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WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
19 DEC 1945

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

Senior Sanitary Inspector

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

for the Year

1945

RHYL:

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



URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Public Health Committee, 1945.

Councillor J. Thornley (Chairman of the Council).

Councillor S. Roose (Chairman).

Councillor Joseph Brookes.	Councillor T. E. Roberts.
„ G. Cain.	„ R. O. Roberts.
„ C. O. Edwards.	„ R. W. Williams.
„ Arthur O. Jones.	„ B. Wadsworth.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

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

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

*I. G. GRIFFITH, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., M.R.I.P.H.
(Resigned 22/6/45).

Senior Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

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

Junior Clerk:

E. G. BLACK.

Shorthand Typist:

MISS W. HOGG.

Temporary Clerks:

W. A. CARR. A. J. MILLWARD.

Matron of the Rhyll Isolation Hospital, Foryd Station:

MRS. E. A. DARLINGTON.

Disinfector:

S. JONES.

Rodent Operative:

B. CHARLESWORTH.

* Serving in H.M. Forces.

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1945

To the Chairman and Members of the Rhyl Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

In presenting my twenty-ninth Annual Report I would like to emphasise that Peace, as I said in my last Report, presents its problems as well as War, with its six years of destruction and lack of production, resulting in a shortage of everything that goes to raise the standard of living for everybody.

The Report follows the form required by the Ministry of Health circular 2773 Wales and 28/46 Wales.

HOUSING.

The most important national and local problem is the provision of houses. The shortages are due to the War. No houses were built in 1945, although the need was greater than ever before. I have tried to bring this question of shortage to the notice of the Council since 1918-1919, and perhaps you will pardon me if I quote what I wrote in my report of that year: "The housing question which had become very acute, the Council had decided to build 50 houses (population 9,500 in 1919), the housing question has become more acute, there has been no building operations carried on during the year, although the Council have been discussing it for the last two years, difficulties have been met on every hand. It seems unfortunate that they seem unable to gain to the extent they

ought to from the many advantages they possess. Owing to the shortages of houses for several years now, building operations have come to a standstill, causing the shortage we are experiencing, and private building seems entirely at a discount, etc."

HEALTH OF THE TOWN.

There have been no epidemics and no marked increase of any diseases.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

During the year there was a small outbreak of food poisoning.

Samples of the food concerned were sent for Bacteriological examination and were found to be heavily contaminated with *Staphylococcus Aureus*.

The food was prepared outside the district, and it was found that one of the employees in the food processing room was a "Carrier." He was isolated, and the outbreak was immediately brought under control.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles have been of a mild form, thanks to immunisation and isolation as early as possible.

The Health Services are working with their usual efficiency, although their operations in every direction have greatly increased; food inspection, as previously mentioned, in particular.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply is watched carefully, and on the whole producers and retailers have responded very well to any suggestions made to them. I should like to see the restriction to a particular retailer being abolished and freedom of choice once more restored, to encourage healthy competition.

Although I referred to this in my last Report, the Government Department concerned have not yet considered the time opportune to remove the restriction.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital has functioned very satisfactorily, although there have been difficulties owing to shortage of nurses and domestic staff. This deficiency is a universal one, and needs very energetic action by the appropriate Government Department to provide all the requirements, as a solution must be found to solve this problem.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school
age who completed course of
immunisation

56

Number of children under
school age who completed
course of immunisation

201

The number of children considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1945, were:—

2,384

706

Total 3,090.

Percentage immunised (Child population estimated figures):—

91.69%

51.53%

COLEG CLWYD SICK BAY.

The Sick Bay continued to do good work. Both patients and relatives were only too glad to avail themselves of the service provided.

The number treated during the year was 78.

The Sick Bay was officially closed down on the 31st December, 1945, under instructions from the Welsh Board of Health.

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: 3 Very Satisfactory, 1 Satisfactory, 3 Not up to standard, and 3 Unsatisfactory.

RHYL CUT.

This water course continues to work satisfactory, being constantly cleansed by the Catchment Board, giving a more efficient drainage than hitherto, and which is more important now than ever, owing to houses being built near to its banks.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Public Abattoir is still doing very good essential service.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from cancer continues to increase, and by far the heaviest mortality figure occurs amongst people—even from adolescence to old age.

