llay Hall Brickworks, 18.4.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
11. Tap water, 22 Shones Lane, Llay (Wrexham Water Co.), 16.5.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	
12. Tap water, Gwynfan, Bottom Road, Gwynfryn (Brymbo Water Co.), 16.5.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	
13. Tap water, 12 Quarry Terrace, Newbridge (Cefn Water Co.), 16.5.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	
14. Tap water, Trem Berwyn, Garth (Garth Water Supply), 16.5.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken.</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 22° C Aerobically per ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
15. Tap water, Bryn Hyfryd, Vron (Vron Water Supply), 16.5.50		35	Nil.	100%	Unsatisfactory.
16. Shallow well water, Bryn Rhug Farm, Brymbo 16.5.50 ...		180+	Nil.	100%	Unsatisfactory.
17. Land spring water, Pentrefron, Coedpoeth, 16.5.50 ...		180+	14%	.....	Unsatisfactory.
18. Tap water, 1 Moreton Street, Johnstown (Ruabon Water Co.), 16.5.50 ...		9	Nil.	100%	Unsatisfactory.
19. Land spring water, Clay's Farm, Bieston, 23.5.50 ...		2	Nil.	100%	Satisfactory.
20. Tap water, 1 Moreton Street, Johnstown (Ruabon Water Co.), 23.5.50 ...		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Satisfactory.
21. Tap water, Esless Cafe, Wrexham Road, Rhosyllen (Wrexham Water Co.), 29.6.50 ...		Nil.	Absent.	.....	

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken.</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 22° C Aerobically per ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
22. Tap water, 77 Heol Abon, Cefn Mawr (Cefn Water Company), 29.6.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	
23. Tap water, 1 Dover Terrace, Ponciau (Ruabon Water Co.), 29.6.50		3	Nil.	100%	
24. Tap water, Off Licence, Sothsea Brymbo Water Company), 29.6.50		3	100%	.....	Unsuitable for domestic purposes.
25. Tap water, 2 Council Houses, Vroncysyllte (Vron Water Supply), 29.6.50		2	50%	50%	Unsuitable for domestic purposes.
26. Tap water, 3 Salop Terrace, Brynydd, Ponciau (Ruabon Water Co.), 11.7.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Suitable for domestic purposes.
27. Tap water, off Licence, Southsea (Brymbo Water Company), 11.7.50		10	100%	.....	Unsatisfactory for domestic purposes.

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken.</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 22° C Aerobically per ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
28. Tap water, Osborne House, Os- borne Street, Rhos (Ruabon Water Co.), 25.7.50 ...		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Suitable for domestic pur- poses.
29. Tap water, Pendinas Distribution Main (Brymbo Water Co.), 25.7.50 ...		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Suitable for domestic pur- poses.
30. Tap water, Cafe, Pentrebychan (Wrexham Water Company), 25.7.50 ...		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Satisfactory.
39. Tap water, The Croft, Ruthin Road, Bwlchgwyn (Brymbo Water Co.), 25.7.50 ...		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Suitable for domestic pur- poses.
32. Tap water, 4 Council Houses, Vron (Vroncysyllte Water Sup- ply), 25.7.50 ...		8	Nil.	100%	No evidence of harmful pol- lution. Unsatisfactory.
33. Tap water, Noddfa, Garth (Garth Water Supply), 25.7.50 ...		3	Nil.	100%	No evidence of harmful pol- lution. Unsatisfactory.
34. Tap water, Off Licence, Southsea (Brymbo Water Company), 25.7.50 ...		8	Nil.	100%	No evidence of harmful pol- lution. Unsatisfactory.

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken.</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 22° C Aerobically per ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
35. Tap water, Hafod-y-bryn, Acre- fair (Cefn Water Co.), 25.7.50...	.....	25	8%	92%	Unsatisfactory.
36. Tap water, Rhosymadoc Farm, Ruabon (Ruabon Water Co.), 5.9.50 ... ..	.....	50	70%	30%	Unsatisfactory.
37. Tap water, Gwersyllt Hill Cottage, Summerhill (Brymbo Water Co.), 11.9.50 ... ..	.....	Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
38. Tap water, Rhosymadoc Farm, Ruabon (Ruabon Water Co.), 12.9.50	12	2	100%	.....	Borderline but satisfactory.
39. Tap water, Cycle Shop, High St., Ruabon (Ruabon Water Co.), 26.9.50 ... ..	.....	3	100%	.....	Unsatisfactory.
40. Land spring water, Pont Adam, Ruabon, 26.9.50	350	25	100%	.....	Unsatisfactory.
41. Tap water, 26 Railway Road, Cefn (Cefn Water Company), 26.9.50 ... ..	.....	180+	20%	80%	Unsatisfactory.

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken.</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 22°C Aerobically per ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Non Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
42. Tap water, 28 Shones Lane, Llay (Wrexham Water Co.), 26.9.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
43. Tap water, Rhosymadoc Farm, Ruabon (Ruabon Water Co.), 26.9.50		5	60%	40%	Unsatisfactory.
44. Tap water, 24 King Street, Cefn (Cefn Water Co.), 10.10.50 ...		180+	100%	.....	Unsatisfactory.
45. Tap water, 8 Tanyrallt, Cefny- bedd (Brymbo Water Co.) ...		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Suitable for domestic pur- poses.
46. Tap water, Rhosymadoc Farm, Ruabon (Ruabon Water Co.), 10.10.50		14	78%	22%	Unsatisfactory
47. Tap water, Cycle Shop, High Street, Ruabon (Ruabon Water Co.), 10.10.50		25	100%	.....	Unsatisfactory.
48. Tap water, Rhosymadoc Farm, Ruabon (Ruabon Water Co.), 24.10.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken.</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 22° C Aerobically per ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
49. Tap water, Cycle Shop, Ruabon (Ruabon Water Co.), 24.10.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Satisfactory.
50. Tap water, Radio Shop, King St., Cefn (Cefn Water Company), 24.10.50		35	Nil.	100%	Fair.
51. Spring water, Dee Farm, Rhewl, 7.11.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
52. Tap Water, Water Company's Office, Trevor (Cefn Water Co.), 00.00.00		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
53. Tap water, Brymbo Vicarage, Brymbo (Brymbo Water Co.), 7.11.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
54. Tap Water, 7 Holt View, Gres- ford (Wrexham Water Co.), 7.11.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.
55. Land spring water, tap on stand- pipe opposite Pentredwr Post Office, 7.11.50		5	Nil.	100%	Satisfactory.

