

[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Rhyl U.D.C.

Contributors

Rhyl (Wales). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1950

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/r5dw32tb>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.)

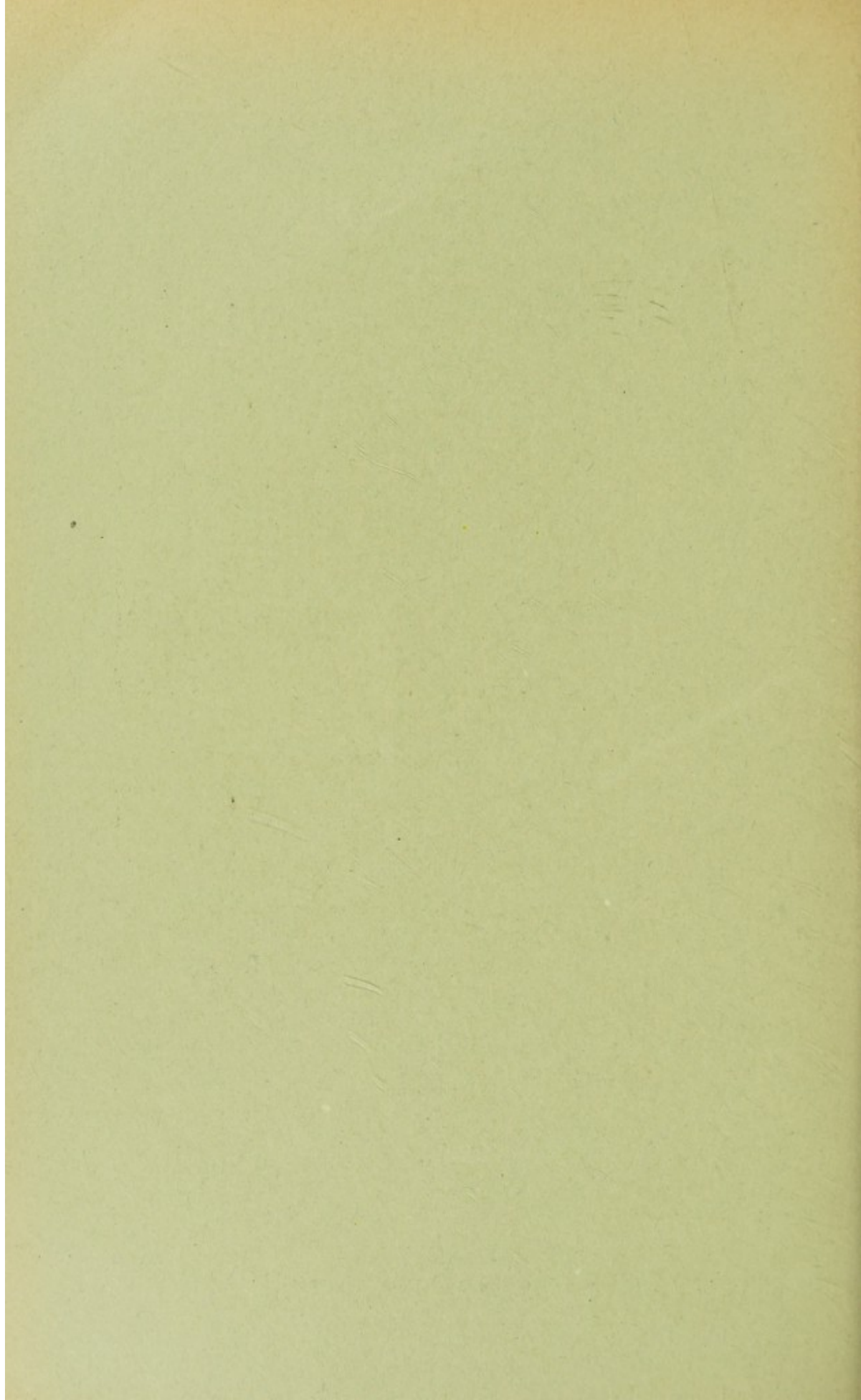
Together with the Annual Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

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

FOR THE YEAR

1950



RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.)

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

1950

RHYL:

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

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Public Health Committee, 1950.

Councillor H. D. Edwards (Chairman of the Council).

Councillor W. S. Roose	Councillor T. N. Jones.
(Chairman).	J. Thornley.
" E. Williams.	" B. Wadsworth.
" D. W. Jones.	" J. S. McWalter
" C. E. Garnett.	Shepherd.
" B. Bestwick.	

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health:

R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

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

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

MISS A. L. JONES, M.S.I.A.

(Resigned 1/11/50).

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

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

Clerks:

R. UREN and J. I. JONES.

Shorthand Typist:

MRS. W. HINDER.

Lady Superintendent, Plas Coed Home:

MRS. E. A. DARLINGTON.

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

Engineer-in-Charge, Pumping Stations:

F. DAVIES.

Disinfecter:

A. S. JONES.

Rodent Officer:

B. CHARLESWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1950.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1950, this being my second Annual Report. The report follows the form laid down by the Ministry of Health Circular 3/1951.

All essential services have functioned satisfactorily during the year, and the progress made last year in the maintenance of clean food preparation has been more than maintained.

During the month of May, and again in the month of October, the film "Another Case of Food Poisoning" was exhibited to members of catering and other trades connected with the preparation of food in Rhyl. The attendance was disappointing on the whole, but it was obvious from the questions asked by those who attended that they thoroughly appreciated the points made. I sometimes feel that there are still many in the catering trades who do not appreciate fully the need for scrupulous cleanliness in the handling of food-stuffs in the course of preparation.

As was to be expected, Infectious Diseases were up for the year, there being 234 notified cases. This increase was mainly due to the biennial outbreak of measles, 132 being notified as compared with 48 in 1949. There was one fatal case of measles. No death occurred from diphtheria, which once more stresses the great value of immunisation in the prevention of this disease. Only one Rhyl child has died of diphtheria in the last six years.