Cancer must remain the one black spot on medicine, but the efforts concentrated on the origin and cause are yielding the most helpful signs yet that it will be brought under control with the saving of many thousands of lives.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis receives more attention than the public are concerned about, and we see that the patients have healthy houses and environments.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is a sufficient and abundant supply of bacteriological and chemically pure water which has the highest Ministry of Health standard Class I. All dwelling houses and business premises have a piped supply, which is constant.

Seventy-nine samples of water were taken during the year and a typical comment of the Bacteriologist is "Very satisfactory."

There is one private water supply in the district derived from a Borehole 250 feet deep.

The water from this borehole is not used for human consumption but for trade purposes.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

I have advocated the above since 1918—about the same time that I suggested the War Memorial Hospital. No one can deny the extreme necessity of a Maternity Hospital for Rhyl. Not in the uncertain and very distant future, but now, when there are 400 babies born in Rhyl every year, and, except for about 50 or 60, the remainder have to go to Prestatyn or St. Asaph, whatever the time of the year or hour of the day or night. The mother has to make the journey whether she is fit or not. I beg of the Council to use all their influence with the County Council or any other body that will provide a house or sanctuary for a woman during the most trying time of her life.

The Isolation Hospital, if it could be acquired, could be converted into a Maternity Home at a comparatively small cost to provide 25 to 30 beds.

PLAS COED.

The Council have acquired Plas Coed, and are converting it into a home for aged persons. It will undoubtedly be of the greatest benefit to the aged and lonely, who will find companionship and comfort during the autumn of their lives, which is so very tragic, unless there is someone who will cheer them up and supply that great boon—freedom from want, and companionship.

CAMPING.

1. The number of sites used for camping purposes during the year were 5 Licensed. There were no Organised Camps.

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

Five 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.

4. A portion of one Camping Ground was still used for housing homeless persons under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

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

Six Council and 26 Private Houses, which were disinfested.

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

Six Council and 26 Private Houses—Spraying with Vermicine insecticide and the use of Sulphur Dioxide Gas.

Three houses were fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide Gas.

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 17,990.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered after inward and outward transfers, 287 births (R.G.R.), viz., 153 males and 134 females. Out of this number, 14 males and 18 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population is 15.95 per 1,000, and 21.28 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485). The birth rate for England and Wales for the same period is 16.1. The local Registrar's returns show that 196 births, viz., 103 males and 93 females were registered within the district—which is equal to the rate of 10.90 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,990), and 14.53 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

DEATH RATE.

The total deaths from all causes registered (R.G.R.) was 265, viz., 121 males and 144 females, which gives a corrected death rate of 14.73 per 1,000 of the population, and a rate of 19.65 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485). The local Registrar's returns show that 292 deaths were registered

within the district—which is equal to a rate of 16.23 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,990), and 21.65 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485)—but of that number (292) 64 were non-residents whose deaths were registered and transferred to their different localities. On the other hand 50 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 13.45 of the estimated population (17,990), and 17.94 of the census population (13,485).

Rate amongst persons aged 65 years and upwards:—

At this age period 189 deaths occurred between the ages of 65 and 99, the average being 76 years, giving a rate of 10.51 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,990), and 14.02 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

The 189 deaths equal 55.26 per cent. of the total deaths registered inside and outside the district, i.e., 292 local deaths plus 50 deaths of persons transferred to the district—342.

In the total of 189, 23 non-residents whose deaths were registered and transferred in their own districts, and 27 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 52.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

One death occurred from the principal Zymotic Diseases (Diphtheria).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 19 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 66.2 per 1,000 registered births, as against 46 for England and Wales.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Seven deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.39 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,990) and 0.52 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading four deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.22 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,990), and 0.29 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading three deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.17 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,990), and 0.22 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485). Also Bronchitis 16, equal to a rate of 0.89 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,990) and 1.18 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485). Pneumonia 8, equal to a rate of 0.44 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and 0.59 per 1,000 of the census population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

40 deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 2.22 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,990), and 2.97 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

VACCINATION RETURNS.

The local Registrar has supplied me with the following information:—

During the year 1945 the number of successful vaccinations were 41, whilst 39 exemptions were granted. The number of births were 287, showing that only 14.3 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated.

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 admitted into the Hospital was 64.

