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RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(E. HUGHES JONES, M.D., C.M., J.P.)

Together with the Annual Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.Inst),

FOR THE YEAR

1948



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FOR THE YEAR

1948

RHYL:

William N. Douglas, Ltd., 31 Sussex Street.

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Public Health Committee, 1948.

Councillor R. W. Williams (Chairman of the Council).

Councillor C. O. Edwards (Chairman).

Councillor	Joseph Brookes.	Councillor	T. G. Anwyl.
"	E. Williams.	"	T. N. Jones.
"	S. Roose.	"	P. T. Trehearn.
"	Mrs. E. Amos-Jones.	"	B. Wadsworth.

Public Health Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

E. HUGHES JONES, M.D., C.M., J.P.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspector:

E. G. BLACK, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

W. A. FIELD, B.E.M.

Clerks:

R. UREN and J. I. JONES.

Shorthand Typist:

MISS W. HOGG.

Lady Superintendent, Plas Coed Home:

MRS. E. A. DARLINGTON.

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

Disinfectors:

S. JONES and A. S. JONES.

Rodent Officer:

B. CHARLESWORTH.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1948.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my 32nd Annual Report for the year 1948, which will be my last report, as from the 1st March, 1949, I will cease to be your Medical Officer of Health. It has been decided that a full-time Medical Officer of Health shall be appointed for the Urban Districts of Rhyl and Prestatyn, and the Rural District of St. Asaph, together with duties as part-time Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

I am pleased to report that all essential services are functioning satisfactorily which is an indication that the Council are keeping abreast of the times by full attention to the needs of the public, and thus gaining their confidence. This statement can be verified by the fact that visitors continue to come to the town regularly over a number of years.

The report follows the form required by the Ministry of Health, Circular 3/49 (Wales).

The total number of infectious diseases notified were 177, a decrease of 59 on the previous year.

The most satisfactory feature, which is a record, is that not one case of diphtheria occurred during 1948, the one case notified and admitted to hospital was found not to be suffering from the disease.

The rapid reduction over a period of seven years in the number of diphtheria cases shows the value of immunisation, and I urge every parent who has not taken advantage of this free service to have their child immunised.

Cancer was responsible for 30 deaths which were 15 less than the previous year.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings for all classes of the community is 5,204, and the Council have taken energetic steps to acquire land, lay out sites and build houses to provide homes for those in need.

One hundred permanent houses were erected and 46 were in course of erection. In addition to these figures, private enterprise completed one house and adapted four houses to form separate dwellings.

The land in Marsh Road acquired for the erection of 270 houses is being developed, and the Council have taken advantage of the scheme whereby private builders are erecting houses on Council land at an agreed negotiated price.

There is a waiting list of 676 applicants for houses, the majority of whom are living in rooms and have never had a home of their own.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate is reduced by 5.99 per thousand registered births over last year, but is still 2.66 above the figure for England and Wales.

The rate for 1948 was the lowest since 1933, and it is hoped that under the National Health Service Act, which came into operation in July of this year, the extra facilities will further reduce this figure.

RHYL CUT.

I am pleased to report that as a result of work carried out by the River Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board the general condition of the Cut has been improved, and there has been no report of flooding this year.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriological and chemically pure water.

Regular samples are taken, and the results are invariably Class I., Ministry of Health Standard.

The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring that the water supply to the consumer is of the highest bacterial purity.

Seventy-eight Samples were taken during the year.

There is one private supply in the district from a bore-hole 250 feet deep, but this water is only used for trade purposes.

There are approximately three dwellings in the district without a piped water supply, and due to the distance of the mains from the properties concerned it is impossible to obtain piped supplies.

MILK SUPPLY.

159 samples of milk, other than pasteurised, were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, 88% of which were of a high standard of purity and cleanliness, 10.7% were fair, whilst 1.3% were unsatisfactory.

In all cases of unsatisfactory results both the retailer and producer were contacted, and steps taken to find the cause.

50 samples of pasteurised milk were taken, 45 of which were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory. Copies of all results of pasteurised milk were forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

It is pleasing to note that results of samples "in the main" are satisfactory as 90% of the milk consumed in the district is produced outside the area.

ICE CREAM.

159 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the methylene blue test, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained personal contact was made with the manufacturer or retailer and advice given as to how the cleanliness of the product could be improved.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The number of animals slaughtered in the public abattoir shows a slight increase on last year, this being due to a reduction in the amount of imported meat distributed.

I would again like to repeat the observations I made in my last report to all persons who handle food, either in manufacture, sale or distribution, to pay particular attention to their personal cleanliness as lack of this leads to easy contamination, outbreaks of food poisoning, with, in some instances, fatal consequences.

The amount of meat condemned was 30 tons, 2 cwts., 16 lbs., and corned beef 6 cwts. 6 lbs.

FOULING OF FOOTPATHS.

I would again draw the attention of the Council and the public to the fouling of footpaths by dogs, and would make a special appeal to all to co-operate in this matter to abate this nuisance. I would also draw the attention of the public to the practice of feeding seagulls on the main promenade as the fouling of the promenade surface by this practice creates a serious nuisance, and it is very difficult to cleanse the surface after such fouling.

"PLAS COED"

The Home, situated in its own grounds, accommodates elderly ladies.

There are no restrictions and "Plas Coed" is a "Home" in the true sense of the word, and has provided a long-felt need in the field of social service in the town, and it is to be hoped that those who need its service will take full advantage of it.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are very few cesspools in the district, and these are emptied at regular intervals by means of a gully emptier, the contents being disposed of into the main sewer. To my knowledge there are only two pail closets in the district, the remainder of the houses being connected to main drainage.

In the Eastern portion of the District the sewage gravitates to a small pumping station, where it is pumped through a rising main to a trunk sewer. The remainder of the district gravitates to a main pumping station where, after passing through the 14ft. revolving screen, it is pumped into a high

level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, and from this storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea half-hour on the ebb, after high water for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but during heavy rainfalls the valve to the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation.	Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation.	Boosting injections.
3	110	29

The number of children belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1948, were:—

1919	550
------	-----

Total 2,469

Percentage immunised (Child population estimated figures):—

83.14%	42.56%
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PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

These baths are owned by the Local Authority and are open for the summer season.

They were visited from time to time and 10 samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination were found to be as follows: 6 Satisfactory, 4 unsatisfactory (contaminated).

CAMPING.

1. The number of sites used for camping purposes during the year were 7 licensed. There were several organised camps such as Boy Scouts, Church Lads' Brigades and Boys' Brigades.

2. The number of Camping Sites in respect of which licenses have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936: Nil.