There has been no easing of the difficulty found in obtaining hospital bed accommodation for the elderly chronic sick. As I indicated in my last report this is a nationwide problem and has, if anything, deteriorated in the past twelve months.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings for all classes of the community is 5,665, and the Council have taken energetic steps to acquire land, lay out sites and build houses to provide homes for those in need.

Seventy-six permanent houses were erected by the Council, and 15 were in course of erection. In addition to these figures, private enterprise completed 13 houses.

Last year I pointed out the anomaly that the rents of Council houses are directly related to their building costs, resulting in the occupants of similar houses built at different periods paying differing rents. Unfortunately building costs have continued to rise and indeed seem likely to go on doing so. At present in many families the rent is taking a very large slice of the weekly income and the improvement in health to be expected from better living conditions is in danger of being defeated by the economies necessary in the family budget in order to meet the rent. As I pointed out in my previous report this problem has to be settled at Government level and will have to be met sooner or later.

There is a waiting list of 934 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 down to 33.56 deaths per 1,000 registered live births, being 5.17 deaths per 1,000 registered live births lower than last year. It is still 3.76 above the figure for England and Wales, but is the third lowest rate Rhyl has ever had, and as such, can be considered satisfactory, though there is room for improvement.

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 maintained, and there has been no report of flooding this year. Much unnecessary and

expensive work has again been occasioned by the dumping of refuse in the Cut. I would appeal to all offenders to be considerate and to refrain from this practice in future.

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.

One hundred and one samples were taken during the year, five being unsatisfactory.

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.

One hundred and seventy-two samples of milk were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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

Sixty-nine samples of pasteurised milk were taken, 67 of which were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

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

ICE CREAM.

Two hundred and forty-three 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 an increased home production of meat.

I would again like to repeat the observations made in the 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 may lead to easy contamination, outbreaks of food poisoning, with, in the case of a holiday resort, extremely damaging publicity.

The amount of meat condemned was 43 tons, 12 cwts., 3 qtrs., 8 lbs., and corned beef 3 qtrs., 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 resultant fouling of the promenade surface by the birds creates a serious nuisance, which is difficult to remove.

"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.

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. As far as is known 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.

At the request of the Welsh Board of Health the Council has engaged a firm of Consultant Engineers to carry out a survey of the town's Sewerage System.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation	98
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation	99
Boosting injections	184

The number of children belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1950, were:—

Age Group 5-15	2,238	Age Group 0-4	617
Total	2,855.		

Percentage immunised (Child population, estimated Registrar General's figures):—

Age Group 5-15	95.03	Age Group 0-4	45.20
Percentage of population under 15 immunised	76.75		

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 27 samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination were found to be as follows: 25 satisfactory, 2 unsatisfactory (contaminated).

CAMPING.

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.

The number of Camping Sites in respect of which licences 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.

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

Finally, I desire to express to the members of the Council and the Officials, my sincere thanks for their encouragement and assistance during my second year as 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 18,730.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered, after inward and outward transfers, 298 births (R.G.R.), viz., 138 males and 160 females. Out of this number, 8 males and 9 females

were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (18,730) is 15.91 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the same period is 15.80.

DEATH RATE.

The total deaths from all causes registered (R.G.R.) was 310, viz., 147 males and 163 females, which gives a corrected death rate of 16.55 per 1,000 of the population. The local Registrar's returns show that 307 deaths were registered within the district—which is equal to a rate of 16.39 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,730), but of that number (307) 58 were non-residents whose deaths were registered and transferred to their different localities. On the other hand, 60 persons belonging to the district died outside its boundaries, and are to be added to the local deaths of residents, giving a crude rate of 16.50 of the estimated population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 14.19.

Rate amongst persons aged 65 years and upwards:—

At this age period 235 deaths occurred between the ages of 65 and 104, the average being 77 years, giving a rate of 12.55 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,730).

The 235 deaths equal 64.03 per cent. of the total deaths registered inside and outside the district, i.e., 307 local deaths plus 60 deaths of persons transferred to the district—367.

In the total of 235, 31 non-residents, whose deaths were registered and transferred in their own districts, and 36 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 66.02.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

One death occurred from the principal Zymotic Diseases, viz., Measles, which is equal to 0.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,730).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 10 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 33.56 per 1,000 registered births, as against 29.8 for England and Wales.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Two deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.11 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,730).

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading no deaths occurred.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading four deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.21 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,730). Also Bronchitis 11, equal to a rate of 0.58 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Pneumonia 5, equal to a rate of 0.27 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Forty-six deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 2.46 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,730). The reason for this somewhat high figure (National Rate, 1.946 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

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

	Primary	Re- vaccinated
Number of children under one year vaccinated...	17	—
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated	30	1
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated	10	4
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated	13	34
Number of Vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January—31st December, 1950	70	39

This is an extremely low rate of vaccination and, if it continues, will result in a few years in 90 per cent. of the population being unvaccinated.

In these days of rapid inter-Continental air travel this situation may well result in epidemics of smallpox becoming common once again in Britain. I strongly advise all parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during infancy.

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 Regional Hospital Board, the nearest station for treatment being at St. Asaph General Hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases from the Urban District admitted into Hospital was 25.

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, 1950	18,730
Number of inhabited houses at Census, 1931	3,013
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931	3,183
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1950... ..	£179,085
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£720/10/-

Number of inhabited premises according to Rate Book:—

Houses	5,321
Flats and Tenements	128
Houses and Shops	199
	— 5,648

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar-General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				
Legitimate	281	130	151	} Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15.91
Illegitimate... ..	17	8	9	
Still Births	6	4	2	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 19.74
Deaths	310	147	163	
				} Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 16.55
			Deaths	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—				
Puerperal Sepsis			—	—
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births				33.56
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..				33.59
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				1
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				46

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

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

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Home nursing and provision of midwifery services are now provided by the County Council. In addition, the services of three Home Helps are available in the Rhyl area on application to the County Medical Officer of Health.