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. Estimates 1945	17,990
Number of inhabited houses at Census 1931	3,013
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931	3,183
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1945	£170,061
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£688
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	5,151

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(Registrar-General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births				} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15.95
Legitimate... ..	255	139	116	
Illegitimate... ..	32	14	18	
Still Births	10	4	6	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 33.67
Deaths	265	121	144	
				} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.73
Deaths from puerperal causes:—		Deaths		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis		—		—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	66.2
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	58.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	125.0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	40

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.

Hospitals and other Institutions available for the district.
Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) The District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to the Queen's Institute, employ two District Nurses to visit the poorer people in their homes, to the funds of which the Council contribute.

(b) There are no arrangements for the professional nursing of any class of Infectious Disease, outside the Isolation Hospital.

Midwives. There are seven Midwives practising in the district, not including the Nurses from the R.A. Hospital, who are qualified but do not practice.

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.

Institutional Provision. No provision is made within the district for unmarried mothers or illegitimate infants. There is a small School for Blind Children, a Home for Waifs and Strays, and a Convalescent Home for poor children.

Hospitals. No provision is made for the treatment of Tuberculosis, Maternity or Smallpox. The R.A. Children's Hospital and Convalescent Home is provided for women and children, the patients coming from all parts of England and

Wales. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and a minimum fee per patient. This Hospital consists of:—

(R.A. Hospital).

Hospital Block.

	No. of Beds
4 Large Wards (with balconies attached)	69
6 Private Wards	6

Convalescent Block.

5 Private Rooms	5
5 Large Wards	74
3 Double Rooms	6

Total number of beds 160

The Prince Edward War Memorial Hospital is doing good service. This consisted of one block of buildings containing two wards of six beds each, four private wards of one bed each and the usual administrative rooms. Extensions have been carried out at this hospital at a cost of £11,000, increasing the bed accommodation to 42 in both Male and Female wards; also small Children's Ward, several Private Wards, and a new Nurses' Home have been erected. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and a minimum scale of fees.

Isolation Hospital. Provision is made for the treatment of Infectious Diseases occurring within the district, viz., Scarlet Fever, 4 adult beds; Diphtheria, 2 adult beds; Enteric Fever, 2 adult beds; total, 8 adult beds. There is also an annex building, consisting of two wards of 14 adult beds; and small-nurses' room, which is intended for emergency purposes; also an Administrative Block, etc.

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Foryd Station, near Abergele, outside the district. There is no provision for the treatment of Smallpox beyond the possession of land as a site for a hospital.

Ambulance Facilities:—

- (a) For Infectious Diseases, Motor Ambulance.
- (b) For Non-infectious Cases and Accident Cases the County Police use a motor ambulance, the property of a private firm, is used for general hospital cases. Also an ambulance is operated by the local St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

LABORATORY WORK.

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

Diphtheria Anti-Toxin is supplied free to medical practitioners for use in cases of Diphtheria and all suspect cases.

The Council contribute one half the cost of Insulin purchased by necessitous cases.

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.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 19, 20, 22, 28, 30, 31, 51, 53, 54, 85 and 86.

Public Health Act, 1925.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Regulations—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Byelaws—Slaughterhouses, 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.

Rhyl Improvements Acts, 1852, 1872 and 1901.

Rhyl Water Act, 1932.

Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935.

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, in consequence of which one school was closed for a period as a preventative measure. 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 Senior Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., C.M.I.L.U. (full time); one additional Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Dip. R. Inst. P.H., C.M.I.L.U. (full time—in the Forces) Resigned 22nd June, 1945. (Contributions are made to the salaries of each of these Officers by Exchequer Grants). A Rodent Operative, a Senior Clerk and Junior Clerk, Shorthand Typist; also a Matron and Staff at the Isolation Hospital.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

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

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

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1946.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the District during 1945:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
5 ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
10 ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
15 ... ..	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
20	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...
25	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	1
45	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
55	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	8	13	4	2	2	5	2	2

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 11.

The number of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths was nil.

Ration 0—11.

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

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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	11	...
Diphtheria ...	8	...	...	...	...	6	14	9	3	2	1	...	...	35	...
Scarlet Fever	37	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	3	...	...
Pneumonia ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	...
Erysipelas ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	289	12	21	33	44	54	104	16	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	63	6	12	6	8	13	15	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Dysentery ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	425	20	33	40	53	73	137	25	7	10	10	6	11	52	...
Cases Removed to Hospital	...	...	...	2	1	4	24	7	2	6	3	3	2	52*	...

* 12 Service Patients were admitted to Hospital making a Total of 64.

† Including Suspects.