Seven licences were granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, Section 141.

3. The estimated number of campers resident in the district at one time was approximately 2,750—3,000.

ERADICTION OF BED BUGS.

1. The number of houses found to be infested during the year were:—

Nine Council and 17 Private Houses, which were disinfested.

2. The method employed for freeing the houses from bed bugs were:—

Nine Council and 17 Private Houses—Spraying with Vermicine insecticide containing 5 per cent. D.D.T. and the use of Sulphur Dioxide Gas.

No houses were fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide Gas.

Finally, I desire to express to the members of the Council and the Officials my sincere thanks for their encouragement and assistance during the years I have been your Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the district as given in the census returns for 1931 was 13,485. The Registrar General estimates the figure for last year as being 18,680.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered after inward and outward transfers 300 births (R.G.R.), viz., 158 males and 142 females. Out of this number 17 males and 13 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (18,680), is 16.06 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the same period is 17.9. The local Registrar's returns show that 131 births, viz., 63 males and 68 females were registered within the district—which is equal to the rate of 7.01 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE.

The total deaths from all causes registered (R.G.R.) was 233, viz., 121 males and 112 females, which gives a corrected death rate of 12.47 per 1,000 of the population. The local Registrar's returns show that 220 deaths were registered within the district—which is equal to a rate of 11.78 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,680), but of that number (220) 36 were non-residents whose deaths were registered and transferred to their different localities. On the other hand, 47 persons belonging to the district died outside its boundaries, and are to be added to the local deaths of residents, giving a true or "corrected" death rate of 12.37 of the estimated population.

Rate amongst person aged 65 years and upwards:—

At this age period 162 deaths occurred between the ages of 65 and 98, the average being 77 years, giving a rate of 8.67 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,680).

The 162 deaths equal 60.67 per cent. of the total deaths registered inside and outside the district, i.e., 220 local deaths plus 47 deaths of persons transferred to the district—267.

In the total of 162, 16 non-residents whose deaths were registered and transferred in their own districts, and 22 belonging to this district, whose deaths were registered elsewhere, are included.

The total percentage of deaths aged 65 years and upwards actually belonging to the district, after inward and outward transfers, is equal to 63.2.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

No deaths occurred from the principal Zymotic Diseases.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 11 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 36.66 per 1,000 registered births, as against 34 for England and Wales.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Eleven deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.59 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,680).

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading No deaths occurred.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading two deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,680). Also Bronchitis 12, equal to a rate of 0.64 per 1,00 of the estimated population. Pneumonia 8, equal to a rate of 0.43 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Thirty deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 1.61 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,680).

VACCINATION RETURNS.

The following information has been supplied to me by the County Medical Officer of Health:—

Total number of certificates and copies of certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 (irrespective of the year of birth) received during the six months ended 30th June, 1948 (including those of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other districts)	54
--	----

Total number of copies of certificates of successful Primary Vaccination received during the six months ended 30th June, 1948, which have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other districts	3
Number of Primary Vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948	20

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of Public Health Administration is entirely under the control of the Flintshire County Council and their Health Visitors. A Welfare Centre has been established at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, at which local ladies also give voluntary assistance.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

This Department is also under the control of the Flintshire County Council, the nearest station for treatment being Chester.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases of infectious Diseases from the Urban District admitted into the St. Asaph Hospital was 14.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area—Exclusive of Foreshore	1,700 acres
Area—Inclusive of Foreshore	2,579 acres
Population at Census 1901	8,461
Population at Census 1911	9,005
Population at Census 1921	13,490
Population at Census, 1931	13,485
Population R.G. Estimate 1948	18,680
Number of inhabited houses at Census 1932	3,013
Number of families or separate occupiers 1931	3,183
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1948	£176,893
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£710/15/-
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	5,596

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(Registrar-General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births				Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.06 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 19.61
Legitimate... ..	270	141	129	
Illegitimate... ..	30	17	13	
Still Births	6	1	5	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12.47 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births —
Deaths	233	121	112	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—			Deaths	
Puerperal Sepsis			—	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	36.66
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.93
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	133.33
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	30

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The only noteworthy causes of sickness outside the notifiable or (epidemic) diseases were: Bronchial Colds, Influenza Colds and Catarrh.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Home nursing and provision of midwifery services are now provided by the County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There is a local centre at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, Rhyl, under the control of the Flintshire County Council, the County Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Midwives.

HOSPITAL.

Hospital treatment is now provided free of charge under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Hospitals serving the Rhyl District are the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Prince Edward War Memorial Hospital, Isolation Hospital and General Hospital at St. Asaph.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Ambulance facilities are now provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946. For Infectious Diseases, Motor Ambulance.

LABORATORY WORK.

Arrangements have been made with the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for Pathological and Bacteriological examinations.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN RHYL DISTRICT.

Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid), Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Cholera, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polioencephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and other forms), Malaria (cases contracted in this country), and other cases.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE.

ACTS.

Rhyl Improvements Acts, 1852, 1872 and 1901.

Rhyl Water Act, 1932.

Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935.

BYELAWS.

Slaughter houses, 1931.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures, 1913.

Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, and Fish Friers, 1915, and Chip Potato Friers, 1931.

Registries for Female Domestic Servants, 1915.

Registries for Marine Stores, 1915.

Common Lodging Houses, 1877.

Nuisances, 1890.

Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.

Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

It was not found necessary to take legal action against any person for contraventions of Section 141 of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, relating to Camping.

SCHOOL AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The seven elementary schools and one secondary school within the district have received attention:

Epidemic Sickness, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza Colds and Mumps were prevalent at varying periods. All the schools are disinfected after closure and during the holiday periods. The Medical Inspection of the children attending the schools is carried out by the County Medical Officer and Staff. There is a School Clinic at the old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, which is open each Monday between 1.30 and 4 p.m., when a doctor is present.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff consists of one Medical Officer of Health, M.D., C.M. (part-time), one Chief Sanitary Inspector, M.B.E., C.S.I.B., C.M.I.L.U. (full-time); one additional Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Cert. M.I.R.S.I. (Contributions are made to the salaries of each of these Officers by Exchequer Grants). A Rodent Officer, a Chief Clerk, and two Clerks and Shorthand Typist; also a Lady Superintendent and Staff at Plas Coed Aged Persons (Female) Home.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Herewith I append the Report and Statistics supplied to me by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. L. Lloyd Jones, also the usual statistics.

(Signed) E. HUGHES JONES, M.D.

July, 1949.

