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Contributors

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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

1954





*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of
Health*

*Public Health Department,
2 Edward Henry Street,
Rhyl.*



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RHYL:

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

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1954.

Councillor L. C. POOLE (Chairman of the Council).	
Cllr. Glyn Vaughan.	Cllr. H. Meredith Jones.
(Chairman).	„ J. Thornley.
„ E. Williams.	„ T. J. Hughes.
„ C. E. Garnett.	„ J. Colin Parry.
„ T. N. Jones.	„ J. Lloyd Roberts.

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:

D. KAYE, M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

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

Clerks:

R. UREN and P. MATHEWS.

Shorthand Typist:

Mrs. W. HINDER (to 30/9/54).
Miss V. MANTLE (from 1/10/54).

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

Engineer-in-Charge Pumping Station:

F. DAVIES.

Disinfector:

A. S. JONES.

Rodent Officer:

B. CHARLESWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1954.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes, Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1954. The report follows the form laid down in the Welsh Board of Health Circular 42/51.

All essential services have been maintained and have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Infectious Disease Cases numbered 147 for the year, a drop of some 36 on last year, due mainly to the decrease in measles cases this year. Once again there was no diphtheria death and only one case was notified during the year. This splendid result, for the seventh successive year, is undoubtedly due to a high level of immunisation in the past, and I would appeal to all parents to make sure that their children are immunised, in order that this desirable state of affairs may persist.

Once again one has to report that finding accommodation for the chronic sick and the elderly and infirm has been a considerable problem. The problem has been alleviated to some degree by the County Council's Home Help Service and the valuable voluntary work of the W.V.S. in providing hot meals, but with an increasing aged population one cannot see any short-term solution for this problem. I must thank the Secretary and Staff of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee for their assistance in finding accommodation for the worse and more urgent cases.

1954 saw Rhyl once more visited by the Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. Three thousand, five hundred and fourteen persons availed themselves of the facilities offered. Three persons were found to have pulmonary tuberculosis and fifteen other persons required further observation for the same disease, while 328 persons were found to have some abnormality of the chest or heart. In most instances these people were already aware of the condition found, that is 9.85 per cent. of those examined had some abnormality, but only a very small number of these

required medical treatment for the condition so discovered. The response of over 16 per cent. of the population using the service was considered most satisfactory by the Director of the unit.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings in the Urban District is 6,345, and the year has seen an increase in the building of houses, especially private houses. Seventy-two permanent houses were erected by the Council and thirty more were in the course of erection at the end of the year. In addition, 99 private houses were completed during the year and four permanent houses were built by the County Council for Police occupation.

Building costs continued to rise during the year and this resulted in the rents of properties completed during the year being the highest to date. In order to prevent the burden of ever-increasing rents of new construction proving prohibitive to those who have had to wait some years to get a Council house, the Council has resolved to examine the situation periodically with a view to readjusting the rents, so that no tenants are faced with having to pay rents far above the average level.

There is a waiting list of 538 applicants for houses, the majority of whom are living in rooms and have never had a house of their own.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Eight infants died in their first year of life, six of them dying within a fortnight of their birth, another a month after birth, and one at the age of nine months.

Two of these deaths were due to premature birth, one to grave congenital defects, three to pneumonia, one to whooping cough, and one to blood disease due to Rhesus Factor abnormality. All but two of the deaths took place either in Hospital or Nursing Home.

Our infantile mortality rate is 28.07 deaths per 1,000 live births, as compared with the national rate of 25.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate that Rhyl has ever had, and I know I speak for everyone when I say I trust that this is an indication of what we can expect in future years.

RHYL CUT.

Due to excessive rain during the latter part of the year there was some flooding at the East end of the town. This matter was discussed by the Health Committee, and it was resolved that enquiries be made of the Rivers Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board in 1955 with a view to action being taken to reduce such flooding 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 almost 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 samples were taken during the year, all being satisfactory.

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 eighty-six 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.

Fifty-nine samples of pasteurised milk and 36 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

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.

Ninety-eight 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 considerable increase on last year.

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 16 tons, 9 cwts., 3 qtrs., 4 lbs., a decrease of 6 tons, 6 cwts., 0 qtrs., 21 lbs. on that of 1953.

"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 sewage 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 1½ million gallons, and from this storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea half-hour on the ebb, after high water, for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next

tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but during heavy rainfalls the valve to the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation	18
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation	141
Boosting injections	200

The number of children under 16 years of age belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1954, were:—

Age Group 5—15: 2,004. Age Group 0—4: 534. Total: 2,538.