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 five primary schools, two secondary schools and one grammar 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 9 and 11.30 a.m., when a doctor is present.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff consists of one Medical Officer of Health, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H. (part-time), one Chief Sanitary Inspector, M.B.E., C.S.I.B., C.M.I.L.U. (full-time), one Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat.Insp.R.S.I., one additional Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat.Insp.R.S.I. (Contributions are made to the salaries of each of these Officers by Exchequer Grants). A Rodent Officer, a Chief Clerk, two General Clerks and a 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) R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.,

July, 1951.

Medical Officer of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the District during 1950:—

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

Cases on the register in December, 1949, totalled 156, and in December, 1950, totalled 170—an increase of 14 cases.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was two.

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

In spite of the increase in the number of cases, it is satisfying to find that only two death occurred from tuberculosis during the year.

There is a local dispensary under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer at No. 27 Edward Henry Street, Rhyl.

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.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No formal action was taken under Section 47 of this Act.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diphtheria ...	24	...	...	...	4	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever or Typhoid (excluding Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Meningococcal Infection ...	132	3	8	15	20	29	50	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	1
Measles ...	33	...	3	4	4	2	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Whooping Cough ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	15	2	...	...
Food Poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	234	4	14	21	28	33	85	7	3	5	12	17	5	27	2
Cases removed to hospital	27	1	4	2	3	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...

‡ Including Suspects and Carriers.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rate for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns (inc. London).	148 Smaller Towns (res. pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County.
Births:	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
Deaths:				
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid and paratyphoid...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Small Pox	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (includ- ing polioencephalitis) ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
Notifications (Corrected)				
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal infection ...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute poliomyelitis (includ- ing polioencephalitis)—				
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25
Deaths:				
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8(a)	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0
Notifications (corrected):	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births			
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

International List No. and Cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44
651. Abortion with sepsis	0.09	7
650, 652. Other abortion	0.05	4
640-649, 670, 678. Complication of pregnancy and delivery	0.54	—
681. Sepsis of Childbirth and the puer- perium	0.03	—
680, 682-689. Other complications of the puerperium	0.15	—

(a) Per 1,000 related live birth.

TABLE III.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1950 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			
		Corrected Number	Nett 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.	
			Number	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1949	18710	108	284	15.18	270	14.43	48	49	11	38.73	275	14.70
1950	18730	81	298	15.91	307	16.39	58	60	10	33.56	310	16.55

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, 18,730.

TABLE IV.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death.			Males.	Females
All causes			147	163
1	Tuberculosis—Respiratory ... ..		...	2
2	Tuberculosis—Other ... ..		...	...
3	Syphilitic Disease ... ..		...	...
4	Diphtheria ... ..		...	...
5	Whooping Cough ... ..		...	...
6	Meningococcal Infections ... ..		...	...
7	Acute Poliomyelitis		1	...
8	Measles		1	...
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...		...	...
10-14	Malignant Disease (Cancer)		13	33
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		1	...
16	Diabetes		2	1
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...		23	25
18	Coronary Disease—Angina		31	19
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..		4	4
20	Other Heart Disease		19	30
21	Other Circulatory Disease		5	5
22	Influenza		1	...
23	Pneumonia		3	2
24	Bronchitis		5	6
25	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		3	1
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		3	1
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		2	1
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis		1	3
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate		2	...
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... ..		...	...
31	Congenital Malformations ... ..		...	...
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases...		22	28
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents		2	...
34	All Other Accidents		3	1
35	Suicide ... ..		...	...
36	Homicide and Operations of War ... ..		...	...
Special Causes (included in No 36 above)				
	Small-pox ... ..		...	...
	Poliomyelitis ... ..		...	...
	Polioencephalitis ... ..		...	...
Deaths of				
Infants under 1 year	Total		6	4
	Legitimate		6	4
	Illegitimate ... ..		...	...
Live Births				
	Total		138	160
	Legitimate		130	151
	Illegitimate		8	9
Still Births				
	Total		4	2
	Legitimate		4	2
	Illegitimate ... ..		...	...
Resident Population			18,730	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.				

TABLE IVa.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1950.

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...	309	11	2	3	15	74	204	90
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)	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio Encephalitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13-16. Cancer, Malignant Disease	44	...	...	...	5	15	24	17
17. Diabetes	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	56	...	...	...	1	17	38	11
19. Heart Disease	118	...	1	1	2	20	94	23
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
21. Bronchitis	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
22. Pneumonia	7	2	...	1	1	...	3	3
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
25. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
26. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
28. Nephritis	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
29. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other Maternal Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
31. Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Congenital Malformations, Infant Diseases and Injury	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Suicide	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
34. Road Traffic Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
35. Other Violent Causes	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	9
36. All Other Causes	44	2	...	...	2	11	29	14
Totals	309	11	2	3	15	74	204	90

TABLE V.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1950.

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	5	3	2	10
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...
Acute Polioencephalitis		...	1	...	1
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...
{	Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...
{	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...
Convulsions		...	...	...	...
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)		2	1	...	3
{	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis	...	...	1	1
Gastritis		...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying		...	1	...	1
Injury at Birth		...	...	...	...
Atelectasis		1	...	...	1
{	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	2	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus		...	...	...	...
Influenza		...	...	...	...
Other Causes		...	...	1	1
Totals		5	3	2	10

Nett Births registered during the calendar year	298	{	Legitimate	...	281
			Illegitimate	...	17
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year	10	{	Legitimate Infants	...	10
			Illegitimate Infants	...	...

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital.

1950	Scarlet Fever	Do. Suspect.	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	C.S. Meningitis	Dysentery	Cereb. Spinal Fever Susp'ct	Poliomyelitis	Do. Suspect.	Total
January ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
March	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
April	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
May	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
June ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
August	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Sept.	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	7
October	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nov.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dec.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Totals	15	..	2	..	..	2	1	4	1	25

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	—	—
1949	7	1	142.9
1950	25	1	40.0

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

REPORT OF SAMPLES TAKEN, 1950.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., County Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and District as Inspector of Food and Drugs, is appended hereunder:—

FOOD AND DRUGS, 1950.