Medical Officer of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the District during 1948:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5—10 „ ...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
10—15 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 „ ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 „ ...	3	2	...	...	2	...	1	...
25—35 „ ...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
35—45 „ ...	4	2	...	...	2	1	1	...
45—55 „ ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
55—65 „ ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwds.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	17	8	1	3	6	3	2	...

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was eleven.

The number of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths was one.

Ratio 1—11.

In any cases of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths, enquiries are immediately made and the replies forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In the above instance the case died in a Cottage Hospital outside the district and had not been notified locally although the home address was situate in Rhyl.

There is a local dispensary under the supervision of the County Tuberculosis Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under the above Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 172.

No action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Scarlet Fever	13	...	2	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sub-Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	122	5	8	14	22	26	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	28	2	4	5	4	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	177	7	14	20	26	36	57	...	1	5	4	3	4	14	...
Cases removed to hospital	14	...	3	...	1	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	14	...

† Including Suspects and Carriers.

TABLE II.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1948. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns incl. London.	148 Smaller Towns (resident pop. 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:—				
Births:				
Live Births	17.9*	20.0	19.2	20.1
Still Births	0.42*	0.52	0.43	0.39
Deaths:				
All Causes	10.8*	11.6	10.7	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54
Notifications (Corrected):				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37
Whooping Cough	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:—				
Deaths:				
All causes under one year of age	34.0†	39.0	32.0	31.0
Enteritis and Diarrhoea un- two years of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births:—				
Notifications (Corrected):				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34‡

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women Aged 15-44
140 Abortion with Sepsis	0.11	9.0
141 Abortion without Sepsis	0.05	4.0
147 Puerperal Infections	0.13	...
142-146)		
148-150) Other Maternal Causes	0.73	...

† Per 1,000 related births. ‡ In London Puerperal Fever alone was 0.61

* Rates per 1,000 total population.

TABLE III.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1948 and previous years.

Name of District—RHYL, URBAN.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number		Rate	Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Corrected	Nett	Number.					Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.		Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1933	13930	...	162	11.63	187	13.42	43	35	5	30.9	179	12.85
1934	14360	172	178	12.40	197	13.72	33	31	10	56.2	195	13.58
1935	14760	195	203	13.75	224	15.18	33	29	10	49.3	220	14.90
1936	15240	...	190	12.47	186	12.20	32	51	11	57.9	207	13.58
1937	15540	207	198	11.70	199	12.82	26	44	9	45.5	219	14.09
1938	15680	210	218	13.90	215	13.90	32	43	15	68.8	226	14.41
1939	15940	230	248	15.56	250	15.61	40	25	14	56.5	239	14.99
1940	18290	245	262	14.32	273	14.93	43	30	25	92.3	264	14.43
1941	21530	281	350	13.05	311	14.44	54	57	33	94.2	308	14.31
1942	22140	206	303	9.30	273	12.30	37	57	17	58.8	290	13.09
1943	20920	211	295	10.80	263	12.57	46	45	19	52.6	263	12.57
1944	18370	222	302	16.43	314	17.09	49	26	20	66.0	291	15.84
1945	17990	196	287	15.95	292	16.23	64	50	19	66.2	265	14.73
1946	18300	180	309	16.89	279	15.25	56	37	18	58.3	271	14.26
1947	18400	158	329	17.88	284	15.43	43	51	14	42.55	314	17.06
1948	18680	131	300	16.06	220	11.78	36	47	11	36.66	233	12.47

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) : 1,700 (exclusive of foreshore) ; 2,579 (inclusive of foreshore).

Total population at all ages : 13,485. At Census, June, 1931.

Estimated population, 18,680.

TABLE IV.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS.
Causes of Death in Rhyl Urban District, 1948.

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females
All causes				121	112
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...
2	Cerebro-spinal fever...	...	...	...	...
3	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...
4	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	8	3
7	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...
8	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	1
9	Influenza	...	...	...	1
10	Measles	...	...	...	...
11	Acute Poliomyelitis, etc.	...	...	...	...
12	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...
13-16	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	15	15
17	Diabetes	...	...	1	...
18	Intra, cranial, vascular lesions	...	...	14	13
19	Heart Disease	...	...	31	36
20	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	7	3
21	Bronchitis	...	...	9	3
22	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	4	4
23	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	2	...
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenom...	...	...	1	1
25	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	4	9
28	Nephritis	...	...	1	1
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...
30	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...
31	Premature birth	...	...	3	...
32	Con. malformations, infant diseases & injury	...	...	4	2
33	Suicide	...	...	4	...
34	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...
35	Other violent causes...	...	...	5	2
36	All other causes	...	...	8	18
Special Causes (included in No 36 above)					
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...
Deaths of				9	2
Infants under 1 year	Total	...	...	7	...
	Legitimate	...	...	2	2
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...
Live Births				158	142
Live Births	Total	...	...	141	129
	Legitimate	...	...	17	13
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...
Still Births				1	5
Still Births	Total	...	...	1	5
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...
Resident Population				18,680	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.					

TABLE IVa.
Causes of and Ages at Death during Year 1948.
 Name of District—Rhyl Urban.
 Local Returns—Age Periods.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths, whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	
All Causes—Certified...	231	13	...	5	15	53	145	59
All Causes Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis (of Resp. system)	9	...	...	2	5	2	...	...
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13-16. Cancer, Malignant Disease...	28	...	...	...	1	9	18	9
17. Diabetes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	30	...	...	...	1	3	26	3
19. Heart Disease ...	81	...	...	...	3	23	55	15
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
21. Bronchitis ...	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	1
22. Pneumonia ...	12	3	...	1	...	1	7	3
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
25. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Appendicitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28. Nephritis ...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	3
29. Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other Maternal Causes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Premature Birth ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Congenital Malformations, Infant Diseases and Injury ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Suicide ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
34. Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35. Other Violent Causes ...	8	2	...	...	1	2	3	...
36. All Other Causes ...	34	...	...	...	2	7	25	18
Totals ...	231	13	...	5	15	53	145	59

TABLE V.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1948.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

Name of District—RHYL URBAN.

Causes of Death.		Under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes {	Certified	8	1	2	11
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...
{	Measles	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...
{	Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...
{	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...
{	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...
{	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	1	2
	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...
{	Enteritis...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...
{	Syphilis	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...
{	Atelectasis	...	2	...	2
	Congenital Malformations	...	1	1	2
{	Premature Birth	...	4	...	4
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	...
{	Influenza	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	1	...	1
Totals		8	1	2	11

Nett Births registered during the calendar year	300	{	Legitimate	...	270
		{	Illegitimate	...	30
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year	11	{	Legitimate Infants	...	7
		{	Illegitimate Infants	...	4

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to St. Asaph.