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

Age Group 5—15: Approx. 80%. Age Group 0—4: 38.5%

Percentage of population under 15 immunised: Between 60 and 65%.

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 32 samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination were all found to be satisfactory.

CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL.

A system of chlorination of the water used at the paddling pool has been installed. This has proved to be very effective, all 30 samples of water tested being bacteriologically satisfactory.

CAMPING.

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

The National Coal Board (Derbyshire Miners) have a holiday camp in Rhyl, with 126 Chalets and Administrative Buildings, to take up to 450 (peak), including staff.

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.

Eight 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 between 2,750—3,000.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the district, as given in the census returns 1951, was 18,745. The Registrar General estimates the figure for last year as being 19,200.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered, after inward and outward transfers, 285 births (R.G.R.), viz., 145 males and 140 females. Out of this number, 9 males and 5 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (19,200) is 14.84 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the period is 15.10.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths credited to the District by the Registrar General was 286, viz., 145 males and 141 females, which gives a crude death rate of 14.90 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 11.61 per 1,000. The national rate is 11.30 per 1,000.

Local returns showed that a total of 329 persons died in Rhyl during the year. Of these, 129 were non-residents and were transferred to their own districts, while 86 Rhyl residents who died outside the area were transferred into the Rhyl register, making a total of 286 deaths credited to Rhyl.

Of the 286 deaths credited to Rhyl, 108 were of persons between the ages of 70—80 years, 68 were of persons between the age 80—90 years, and 5 persons were over the age of 90 at death.

Summing up, it can be said that 63.3 per cent. of the deaths during the year were those of people aged 70 years and over.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were no deaths from Influenza, but 11 deaths from Pneumonia. This gave a death rate of 0.57 per 1,000 of the population. There was also a death due to Whooping Cough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 8 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 28.07 per 1,000 registered births, as against 25.5 for England and Wales.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Four deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.21 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,200).

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading one death occurred, equal to 0.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,200).

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading two deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.10 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,200). Also Bronchitis eight, equal to a rate of 0.42 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Fifty-six deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 2.92 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,200). The reason for this somewhat high figure (national rate, 1.666 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

Eleven deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus, giving a rate of 0.57 per 1,000 population, compared with a national rate of 0.369 per 1,000 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...	39	—
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated	8	—
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated... ..	10	6
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated... ..	13	13
Number of vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January—31st December, 1954	70	19

This is still an extremely low rate of vaccination and, if it continues, will result in a few years in 80 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.

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 28.

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 at Census, 1951	18,745
Population, R.G. Estimate, 1954	19,200
Number of occupied dwellings at Census, 1951	5,222
Number of private households therein, 1951	5,675
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1954	£195,262
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£775

Number of inhabited premises according to Rate Books:—

Houses	5,790
Flats and Tenements	131
Houses and Shops	193
	6,114

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				
Legitimate	271	136	135	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.84
Illegitimate... ..	14	9	5	
Still Births	5	4	1	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 17.24
Deaths	286	145	141	
				} Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.90
				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	28.07			
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	25.83			
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1			
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—			
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	56			

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, Maternity and General Hospital at St. Asaph.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

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

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 Neutorum, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and other forms), Malaria (cases contracted in this country), and other cases.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE. ACTS.

Rhyl Improvements Act, 1852, 1872 and 1901.

Rhyl Water Act, 1932.

Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935.

BYELAWS.

Slaughter Houses, 1931.

Camping, 1935.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, 1913.

Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, 1915.

Registries for Marine Stores, 1915.

Common Lodging Houses, 1877.

Nuisances, 1890.

Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.

Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.

Food, 1951.

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. (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.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the District during 1954:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory M	Non- Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Non- Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Non- Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Non- Respiratory F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
6—10 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 "	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
26—35 "	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
36—45 "	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 "	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	9	4	2	1	3	—	2	—

Cases on the register in December, 1953, totalled 188, and in December, 1954, totalled 196—an increase of 8 cases.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was five.

In any cases 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 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: SECTION 47.

“Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.”

Two elderly ladies in need of care and attention and not receiving it from any source were removed to hospital under this section during the year. One, aged 79 years, was removed in October, and the other, aged 81 years, was removed in December. The 79 year old lady has since passed away, but the 81 year old lady is still alive at the time of compiling this report.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified in 1954.

BYELAWS UNDER SECTION 15 OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No formal action had to be taken under the Byelaws during the year.

TABLE I.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	†Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Diphtheria	25	—	—	5	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever or Typhoid (excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection...	106	1	2	27	75	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	147	2	4	34	93	6	3	3	—	1	1	28	1
†Cases removed to hospital	28	1	—	10	9	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—

†Including Suspects and Carriers.