TABLE 13. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

<i>Nature of Sample and where taken.</i>	<i>Plate Count Yeastel Agar 2 days 22° C Aerobically per ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
56. Land spring water, Sun Inn, Rhewl, 7.11.50		25	20%	80%	Unsatisfactory.
57. Spring water, 2 Council Houses, Garth (Garth Water Supply), 7.11.50		7	Nil.	100%	Satisfactory.
58. Tap water, 43 off Russell Street, Cefn Mawr (Cefn Water Co.), 28.11.50		5	20%	80%	Fair.
59. Tap water, "Eryl," Stradstet Villas, Trevor (Cefn Water Co.), 28.11.50		180+	1%	100%	Unsatisfactory.
60. Land spring and stream water, Yr Ackery, Burton (before passing through metafilter), 28.11.50		50	2%	98%	Coliform count high.
61. Tap water, Yr Ackery, Burton, 28.11.50		Nil.	Absent.	.....	Good.

TABLE 14.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Sample No. 1.	Wrexham Road, Rhostyllen. (WREXHAM WATER COMPANY.)
Sample No. 2.	Dover Terrace, Ponciau. (RUABON WATER COMPANY.)
Sample No. 3.	77 Heol Abon, Cefn Mawr. (CEFŊ WATER COMPANY.)
Sample No. 4.	Off Licence, Southsea. (BRYMBO WATER COMPANY.)
Sample No. 5.	Bryn Tirion, Garth. (GARTH WATER SUPPLY).
Sample No. 6.	Council House, Vron. (VRONCYSYLLTE WATER SUPPLY.)

In parts per 100,000 of Water—

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Total Solid matter in solution	18	9	16	8	14	26.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	0.06	0.03	0.2	0.01	0.3	0.2
Nitrates ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	1.26	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.76
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	0.056		0.04	0.08	Nil	0.024
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.006	0.001	0.004	0.006	0.001	Nil
Lead, Copper Zinc	0.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.2	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Nil	Trace	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Temporary Hardness in Degrees Clark	4.2	4.9	7.7	1.8	8.4	12.6
Permanent Hardness in Degrees Clark	3.0	0.3	2.1	0.5	0.9	Nil
p.H Value	7.2	8.4	7.4	7.0	7.8	7.6

All samples were satisfactory.

The amount of Zinc found in two of the Samples was too small to cause harm.

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.

1950.

January	1.29 inches	May	1.30 inches	Sept.	4.81 inches
Feb.	6.15 inches	June	.96 inches	October	2.65 inches
March	1.92 inches	July	2.38 inches	Nov.	4.56 inches
April	4.20 inches	August	4.34 inches	December	2.72 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.

2 schemes received attention during the year ; one was for providing a sewerage scheme at Marchwiell village. Up to the present, only the Council Houses at Marchwiell have been connected to the Sewage Disposal Works at Five Fords, which is owned by the Borough of Wrexham, and the scheme has been submitted to the Wrexham Borough Council for their approval.

The second sewerage scheme is that for the village of Plasbennion, and at the time of preparing this Report a sewer is in the course of construction.

The Engineer has reported to me that a piped supply of water has been completed by the Council to the Villages of Pentre-dwr, Trevor Uchaf and Vron (Llanerch).

HOUSING.

During the year 1950, 218 houses have been completed, and of these 19 were built by private enterprise and 199 under the various Council schemes. The latter included 58 in Rhos, 47 in Gwersyllt, 32 in Holt, 20 in Broughton, 14 in Brymbo, 14 in Cefn and 8 in Penycae. 6 houses were also completed in Sesswick. The private houses were scattered throughout the area in 10 different parishes, and these included three each in Bersham, Gresford and Rhos.

At the end of the year 283 houses were in course of erection and of these 120 were in Cefn, 36 in Rhos, 48 in Bersham and 39 in Brymbo.

At the end of the year the Council owned 3,897 houses, which is 21.9 per cent of the total houses in our area. At the time of preparing this Report, the 4,000th house built by the Council was opened. This does not, of course, indicate that the Wrexham Rural District Council owns all of these 4,000 houses, as in 1935, when there were alterations in the Boundaries, 128 of our Council Houses were transferred to the Borough of Wrexham, while on the other hand 34 Council Houses were added to our area from Llangollen Rural and Llantysilio.

It may be of interest to make a few general remarks on the housing situation in our area. It must be borne in mind that during the twenty-eight years in which I have held the post of Medical Officer of Health, very substantial progress has been made in the housing situation, especially when one remembers the fact that in 1923 the Council had only built 83 houses, whereas at the present time, we have already built 4,000 houses (as has already been mentioned). Plans are also in force for the construction of further additions to this number. In the very near future the number of Council Houses will soon be 25 per cent of the total houses in the area. Building developments have occurred as a result of industrial developments in our area, as is instanced by the village in the Wrexham Trading Estate in the Parish of Abenbury.

There is, unfortunately, a large number of unfit houses in our area, but a good many of these were condemned and closed previous to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, but some of these houses were re-occupied in an illegal manner and steps have had to be taken by the Council to deal with this situation. It is to be regretted that the Ministry of Health would not allow us to demolish the houses already condemned and it must be pointed out that the longer these houses remain the worse becomes their condition. In certain cases they have become derelict and dangerous and have to receive the attention of the Engineer's Department.

There is still a large amount of overcrowding in our area, and the attention of the health department is continually being drawn to this aspect of the housing situation by applicants who are desirous of obtaining better accommodation than that in which they are now living. This appears to be a perennial source of complaint and no doubt will exist for many years to come.