Article.	Number of Samples taken.		Genuine.	Not Genuine.	
Milk	58	...	50	...	8
Sausages... ..	16	...	16	...	—
Ice Cream	19	...	19	...	—
Beer	3	...	3	...	—
Whisky	1	...	1	...	—
Gin	1	...	1	...	—
Fish Frying Oil	1	...	1	...	—
Tripe	1	...	1	...	—
Three Tinned Soups	3	...	3	...	—
Butter	1	...	1	...	—
Tinned Tomato	1	...	1	...	—
Brawn	1	...	1	...	—
Cakes	2	...	2	...	—
Dovers Powders	1	...	1	...	—
Flour	1	...	1	...	—
Blood Purifier	1	...	1	...	—
Pressed Meat	1	...	1	...	—
Lemonade Powder	1	...	1	...	—
Unrationed Rock	1	...	1	...	—
Swiss Roll... ..	1	...	1	...	—
Boric, Zinc and Starch Powder	1	...	1	...	—
Dessicated Coconut	1	...	1	...	—
Plums	2	...	2	...	—
Pears	1	...	1	...	—
Mince Meat	1	...	1	...	—
Tea	1	...	1	...	—
Assorted Jelly Diamonds	1	...	1	...	—
Fish Cakes	1	...	1	...	—
Steak & Kidney Pudd.	1	...	1	...	—
Pepper	1	...	1	...	—
	<u>126</u>		<u>118</u>		<u>8</u>

Eight milk samples were found to be low in solids not fat, and the attention of the producers was drawn to the matter.

The samples of plums and pears were taken for evidence of arsenical contamination from insecticide sprays. Slight arsenical contamination was found on the pears, but the figure was well within the safety margin.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Sanitary Inspector and
Food and Drugs Inspector.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report

For the Year ended 31st December, 1950.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my eighteenth Annual Report for the year 1950.

Compliance with notices served for the abatement of nuisances and sanitary improvements has been generally satisfactory, but in some cases it has been found that, due to shortage of labour and materials, builders and contractors have not been able to carry out the work required in the specified time, although the owners and agents have given the necessary orders immediately they have received an informal notice.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance, an Abatement Order was granted by the Court, and the necessary work was carried out, whilst in a second instance proceedings were instituted and the work was carried out before the hearing of the summons.

I would suggest to owners and their agents that immediate compliance with notices has, in the majority of cases, the effect of serious damage being averted and so reduces expense on property.

The Council continue to erect houses for families without homes and are to be congratulated on the progress being made, but with national policy the present form of house building does not provide for the re-housing of a number of families from properties which were scheduled for demolition pre-1939. In addition, I would reiterate that the rate of building does not meet the requirements of new families arising.

Particular attention has been paid to cafes, restaurants and food premises, and in many instances improvements have been carried out to sanitary accommodation and washing facilities in these premises.

I must pay a tribute to the owners and occupiers for their wholehearted co-operation in the work of Food Hygiene, but would lay emphasis on the fact that, despite the provision of adequate water closet accommodation and washing facilities, it is of vital importance that all food handlers should take particular care with their personal hygiene, particularly the use of the wash-hand basin after using the toilet.

I am pleased to report that all hotels and public houses have a supply of hot and cold running water for the cleansing of glasses. Rearrangement and improvement of the sanitary accommodation has been carried out in many of these premises, but there are still one or two where the only means of improvement will mean major reconstruction, and whilst the Brewery Companies are willing to carry out the work the necessary building licences cannot be obtained.

During the year I was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, and during my year of office I visited all parts of England, Scotland and Wales, and met and discussed various matters of particular interest to Officers in the Public Health Service. I also had the honour of leading several deputations to the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Food, and gave evidence before committees set up by Parliament to investigate matters affecting food supplies.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Council for allowing me the necessary leave of absence during my year of office.

I would like also to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee for their continued support, to my colleagues, fellow officials in all departments, and all members of my staff for their loyal co-operation at all times.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

TABLE I.—General Summary.

Number of Complaints received	1124
Number of Drains and W.C.'s Released and Cleansed by Department	1136
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	314
Number of Nuisances Abated	308
Number of Nuisances Not Abated	61
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	172
Number of Statutory Notices Served	32
Number of Reference to Officials	12
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and Enquiries	64
Number of Visits re Disinfection	30
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	161
Dairies and Milkshops	104
Ice Cream Premises	306
Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops and Stall	700
Fishmongers, Grocers, etc.	204
Milk Sampling	157
Visits under Public Health Acts	1356
Visits under Housing Acts	207
Visits to Verminous Premises	18
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Housing Investigation, etc.)	711
Drainage Visits	137
Refuse Collection and Disposal	247
Rats and Mice	2083
Camping Grounds	49
Theatres, Public Houses, etc.	74
Schools	11
Offensive Trades	5
Water Supply	101
Restaurants and Food Premises	342
Council House Inspections	570

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	23
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	4
Defective Roofs	16
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	24
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	15
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	17
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casings and Doors	8
Defective Brickwork	2
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	2
Defective or Absence of Dustbins	21
Defective Kitchen Ranges or Grates	7
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Rubbish	6
Filthy Houses, Rooms, Yards and Walls	13
Defective Yard Payment	3
Miscellaneous	29
Defective Timberwork	3

Food and Drugs Act, 1938: Shops.

Defective Roof of Bakehouse	1
------------------------------------	---

Drainage and Water Closets.

Choked Drains or W.C.'s...	7
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths ...	15
Defective Drains ...	10
Defective Soil Vent Pipes ...	6
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork ...	12
Defective Water Service ...	5
Defective Grids, Gully and Sink Surrounds ...	11
Defective and Broken W.C. Basins and Wash-hand Basins ...	9
Defective Flushing Cisterns ...	10
Defective or Absence of W.C. Seat ...	5
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals ...	4
Absence of Hot Water Supply ...	4
Defective W.C. Premises ...	3
	<hr/> 295

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Legal proceedings were taken against the Owner of two properties for non-compliance of an Abatement Notice.