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1954 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 under 1 year of age			Rate
		Corrected Number	Nett Number	Nett Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District 8	Of Residents not registered in the District 9	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births		
											3	
1	2											13
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
1951	18700	58	301	16.10	343	18.34	89	61	12	39.87	317	16.95
1952	18800	67	283	15.05	320	17.02	114	74	11	38.86	276	14.68
1953	18900	55	272	14.39	308	16.30	135	89	13	47.79	262	13.86
1954	19200	48	285	14.84	329	17.13	129	86	8	28.07	286	14.90

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

Total population at all ages: 18,745 (at Census, 1951). Estimated population: 19,200.

TABLE III.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes		145	141
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory		4	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other		1	—
3. Syphilitic Disease		—	—
4. Diphtheria		1	—
5. Whooping Cough		—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections		—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—
8. Measles		—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases... ..		—	—
10—14. Malignant Disease (Cancer)... ..		28	28
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..		1	1
16. Diabetes		—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		16	16
18. Coronary Disease—Angina		25	15
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..		5	8
20. Other Heart Disease		17	28
21. Other Circulatory Disease		7	10
22. Influenza		—	2
23. Pneumonia		8	3
24. Bronchitis		5	3
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		—	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis		2	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate		6	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		—	—
31. Congenital Malformations		—	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..		12	14
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents		2	—
34. All Other Accidents		3	3
35. Suicide		—	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War		—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 32 above):			
Smallpox... ..		—	—
Polioencephalitis		—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total	6	2
	{ Legitimate	5	2
	{ Illegitimate	1	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	{ Total	4	2
	{ Legitimate	4	2
	{ Illegitimate	—	—
Live Births	{ Total	145	140
	{ Legitimate	136	135
	{ Illegitimate	9	5
Still Births	{ Total	4	1
	{ Legitimate	3	1
	{ Illegitimate	1	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ...		19,200	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.			

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1954.

Name of District: Rhyl Urban. Local Returns: Age Periods.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Ages						Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Hospitals in the District.
		Under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 years to 44 years	45 years to 64 years	65 years and over	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory... ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	—	—	—	—	2	7	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	11	—	—	—	—	4	7	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	7	—	—	—	1	1	5	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	29	—	1	1	1	8	18	22
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	32	—	—	—	—	4	28	10
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	52	—	—	—	1	16	35	14
19. Hypertension with heart disease	12	—	—	—	—	1	11	1
20. Other heart diseases	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	2
21. Other circulatory diseases ..	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	5
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	5	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
24. Bronchitis	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	11
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations, etc.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	72	2	—	1	—	4	65	36
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
34. All other accidents	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
35. Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	286	11	1	2	6	46	220	142

TABLE V.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1954.

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	6	1	1	8
Uncertified	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	2	—	—	2
Pneumonia	2	—	1	3
Erythroblastosis	1	—	—	1
Congenital Defects	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	1
Totals	6	1	1	8

Nett Births registered during the calendar year 285	{	Legitimate 271
	{	Illegitimate 14
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year 8	{	Legitimate Infants 7
	{	Illegitimate Infants 1

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital

1954	Scarlet Fever	Meningitis (Suspect)	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Measles	Acute Encephalitis (suspect)	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Do. Suspect	Whooping Cough	Total
January ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
February ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
March ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
April ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
May ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
June ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
July... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
August... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
December .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	20	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	28

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
1945	64	—	—
1946	42	—	—
1947	30	2	66.6
1948	14	—	—
1949	7	1	142.9
1950	25	1	40.0
1951	20	—	—
1952	20	—	—
1953	24	1	41.7
1954	28	1	35.7

Herewith I append the Reports and Statistics supplied to me by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. L. Lloyd Jones, and the report of the action taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

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

(Signed) R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.,
August, 1955. Medical Officer of Health.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my twenty-second Annual Report for the year 1954.

Whilst the improvement referred to in my last report in the carrying out of work to comply with notices served for the abatement of nuisances continues, some owners are diffident to carry out work of repairs due to limited financial resources. It was hoped that, when the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, came into operation, that major works of repair and improvement would be carried out. In the short time that it has been in operation, namely September, 1954, it has been found from experience that few owners have operated the rent increase section, due to the cost of putting the houses in order to comply with the requirements of the Act, enabling them to increase the rents. Two applications were received and certificates of dis-repair were issued in each case. Two applications were received for an Improvement Grant, one was approved and granted and one was refused as the work had been practically completed before any application was made. It would appear that the requirement that the tenant has to give his consent to any increase in the rent, which may be caused through an improvement which ranks for grant, is a deterrent to some owners who would like to improve the property they own.