1948	Scarlet Fever	Do. Suspect.	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	C.S. Meningitis	Measles	Para Typhoid Fever Suspect	Polio myelitis	Do. Suspect.	Total
January	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
February ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
April	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
May ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
July	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
August	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Sept.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
October ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	11	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	14

During the last ten years the number of cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital and the Mortality Rate are as follows :—

Year.	Cases admitted	Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000
1939	42	2	47.6
1940	81	3	30.0
1941	135	6	44.4
1942	103	7	67.9
1943	90	2	22.2
1944	79	3	38.0
1945	64	—	—
1946	42	—	—
1947	30	2	66.6
1948	14	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

REPORT OF SAMPLES TAKEN, 1948.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 30th June, received from Mr. P. Griffiths, Superintendent, Flintshire Constabulary, who was responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and District as Inspector of Food and Drugs, up to June 30th, 1948.

Six Months Ending 30th June, 1948.

Description of Article.	Number of Samples Purchased	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine
New Milk	21	18	3
Self Raising Flour	1	1	—
Soup	1	1	—
Pickles	2	2	—
Vermicelli	1	1	—
Total	26	23	3

A letter of caution was sent to the Vendors of the three Samples which proved to be "not genuine."

(Signed) P. GRIFFITHS, Superintendent.

As from 1st July, 1948, Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., County Sanitary Inspector became responsible for taking samples in Rhyl and District, as Inspector of Food and Drugs.

A copy of his report for the period July 1st to December 31st, 1948, is appended herewith:—

Description of Article.	No. Purchased.	No. found Genuine.	No. not Genuine.
Milk	30	25	5
Ice Cream	2	2	—
Beef Sausages	6	6	—
Sausage Meat	2	2	—
Cooking Fat	2	2	—
Minced Meat	1	1	—
Whiskey	1	1	—
Flour	1	1	—
Vinegar	1	1	—
Fish Dressing	1	1	—
Tinct. Iodine	1	1	—
Aspirins	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil	1	1	—
Totals	50	45	5

The five non-genuine milk samples were low in fat content, each case was considered carefully, and it was decided not to prosecute.

The two ice cream samples gave the following analysis:—

Sample No. 58: Fat 0.16%, Total Solids 25.6%.

Sample No. 82: Fat 2.65%, Total Solids 22.6%.

The beef sausages and sausage meats were above the 50% meat standard.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1948.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my sixteenth Annual Report for the year 1948.

It will be noted that the number of complaints found during the year have increased by nearly 200, and the notices served have also increased.

I am pleased to report that compliance with notices has been much improved during the last 12 months, and I think this is due to the fact that there has been a slight relaxation in controls of materials which has enabled Builders to obtain necessary materials to carry out work required to abate nuisances.

There are a number of houses which were represented in 1938 for the purpose of demolition (Clearance Areas) which are still occupied, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the Government will allow the local authority to proceed with these clearance areas.

No extensive work of demolition has been allowed since the outbreak of war, and a number of houses which should have been dealt in this way are still housing families.

The Council have taken action with owners of houses, tenants of which have been allocated the tenancy of a Council house, to ensure that the houses are not let to families which would overcrowd them.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. E. Hughes Jones, Medical Officer of Health, for his encouragement and guidance at all times, and to wish that he be spared many years to enjoy his retirement.

I also wish to thank the Chairman and members of my committee for their continued support, to my colleague, Mr. E. G. Black, and all the members of my staff for their loyal co-operation.

I also wish to record with regret the passing of Councillor C. O. Edwards on 26th January, 1949, who was Chairman of the Committee for 1 year 8 months, and who took a great interest in the work of this department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints Received	1184
Number of Drains and W.C.'s Released and Cleansed by Department	1248
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	849
Number of Nuisances Abated	745
Number of Nuisances Not Abated	222
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	596
Number of Statutory Notices Served	171
Number of Reference to Officials	10
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and enquiries	50
Number of Visits re Disinfection	34
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	135
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	53
Ice Cream Premises	259
Slaughterhouses, Butchers Shops and Stalls	420
Fishmongers, Grocers, etc.	184
Milk Sampling	199
Visits under Public Health Acts	1100
Visits under Housing Acts	84
Visits to Verminous Premises	31
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Housing Investigation, etc.)	638
Drainage Visits	104
Refuse Collection and Disposal	124
Rats and Mice	2203
Camping Grounds	85
Theatres, Public Houses, etc.	46
Schools	14
Offensive Trades	11
Building Licences and Permits	43

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	49
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	8
Defective Roofs	37
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	43
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	31
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	20
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casings and Doors	14
Defective Brickwork	2
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	7
Defective or Absence of Dustbins	382
Defective Kitchen Ranges or Grates	21
Defective Gates	1
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Rubbish	4
Filthy Houses, Rooms and Yards	7
Defective Yard Pavement	5
Miscellaneous	23

Food and Drugs Act, 1938: Shops.

Defective Roof	1
Room requires Lime-washing	1

Drainage and Water Closets.

Choked Drains or W.C.'s	16
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	30
Defective Drains	7
Defective W.C.'s and Premises	4

Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	16
Absence of Water Supply	7
Burst Water Service	8
Defective Water Service	21
Defective Grids, Gully, and Sink Surrounds	30
Defective and Broken W.C. Basins and Wash-hand Basins ...	14
Defective Flushing Cisterns	14
Defective or Absence of W.C. Seat	5
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	5
	<hr/> 833

The Council carried out work in default of the owners in two instances under Section 82 of the Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1935.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I. of the Act.

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

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	31	35	15
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	71	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	5	30	—
Total... ..	129	136	17

2—Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	No. Found	No. Remedied	Referred to H.M. Ins'tor.	Referred by H.M. Ins'tor.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	2
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	7	6	—	5
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	2
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	6	—	3
Total	19	18	—	12

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	14
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	50
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	36
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	8
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	2
Number of Wards Disinfected	3

Number of Schools Disinfected	8
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Buses Disinfected	110
Miscellaneous	7
Number of Articles Destroyed with consent of Owner	57
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	1370
Disinfector Used (Steam)	31

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (Smoke and DDT)	9
Number of Rooms Disinfested (Sulphur)	2
Number of Rooms Disinfested (DDT)	45
Number of Houses Disinfested (Sulphur and DDT)	1
Number of Houses Disinfested (DDT)	4
Number of Rooms Disinfested (Smoke Bombs)	2
Number of Shops Disinfested (DDT)	1

TABLE V.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Ashes to Refuse Tip	3424
Loads of Trade Refuse to Tip	902½
Loads of Fish to Tip	76½
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse	3
	— 982
	4,406

Total Loads 4,406—14.35 per working day.