The construction of Council houses has caused re-distribution of population and unfortunately some of the Council Houses are already overcrowded, though every step is being taken by the Council to deal with this problem. It may be that in certain cases this overcrowding is deliberate in order to force the Council to support the claims of applicants for a house. It is hoped that in the near future we can re-commence our programme of demolishing unfit houses, of which there are a large number in our area.

TABLE 15.

HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1950.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Council Houses</i>			<i>Total No. in each Parish</i>
		<i>Brick</i>	<i>Airey</i>	<i>B.L.S.D.</i>	
Abenbury ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Allington	3	.....	.....	.....	124
Bersham ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
Broughton	1	20	.....	.....	427
Brymbo ... ..	.....	14	.....	.....	229
Burton ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cefn ... ..	.....	14	.....	.....	453
Esclusham Below ...	1	.....	.....	.....	252
Erbistock ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Gresford	3	.....	.....	.....	68
Gwersyllt	2	29	18	.....	638
Holt	2	32	.....	.....	54
Isycoed	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Llay ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	272
Llangollen Rural ...	.....	2	.....	.....	34
Marchwiell ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Minera ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Penycae	1	8	.....	.....	134
Rhos	3	30	6	20	712
Ruabon	2	.....	.....	.....	204
Sesswick ... ..	.....	6	.....	.....	4
Total ...	19	155	24	20	3897

1923 TO 1950.

As I am now preparing my Annual Report for 1950, I thought it would be instructive and advisable to present a survey of the progress of Public Health in the Wrexham Rural District during the period that I have held the post. I was appointed on 8th August, 1923, but did not commence my duties until October 1st, 1923. The appointments then held were Medical Officer of Health to the Wrexham Rural District Council, Medical Officer of Health to the Wrexham Borough, School Medical Officer,—Wrexham Borough, and Medical Superintendent to the Joint Fever Hospital. This was then the property of the Rural District Council, but administered by the Joint Hospital Committee, which comprised of representatives of eight contributory authorities.

1923.

The Council had its Headquarters at the Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Wrexham, and the Chairman of the Council was Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bt., and the Clerk was Mr. George Vernon Price.

The acreage of the area was 58,863 and the Population was 65,140. The number of inhabited houses was estimated at 13,214, and the density of population per house was 4.9.

The Health Department, together with the Borough Health Department, was housed at 11 Temple Row, Wrexham, and the clerk of the Health Department was Mr. H. C. D. Jones, whom I had previously met in a Field Ambulance on the Arras Front during the first World War. The Chairman of the Health Committee for many years was Professor Share Jones, and the Vice-chairman Mr. James Lee of Gresford.

The Council had to date built 83 houses. These were situated at Bryn Gardden, Rhos, Rhostyllen and Park View, Rossett. It was estimated that 3,000 houses were necessary to deal with the housing conditions then prevailing in the area.

In this year the epidemic of Diphtheria in Brymbo was terminating and during the year 22 cases of Diphtheria were admitted to the Fever Hospital, 95 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 9 cases of Enteric Fever, with four deaths, chiefly from the Holt area.

The Refuse Removal was done by Contractors and administered through Parochial Committees.

There were 87 slaughter houses on the Register and reference was made in my first Annual Report for the necessity of a public abattoir.

The chief event during the year was the outbreak of foot and mouth disease and the following figures may be of interest :—

Infected Premises	..	..	7527
Healthy Animals Slaughtered	..	3385	
Diseased Animals Slaughtered	..	2442	
		—	6327

In addition 1200 cattle were isolated.

The number of Parishes in the area was then 36, including some smaller Parishes in the Isycoed area, one of which was detached in two parts.

1924.

An inspection of the Slaughter Houses was made and a special Report was presented to the Health Committee, in which it was recommended that twenty should be removed from the Register as they had mostly ceased slaughtering and were used for other purposes, such as garages.

The number of Council Houses completed during this year was 231, and the rents collected from 199 houses was £5,839.

1925.

A survey Report was presented to the Council on the instructions of the Ministry of Health. In this Report it was stated that out of 36 Parishes, 16 had a Population under 1,000 and 25 Parishes did not enjoy the benefits of a sewerage scheme.

13 cases of Enteric Fever occurred. Of these 6 were from Forge Row, Broughton. This was almost certainly due to the efforts of the inhabitants of one of the houses in clearing an old Privy Midden which had been hidden away for many years and was situated in front of the house.

During the five years ending 31st December, 1924, 314 Council Houses had been built and to accommodate the population there was an estimated deficiency of 5893 rooms and 1363 families required housing accommodation.

The density of population was 4.55 persons per family. No Council Houses were completed this year.

With reference to milk supplies, 501 Milk Purveyors and Producers applied for Registration.

1926.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Staff was increased to four by the promotion of Mr. H. C. D. Jones.

An analysis of the River Gwenfro showed pollution, with strong reaction of Tar Acids.

140 Council Houses were completed.

The chief event in this year was the coal strike.

1927.

There were 7 cases of Enteric Fever, 3 in Holt.

In reference to the Brymbo Water Company, the insanitary supply of water at Oak Alyn was found to be due to a fracture of the mains due to outcropping at Windy Hill during the coal strike of 1926.

The attention of the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company was drawn to the pollution of a stream at Plas Vron, above Bronwylfa. This was due to the dipping of sheep by arsenic preparations.

240 Council Houses were completed during the year.

1928.

8 cases of Enteric Fever occurred in 4 different Parishes, with no inter-relations.

Reference was made to the necessity for a sewer for Holt and Marchwiell.

100 Council Houses were completed.

1929.

181 cases of Diphtheria occurred, 45 from Coedpoeth.

There was a severe drought, with drastic economies in water supplied by the Cefn Water Company.

A Government enquiry was held regarding sewerage and sewage disposal works for Rossett, at an estimated cost of £12,000.

176 Council Houses were completed.

1930.

617 cases of Diphtheria occurred, 97 in Broughton, 118 in Cefn, 53 in Llay ; there were also cases in the Parishes of Bersham and Brymbo.

147 Council Houses were completed. In ten years, 1,117 houses had been built by the Council and 1,783 by Private Enterprise.