The Council continue to carry out their policy of providing homes for the people, as during the year 72 houses were erected by the Council, 4 by the County Council for police purposes, and 99 by private enterprise. The rents of Council houses continue to increase, due to added building costs, but, despite this, it is interesting to note that no applicant who has been granted the tenancy of a Council house has refused same due to the rent asked. During the year under review, the Council have operated the Housing Act, 1949, Section 4, as amended, and have loaned substantial sums of money to prospective purchasers of both old and newly-erected houses. The Council have also adopted a policy of offering to the tenants and selling houses erected by them pre-1939. Up to the end of 1954, 17 houses have been sold to the tenants.

The total number of houses erected by the Council since 1946 is 815. I would again reiterate that the town holds its place as one of the most popular seaside resorts in the

country, being a centre used by the majority of people using camping grounds in adjoining areas and, despite the strain placed on catering staffs, it is pleasing to know that no major outbreak occurred in the area which might destroy the visitors' enjoyment. Every endeavour is made to educate and encourage staffs in food-preparing establishments of the essential principle of washing hands after the use of the toilet. One often wonders whether education and persuasion is the true answer, or whether some legal deterrent would not be more useful.

I am pleased to report that, as a result of the installation of a new filtration plant by the Wales Gas Board at the Rhyl Gas Works, there has been no complaints of tar liquor being discharged on the beach.

With the national interest in the discharge of fuel oil into coastal waters, careful watch has been kept on the Rhyl beach, and although within easy reach of Merseyside shipping lanes no serious complaints have been received during the year. I am also pleased to report that during the year there were no complaints of refuse being washed up on the beach, similar to those received in previous years.

There are 8 camping grounds within the Urban District, for which permission is granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, and these are only allowed to be used between the 1st April and 31st October in any year. There are accommodated on these camping grounds approximately 3,000 visitors per week. All the camping grounds are provided with a water carriage system connected to the main sewer. A main pipe water supply, together with washing facilities, are provided, and the refuse accumulated thereon is removed by the Council once per week. The question of the removal of refuse during bad weather is a problem and, with vehicles becoming bogged down off the roadways, I think the Council may have to take into consideration the requiring of the owners of the camping grounds to bring all refuse bins to a central collecting point or to the edge of metalled roadways. All the camping grounds are visited regularly and inspected, and the number of complaints received from the persons using the camping grounds are negligible, and I would say this was due to the wholehearted co-operation between the managements of the various camping grounds and the Health Department.

As a precautionary measure, during the mid-year the Marine Lake was again treated with a 20 per cent. miscible solution of D.D.T. and no complaints were received.

During the latter part of the year there was slight flooding on the eastern boundary of the district, due partly to the overflowing of the Cut and the overloading of the sewers by storm water. The Council have discussed this matter with the Dee & Clwyd River Board, who have been most helpful and co-operative. The Town Surveyor and his staff are making a detailed survey of all sewers and sewage systems in the District with a view to a comprehensive scheme, which will include future development, being placed before the Council for their consideration.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee, to my colleagues, the Medical Officer of Health, fellow Officials in all Departments of the Council, and to all members of the indoor and outdoor staffs for their loyal support and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints received	1941
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department	2105
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	257
Number of Nuisances Abated	234
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	135
Number of Statutory Notices Served	35
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and Enquiries	15
Number of Visits re. Disinfection	17
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	103
Dairies and Milkshops	120
Ice Cream Premises	178
Slaughterhouses, Butchers Shops and Stalls	997
Fishmongers, Grocers, etc.	403
Visits under Public Health Acts	707
Visits under Housing Acts	364
Visits to Verminous Premises	14
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Housing Investigation, etc.)	460
Drainage Visits	130
Refuse Collection and Disposal	125
Rats and Mice	2080
Camping Grounds	110
Theatres, Public Houses, etc.	90
Schools	7
Offensive Trades	4
Water Supply	22

Restaurants and Food Premises	383
Drain Tests	21
Number of Visits made to Council Houses	620
Swimming Pool	30
Pet Animals Act	12
Market and Other Stalls	61
Public Conveniences	29
Smoke Observations	9
Houses Let in Lodgings	10

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	44
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	1
Defective Roofs	20
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	3
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	37
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	5
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casing and Doors	21
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	—
Defective Fire Grates	7
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse	4
Dirty Houses	4
Defective Yard Surface	2
Choked Ditch	1
	149

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied)	360
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade)	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Absence of, or Unsuitable, Washing Facilities	1
Absence of Hot Water Supply	1
Absence of Soap and Towels	—
Defective Walls, Floors, Ceilings, Doors, Windows, etc.	4
Damp Walls	—
Dirty Floors and Ceilings, requiring Cleansing	2
Sanitary Conveniences in Direct Communication with Food	
Preparation Rooms	1
Insufficient Ventilation in Food Preparation Rooms	1
Defective Fittings	—
Unsuitable Refuse Storage	3
	13

FOOD BYELAWS.