An Abatement Order was granted by the Court in one instance, which was complied with. In the second instance, the work was carried out between the issue of the summons and the hearing. The Court agreed to the withdrawal of the summons.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, Section 128(3).

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 ...	28	103	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	102	133	7
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)...	7	20	—
Total...	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 256	<hr/> 11

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	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	—	3
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	11	6	—	6
Total	19	13	—	10

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	25
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	45
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	25
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	3
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	2
Number of Wards Disinfected	7
Number of Schools Disinfected	9
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Buses Disinfected	71
Miscellaneous	1
Number of Articles Destroyed with consent of Owner	74
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	1486
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	2
Disinfector Used (Steam)	48

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	25
Number of Kitchens Disinfested (D.D.T.)	4
Number of Houses Disinfested (D.D.T.)	10
Number of Houses (or parts of) Disinfested with D.D.T. Powder	8
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.)	3

TABLE V.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Ashes to Refuse Tip	3144 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loads of Trade Refuse to Tip	941
Loads of Fish to Tip	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loads of Abattoir Manure	61
	—1073
	<u>4217$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Total Loads 4,217 $\frac{3}{4}$ —15.79 per working day.

SALVAGE.

The amount of salvage disposed of during the year was a decrease of 20 tons on that disposed of in 1949. This mainly was due to a decrease in kitchen waste.

Energetic measures have been taken to keep the public salvage-minded as, despite the relaxation in control, the need for waste paper is as great as ever.

Paper increased by 53 tons over the previous year and was a record.

Kitchen waste has decreased by over 60 tons. I am still suspicious that some of the material placed in the communal bins of the Council may be removed by unauthorised persons, and I appeal to the public to let my department know if they see any unauthorised person or persons emptying the Council bins.

The saving of kitchen waste is essential for pig and poultry feeding. 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 animal feeding, which means the saving of imports.

Weights. 1st January to 31st December, 1950.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper	487	5	2	Rags and Bagging ...	21	8	1
Iron	20	14	0	Bones		11	1
Baled Tins				Kitchen Waste	104	19	0
Aluminium... ..		14	0	Bottles and Jars			
Copper		15	0	(262.08 grs.)... ..	12	14	3
Brass		18	3	Miscellaneous... ..		2	0
Zinc and Pewter ...		4	2				
Lead		11	1		650	18	1

Income and Expenditure. 1st April, 1950—31st March, 1951.

Income £4,621.	Expenditure £3,047.
Excess of Income over	Expenditure, £1,574.

FOODSTUFFS.

During the year, the following foodstuffs were surrendered from tradesmen's premises as being unfit for human consumption, and their use for such purpose prevented:—

Hors D'œuvres—1 tin.
 Soup—35 tins.
 Cottage Pies—2 tins.
 Custard Powder—3 pkts.
 Pastry Mix—6 pkts.
 Chocolate—572 bars.
 Biscuit Dust—35 lbs.
 Liquid Egg—40 lbs.
 Suet—1 pkt.
 Coffee—5 tins.
 Lemon Curd—2 jars.
 Salad Cream—121 jars.
 Sauce—11 bottles.
 Squash—1 bottle.
 Gravy—5 bottles.
 Pickles—105 jars.
 Cheese—26½ lbs. and 7 pkts.
 Olive Oil—1 bottle.
 Puree—3 tins.
 Syrup—3 tins.
 Spread—10 jars.
 Juice—11 tins.
 Paste—100 tins.
 Ice Cream—228.

Jellies—17.
 Flour—7 bags.
 Picallili—3 jars.
 Dried Egg—1 pkt.
 Geese—5.
 Conserve—4 tins.
 Cake—13 lbs.
 Sweets—6 pkts.
 Unicream—2 jars.
 Dripping—1 tin.
 Meal—2 pkts.
 Margarine—1 carton.
 Baby Food—34 tins.
 Benger's Food—1 tin.
 Pulp—66 tins.
 Pigs Heads—41.
 Bacon—1 tin and 144 lbs. 4 ozs.
 Meat—789 tins and 1,791 lbs.
 Vegetables—769 tins.
 Milk—1,595 tins.
 Fruit—283 tins and 375 lbs.
 Jam—114 tins.
 Fish 290 tins and 90 lbs.

Upon examination of the figures it would seem at first glance that they are high, but I would remind you that the department has been called in from day to day to examine foodstuffs and issue the necessary certificates so as to enable the shopkeeper to obtain credit from his wholesaler.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

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

Resident Retailers	28
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers'Wholesalers	4
Non-Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers	4
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.

During the year 172 samples of milk were taken—104 for the resazurin test, out of which 18, or 10 per cent., were **unsatisfactory**.

Fifty-one samples of pasteurised milk were taken, of which 50 were “satisfactory” and one “unsatisfactory”; also 18 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk were taken, of which 17 were “satisfactory” and one “unsatisfactory.” There were also taken three samples of “sterilised” milk, all of which were satisfactory.

In addition to the above, nine samples of milk were taken and submitted for biological examination.

One sample was positive to tuberculosis. The Medical Officer of Health took immediate action under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, to ensure that the milk supply concerned was adequately heat-treated before it was sold for human consumption. The Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed, and he took the necessary action.

There was a reduction in the number of samples taken, and this was due to less milk coming into the district direct from farms, retailers obtaining their supplies direct from large creameries.

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 ...	116
	<hr/> 133

During the year 243 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination.

One hundred and eighty-one samples were “satisfactory,” 28 were “suspicious,” and 34 “unsatisfactory.”

The above results are given in accordance with the Ministry's provisional grading, and I would stress the fact that this grading is “provisional” and not a statutory grading, but

notwithstanding this fact, I think the ice cream manufacturers and retailers are to be congratulated on the high percentage of good results.

The relationship between the ice cream manufacturers and retailers and the Health Department is very cordial, and I feel that I am bound to say that whatever suggestions for improvements are made, or in the event of samples being not up to the required standard, the trade has always been willing to co-operate to ensure that the public receive a commodity which is of a high bacterial standard.