TABLE II.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Civilian Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Diseases in the year 1945. { England & Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns, and London. }

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two Years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	16.1	0.46	11.4	0.00	...	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	...	5.6	46
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	19.1	0.58	13.5	0.00	...	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	...	7.8	54
148 smaller towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	19.2	0.53	12.3	0.00	...	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	...	4.5	43
London	15.7	0.40	13.8	0.00	...	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	...	7.6	53

TABLE III.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1945 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 corrected	Nett		Number.	Rate.	Of Non- residents registered in the District.	Of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
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

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, 17,990.

TABLE IV.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS.
Causes of Death in Rhyl Urban District, 1945.

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females
All causes				121	144
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers			...	...
2	Cerebro-spinal fever...			...	...
3	Scarlet fever			...	...
4	Whooping cough			1	...
5	Diphtheria			..	1
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system			2	5
7	Other tuberculous diseases			1	3
8	Syphilitic diseases			...	1
9	Influenza			...	1
10	Measles			...	...
11	Acute Poliomyelitis, etc.			...	...
12	Encephalitis lethargica			1	...
13—16	Cancer, malignant disease			17	23
17	Diabetes			...	2
18	Intra, cranial, vascular lesions			15	17
19	Heart Disease			36	40
20	Other circulatory diseases			2	7
21	Bronchitis			10	6
22	Pneumonia (all forms)			6	2
23	Other respiratory diseases			1	2
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenom...			1	2
25	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)			...	...
26	Appendicitis			1	...
27	Other digestive diseases			5	5
28	Nephritis			6	2
29	Puerperal sepsis			...	...
30	Other maternal causes			...	1
31	Premature birth			2	...
32	Con. malformations, infant diseases & injury			6	1
33	Suicide			1	3
34	Road traffic accidents			..	...
35	Other violent causes...			...	2
36	All other causes			7	18
Special Causes (included in No. 36 above)					
Small-pox				...	...
Poliomyelitis				...	...
Polioencephalitis				...	...
Deaths of { Total				16	3
Infants under { Legitimate				13	2
1 year { Illegitimate				3	1
Live Births { Total				153	134
{ Legitimate				139	116
{ Illegitimate				14	18
Still Births { Total				4	6
{ Legitimate				2	5
{ Illegitimate				2	1
Resident Population				17,990	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.					

TABLE V.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1945.

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	7	8	4	19
	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	...	...	1	1
{	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	2	2	4
	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...
{	Enteritis...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...
{	Syphilis	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	2	...	...	2
{	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Malformations	...	2	...	2
{	Premature Birth	4	...	...	4
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	1	...	1
{	Influenza	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	1	3	1	5
Totals		7	8	4	19

Nett Births registered during the calendar year	287	{	Legitimate	...	255
			Illegitimate	...	32
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year	19	{	Legitimate Infants	...	15
			Illegitimate Infants	...	4

RHYL ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS. Patients Admitted.

1945	Scarlet Fever	Do. Suspect	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Paratyphoid	T.B. Meningitis	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Measles	Mumps	Suspect C.S. Meningitis
January ...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
May ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
July ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
August ..	4	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Sept. ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
October ..	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov. ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec. ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	35	4	10	7	...	...	4	...	1	...	3

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1945 4

Admitted.

Under 5 years 7
Over 5 years 57
Patients in Hospital January 1st, 1945 8

Males 72
Females 33
31

Results.

Patients Cured 66
Patients Transferred to Other Hospitals 2
Patients Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1945 4

1 Susp. C.S. Meningitis ... In Hospital 3 days
1 Susp. C.S. Meningitis ... In Hospital 5 days
(Before transfer to other Hospitals).

NOTE. 12 Service Patients were admitted to the Hospital.

E. A. DARLINGTON,

January, 1946.

Matron.

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

Year	Cases admitted	Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1,000
1936	26	1	38.4
1937	52	1	19.2
1938	49	1	20.4
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	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS.

REPORT OF SAMPLES TAKEN 1945.

A copy of the Report received from Mr. W. Walsey, Supt. Flintshire Constabulary, who is responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and district as Inspector of Food and Drugs.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES.

As desired, I append particulars of samples of Food and Drugs taken during the year of 1945, within the Rhyl Urban District by the Police.