Absence of Hand Washing Notices	6
Food Exposed to Contamination	3
	—
	9
	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Absence of Sanitary Conveniences... ..	2
Defective Sanitary Conveniences	1
Dirty Sanitary Conveniences	2
	—
	5
	—

DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors	14
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	15
Defective Drains	7
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	7
Defective Water Supply to W.C.s	4
Defective Soil Pipes	8
Defective Hot Water Systems	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	1
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	7
Choked Drains	10
	—
	73
	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Proceedings were taken against one owner of property for the non-compliance of Abatement Notices. The work was put in hand before the date of the hearing.

In five instances during the year, 24-hour Notices were served upon the Owners under Section 82 of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, to attend to defective drains and fittings, and in three cases the work was carried out by the Council, in default, the cost being recovered from the Owners.

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 provision 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	104	2

(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	113	...	183	...	6
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)... ..	8	...	8	...	—
Total	149		295		8

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)... ..	1	1	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)... ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	—	1
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)... ..	3	3	—	3
Total... ..	8	8	—	4

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	24
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	47
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	31
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	4
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	4
Number of Wards Disinfected	8
Number of Schools Disinfected (Spray 7, Lamp and Spray 3) ...	10
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Cars Disinfected	60
Number of Vans or Huts Disinfected, Spray only	3
Number of Pre-fabs Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	1
Miscellaneous	4
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	45
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	350
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	49
Disinfectant Used (Steam)	13
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried	11

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	8
Number of Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.)	2
Number of Houses Disinfested (D.D.T.)	3
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.)	3

TABLE V.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Domestic Refuse to Tip	2873 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage	740 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse	15
	3692 $\frac{3}{4}$

254 Working Days. Total Loads: 3692 $\frac{3}{4}$ —14.54 per working day.

FOODSTUFFS.

The appended details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during the year would appear at first sight to be formidable, but the surrender enables the retailer to obtain credit for these goods as a result of a certificate which is issued, and I would say that the Department welcomes this system, despite the fact that, in some instances, it means the issuing of a number of certificates for individual items. It does encourage the retailer to call in the Sanitary Inspector for expert advice if he is in any doubt that the food commodity, which he offers to the public, is or may be unfit for human consumption.

Condemned Food.

Beef, 545 lbs.	Pig's Head and Pluck, 1.
Frozen Eggs, 154 lbs.	Bottle of Pickled Walnuts, 1.
Tins of Milk, 224.	Marmalade, 1.
Cheese, 56 lbs. 2 ozs.	Jar Mincemeat, 1.
Tins of Fruit, 615.	Tins Paste, 4.
Tins of Fish, 47.	Jar Paste, 1.
Fish, 7 st.	Bottles Squash, 2.
Tins of Syrup, 3.	Gravy Browning, 2.
Tins of Veg., 439.	Bottles Pickled Onions, 2.
Tins of Meat, 222.	Bottle Pickled Cabbage, 1.
Meat, 1,654 lbs. 14 ozs.	Anchovies, 1.
Bottles of Sauce, 18.	Toffee Lollipops, 288.
Self Raising Flour, 48 lbs.	Cheese Spread, 152.
Oat Cakes, 2 pkts.	Bacon, 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Cheeses, 6.	Tinned Puddings, 3.
Suet, 1 pkt.	Fruit Juice, 1.
Tins of Suet, 3.	Conserve, 2.
Mayonnaise, 13 jars.	Grapefruit Segments, 10.
Tins of Soup, 10.	Bottles of Salad Cream, 199.
Tins of Fruit Pulp, 42.	Lobsters, 6.
Tins of Puree, 2.	Sausages, 13 lbs.
Tins of Cream, 83.	Bacon Ends, 112 lbs.
Bottles of Coffee, 3.	Salmon, 6.
Bottles of Chives, 2.	Tin of Brisling, 1.
Cake Mixture, 7 lbs.	Margarine, 50 lbs.
Tins of Ham, 9.	English Shoulder Hams, 3.
Tins of Pickles, 1.	Tins of Crab, 3.
Tins of Sardines, 3.	Custard, 2.
Turkey, 1.	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