The town being a seaside resort, it can be appreciated that, with a large influx of visitors, the amount of ice cream sold is very high, and constant supervision is at times difficult with the staff at one's disposal.

The number of retailers registered has increased by 28, and in many instances of new registrations the applicant has voluntarily agreed to sell a pre-packed ice cream only.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two Marine Stores registered under the Offensive Trade Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughter from 1st January, 1950, to 31st December, 1950:—

Cattle	2,906
Calves	1,305
Sheep and Lambs	10,717
Pigs	416
	<hr/>
	15,344

Meat condemned and handed over to Ministry of Food Officials for disposal: 43 tons, 12 cwts., 3 qtrs., 8 lbs., and corned beef, 3 qtrs., 6 lbs.

There were 51 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, and the carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

I append herewith table showing the carcasses inspected and condemned during the year, from which it will be noted that

the number of animals affected with disease, other than tuberculosis, is higher than those affected with tuberculosis, and that the number of cows, whole carcasses condemned, is fairly high. I would venture to suggest that this is due to the fact that Rhyl has premises which are solely for the purpose of manufactured meat products, therefore the number of cattle graded for manufacture and sent into the abattoir are greater than those that would be sent in if there were no manufacturing establishments.

There was an increase of nine tons of meat condemned, and this can be accounted for due to the fact that there was an increase of 1,000 cattle slaughtered over the figure of 1949, the weight of any cattle carcase or organ condemned being greater than that of any other animal.

Additional slaughtering took place during the year as the Ruthin Slaughterhouse was closed for a period to enable reconstruction and improvements to be carried out at that slaughterhouse.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED FOR THE YEAR 1950.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	1848	1133	1230	10717	416
Number Inspected	1848	1133	1230	10717	416
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned...	10	33	9	34	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	625	531	—	350	20
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	34.36	49.78	0.73	3.58	5.53
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned...	13	52	1	—	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	137	290	—	—	42
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with T.B.	8.12	30.19	0.08	—	12.98

The amount of meat condemned at the Public Abattoir has increased by 9 tons, 1 cwt., 2 qtrs., 4 lbs. over that of 1949, but there is a decrease of 243 in the number of animals slaughtered.

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 work of refuse collection was very heavy during the summer season.

A new refuse collection vehicle (Dennis Paxit) was purchased during the year, and it was found that the number of journeys to the disposal point was reduced, whilst the number of bins cleared was greater with this type of vehicle than any other type in operation.

Modern trends of housing estate planning and design have increased refuse collection difficulties, due to the distance which has to be travelled from the kerb to the point where the bin is normally kept at the rear of the dwellinghouse. Another difficulty, particularly in a seaside resort, is the almost impossible task of engaging casual labour as refuse collectors during the height of the season, therefore, in my opinion, there is a need to consider the mechanisation of this service to reduce the need of engaging additional manpower.

The adoption of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the Council supply dustbins and make an annual charge of 4/- per dustbin supplied, has proved a great success, and I feel the ratepayers as a whole have co-operated wholeheartedly.

The Council have a scheme whereby refuse is removed on request from Whitsuntide to the end of September in excess of one collection per week by the payment of 9d. per bin per extra collection, and this scheme has been well patronised by tradespeople, restaurant and hotel proprietors.

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, one Dennis "Paxit" 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.

Several complaints were received during the year regarding the condition of the refuse tip adjoining the Marsh Road Housing Estate, and here again I would point out the labour difficulties and the added difficulty of obtaining suitable covering material.

I am pleased to report that the Council have given this matter their serious consideration, and have decided to purchase mechanical equipment which will not only level and consolidate the tip, but will obtain all necessary soil covering from the vicinity of the tip.

As referred to in my last report, protracted negotiations have been proceeding in an endeavour to acquire approximately 100 acres of marsh land adjoining the River Clwyd for tipping purposes, and owing to the shortage of tipping space, which is giving me some concern, I hope that these negotiations will soon come to fruition.

I append herewith a table showing costs of collection and disposal, and whilst the disposal figures would seem rather high, I would point out that these figures do not include the disposal of all street sweeping, litter from the beach, or gully emptying; also, the full cost of a new vehicle (£1,950) is included in collection costs.

The Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the actual collection of this material, but I am responsible for its disposal, and as I have no tonnage figures, and as no charge is made for disposal, I do not think the disposal analysis gives a true financial statement.

TABLE X.—REFUSE.
Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1950-51 (To 31st March, 1951).

Particulars.	Collection (Scavenging)		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross expenditure (including purchase of new Refuse Collecting Vehicle) ...	£ 14671	£ *	£ 2935	£ *	£ 17606	£ *
Gross income ...	4873		25		4898	
Net cost ...	9798		2910		12708	
Unit costs—Gross expenditure per ton ...	35/4.22		7/0.87		42/5.09	
Gross income per ton ...	11/8.91		0.72d.		11/9.63	
Net cost per ton ...	23/7.31		7/0.15		39/7.46	
Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£523.12		£155.36		£678.48	
Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	£1502.07		£446.11		£1948.18	
Net cost, equivalent Rate in the £ ...	13.43d.		3.99d.		17.42d.	

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

Refuse removed during the year (approximately) 8,300 tons.

Estimated Population (R.G.R.—Mid-year, 1950) ... 18,730

* As there were no loan charges repayable during the year the figures remain the same.

No. of rated premises ... 6.523
Total Rates in the £ ... 20/9
Product of a 1d. Rate ... £729/5/0

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 5,665.

Houses erected for the working class during 1950:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses erected	76
Permanent Houses in course of erection	15

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected	13
-------------------------------------	----

There are no really unhealthy areas in the district.

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

The investigation of all applicants for Council houses and building licences 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.

I would reiterate my remarks in last year's report when I pointed out that sooner or later several houses in the district would have to be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, as clearance areas, and I can only hope that the Government will give this matter their urgent attention so as to allow local authorities to provide houses for persons living in unsanitary dwellings.