Description of Sample	No. of Samples taken	Result of Analysis	Doubtful	Caution
New Milk... ..	37	Genuine 28	2	7
Pudding Mixture ...	2	Genuine 1		1
Bread	2	Genuine 2		
Meat Roll	1	Genuine 1		
Sardines	1	Genuine 1		
Semolina	1	Genuine 1		
Barley	1	Genuine 1		
Soup	1	Genuine 1		
Ground Ginger	1	Genuine 1		
	47	Genuine 37	2	8

(Signed) D. ROBERTS, Inspector,
for Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1945.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints Received	1298
Number of Drains and W.C.'s Released and Cleansed by Department	1220
Number of Nuisances Found	402
Number of Nuisances Abated	428
Number of Nuisances Not Abated... ..	56
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	266
Number of Statutory Notices Served	102
Number of Reference to Officials	4
Number of Visits to Infectious Diseases and Enquiries	64

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	16
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	3
Defective Roofs	19
Defective Floors, Living and Bedrooms	19
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	9
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	10
Defective Wash Boilers and Kitchen Boilers	1
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casings and Doors	14
Defective Brickwork	4
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	3
Defective or Absence of Dustbins	88
Defective Kitchen Ranges and Grates	5
Defective Gates	2
Defective Baths	1
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Rubbish	3
Defective Pavement	4
Filthy Houses, Rooms and Yards	5
Miscellaneous	8

Drainage and Water Closets.

Choked Drains or W.C.'s	9
Defective Fittings, W.C. and Sinks	30
Defective Drains	5
Defective W.C.'s and Premises	6
Defective Access Covers and Chambers	8
Boxed-in Water Closets	1
Absence of Water Supply	6
Burst Water Service	23
Defective Water Service	15
Insufficient Water Supply	5
Defective Grids, Gully, and Sink Surrounds	8
Defective and Broken W.C. Basins	11
Absence of W.C. Basins	3
Defective Flushing Cisterns	17
Defective or Absence of W.C. Seat	2
Absence of Urinal Stall	1

Factories and Workshops.

Fire Escape Wanted	1
Filth W.C. Premises	1
W.C. Premises—Limewashing	5
Part Bakehouse—Limewashing	1
Factory Premises—Limewashing	3
Broken W.C. Seat	1
Filthy W.C.	1
Premises without Sanitary Convenience	1

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	64
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	130
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Sulphur	47
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	8
Number of Houses Disinfected, Sulphur	10
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	19
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	1
Number of Wards Disinfected	12
Number of Schools Disinfected	7
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Buses Disinfected	182
Number of Books Destroyed	6
Disinfector Used (Steam)	35
Cinemas Disinfected	1

TABLE IV.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Ashes to Refuse Tip	2068
Loads of Trade Refuse to Tip	793
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip	160½
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse	76
	— 1029½
	<u>3,097½</u>

Total Loans 3,097½—10.2 per working day.

SALVAGE.

The amount of salvage shown as disposed of during the year shows a decrease of 96 tons, which is mainly on paper and tins.

There is a reduction in waste paper disposed of by 50 tons, and this is 76 tons less than the previous year. I cannot stress too strongly the necessity of saving waste paper for provision of cartons for packing foodstuffs, wall boards, and other essential equipment for house building.

Weights. 1st January to 31st December, 1945.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper ...	341	11	0	Rags	17	10	2
Iron	46	7	1	Bones... ..	4	9	2
Baled Tins	92	2	0	Kitchen Waste ..	253	6	1
Aluminium		6	2	Bottles and Jars			
Copper		5	0	(867 grs.) ...	51	0	0
Brass... ..	1	1	0				
Zinc		2	3		810	2	0
Lead	2	0	1				

Income and Expenditure. 1st April, 1945—31st March, 1946.

Income £3,886.

Expenditure £2,604.

Excess of Income over Expenditure, £1,282.

UNSOUND FOOD.