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:—

Herewith are the particulars of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the Rhyl Urban District Council area during the year ended 31st December, 1954:—

Description of Article	Number of samples taken	Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk... ..	56	47	9
Dairy Produce	4	4	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	10	10	—
Alcoholic Drinks	5	5	—
Sausages	16	16	—
Cooked Meats and Pies...	4	4	—
Cooking Fats and Oils ...	4	4	—
Cakes and Confectionery	9	9	—
Fish and Meat Products	2	2	—
Spices and Condiments ...	2	2	—
Patent Medicines	5	5	—
Miscellaneous Groceries...	12	8	4
	129	116	13

Eight Milk samples reported as not being genuine were taken at the collecting depot from farm consignments. They were poor quality milks, and the producers were advised to contact the advisory service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

One milk sample purchased at a cafe contained 9 per cent. added water, and the cafe proprietor was fined £3 and £4 4s. costs.

In another case a cafe proprietor was fined £5 and £3 3s. costs for obstructing.

An informal sample of oranges was found to contain Thiourea—a preservative which is sprayed onto the skins to prevent the growth of mould. This preservative is poisonous and can penetrate the skins and affect the juice. The Greengrocer concerned had no more oranges in stock. The Wholesaler's premises were in another County, and the Medical Officer of Health for that area was asked to make the inspection of the warehouse to see if there were any more oranges in stock. The Ministry of Food states that the importation of Thiourea-treated oranges has now been prohibited. The oranges came mostly from Spain.

A sample of imported pears was found to be heavily sprayed with an arsenical insecticide which contained nearly twice the amount of arsenic recommended. The attention of the Ministry of Food was drawn to the matter, who stated that they would take the matter up with the Italian Embassy.

Two samples of sweets were found to have deteriorated as the result of faulty packing, and the wholesalers' attention was drawn to the matter.

A sample of tinned cream was found to be curdled and, on inspection, several more unsound tins were found in the consignment. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Lloyd Jones, was asked to deal with the matter.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Sanitary Inspector and
Food and Drugs Inspector.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

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

Resident Retailers	51
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	5
Non-resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	13
Non-resident Retailers	1
Non-resident Wholesalers	4

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.

The number of individual retailers of milk continues to decrease, and the selling of "loose" milk is practically unknown.

The problem of the dirty, and apparently dirty, milk bottles does not seem to diminish, as complaints still keep coming in and, although modern bottling washing plants have been installed, it would appear that the failure of the human element cannot be yet overcome. I would reiterate my appeal to all householders to rinse out their milk bottles after emptying them, and not to use them for containing anything other than what they were intended for, namely "milk."

Regular sampling of milk is carried out. During the year, 186 samples of milk were taken—183 satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

Fifty-nine samples were pasteurised milk, all being "satisfactory"; 36 samples of Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised) milk, which were all "satisfactory"; 22 samples of Sterilised milk were "satisfactory"; 23 Tuberculin-tested were "satisfactory"; 3 Tuberculin-tested (Certified), 26 Tuberculin-tested (Jersey), 6 Tuberculin-tested (Guernsey) were also all "satisfactory." The three "unsatisfactory" samples were 1 Tuberculin-tested, 2 Tuberculin-tested (Jersey).

It is significant that the three "unsatisfactory" samples were raw milk and were during the summer season. I have noticed over the last few years that the "unsatisfactory" results in the main have been raw milks, which makes one ponder as to whether, during the summer season, particularly at harvesting time, that not quite as much care in the handling of the product, i.e., "production," is taken as might be.

Six samples of milk (viz., 2 T.T., 3 T.T. (Jersey) and 1 T.T. (Guernsey) were tested for T.B. or Brucella Infection; and also 2 samples (viz., 1 T.T. and 1 T.T. (Jersey) were submitted for biologicola examination. All were negative.

The samples of milk examined biologically for Tuberculosis or Brucella Infection were from the whole of the raw milk supplies sold in the Urban District.

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	12
Retailers	152
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	2
	166

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year 98 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Twenty-four samples were taken from manufacturers; 17 were Grade I., 7 were Grade II. Seventy-four samples were taken from retailers; 63 were Grade I., 8 Grade II., 2 Grade III., and 1 Grade IV.