A Government enquiry was held regarding sewage disposal works at Gwersyllt.

1931.

671 cases of Diphtheria occurred, with 23 deaths. Of these cases, 144 occurred in Rhos, 121 in Broughton and 97 in Brymbo. 150 Council Houses were completed.

There was a Ministry of Health inquiry in reference to a joint application of the Cheshire County Council and the Chester County Borough for the formation of a River Dee Drainage Board.

1932.

506 cases of Diphtheria occurred.

36 Council Houses were built.

1933.

During this year an extension was built to the Wrexham Fever Hospital. This included two wards of twenty beds, a single bedded ward and operating theatre and ten cubicles. This was opened by Alderman E. A. Cross.

A prolonged drought lasting some six months occurred, causing serious shortage of water, especially in the agricultural area, where use had to be made of water obtained from the River Dee.

A scheme was drawn up in conjunction with the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company for the laying of ten miles of mains at an estimated cost of £1,000 and an application was made for a Ministry of Health grant.

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held in reference to the boundaries of Local Authorities.

439 cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

The Cefn Co-operative Society Limited Dairy completed their installation of a Pasteurising Plant at Rhosymedre.

A comprehensive survey of the whole area was made in reference to the Housing Act 1930 with a view to making representations for the adoption of Clearance Areas, Improvement Areas and Individual Unfit Houses. 15,913 Houses were inspected and a special report was submitted to the Health Committee.

1934.

A recurrence of the drought took place.

The Gresford Colliery disaster resulted in 264 deaths.

The Ministry of Health presented a scheme for the alterations of Boundaries of Local Authorities to take effect on the 1st April, 1935.

There were 506 cases of Diphtheria of which 143 occurred in Rhos.

19.7 per cent of the Scarlet Fever cases and 7.6 per cent of the Diphtheria cases occurred in Council Houses.

662 cases of Diphtheria were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from all contributory areas (eight in number).

During this year an After-care Committee for Tuberculosis cases was established by the County Council and included representatives of all local authorities.

One of the chief events of this year was the retirement of Mr. J. Arthur Jones as Sanitary Inspector, after 35 years service.

1935.

The alterations of Boundaries took effect on the 1st April, 1935, whereby the Parishes of Acton and most of Stansty, together with portions of other Parishes were transferred to the Borough. This meant transferring 128 Council Houses. These comprised of 34 at Berse and 94 in Stansty (Rhosddu). On the other hand the Parishes of Llangollen Rural and Llantysilio were added to our Area, together with 34 Council Houses, so that there was a net loss of 94 Council Houses owned by the Council. As a result of the alterations the acreage was increased from 58,863 to 72,370 but the population diminished from 64,010 to 60,683.

Certain Parishes in the eastern part of the area were amalgamated, resulting in 25 Parishes in the whole area.

1005 Houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1920 and of these 328 were found to be satisfactory.

74 Council Houses were built and 171 houses built by private enterprise.

A Ministry of Health inquiry was held in reference to 20 Clearance Areas affecting 1028 persons in 228 families in 139 houses. In addition to these, 93 Individual Unfit Houses were scheduled for demolition. A temporary staff was appointed under the Housing Act of 1935 and 4 enumerators, 4 assistants and 2 clerks were appointed to make a survey of the area for overcrowding.

1077 Council Houses had been built or 10.9 per cent of all houses in the area.

The Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company constructed a Water Tower at Legacy in order to deal more effectively with the supply of water to the higher areas of our district.

The pollution of the River Gwenfro from Colliery workings, especially the Plas Power Colliery Coal Washing Plant, was investigated.

Mr. D. Thomas was appointed the first Senior Sanitary Inspector for the area.

A commencement was made of Schick testing of children who were susceptible to Diphtheria.

Miss Bushnell, M.B.E., Matron of the Wrexham Isolation Hospital, and her Assistant retired on Superannuation.

A short time subsequent to the extension of the Borough Boundaries whereby the Isolation Hospital was included within the Borough Boundaries an outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred, affecting 34 persons, including nurses and patients. The symptoms were those of Gastro-Enteritis and the outbreak was attributed to custard which had been made from milk obtained from

a farm in the Borough of Wrexham where the conditions were most unsatisfactory.

It is satisfactory to note that all the patients speedily recovered. Although the Hospital was owned by the Wrexham Rural District Council a report was submitted to the Borough of Wrexham Health Committee seeing that the Borough was the area in which the outbreak occurred. At the time a discussion arose in the Health Committee of the Wrexham Rural District Council on my Report to the Borough Health Committee.

1936.

Immunisation was commenced on 192 children.

At Rhostyllen and Gwersyllt, sewer extensions were made at a cost of £16,580.

Out of 13,898 houses inspected, 1,206 (including 73 Council Houses), were overcrowded, or a percentage of 8.7. The greatest amount of overcrowding occurred in Rhos, where 281 houses out of 2513 were overcrowded, or 11.1 per cent. In Cefn 170 houses out of 1577 or 10.8 per cent were overcrowded. In Broughton 133 houses out of 1612 or 8.2 per cent were overcrowded. In reference to Council Houses 24 out of 206 in Rhos were overcrowded or 11.6 per cent.

1829 Council Houses had been built to date.

1937.

Out of 623 admissions of Diphtheria cases to the Fever Hospital, 404 were from our area.

Reference was made in my Annual Report to the excessive number of Slaughter Houses in the area. There were approximately 25 in the Parish of Rhos alone.

Investigations were made in reference to the pollution of the River in Erddig Park from Hafod and Bersham Collieries.

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was made in reference to 17 Clearance Areas, of which 11 were in Bersham Parish, affecting 107 Houses and 112 Individual Unfit Houses, in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.

1938.

A £10,000 Sewerage Scheme was presented for the Garth area.

225 cases of Diphtheria occurred. A Conference of representatives of the Denbighshire County Council and our area was held in reference to immunisation and it was arranged that the work should be carried out by the Officials of the Denbighshire County Council and Denbighshire Education Authority.

The chief event during this year was the commission of Inquiry into Tuberculosis in Wales, and the Chairman of the Commission was Mr. Clement Davies, K.C.