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

48 packets Dried Egg.
 720 lbs. Kippers.
 288½ lbs. Sausage.
 10 tins Mackerel.
 4 pkts. Semolina (Chocolate).
 14 packets Frutella Sauce.
 4 packets Pudding Mixture.
 15 st. 2 qr. 1 lb. Frozen Flats.
 14 tins Treat.
 321 tins Milk.
 113 tins Chopped Ham.
 31 tins Peas.
 97 tins Beans.
 32 jars Paste.
 129 tins Soup.
 1 tin Pet's Ration.
 29 tins Salmon.
 320 tins Pilchards.
 130 tins Sardines.
 48 tins Herrings and 10 stone.
 2 tins Savory Lunch.
 82 tins and 72 lbs. Luncheon Meat.
 284 tins Stewed Steak.
 735 lbs. Oranges.
 9 lbs. Bacon.
 2 tins Crawfish.
 45 lbs. and 11 tins Marmalade.
 23 tins Mince Loaf.
 42 tins Meat and Vegetable.
 11 lbs. Biscuits.
 10 lbs. Apples.
 64 tins Corned Beef.
 4 tins Vegetables.
 130 Meat Pies.
 12 ozs. Spam and 24 tins.
 3 tins Syrup.
 1 tin Spiced Meat Roll.
 13 tins Casserole.
 10 tins Carrots.
 1,400 Pikelets.

54 Eggs.
 3 tins Mor.
 3 tins Beetroot.
 7 lbs. Pickled Cabbage.
 28 lbs. Sultanas.
 6 tins Beef Loaf.
 4 tins Turnips.
 9 tins Dried Milk.
 9 lbs. Beef Kidney.
 18 lbs. and 1 tin Ox-Tongue.
 12 tins Evaporated Milk.
 1 jar Lemon Cheese.
 100 lbs. Rice.
 49 lbs. Tea.
 19½ lbs. Butter.
 20½ lbs. Cheese.
 1 jar Pickles.
 84 lbs. Pearl Barley.
 112 lbs. Porridge Oats.
 1 bottle Horseradish Sauce.
 1 tin Savoury Meal.
 5 packets Shredded Wheat.
 108½ lbs. Rolled Oats.
 1 cwt. Potatoes.
 445 lbs. Cauliflower Heads.
 16 tins Cocoa.
 1½ lbs. Shrimps.
 4 lbs. Brisket Beef.
 48 tins and 8½ lbs. Pork.
 1½ lbs. Kam and 2 tins.
 1 tin Prepared Meal.
 827½ lbs. Beef.
 400 lbs. Pigs Feet and Tails.
 1,044 Fish Cakes.
 1,140 Crumpets.
 1 tin Sausage Meat.
 2 tins Brisket.
 1 tin M. & V. Ration.
 6½ lbs. Curry Powder.
 5½ lbs. Lentils.
 60 Rolls.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

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

Resident Retailers	48
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers	2
Resident and Non-Resident Wholesalers	7
Non-Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers	8

The approximate number of Cows kept by Resident Cowkeepers is between 70 and 80, so that over 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in Rhyl is produced outside the district boundary.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 319 samples of milk were taken for examination by the rezasurin test, and of this number 251 (or 79 per cent.) were "A", 53 (or 16 per cent.) were "B", and 15 (or 5 per cent.) were "C".

33 samples of pasteurized milk were taken and 17 were "satisfactory," 1 "fairly satisfactory," and 15 "unsatisfactory." Copies of all results of pasteurized milk were forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 15 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, 1945, to 31st December, 1945:—

Cattle	1,903
Calves	3,494
Sheep and Lambs	16,669
Pigs	423
	<hr/>
	22,489
	<hr/>

Meat siezed and handed over to Ministry of Food Officials for disposal: 26 tons 10 cwt. 2qrs.

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. Two S. & D. Freighters and two Leyland Cub Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

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

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 4,903.

No houses were erected for the working class.

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.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911—1928.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 94.

One person was proceeded against under this section.—An order was granted and defendant fined £2.

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, 1945 to 31st December, 1945 69 properties were treated for rats, of these 16 were also treated for mice and 13 had to be retreated for rats.

The sewers and one section of the Rhyl Cut were treated. Total number of rats destroyed—1,424.

66 Properties other than the above were treated for mice.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice, 1,729.

The latest methods of rodent destruction as laid down by the Ministry of Food are in operation.

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES,

F.S.I.Assoc., M.R.San.Inst.

METEOROLOGY.

For Statistical Tables, see Pages 30—32.