SALVAGE.

The amount of salvage shown as disposed of during the year is a decrease of 78 tons on that disposed of in 1947 and this is mainly due to loss of markets for bottles and jars, the reduction in the number of tins collected and the amount of kitchen waste put out for collection.

Paper increased by 10 tons over the previous year, but this was well below the figures for the years 1941-44 inclusive, although the distribution of paper to the public has been increased during the past 12 months.

Scrap iron was reduced by 4 tons, and I make an urgent appeal to all householders to search out their scrap, as it is needed in large quantities for steel production.

The saving of kitchen waste is essential for pig keeping. The price to the pig dealer had to be increased this year to cover overhead costs, and I again urge the public to put out for salvage their kitchen waste in the bins provided, as this material, when processed, is sold for pig feeding which produces bacon, and means the saving of imports.

Weights. 1st January to 31st December, 1948.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper	359	0	2	Rags and Bagging ...	20	16	2
Iron	19	9	1	Bones	1	5	3
Baled Tins	10	5	2	Kitchen Waste... ..	161	7	0
Aluminium... ..	13	2		Bottles and Jars			
Copper	9	3		(890.23 grs.)	52	19	0
Brass	1	2	0	Miscellaneous	7	2	
Zinc	3	2					
Lead	16	2			628	16	1

Income and Expenditure. 1st April, 1948—31st March, 1949.

Income £4,248.

Expenditure £3,108.

Excess of Income over Expenditure, £1,140.

UNSOUND FOOD.

During the year the following from Tradesmen's Premises were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, and their use for such purpose prevented, same being voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

2 x 5 gallon tins Synthetic Cream.	2 tins Meat Hash.
1 tin Syrup.	22 tins Tomato Juice.
16 tins Pears.	3 tins Unicream Salad.
1 tin Spaghetti.	9 tins Minced Beef Loaf.
406 tins Evap. Milk.	4 tins Pate-de-Foie.
85 tins Jam.	12 tins Tomatoes.
35 tins Soup.	20 tins Turnips.
480 tins Marmalade.	10 tins Veal Loaf.
123 tins Beans.	1 tin Fruit Cocktail.
428 tins Peas.	1 tin Imported Fruit.
37 tins Salmon.	10 tins Apples.
16 tins Paste.	1 tin Brawn.
19 tins Plums.	1 tin Mincemeat.
52 tins Carrots.	16 tins Celery Salt.
9 tins Grapefruit Juice.	9 tins Grapes.
31 tins Orange Juice.	1 tin Pressed Beef.
56 tins Steak.	578 tins Dutch Mussels.
119 tins F.C. Milk.	1 tin Apple Purie.
18 tins Potatoes.	5 tins Potted Meat.
1255 tins Vegetables.	5 tins Herring in Tomato.
28 tins Pilchards.	4 tins Spaghetti.
20 tins Grapefruit.	1 tin Turkey.
4 tins Pudding.	9 tins Meat and Vegetable.
7 tins Sausage.	2 tins Corned Beef.
34 tins Beetroot.	1 tin Peaches.
13 tins Luncheon Meat.	1 tin Cemembert Cheese.
2 tins Pineapples.	21 tins Vegetables in Gravy.
82 tins Sardines.	3 tins Pork Brawn.
57 tins Beans in Tomato.	3 tins Onions.
3 tins Bacon.	9 tins Snoek.
8 tins Apricots.	1 tin Prawn.
3 tins Sausage Meat.	2 tins Celery Hearts.
6 tins Danish Pork.	1 tin Fruit Juice.
6 tins Cod's Roe.	1 tin Spinach.
4 tins Minced Fish.	1 tin Ham Loaf.

1 tin Asparagus.	9 jars Red Cabbage.
1 tin Pickled Beetroot.	11 jars Gherkin.
1 tin Apple Pulp.	2 jars Tomato Ketchup.
1 tin Crab.	4 jars Pickle Relish.
1 tin Spaghetti in Tomato.	1 jar Horse Raddish.
10lbs. 14oz. Pressed Mawrs.	2 jars Salad Dressing.
17lbs. French Walnuts.	1 jar Sauce.
70lbs. Megrim.	22 cartons Yeast Spread.
116lbs. Kippers.	36 cartons Chocolate Spread.
84lbs. Haddock.	23 pkts. Shredded Wheat.
27lbs. Flour.	23 pkts. Pudding Mixture.
120lbs. Figs.	3 pkts. Groats.
91lbs. 15oz. and 11 boxes Fish.	19 pkts. Bengers Food.
50lbs. Lamb.	10 pkts. Cake Flour.
75½lbs. Prunes.	6 pkts. Barley Flakes.
30lbs. Hindquarter Beef.	7 pkts. Beefex Hotpot.
26½lbs. Sheep's Liver.	60 pkts. Vita Gravy.
60lbs. Dried Peas.	1 pkt. Dried Carrots.
26lbs. Ox Liver.	1 pkt. Pastry Mix.
6lbs. Corned Beef.	3 pkts. Georgie Porgie Mixture.
17lbs. Butter.	5 Bags Barley Flour.
9½lbs. Bacon.	78 Crumpets.
5lbs. Pressed Chicken.	3 Eggs.
60lbs. Brawn.	1 Fish Cake.
280lbs. Veal.	120 Pies.
1247lbs. 2oz. Beef.	48 boxes Dates.
28lbs. Smoked Fillets.	90 Barley Puddings.
14lbs. Dried Egg.	8 Sponge Puddings.
9 jars Pickled Onions.	1 box Kippers.
36 jars Calves Foot Jelly.	350 Meat Pies.
13 jars Picallili.	36 tubes Malted Milk tablets.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The following table gives the number of dealers operating within the district.—

Resident Retailers	41
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	2
Resident and Non-Resident Wholesalers	7
Non-Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers	2
Non-Resident Retailers	1

The approximate number of Cows kept by Resident Cowkeepers is about 50, so that over 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in Rhyl is produced outside the district boundary.

MILK SUPPLY.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out, and I am pleased to report that there were no serious complaints of souring during the summer season.

It will be noted that the number of samples of ordinary milk taken is a reduction on the previous year; this is due

to the fact that the number of producers sending raw milk into the district has reduced, and a greater quantity of milk sold to the consumer is now heat treated at a large creamery in the district.

During the year 159 samples of milk were taken for examination by the rezasurin test, and of this number 140 (or 88.0 per cent.) were "A"; 17 (or 10.7 per cent.) were "B"; and 2 (or 1.3 per cent.) were "C." Also 50 samples of pasteurised milk were taken and 45 were "satisfactory" and 5 "unsatisfactory." Copies of all results of pasteurized milk were forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

ICE CREAM.