A special report was made with reference to Refuse Removal, and it recommended the amalgamation of Parishes for this purpose, and this was referred to a special Committee for detailed discussion.

420 Council Houses were completed and 153 houses completed by Private Enterprise.

Under the Housing Act of 1936, 136 houses were demolished, 37 Clearance Orders issued, and 14 houses re-constructed.

In reference to the Public Health (Rural Works) Act, 1931, it was estimated that 66 houses were required for Rural Workers. These included 24 in Holt, 14 in Erbistock and 12 in Isycoed.

1939.

A Ministry of Health Enquiry in reference to 28 Clearance Areas affecting 153 Houses and 676 persons was held.

The population in the R.D.C. area was estimated at 59,690.

I need hardly remind the Council of the outbreak of hostilities during this year, and the Imperial Buildings was converted into an Air Raid Precautions Report Centre. 15 First Aid points were established and 13 First Aid Parties.

The outbreak of hostilities resulted in the evacuation of a large number of children from the larger cities, such as Liverpool, into our area.

Towards the end of the year an outbreak of Cerebro-Spinal Fever occurred but it did not affect our area until 1940.

1940.

There were 99 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever from the Rural District, of which 11 died, including 1 Evacuee. It is of interest to note that 158 cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital from all areas.

A special Report was made to the Council on this outbreak but on the recommendation of the Chairman this was not discussed.

During this year an outbreak of Gastro-Enteritis occurred in the Royal Ordnance Factory at Marchwiell, affecting approximately 600 persons. The fact that it was evident amongst persons drinking tea made from water which had been boiled excluded a bacteriological cause. Samples of the drinking water were analysed by an analyst in Liverpool and was found to contain substantial amounts of Zinc, which is an irritant poison. During the construction of this Factory some five or six miles of piping to convey the water were laid at a very shallow level and it is

presumed that the heat of the sun, together with the presence of zinc galvanised piping would cause some of the Zinc to be dissolved in the water and thus affect those drinking it. This reason was not accepted by the Welsh Board of Health. Samples of the piping showed definite excoriations indicating the removal of a metal from the lining of the pipes.

32 Council Houses were built during the year. Since 1919 the Council had built 2,519 houses.

132 persons were displaced during the year making a total of 3,947 persons who had been re-housed under the Housing Acts 1930 to 1936.

Owing to the Government scheme for centralising slaughtering there was only one Slaughter House in use in the area, and that was the regional centre at Ruabon, though most of the killing was done at the Municipal Abattoir at Wrexham.

1941.

812 children were immunised completely and 1386 incompletely.

1942.

103 Diphtheria cases were notified and 2,835 immunisations were carried out.

1943.

At the end of the year it was established that 14,607 children had been immunised, 1,689 having been immunised during that year. There were 78 cases of Diphtheria.

1944.

The population was estimated at 59,870.

71 cases of Diphtheria occurred and 1,461 persons were immunised.

Representations were made to the Welsh Board of Health in reference to the use of the Minera and Ruabon mountains for artillery training purposes. It was pointed out that the mountain area contained a large number of "swallow holes" and any pollution of the surface would thus effect the water utilized by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company. Subsequent representations by the Welsh Board of Health to the War Office resulted in the cessation of the use of this area for this purpose.

1945.

There were 40 cases of Diphtheria and 1312 children were immunised.

953 cases of Measles were notified, including 282 from Rhos and 214 from Llay.

An application was made by the County Council to take over part of the Fever Hospital for bed-ridden cases from Croesuewydd Hospital, but this application was regretfully refused.

Water schemes costing some £76,000 were approved and instructions given to the Water Companies to carry out extensions in :—

Isycoed	..	£14,000.
Erbistock	..	£15,700 (reduced from £19,800).
Abenbury	..	£2,970.
Holt	..	£14,500.

A £11,000 scheme for the Aberoer area was proposed.

No Council Houses were built during this year, but 23 houses were requisitioned by the Local Authority.

1946.

Only 4 cases of Diphtheria occurred, a low record.

1212 children were immunised and a further 1622 children received re-inforcing doses of APT.

This year showed a publication by the Denbighshire County Council of a report on the future water supply in the County, which included the construction of new reservoirs and new mains. A Conference was held of all Local Authorities in reference to this Report.

In my Annual Report interesting statistics regarding overcrowding in the Rural District in Council Houses were presented.

Mr. George Vernon Price retired from the Clerkship of the Council and he was succeeded by Mr. Trevor Lloyd Williams, LL.M.

1947.

During this year 179 premises were connected to the water mains and 229 Council Houses were completed.

An outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred at a Wedding Reception at New Brighton, Minera, affecting 42 persons. There were no deaths.

1948.

The population was estimated at 62,050.

Various extensions by the Water Companies were completed, and the only remaining areas requiring schemes were Llantysilio, Pentredwr and Sunbank areas, though the Aberoer scheme had not been confirmed by the Welsh Board of Health.

It was estimated that approximately 95 per cent of the houses in our area were now connected to the water mains.

The chief event during this year was the initiation of the National Health Service on the 5th July, and under this Act the Fever Hospital was transferred to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 44.6 and it had shown a continued reduction for 4 years.

Only 2 cases of Diphtheria occurred and neither of these had been immunised.

On the other hand there were 716 cases of Measles.

284 Council Houses were built, making a total of 3,325.

On the 1st April the Refuse Removal was carried out by direct labour by the Council.

1949.

There were no cases of Diphtheria, although two notifications were made to the Health Department, but these were not confirmed as Diphtheria cases.

The Welsh Board of Health sanctioned water schemes for the Frondeg and Aberoer areas.

During the year 370 Council Houses were built, making a total of 3,695 Council Houses.

25 houses were built by Private Enterprise.

389 families, including 1,158 persons, were re-housed from overcrowded premises.

With reference to Refuse Removal, 1156 loads were removed or a total of 27,640 tons.

1,471 days were lost by the employees through illness or accidents.

1950.

The population was estimated at 62,280, with an adjusted Birth Rate of 18.08 and an adjusted Death Rate of 12.58. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 12.58.