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 Charts 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 5 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time 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 $3^{\circ} 29' N$. The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is situate, and the Rain Gauge is 1 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 millimeters) 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.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1945.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.							Rainfall.						Wind.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Means of			Highest	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Total Fall.		No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day. —Ins.	Imm. or More.			Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average. —Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded.	Total Hours.
	A. Maximum	B. Minimum.	Means of A. and B.					Days.	Nights.									
												Inches.	Mm.					
January...	40.4	30.8	35.6	52	30	13	26	2.19	43.4	11	0.60	4	6	6.1	1.34	22	41.6	
February...	52.3	40.3	46.3	59	26	31	3/10	1.91	48.7	16	0.35	6	9	8.8	3.28	25	91.9	
March...	51.5	41.4	46.4	66	23	27	3	0.42	10.5	8	0.15	1	2	10.5	3.86	28	119.7	
April...	57.6	43.8	50.7	73	19	33	30	1.19	31.9	12	0.58	1	8	13.2	6.60	28	197.9	
May...	60.1	46.6	53.3	72	11	32	3	2.54	64.8	16	0.70	6	6	14.3	5.48	31	170.0	
June...	65.1	51.2	58.1	81	20	45	25	1.38	34.0	17	0.32	3	8	14.8	6.81	29	204.2	
July...	66.9	55.1	61.0	78	14	45	11	1.35	36.4	11	0.51	4	4	14.8	4.85	30	150.4	
August...	68.0	54.2	61.1	77	13	48	2/9/10	0.65	17.8	11	0.15	2	4	12.6	5.90	28	183.0	
September...	65.1	52.2	58.6	76	12	42	7	1.18	30.8	11	0.32	2	7	10.9	4.21	27	126.3	
October...	59.7	48.5	54.1	66	20	40	3	4.41	112.5	12	0.86	9	9	9.1	3.29	26	101.9	
November...	51.9	43.2	47.5	61	1	30	12/27	0.32	7.5	19	0.11	0	2	7.7	1.31	16	39.3	
December...	48.7	39.6	44.1	56	16	33	31	2.12	55.7	20	0.32	6	13	5.1	1.40	19	43.2	
Total for year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.66	494.0	155	...	44	78	...	...	309	1469.4
Monthly Average	57.3	45.6	51.4	...	...	...	...	1.64	41.2	12.9	...	3.7	6.5	...	4.03	25.8	122.5
Total for 1944...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.99	694.3	181	...	56	96	...	...	303	1359.2
Monthly Average	55.8	44.8	50.3	...	...	...	...	2.25	57.8	15.1	...	4.7	8.0	...	3.71	25.2	113.3

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

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.								Humid- ity.
	Inches.	Monthly Aver- age.—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.	
1936	30.42	2.54	190	4.11	0.85	1327.5	62	304	3.63	197.2	43.6	84	30	79
1937	25.51	2.13	178	4.24	1.04	1348.3	62	303	3.69	204.9	42.3	87	30	77
1938	28.31	2.36	187	3.54	0.17	1451.4	43	322	3.97	216.2	51.1	93	32	75
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
Totals...	255.99	...	1751	...	...	14222.8	626	3027	...	...	...	917	...	764
Average 10 years ...	25.60	2.13	175	...	...	1422.3	63	303	3.89	...	...	91	...	76
Average 20 years ...	26.05	2.17	—	...	...	1470.3	60	303	4.03	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.
MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES. 1936—1945 (10 YEARS).

Month.	Max. °F	Min. °	Mean °F	1945 Differ- ence °F	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
					Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F.
January	44.6	34.9	39.7	-4.1	1937} 1939}	22} 8}	58	1940	21	11
February	46.6	36.5	41.5	+4.8	1944	2	61	1942	26	20
March	49.6	38.6	44.1	+2.3	1945	23	66	1937} 1941}	16} 30}	25
April	54.4	41.9	48.1	+2.6	1945	19	73	1938	18	26
May	59.1	45.0	52.1	+1.2	1936	18	75	1938} 1942}	6} 1}	32
June	64.3	50.7	57.5	+0.6	1936} 1940}	20} 7}	84	1945} 1941}	3} 11	36
July	66.3	53.7	60.0	+1.0	1943	31	85	1939	25	41
August	67.4	54.5	60.9	+0.2	1940	1	81	1938} 1940}	31 28	42
September	63.3	51.2	57.2	+1.4	1937} 1939}	27} 1/8}	76	1939} 1940}	28} 29}	35
October	57.0	46.0	51.5	+2.6	1940} 1945}	4} 12}	70	1944	31	28
November	51.3	41.4	46.3	+1.2	1941 1945	7 1	61	1942 1937}	22 10}	24
December	47.3	38.2	42.7	+1.4	1942	25	61	1938} 1939}	20} 20/29}	24
...	55.8	45.1	50.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