The following table gives the number of manufacturers and retailers of ice cream registered within the district, under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935 (Section 100):—

Manufacturers and Retailers	17
Retailers	63
	<hr/> 80

During the year 159 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination, and the following is a list of the results: 51 were satisfactory, 33 suspicious and 75 unsatisfactory.

The town being a seaside resort, with a great influx of visitors, it can be appreciated the number of manufacturers and retailers in the town is high.

Several premises were modernised, provision of coolers and sterilisers were installed, and despite the high percentage of unsatisfactory results I am satisfied that generally there has been an improvement in the production and handling of this commodity.

Numerous visits were paid to manufacturers and retailers from time to time, and advice given as to the ways and means of improving the production and handling of ice cream.

The building situation having eased, and the granting of licences for essential building has improved both manufacturers and retailers premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 17 persons and places registered under the Offensive Trades Clauses of the Public Health Act and the Public Health Amendment Act, viz., 15 Fish and Chip Potato Friers (all these are subject to annual licence) and 2 Marine Stores, persons and places.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1948, to 31st December, 1948:—

Cattle	1878
Calves	2070
Sheep and Lambs	9969
Pigs	166
	<hr/>
	14,083

Meat seized and handed over to Ministry of Food Officials for disposal: 30 tons, 2 cwt., 0 qrs., 16 lbs., and corned beef, 6 cwts., 6 lbs.

The amount of meat condemned at the Public Abattoir has decreased despite an increase of 1,100 in the number of animals slaughtered, and I would repeat the remarks in my last report that the amount condemned is a very small percentage of the amount distributed to the public.

Slaughtering takes place at the Public Abattoir for the Rhyl Urban District, Prestatyn Urban District and St. Asaph Rural District under the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme of the Ministry of Food.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The whole of the work of Collection of House Refuse is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. Three S. & D. Freighters, Two Leyland Cub Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used. A new S. & D. Freighter was received in June, 1947.

The work of refuse collection has improved considerably this year, and several of the vehicles have been completely overhauled.

Every endeavour is made to maintain a collection once per week from dwellinghouses, and during the summer season a twice or thrice weekly collection is made from principal cafes, hotels and boarding houses.

It is very significant to know that although the amount of cinder content of the refuse has been reduced, the quantity of "bulk" material has considerably increased, which means that the number of premises cleared per load is reduced, and the number of journeys to the refuse disposal point has increased, therefore it follows that collection costs must increase.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All house and trade refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping.

TABLE X.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1948-49.

Particulars.	Collection.		Disposal.		Total.	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross expenditure	£ 11840	£ 11840	£ 2305	£ 2305	£ 14145	£ 14145
Gross income	4248	4248	22	22	4270	4270
Net cost	7592	7592	2283	2283	9875	9875
Unit costs—Gross expenditure per ton	29/7·20	29/7·20	5/9·15	5/9·15	35/4·35	35/4·35
Gross income per ton	10/7·44	10/7·44	0·66d.	0·66d.	10/8·10	10/8·10
Net cost per ton	18/11·76	18/11·76	5/8·49	5/8·49	24/8·25	24/8·25
Net cost per 1,000 population	£406·42	£406·42	£122·22	£122·22	£528·64	£528·64
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£1198·42	£1198·42	£360·38	£360·38	£1558·80	£1558·80
Net cost, equivalent Rate in the £	10·74d.	10·74d.	3·23d.	3·23d.	13·97d.	13·97d.

Note.—The Table is prepared by taking several weighings as an average for the year.

Refuse removed during the year (approximately) 8,000 tons.

Estimated Population (R.G.R.—Mid-year, 1948) ... 18,680

No. of rated premises ...

Total Rates in the £ ...

Product of a 1d. Rate ...

6,335
17/9
£707

Signed,

E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 5,208.

Houses erected for the working class during 1948:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses erected 100

Permanent Houses in course of erection 46

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected 1

Adaptations to form Separate Houses 4

There are no really unhealthy areas in the district.

The only staff engaged on Housing Inspections are the Sanitary Inspectors, along with their other general duties.

The investigation of all applicants for Council houses is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and the actual letting of the houses after allocation by the Council is carried out by this department.

Tenants are allowed one week to cleanse the house thoroughly before taking up occupation, and the premises are inspected after cleansing before the tenant is allowed to enter. This, in my opinion, is most important as on subsequent visits, if the premises are not found to be clean, the tenant cannot use the argument that the house was dirty when he entered it.

When existing houses become unoccupied the premises are inspected, and if any signs of vermin are seen they are disinfested and thoroughly cleansed before a new tenant is allowed to take up occupation.

There are several houses in the district which will sooner or later be required to be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, as clearance areas, and it is to be hoped that the Government will see their way shortly to allow local authorities to build houses for rehousing persons living in insanitary dwellinghouses.

Three houses were re-presented to the Council under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The owners appeared before the Council, and undertakings not to use the houses for human habitation were accepted.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the district.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919, AND RODENT INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Following the Government's lead in tackling this problem throughout the country, the Council have taken energetic measures in their area.

From 1st January, 1948, to 31st December, 1948 61 properties were treated for rats, 15 of which had to be re-treated.

In accordance with a request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries a comprehensive survey and treatment of the Sewers has been carried out and the estimated total number of Rats destroyed during the year in the Sewers was 225.

The Rhyl Cut has been treated in its entire length where it passes through the Rhyl Area. The estimated total number of Rats destroyed in the Cut being 70 (approximately 250 less than destroyed in the treatment carried out in 1947).

Estimated total number of rats destroyed—1,137.

102 properties, other than the above, were treated for mice.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice—2,169.

The latest methods of rodent destruction, as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are in operation.

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,
F.S.I.Assoc., F.R.San.Inst.

METEOROLOGY.

For Statistical Tables, see Pages 37-40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Instruments used are by Negretti and Zambra, and are situate in Westbourne Avenue (opposite the Pumping Station). They include a Maximum, Minimum, Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers in a Stevenson Screen, a Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, and a Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder. A Hyetograph, giving the rate and duration of rainfall, is situate outside the Pumping Station. The Barometer (Kew pattern) and Thermometer attached is also at the Pumping Station.

At the Meteorological Kiosk on the East Promenade, a Self-recording Barograph, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Tide Table, Greenwich Time, previous day's Sun Card, Daily Weather Forecast from Negretti and Zambra Forecaster, Daily Weather Report of the Air Ministry and combined Weather Cards and Records are exhibited for public information. A Wind Vane is also on the top of the Kiosk.