The chief event during this year was the outbreak of Poliomyelitis or Infantile Paralysis. There were 31 cases of Poliomyelitis, 1 case of Encephalitis Lethargica and 1 case of Polio Encephalitis. There was only one death from Poliomyelitis during the year, but one or two of the cases were seriously ill at the end of the year.

One of the chief events of the year was the large increase in Measles and Whooping Cough, which came to 896 cases, out of a total of 1,195 notifiable infectious disease.

It was reported that 3,746 houses were owned by the Council, and that the total rent to be collected amounted to £131,036,

and of this 99.81 per cent was collected. I have received information that between the years 1923 and 1950, £1,365,357 in rents and rates was to be collected and of this sum no less than £1,321,420 was collected. There was also a sum of £1,952 or irrecoverable arrears which had been written off.

At the time of making this Report the Council have already completed their 4,000th house, whereas in 1923 the Council owned 83 Council Houses. This indicates the housing activities of the Council during the past twenty-eight years.

HOUSING ACTIVITIES 1923—1950.

I have been supplied with Statistics of the housing activities by the Council for the years 1923 to 1950, and this interesting statement presented features which may be mentioned.

During this period the total gross rents to be collected amounted to £1,365,357, and the total amount actually collected was 99.84 per cent. These figures indicate that one of the major activities of our Council is the provision of houses.

During this period a start was made on the removal of unfit houses by Clearance Areas and Orders for the demolition of individually unfit houses. Unfortunately the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 suspended operations under the Housing Acts and I feel certain that had not hostilities occurred we should by now have been in a position to report that the unfit houses in our area had been dealt with in a satisfactory manner. It is to be regretted that we were not allowed to demolish these unfit houses, some of which have still remained in existence and were used in an illegal manner for occupation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES 1923—1950.

During the last 28 years a large amount of work has been carried out in our area with regard to the provision of water supplies and it is now estimated that practically the whole of the area has the advantages of a piped water supply.

In some instances the construction of these additional amenities has necessitated the provision of extra sewerage schemes for the area especially in Holt.

As regards infectious diseases, a great deal can be said.

When I was appointed in 1923 we were at the tail end of a severe epidemic of Diphtheria in Brymbo and following this many epidemics of Scarlet Fever and other infectious diseases have occurred. Outbreaks of Typhoid Fever have occurred from time to time but for many years now the area has been practically free from such infection.

During the period of hostilities Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis occurred in epidemic form. This commenced in the Military Personnel in the Borough of Wrexham but spread to our area and a large number of persons were admitted to the Isolation Hospital suffering from this disease. When I was a Medical Student some forty years ago this disease was regarded as incurable, but under modern therapeutic methods substantial progress has been made and it is satisfactory to note that in the Fever Hospital during this period no fewer than 330 cases were admitted with an extremely low death rate and in fact one of the lowest death rates in the whole of the country. The use of the Sulphonamide Drugs, together with Penicillin, have been substantial advances in the treatment of this Disease and every modern means of treatment was given to these patients when admitted to the Fever Hospital.

As regards Scarlet Fever it is of interest to note that when I was appointed the infection was severe and a large number of cases developed complications, such as enlarged glands in the neck and ear trouble, but the introduction of anti-Scarlet Fever antitoxin made a substantial difference. During the last few years, however, the Copenhagen treatment was instituted and has showed very beneficial results and has also been the means of lessening the period spent in Hospital. It must, however, be pointed out that during the last few years the infection has become very much milder and the number of cases have shown a very marked diminution, and it is now very rare to see what were at one time "Text-book" rashes.

Diphtheria has become much less frequent, due no doubt to the immunisation of children against this serious disease. Immunisation commenced in our area in 1934 and we have had very few admissions of this disease to the Hospital during the last few years, though not many years ago the admissions to the Fever Hospital were extremely large. Undoubtedly immunisation has materially affected the situation for the better and has been the means of preventing a large amount of disease and deaths. The satisfactory reduction in the number of cases of Diphtheria admitted to the Fever Hospital raises an interesting point, in that a generation of Medical Practitioners is growing up who have not seen a case of Diphtheria.

Unfortunately there is still a certain amount of prejudice against immunisation and children who are not immunised are protected to a certain extent by the diminution in Diphtheria in children who have been immunised.

In completing this Survey of the health conditions in our area during the last 28 years, one must recognise that substantial progress for the better has been effected.

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.

TABLE 16.

HOUSING

DWELLINGS.					<i>Number</i>
No. of houses re-roofed	...	...	...	...	22
No. of houses repaired—roofs, walls, etc.	...	...	...	...	595
No. of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	...	...	...	...	212
No. of houses in which defective floors were renewed	...	...	...	...	82
No. of houses provided with new pavements in back yards...	...	...	...	...	41
No. of houses in which old pavements were repaired	...	...	...	...	34
No. of food stores provided	...	...	...	...	17
No. of new kitchen grates and washing boilers provided...	...	...	...	...	113
DRAINAGE.					
No. of cesspools cleansed on notice	...	...	...	...	62
No. of new septic tanks constructed	...	...	...	...	9
No. of kitchen sinks provided	...	...	...	...	100
No. of new drains laid to old premises	...	...	...	...	153
No. of drains repaired	...	...	...	...	67
SANITARY CONVENIENCES.					
No. of new water closets provided	...	...	...	...	110
No. of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns...	...	...	...	...	52
No. of old water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	113
No. of privies converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	20
No. of privies repaired	...	...	...	...	11
No. of portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	591
No. of urinals repaired	...	...	...	...	2
WATER SUPPLY.					
No. of old premises supplied	...	...	...	...	54
No. of service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	81
FACTORIES.					
No. of Factories on register	...	...	...	...	138
No. of workshops repaired	...	...	...	...	2
No. of workshops cleansed on notice	...	...	...	...	15
No. of new sanitary conveniences provided or improved	...	...	...	...	6
No. of visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	242
No. of bakehouses on register	...	...	...	...	39
No. of visits and inspections to bakehouses	...	...	...	...	104
MILK REGULATIONS, 1949.					
No. of premises registered	...	...	...	...	54
No. of samples taken	...	...	...	...	100
No. of samples submitted to biological examination	...	...	...	...	37
No. of visits to premises	...	...	...	...	40
FOOD PREMISES.					
No. of premises registered	...	...	...	...	74
No. of visits to premises	...	...	...	...	193
No. of Fish and Chip Shops registered	...	...	...	...	84
No. of Pigs Inspected	...	...	...	...	419

ICE CREAM.