All the houses on the Council estates were visited and inspected during the year, and a full report was presented to the Housing Committee.

Three houses were represented to the Council under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The owners appeared before the Council, and undertakings in all cases not to use the houses for human habitation were accepted.

A part of a house was represented under Section 14 and a closing order was made.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

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

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949. RATS AND MICE.

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

From 1st January to 31st December, 1950, 64 properties were treated for rats, 27 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.

Certain parts of the Rhyl Cut were treated and an estimated total of 70 Rats were destroyed.

Estimated total number of rats destroyed: 1,148.

One hundred and five properties, other than the above, were treated for mice.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice—2,063.

During the year, by arrangement, rodent infestation work for the Abergele Urban District was handled by this department.

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.A.San.Inst.

METEOROLOGY.

For Statistical Tables, see Pages 45-48.

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, a Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder and a Wind Vane. 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, 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 6 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 $3^{\circ} 30' W$. 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 per cent).

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 Rhy1). 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 1950.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was equal to the 35 years average (25.7 inches), the total being 25.67 inches, as against 21.31 inches for the year 1949—which shows an increase of 4.36 inches.

During the year 1950 rain fell on 194 days, as against 151 in 1949.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.14 inches, as against 1.77 inches for 1949, and a monthly average of 16.2 days rain fell on, as again 12.6 days for 1949.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on August 28th (night, and early morning of the 29th) when at 9 a.m. on the 29th, 0.71 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was August, with a total of 3.65 inches, and the driest was January with a total of 0.57 inches. (See Features).

FEATURES.

January: 0.57 inches—Lowest amount for January since 1893 (57 years), as far as records go back.

February: 3.48 inches—Highest amount for February since 1937 (13 years).

May: 0.74 inches—Lowest total for May since 1922 (28 years).

August: 3.65 inches—Highest amount for August since 1931 (19 years).

September: 3.53 inches—Highest amount for September since 1944, but the noteworthy feature here is the number of days of recorded rain, viz. 23, being the highest since 1918 (32 years).

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1950 was 1,480 hours 18 minutes, as compared with 1,780 hours 18 minutes during 1949.

The instrument is verified annually by an official of the Meteorological Office.

The total record for 1950 is 300 hours less than that of 1949, which year was 209 hours 14 minutes more than that of 1948.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1950. (See Table II. on Page 46).

These figures will show you that the year 1950 was below the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, but slightly higher than that of the average for 20 years.

During the past 20 years the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed, on an average, 305 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 3 minutes, as against 4 hours 53 minutes in 1949, 4 hours 22 minutes in 1948, 3 hours 55 minutes in 1947, 4 hours 6 minutes in 1946, 4 hours 3 minutes in 1945, and 3 hours 43 minutes in 1944.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1950 was on the 12th of June, there being 15 hours 12 minutes, as against 15 hours 48 minutes in June, 1949. The latter equalled the highest daily record, which occurred in 1933, viz. 15 hours 48 minutes.

FEATURES.

January, with a total of 38 hours 12 minutes was the highest recorded for January since 1941 (9 years).

December: 28 hours 30 minutes—Lowest total for December since 1939 (11 years).

TEMPERATURES.

One outstanding feature occurred in 1950, which is worthy of note, viz. the maximum temperature of 88°F on June 6th was the highest temperature on record for June since recorded daily temperatures are available, i.e., 20 years.

Other interesting points to note were the recordings of 30°F on the 15th of April, the lowest minimum for the month of April in temperature records since 1938, and 28.0°F on October 29th, being also the lowest minimum temperature recorded for October since 1931.

The year 1950 appeared to be an average weather year for rain, sunshine and temperature, with little outstanding features.

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

Meteorological Observer.

**TABLE I.
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1950.**

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.							Rainfall.					Wind.	Bright Sunshine.				
	Means of		Highest	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Date.	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.	Means of A. and B.	Maximum.				Inches.	Mm.			Days.		Nights.				
January	46.6	37.1	41.8	56	8.10.11	22	26	0.57	13.2	7	2	2	S.E.	6.7	1.23	20	38.2	
February	48.4	37.3	42.9	59	17	26	27	3.48	89.5	17	4	11	S.E.	9.5	2.33	23	65.3	
March	52.5	40.6	46.5	61	25	33	1	0.79	16.7	11	2	2	S.E.	10.5	4.13	29	128.0	
April... ..	52.0	41.3	46.6	61	20	30	15	1.85	51.5	19	4	12	W.	10.5	4.61	28	138.2	
May	60.1	45.9	53.0	74	12/31	35	18	0.74	20.1	11	2	4	N.E.	14.1	6.40	31	198.3	
June	67.4	53.2	60.3	88	6	46	10/15	1.07	27.1	14	3	5	W.	15.2	8.29	30	248.8	
July	66.8	54.6	60.7	73	9	45	2	1.63	41.8	15	4	9	S.W.	13.9	6.17	28	191.2	
August	66.1	53.5	59.8	70	4.21.22	49	14/28	3.65	91.1	20	11	14	S.W.	11.9	5.20	30	161.2	
September... ..	61.0	51.5	56.2	69	4	45	19	3.53	88.4	20	8	14	S.W.	10.3	3.90	28	116.6	
October... ..	55.7	45.2	50.5	66	5	28	29	2.36	58.6	16	10	8	S.E.	9.3	3.62	27	112.2	
November	49.2	38.8	44.0	56	27/28	27	26	3.54	88.4	21	8	14	S.E.	6.1	1.80	23	53.8	
December	41.3	34.1	37.7	50	9	27	6/26/27	2.36	58.6	20	8	11	E.	5.3	0.92	16	28.5	
Total for year... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.67	645.0	194	66	106	...	...	...	313	1480.3
Monthly Average	55.6	44.4	50.0	...	...	...	...	2.14	53.8	16.2	5.5	8.8	...	...	4.05	26.1	123.4
Total for 1949... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.31	551.5	151	48	81	...	...	...	322	1780.3
Monthly Average	58.2	45.9	52.1	...	...	...	...	1.77	46.0	12.6	4.0	6.8	...	...	4.88	26.8	148.4

TABLE II.