Observations are taken at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time each day. Code Weather Telegrams are despatched every day throughout each year to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.m., and these are supplemented during the summer

season by an additional telegram, on week days, at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time for certain evening papers, served (through the Meteorological Office) by the Press Association.

Weekly, Monthly and Annual Reports are prepared and are furnished to the local papers, and supplied to any enquiries—advertisement or private. Full reports monthly are forwarded to the Meteorological Office.

NOTES.

The Station is situate 31 feet above sea level. Latitude $53^{\circ} 19' N$. Longitude $3^{\circ} 29' W$. The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is situated and the Rain Gauge is one foot above the ground.

Humidity is calculated with Hygrometrical Tables, published by the Meteorological Office (Saturation=100%).

The percentage of possible duration of sunshine is calculated by the Meteorological Office, with reference to the maximum duration theoretically possible in the latitude. The percentage of normal figures represent the mean daily duration for the year $\times 100 \div$ the average for the year (the past 30 years ending 1935 being the figure taken = 4.33 hours for Rhyl). The average rainfall for the years 1881-1915 (35 years) is 25.7 inches, and is the figure used by the Meteorological Office.

A fall of one inch (25.4 millimetres) is equivalent to nearly 101 tons of water to the acre. One ton of water equals 224 gallons or nearly 36 cubic feet. An inch of rain implies 64,640 tons or 14,479,360 gallons of rain per square mile.

ANNUAL SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL ETC., REPORT AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR 1948.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was slightly below the 35 years average (25.7 inches), the total being 24.04 inches, as against 25.45 inches for the year 1947—which shows a decrease of 1.41 inches.

During the year 1948 rain fell on 170 days, as against 173 in 1947.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.00 inches as against 2.12 inches for 1947, and a monthly average of 14.2 days rain fell on, as against 14.4 days for 1947.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on August 18th (night, and early morning of the 19th) when at 9 a.m. on the 19th, 0.96 inches was recorded. This was also the highest day's record for the month of August since 1938.

The wettest month during the year was January, with a total of 4.49 inches, and the driest was March with a total of 0.62 inches.

FEATURES.

May: 0.81 inches—Lowest amount for May since 1922 (26 years).

December: 3.50 inches—Highest total for December since 1934 (14 years).

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1948 was 1,571 hours 4 minutes, as compared with 1,433 hours 6 minutes during 1947.

The total for 1948 was above that of Colwyn Bay and Prestatyn.

The instrument has been verified by an official of the Meteorological Office, who visited Rhyl on the 28th July, 1948.

The total record for 1948 is 138 hours 18 minutes, more than that of 1947 which year was 67 hours 24 minutes less than that of 1946.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1948. (See Table on Page 38).

These figures will show you that the year 1948 has the highest total number of hours since 1943, i.e., for the last five years.

During the past 20 years the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed on an average 304 days per annum with registered sunshine. This is a fine record, especially so when it is remembered that the district is free from fog and has the lowest rainfall of any health resort on the Western Coast of Great Britain. This is due, it is officially stated, to its unique position at the mouth of the famed Vale of Clwyd and protected as it is on the West by the Snowdonian mountains.

The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 4 hours 22 minutes, as against 3 hours 55 minutes in 1947, 4

hours 6 minutes in 1946, 4 hours 2 minutes in 1945, 3 hours 43 minutes in 1944, and 4 hours 25 minutes in 1943—which year was the highest since 1933.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1948, was on the 27th of May, there being 14 hours 54 minutes, as against 14 hours 18 minutes in June, 1947. The highest daily record occurred in 1933, viz., 15 hours 48 minutes.

FEATURES.

March with a total of 184 hours 48 minutes was the highest record for March since 1929.

May: 275 hours—Highest total for May since 1909 (39 years).

August. 118 hours 30 minutes—Lowest total for August since 1905 (43 years) when records commenced. (Nearest 1917, 130 hours 42 minutes).

November: 87 hours 30 minutes—Highest sunshine total for November since 1938 (10 years).

December: 69 hours 18 minutes—Highest December total since 1929 (19 years).

TEMPERATURES.

One outstanding feature occurred in 1948 which is worthy of note, viz., The maximum temperature reached the highest point ever recorded in Rhyl, when 91.0°F. (Shade Temperature) was registered on the 29th of July.

Other interesting points to note were the recording of 78.8°F. on the 18th of May, the highest for the month of May in temperature records kept for 20 years; and 60.5°F. on December 2nd, being the highest maximum temperature recorded for December since 1942.

MAIN FEATURES.

The months of May and December were record-breakers in all the three—Sunshine, Rainfall and Temperatures (see above).

(Signed) W. A. FIELD, B.E.M.,
Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1948.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.							Rainfall.						Wind.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Means of		Highest	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Minimum.	Total Fall.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day. —Ins.	Imm. or More.		Prevailing Direction.		Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average. —Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded.	Total Hours.
		A. Maximum	B. Minimum						Inches.	Mm.								
January	47.3	38.5	42.9	57	1	32	17/23	4.49	115.6	25	0.51	16	14	S.E.	5.6	1.43	16	44.3
February	47.1	37.5	42.3	56	1/29	26	24	1.15	32.2	11	0.20	2	6	S.E.	8.1	2.31	21	67.1
March	57.4	41.6	49.5	67	14/26	34	24	0.62	18.2	7	0.31	2	2	S.E.	10.6	5.96	30	184.8
April... ..	54.6	41.3	47.9	66	22	34	10	1.04	28.8	14	0.31	3	7	W.S.W.	13.4	6.22	29	186.7
May... ..	60.6	43.4	52.0	79	18	34	2/3/28	0.81	21.2	7	0.49	1	3	N.E.	14.9	8.87	29	275.0
June... ..	61.7	50.8	56.3	75	12	41	9/24	3.00	78.6	18	0.46	5	13	W.	13.4	6.03	30	180.9
July	66.1	55.2	60.6	91	29	47	22	1.28	33.7	13	0.35	4	6	W.	14.8	5.32	30	165.8
August	64.3	54.3	59.3	73	6	44	20	3.33	88.5	17	0.96	5	11	S.W.	11.5	3.82	27	118.5
September	62.5	52.9	57.7	70	27	38	22/23	1.57	40.9	10	0.61	4	6	W.	10.0	3.36	26	100.7
October	58.0	46.7	52.3	68	10/11	31	27	1.86	47.6	16	0.44	4	9	S.W.	8.0	2.93	28	90.8
November	54.2	43.2	48.7	62	2/12/14	30	23	1.39	35.3	16	0.36	6	6	W.	7.8	2.92	23	87.5
December	49.5	38.5	44.0	61	2	27	20/26	3.50	90.7	16	0.54	8	12	S.E.	6.8	3.30	24	69.3
Total for year... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.04	631.3	170	...	60	95	...	...	...	313	1571.4
Monthly Average	56.9	45.3	51.1	...	...	...	...	2.00	52.6	14.2	...	5.0	7.9	...	...	4.37	26.1	131.0
Total for 1947 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.45	648.6	173	...	69	94	...	...	...	288	1433.1
Monthly Average	55.7	44.0	49.8	...	...	...	...	2.12	54.1	14.4	...	5.8	7.8	...	...	3.91	24.0	119.4