	<i>Number</i>
No. of premises registered during the year	29
No. of premises on register	121
No. of samples taken	104

CLERICAL WORK.

No. of Intimatory Notices issued	1326
No. of Intimatory Notices complied with	640
No. of Statutory Notices issued	297
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	211
Total number of visits and inspections	10,812

HOUSING.

538 houses were inspected during the year. Of this number 51 were found to be in all respects fit for occupation. In all the other instances, notices were served upon the owners to carry out such repairs as were necessary to render the houses reasonably fit for occupation.

In most cases the work was carried out by the owners, but it was necessary to serve Statutory Notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, upon the owners of 38 properties. In one case the Council carried out the work in default of the owner.

In February, work was commenced on Nos. 1—52 New Hall View, and 1—12 Beech Terrace, Ruabon. This property has for many years been in a dilapidated state and has occupied the attention of the Health Committee since 1936, but no serious attempt was made to render the property fit for habitation. The work proceeded during the year but is not completed.

Again, one has to point out the difficulties experienced in securing repairs to cottage property, but this is not always due to the owners' indifference. The Contractors, after receiving instructions from the owners, are frequently unable to proceed, due to lack of material and necessary labour.

During the year, 51 licences authorising works of repair to the value of £11,051 14s. 5d. were issued on behalf of the Ministry of Works, to property owners.

OVERCROWDING.

During 1950, 216 families were re-housed from overcrowded houses. In spite of all efforts made by the Council in erecting houses, there is still a large number of persons occupying overcrowded and insanitary houses, and the number of persons requiring accommodation shows no sign of diminution.

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

During the year a survey has been carried out to ascertain the number of premises where the drainage system is not connected to the Council's sewer.

In 153 such premises the drainage systems have been improved and connected to the sewer or septic tanks. 62 cesspools have been cleansed, 130 houses have been provided with water closets and 165 conveniences have been repaired.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

I am indebted to Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Food and Drugs Inspector for the County of Denbigh, for the following list of formal samples taken in the area, and submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

TABLE 17.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Samples taken in Wrexham Rural District for the year 1950.

ARTICLE.				No. TAKEN.	GENUINE.	NOT GENUINE.
Milk	...	...	...	111	85	26
Sausages	...	...	...	8	5	3
Meat Paste	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Butter	...	...	...	6	6	.....
Jam	...	...	...	4	4	.....
Mustard	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Beer	...	...	...	6	6	.....
Rum	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Coffee	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Table Jelly	...	...	...	1	.....	1
Gin	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Vinegar	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Saccharin	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Aspirin	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Sweets	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Ice Cream	...	...	...	2	2	.....
Bread	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Sugar	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Cheese	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Totals ...				152	122	30

REMARKS ON "NOT GENUINE" SAMPLES.

Milk (Retail).

- 9 Samples. Below for Solids Not Fat. No added water.
- 1 Sample. 5% Deficient in Fat. No action.
- 1 Sample. 3% Deficient in Fat. No action.
- 1 Sample. 3% Deficient in Fat. No action.
- 4 Samples. 7% Deficient in Fat. No action.
- 1 Sample. 13% Deficient in Fat. No action.
- 1 Sample. 8% Deficient in Fat. No action.
- 1 Sample. 15% Deficient in Fat. Eliminated by "Appeal to Cow" Sample.

Milk (Retail)—continued.

- 1 Sample. 23% Deficient in Fat. Eliminated by "Appeal to Cow" Sample.
 1 Sample. 22% Deficient in Fat. Eliminated by "Appeal to Cow" Sample (1 cow).
 1 Sample. 5% Deficient in Fat. Cautioned.

Milk (On delivery).

- 1 Sample. 2% Added Water. Cautioned by Registered Letter.
 1 Sample. 4% Added Water. Cautioned by Registered Letter.
 1 Sample. 4.7% Added Water. Cautioned by Registered Letter.
 1 Sample. 5.9% Added Water. Cautioned by Registered Letter.

Sausages.

- { 1 Sample. 3% Deficient in Meat Content.
 { 1 Sample. 7.6% Deficient in Meat Content. Same Vendor cautioned.
 1 Sample. Contained Sulph. Diox. 160 parts per million. No action.

Table Jelly.

- 1 Sample deficient in Sugar and Sol. Solids. No action.

The following Table shows the articles of food which have been inspected at the various shops, and found to be unfit for human consumption.

TABLE 18.

Milk	...	...	...	...	884 tins.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	77 tins.
Meat	...	...	...	...	{ 153 tins. 424 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	{ 55 tins. 28 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	13 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	22½ lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	616
Dried Egg	...	...	...	...	1½ cwt.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	65 lbs.
Black Pudding	...	...	...	...	8 tins.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	280 tins.
Peas	...	...	...	...	85 tins.
Carrots	...	...	...	...	19 tins.
Beans	...	...	...	...	29 tins.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	2 tins.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	52 jars.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	15 bottles.
Mustard	...	...	...	...	2 tins.
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	{ 1 tin. 28 lbs.
Cake Flour	...	...	...	...	544 lbs.
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	340 lbs.
Soya Yolk	...	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	3 tins.
Malt Flour	...	...	...	...	212 lbs.
Corn Flour	...	...	...	...	140 lbs.
Baby Food	...	...	...	...	1 jar.
Dates	...	...	...	...	23½ lbs.
Jam	...	...	...	...	16 tins.
Soup	...	...	...	...	51 tins.

ICE CREAM.

The number of persons registered as retailers of Ice Cream in the area is 121, 29 having been registered during the year.