It will be seen from the analysis of the results of all samples taken that there was only one result in Grade IV., which I feel reflects great credit on all those connected with the Ice Cream Industry in the town, and I trust that this very high standard will be maintained in the future.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1954, to 31st December, 1954:—

Cattle	1,559
Calves	1,275
Sheep and Lambs	19,176
Pigs	3,678
	25,688

Meat condemned: 16 tons, 9 cwts., 3 qtrs., 4 lbs.

There were 9 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, which is a decrease of 30 over 1953. The carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

Up to the 1st July all condemned meat was handed over to the Ministry of Food officials for disposal, but after that date it was disposed of to a processing firm, who dealt with it under supervision.

The year 1954 has seen a great change in the meat handling industry, generally, and has had some noticeable effect within the Urban District. At the end of control the Public Abattoir was made available to any butcher who might wish to slaughter therein, and, in addition, after consultation with the local meat trade, a wholesaler was allowed to set up business within the Abattoir.

Immediately after de-control, there were a certain amount of teething troubles, not the least being the varied times of slaughtering, which necessitated long hours being spent at the Abattoir, both by the Meat Inspector and the Abattoir Superintendent, but despite this, by wholehearted co-operation no real difficulty was experienced.

One factor did emerge very soon after de-control, and that was neither the butcher nor his customer would accept a poor quality of meat, and this is reflected in the fact that, although there were a greater number of animals slaughtered, the amount of meat condemned was reduced by somewhere in the region of six tons on the previous year's figures.

During the year, the Insurance Company condemned the boiler which had been in operation since 1931, 15 years of which whilst the Ministry of Food were under control, and a new boiler at a cost of £750 had to be installed. Protracted

negotiations have been going on with the Ministry of Food regarding the settlement of a claim which, in the Council's opinion, was justifiable, but up to the time writing this report the negotiations have not arrived at a successful conclusion.

During the year, the Council passed a Resolution under Section 61 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, an effect of which was to close all private slaughtering houses in the District, and this Resolution was confirmed by the Ministry of Food after their officials had made private investigation into the Council's application for such confirmation.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED FOR THE YEAR 1954.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1167	392	1275	19176	3678
Number inspected	1167	392	1276	19177	3680
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	7	14	17	35	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	261	159	—	487	123
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	23.0	44.1	1.33	2.72	3.89
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	8	1	—	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	54	51	—	—	134
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	4.88	15.0	0.08	—	3.85

REFUSE COLLECTION.

It must be appreciated that the work of refuse collection and disposal is a most dirty and thankless occupation, but I must pay tribute to the members of the staff, who have endeavoured at all times to give an essential and satisfactory service to the public.

The Council decided to acquire a large Nissen hut, and same has been erected on the land adjoining the depot for use as a covering for their vehicles. This has been found to be a

"time saver," particularly in the early mornings and during the cold weather, and I am sure that the provision of such cover accommodation will prove its worth in years to come.

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 number of bins issued under the Bin Scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1955, was 360, plus 111 delivered to Council houses.

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. One S. & D. Freighter, one Leyland Cub, three Dennis "Paxit" Refuse Collecting Vehicle and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used.

As I mentioned in my last report, several complaints had been received from the tenants on the Marsh Road housing site, which culminated in a visit being paid by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and, at the time of his visit, we had practically completed our programme of tipping. This site was closed early in July and work continued on the Cob land referred to in the last report, and due to the high winds considerable expense was incurred in the erecting of paper traps. It was also found necessary to enclose the whole of the tip with fencing, topped with barbed wire, in an endeavour to keep unauthorised persons from gaining access to the tip and creating a nuisance after working hours.

Small outbreaks of fire occurred on the tip from time to time, but these were dealt with without any serious results.

In 1953 the gross cost of collection was £15,957, whilst the income was £5,763, giving a net figure of £10,194. This year the gross cost was £19,850 and the income £6,274, giving a net cost of £13,576. Included in this figure is the purchase and erection of a garage of £1,872 and a new van of £494, capital sums paid out of the revenue (see page 35).

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All house and trade refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping, and the refuse is handled by means of an angledozer.

It will be noted from the table showing the cost of refuse disposal (on page 35) that the net cost this year was £4,233, as against £1,767 last year. This large increase is due to the fact that the angledozer had to be completely overhauled at a cost of £350, and the formation of the embankment on the Cob to enable same to be used in tipping purposes cost a capital sum of £2,266, which was paid out of Revenue.

I would point out that the disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, refuse gathered off the beach, and gully emptyings, which are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, for which no charge is made by this Department.

SALVAGE.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed a decrease of 8 tons on the figures for 1953, and was due chiefly to decreases all round, except paper, which exceeded the weight of 1953 by 28 tons, but despite this fact there was an excess of income over expenditure of £1,993.