TABLE II.
10 YEARS AVERAGES—SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.								Humidity.
	Inches.	Monthly Average.—Inches.	Total Rain Days.	Month's Greatest Fall.—Inches.	Month's Lowest Fall.—Inches.	Hours.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine Days.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Highest in One Month.—Hours.	Lowest in One Month.—Hours.	Duration Percentage.		
												Of Average.	Of Possible.	
1939	27.01	2.25	185	4.60	0.48	1377.8	74	291	3.77	256.8	20.6	92	32	76
1940	29.32	2.44	176	4.28	0.82	1443.1	74	292	3.94	296.5	25.2	93	32	75
1941	19.73	1.64	162	2.89	0.66	1357.1	85	280	3.72	202.2	25.9	87	30	77
1942	22.90	1.91	164	3.46	0.20	1474.8	71	294	4.04	242.5	33.4	95	33	76
1943	26.14	2.18	173	4.27	0.69	1614.2	36	329	4.42	231.1	44.2	104	36	75
1944	26.99	2.25	181	5.52	0.77	1359.2	63	303	3.71	203.9	39.2	87	30	76
1945	19.66	1.64	155	4.41	0.32	1469.4	56	309	4.03	204.2	39.3	95	33	78
1946	29.30	2.44	192	3.42	0.96	1500.5	69	296	4.10	249.2	27.0	96	34	79
1947	25.45	2.12	173	3.95	0.38	1433.1	77	288	3.91	270.8	30.0	90	30	79
1948	24.04	2.00	170	4.49	0.62	1571.4	53	313	4.37	275.0	44.3	105	34	76
Totals...	250.54	...	1731	...	...	14600.6	658	2995	...	...	...	944	324	767
Average 10 years ...	25.05	2.09	173	...	...	1460.1	66	300	4.00	...	...	94	32	77
Average 20 years ...	25.76	2.15	179	...	...	1468.7	61	304	4.03	...	...	93	33	77

TABLE III.

MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES. 1939—1948 (10 YEARS).

Month.	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1948 Differ- ence °F	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
					Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F.
January	43.9	34.1	39.0	+3.9	1939	8	58	1940	21	11
February	45.6	36.0	40.8	+1.5	1944	2	61	1947	24	14
March	49.8	38.1	44.0	+5.5	1946	29/30	71	1947	3	16
April	55.0	42.5	48.8	-0.9	1945	19	73	1940	17	30
May	59.5	45.0	52.2	-0.2	1948	18	79	1942 1945	1 3	32
June	63.8	50.5	57.2	-0.9	1940	7	84	1941	11	36
July	66.6	54.0	60.3	+0.3	1948	29	91	1939	25	41
August	67.3	54.4	60.8	-1.5	1947	14/15/19	84	1940 1946	28 16	42
September	63.5	51.6	57.6	+0.1	1939 1940 1945 1947	1/8 4 12 1	76	1939 1940	28 29	35
October	57.2	45.9	51.5	+0.8	1941	7	70	1944	31	28
November... ..	51.9	42.2	47.1	+1.6	1946	4	68	1942 1947	22 28	24
December... ..	47.3	38.3	42.8	+1.2	1942 1948	25 2	61	1939	20/29	24
	55.9	44.4	50.2	...		...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS.

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January	51.7	27.5	82.8	25.9	43.7	53.0	48.6	41.6	63.8	51.4	3.54	4.60	2.69	1.64	3.46	3.72	3.10	2.19	3.33	2.69
February	58.5	82.4	24.9	69.5	48.9	80.7	67.0	91.5	62.6	30.0	0.64	1.40	2.60	1.96	1.13	1.95	0.86	1.91	3.42	1.09
March	131.1	82.5	111.9	117.1	73.0	143.8	138.3	119.7	148.7	71.6	1.15	1.91	1.89	2.83	2.08	0.69	0.77	0.42	1.09	3.95
April	216.2	164.6	118.7	106.7	210.3	175.7	153.4	197.9	167.9	155.9	0.17	1.63	2.22	1.37	0.95	0.84	0.95	1.19	0.96	2.35
May	171.1	193.4	192.6	196.7	217.7	224.9	203.7	170.0	249.2	172.6	2.06	1.77	2.58	2.10	2.49	1.90	0.91	2.54	3.30	2.70
June	171.7	85.6	296.5	196.8	242.5	231.1	158.6	204.2	184.7	170.7	2.69	2.21	1.07	0.66	0.20	2.30	1.05	1.38	2.55	2.60
July	147.3	147.5	173.3	202.3	181.1	228.1	98.2	150.4	187.5	173.8	2.25	3.99	3.00	0.95	1.92	1.61	1.60	1.35	2.46	3.26
August	161.3	172.1	148.9	161.3	130.2	136.4	194.2	183.0	156.7	270.8	3.46	1.21	0.82	2.89	2.81	2.30	2.11	0.65	3.33	0.38
September	93.1	122.0	147.3	105.7	151.5	129.7	129.5	126.3	127.9	113.7	2.32	0.48	2.57	0.43	1.90	4.27	3.98	1.18	2.25	1.79
October	101.5	111.0	76.7	102.7	94.6	116.8	75.6	101.9	81.8	115.3	3.51	2.07	4.06	2.57	2.79	3.76	3.75	4.41	0.83	0.58
November	96.8	46.0	35.4	45.0	47.9	49.8	39.2	39.3	27.0	72.7	3.17	3.37	4.28	1.49	0.59	1.89	5.52	0.32	2.64	2.78
December	51.1	20.9	33.8	27.5	33.4	44.2	57.0	43.2	42.7	34.6	3.35	2.38	1.54	0.84	2.58	0.91	1.41	2.12	3.14	1.27
*Difference from Average for the Year	— 0.36	— 0.56	— 0.39	— 0.61	— 0.29	— 0.09	— 0.62	— 0.30	— 0.23	— 0.42	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	—

Sunshine: *This figure is the 30 years average = 4.33.

Rainfall: This figure is 35 years average = 25.7.