There are two premises where the Heat Treatment Process is being carried out, the remainder retailing cold mix Ice Cream or purchasing wholesale from other manufacturers.

92 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, 79 samples being satisfactory and 13 unsatisfactory.

It will be appreciated that the number of satisfactory samples has greatly increased, following the introduction of the Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations, 1949.

12 samples of Ice Cream were also submitted for chemical analysis with the following results :—

SAMPLE No.	FAT CONTENT.
1	10%
2	11%
3	10.2%
4	2.8%
5	10.6%
6	10.2%
7	7%
8	12%
9	5.8%
10	9%
11	14%
12	6.6%

MEAT INSPECTION.

All meat supplied in the area of the Wrexham Rural District Council was slaughtered and inspected at the Public Abattoir, Wrexham.

4 Private Slaughter houses have been registered during the year for the purpose of slaughtering pigs reared by cottagers.

The number of pigs slaughtered in 1950 was 419.

FOOD PREPARATION ROOMS.

There are 74 premises where food is prepared, manufactured or stored for sale.

193 visits have been paid to these premises. 6 were found to be unsatisfactory and the necessary notices were served to carry out repairs or cleanse the premises, and in all cases the notices were complied with.

BAKEHOUSES.

104 visits have been paid to the 39 Bakehouses during the year.

The general standard of cleanliness is satisfactory ; in 4 instances only was it necessary to serve notices on the occupiers to cleanse the premises. Improvements have been carried out at 4 premises and the sanitary conveniences have been improved in three instances.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS.

There are 84 Fish and Chip Shops registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The premises have been inspected regularly and were found to be well conducted and clean.

WATER SUPPLY.

Where the Water Company's mains have been available, 54 houses have been connected and supplied with water inside the houses, and in 81 houses the supply of water for domestic purposes has been improved.

MILK REGULATIONS, 1949.

54 premises are registered as Dairies under the above Regulations. In addition 12 supplementary licences have been issued to milk retailers operating within the Council's area.

100 samples of Milk were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Birkenhead ; 91 complying with the required standard and 9 being unsatisfactory.

37 samples were also submitted for biological examination for tubercular infection. Only one sample proved to be positive. This was reported to the County Veterinary Officer, the animal was isolated and eventually slaughtered.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (Section 8).

There are 138 premises registered under the Factories Act, 1937, carrying on the following trades :—

TABLE 19.

FACTORY.						NO. REGISTERED.
Bacon Factory	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	4
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bottling Works	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	13
Chemical Works	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coach Builders	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cotton, Weaving and Spinning	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmaking and Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	4
Electrical Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	4
Garages	...	...	...	...	...	30
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grass Drying	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iron, Steel and Metal Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Joinery (Upholstery and Undertaking, Builders Shops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	17
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Millers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paint Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potato Crisps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sawmills	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soap Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tiled Fire Places	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	3
						138

242 inspections have been carried out. In 19 cases it was found necessary to serve notices on the occupiers to cleanse the premises, or improve the sanitary accommodation. In each case, the notice was complied with.

Section 34 (Means of Escape in case of Fire).

24 Revised Certificates have been issued to occupiers of Factories in respect of Means of Escape in case of Fire.

I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance received from the Fire Officer in carrying out the inspections for the purposes of this Section.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public Cleansing is undertaken by direct labour throughout the whole of the Rural District, with the exception of the agricultural parishes of Abenbury, Bieston, Erbistock, Erddig, Isycoed and Sesswick. Even in these parishes refuse is removed from some houses by the Council, after a request from the occupiers, who pay the sum of 26/- per house per annum.

Refuse is removed from approximately 17,500 houses and during the year 11,305 loads estimated at 28,260 tons were removed at a net cost of £18,286 19s. 10d.

From 1st November, 1950, the parish of Esclusham Above, after a petition was received from several of the parishioners, was included in the general scheme.

A large number of ashpits in the area have been abolished and ashbins substituted.

Compared with the previous year, the absenteeism amongst workmen, due to sickness and accidents, has shown a great improvement. In 1950, 663 days were lost through sickness and accidents as compared with 1,471 days in 1949.

During the early part of the year, difficulty was experienced in recruiting suitable labour for this work. Many men were engaged, who after one or two days, were unable to continue, owing to the strenuous nature of the work. This resulted in a time lag of 14 days and upwards between the collections, and it was practically impossible to give attention to ashpits.

In February, 1950, Mr. H. Adamson commenced his duties as Refuse Removal Superintendent, and I would pay tribute to the efforts made by him to improve the service in spite of the difficult conditions then prevailing.

The disposal of refuse continues to be by means of tipping, which I would again point out is not a method to be commended, as it frequently gives rise to complaints.

An opportunity did present itself in carrying out an experiment in controlled tipping on the Llay Housing Site. Serious complaints were received from the tenants of the newly constructed houses regarding the nuisance which existed on this site, due to a stagnant pool which was very offensive and within a few yards of the houses. Steps were taken to fill the pool and with the co-operation of the Council's Engineer, who supplied the necessary labour, household refuse was tipped under controlled tipping principles, with the result that the land was reclaimed and the nuisance abated without offence to the occupants of the houses in the vicinity.

One must appreciate that the cost of controlling all the tips used by the Council would add considerably to the cost of public cleansing, but as soon as circumstances permit, it is suggested that the Council should consider disposing of house refuse in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

This Act came into force on the 31st day of March, 1950, and places the duty on every local authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure, so far as is practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice.

There are two operators engaged by the Council on this work, their duties being to survey the area, including farms, and to carry out such treatment as may be considered necessary for the eradication of the pests.

The number of treatments carried out during the year are as follows :—

Manholes	...	...	...	545
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	94
Sewage Works	...	...	...	86
Private and Council Houses	...	...	...	285
Business Premises	...	...	...	34

INFESTATION BY BED BUGS.

71 Complaints of infestation by vermin were reported during the year ; 49 in Council Houses and 22 in Privately owned houses. All premises have been sprayed with Zaldecide with satisfactory results.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two premises in the area are licenced as Knackers Yards. The premises are regularly inspected and no complaints have been recorded respecting the manner in which the businesses are carried out.