10-20 YEARS AVERAGES—SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.							Humidity. 9.0 a.m. Per cent.
	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	
1941	19.73	1.64	162	2.89	0.66	1357.1	85	280	3.72	202.2	25.9	87	77
1942	22.90	1.91	164	3.46	0.20	1474.8	71	294	4.04	242.5	33.4	95	76
1943	26.14	2.18	173	4.27	0.69	1614.2	36	329	4.42	231.1	44.2	104	75
1944	26.99	2.25	181	5.52	0.77	1359.2	63	303	3.71	203.9	39.2	87	76
1945	19.66	1.64	155	4.41	0.32	1469.4	56	309	4.03	204.2	39.3	95	78
1946	29.30	2.44	192	3.42	0.96	1500.5	69	296	4.10	249.2	27.0	96	79
1947	25.45	2.12	173	3.95	0.38	1433.1	77	288	3.91	270.8	30.0	90	79
1948	24.04	2.00	170	4.49	0.62	1571.4	53	313	4.37	275.0	44.3	105	76
1949	21.31	1.77	151	3.73	0.28	1780.3	43	322	4.88	287.5	38.2	111	76
1950	25.67	2.14	194	3.65	0.57	1480.3	52	313	4.05	248.8	28.5	91	75
Totals...	241.19	...	1715	...	...	15040.3	605	3047	...	...	...	961	767
Average 10 years ...	24.12	2.01	172	...	...	1504.0	61	305	4.12	...	...	96	77
Average 20 years ...	25.17	2.11	177	...	...	1466.5	60	305	4.09	...	...	92	77

TABLE III.
MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES. 1941-1950 (10 YEARS).

Month.	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1950 Differ- ence °F	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
					Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F
January	44.0	34.4	39.2	+2.6	1944)	13/27)	57	1941)	6)	13
February	46.4	36.4	41.4	+1.5	1948)	1	61	1945)	26)	14
March	50.4	38.2	44.3	+2.2	1944	2	71	1947	24	16
April	55.3	42.9	49.1	-2.5	1946	29/30	75	1947	3	30
May	59.7	44.9	52.3	+0.7	1949	15	79	1950	15	32
June	64.0	51.2	57.5	+2.8	1948	18	88	1942)	1)	36
July	67.1	54.2	60.7	...	1945)	6	91	1945)	3)	44
August	67.2	54.5	60.9	-1.1	1948	29	84	1941	11	42
September	63.8	51.9	57.9	-1.7	1947	14/15/19	79	1946	9	37
October	57.5	46.3	51.9	-1.4	1949	5/6	72	1950	27	28
November... ..	51.5	41.8	46.7	-2.7	1949	4	68	1942)	22)	24
December... ..	47.2	38.3	42.8	-5.1	1946	4	61	1947)	28)	25
Yearly Average—10 yrs. ...	56.2	44.6	50.4	...	1948	2	...	1943)	11	...
Yearly Average—20 yrs. ...	56.1	44.6	50.5	...	...	...	...	1946)	18/19/21)	...

TABLE IV.

10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS.

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Jan.	82.8	25.9	43.7	53.0	48.6	41.6	63.8	51.4	44.3	54.4	2.69	1.64	3.46	3.72	3.10	2.19	3.33	2.69	4.49	2.23
Feb.	24.9	69.5	48.9	80.7	67.0	91.9	62.6	30.0	67.1	117.4	2.60	1.96	1.13	1.95	0.86	1.91	3.42	1.09	1.15	0.91
March... ..	111.9	117.1	73.0	143.8	138.3	119.7	148.7	71.6	184.8	147.7	1.89	2.83	2.08	0.69	0.77	0.42	1.09	3.95	0.62	1.37
April	118.7	106.7	210.3	175.7	153.4	197.9	167.9	155.9	186.7	158.8	2.22	1.37	0.95	0.84	0.95	1.19	0.96	2.35	1.04	1.88
May	192.6	196.7	217.7	224.9	203.7	170.0	249.2	172.6	275.0	230.9	2.58	2.10	2.49	1.90	0.91	2.54	3.30	2.70	0.81	1.61
June	296.5	196.8	242.5	231.1	158.6	204.2	184.7	170.7	180.9	287.5	1.07	0.66	0.20	2.30	1.05	1.38	2.55	2.60	3.00	0.28
July	173.3	202.3	181.1	228.1	98.2	150.4	187.5	173.8	165.8	218.1	3.00	0.95	1.92	1.61	1.60	1.35	2.46	3.26	1.28	1.87
August	148.9	161.3	130.2	136.4	194.2	183.0	156.7	270.8	118.5	208.5	0.82	2.89	2.81	2.30	2.11	0.65	3.33	0.38	3.33	1.32
Sept.	147.3	105.7	151.5	129.7	129.5	126.3	127.9	113.7	100.7	168.1	2.57	0.43	1.90	4.27	3.98	1.18	2.25	1.79	1.57	0.76
Oct.	76.7	102.7	94.6	116.8	75.6	101.9	81.8	115.3	90.8	94.1	4.06	2.57	2.79	3.76	3.75	4.41	0.83	0.58	1.86	2.69
Nov.	35.4	45.0	47.9	49.8	39.2	39.3	27.0	72.7	87.5	56.6	4.28	1.49	0.59	1.89	5.52	0.32	2.64	2.78	1.39	2.66
Dec.	33.8	27.5	33.4	44.2	57.0	43.2	42.7	34.6	69.3	38.2	1.54	0.84	2.58	0.91	1.41	2.12	3.14	1.27	3.50	3.73
* Difference from	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	—
Avg for the Year	0.39	0.61	0.29	0.09	0.62	0.30	0.23	0.42	0.04	0.55	3.53	6.06	2.89	0.35	1.20	6.13	3.60	0.25	1.66	4.39

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

Rainfall: This figure is 35 years average = 25.7.