Whilst the income in excess over expenditure was an increase on the previous year, I would still stress that waste paper as a raw material is as urgently required as during the war years, and I would, like Oliver Twist, "ask for more," to be tied up in bundles—not put in the refuse bin with other refuse, as every ton saved helps towards a reduction in the rate cost of refuse collection and disposal.

Weight. 1st January to 31st December, 1954.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper	646	15	2	Rags and Bagging ...	31	12	3
Iron	13	7	0	Bones		3	0
Baled Tins	—			Bottles and Jars			
Aluminium... ..	1	6	3	(786.75 grs.)	46	5	2
Copper		8	1	Miscellaneous... ..		2	3
Brass		18	0				
Zinc and Pewter ...		2	3		741	10	0
Lead... ..		6	3				

Income and Expenditure. 1st April, 1954—31st March, 1955.

Income £6,401. Expenditure £4,408.
Excess of Income over Expenditure £1,993.

I append herewith table showing costs of Collection and Disposal:—

TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1954-55 (To 31st March, 1955).

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	£ 19850	£ 19128	£ 4708	* £ 4708	£ 24558	£ 23836
Gross Income	6274	6274	475	475	6749	6749
Net Cost	13576	12854	4233	4233	17809	17087
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	44/1.33	42/6.08	6/0.21	6/0.21	50/1.54	48/6.29
Gross Income per Ton... ..	13/11.37	13/11.37	1/0.67	1/0.67	15/0.04	15/0.04
Net Cost per Ton	30/1.96	28/6.71	4/11.54	4/11.54	35/1.50	33/6.25
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£707.08	£669.48	£220.47	£220.47	£927.55	£889.95
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£1978.43	£1873.21	£616.88	£616.88	£259.31	£2490.09
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £	17.20d.	16.28	5.36d.	5.36d.	22.56	21.64d.

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

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

Refuse removed during the year (approximately) 9,000 tons
 Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year 1954) ... 19,200
 Number of Rated Premises (Corrected) 6,862
 Total Rates in the £ 25/9
 Product of a 1d. Rate £789/10/-

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 6,345.

Houses erected during 1954:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses erected	72
Permanent Houses in course of erection	30

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected	99
-------------------------------------	----

By the County Council:—

Permanent Houses for Police	4
Permanent Houses for Police in course of erection	—

Adaptations and Conversions	—
------------------------------------	---

There are really no 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 is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the actual letting of the houses after the 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.

All the houses on the Council estates are visited and inspected during the year.

I append herewith a table showing action taken under the Housing Acts:—

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Part A.—Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936).

	No. of dwellinghouses demolished in the period.		No. of persons displaced.	
	Unfit houses	Other houses		
1. Land coloured "pink"...	—	...	—	...
2. Land coloured "grey"...	—	...	—	...

Part B.—Houses not included in Clearance Areas.

	No. of houses	No. of persons displaced
Demolition and Closing Orders.		
(1) Housing Act, 1936—		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11	—	...
(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an under- taking given by the owners under Section 11 and still in force	3	... 11
(c) Parts of building closed (Section 12) ...	—	...
(2) Housing Act, 1949—		
(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3 (1)	—	...
(b) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Sec- tion 3 (2)	—	...
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provis- tions) Act, 1953—		
Closing Orders made under Section 10 (1)...	1	... 2

Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

1. (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	290
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... ..	330
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (including under sub- head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	114
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	77
Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10, 11 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a) By Owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	110
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a) By Owners	37
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are three premises, which are registered under the above Act, in the district.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, came into operation on the 1st April, 1952, and is designed to regulate the sale of pet animals. Four premises are registered under the above Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST 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, 1954, 62 properties were treated for rats, 12 of which had to be re-treated, in some cases two or three times during the year.

One hundred and sixteen properties, further to the above, were treated for mice and 75 other properties were inspected.

The sewers were test-baited for the presence of rats, and two treatments were carried out in the areas where rat traces were found.

The Rhyl Cut was treated throughout its entire length in the Rhyl area.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 2,080.

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

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

On and from the 21st June, 1954, the Flintshire County Council, with the consent and approval of the Home Secretary, delegated their powers under the Shop Act, 1950, with the exception of Section 43, sub-section (2) to the Rhyl Urban District Council.

The Council appointed their Sanitary Inspectors, Shops Act Inspectors for the purposes of the Act, and empowered them generally to institute and prosecute legal proceedings for offences under the Act.

The Council proceeded under Section 51 to give notice of their intention to make an order to operate for nine Sundays from and including 1st August, 1954, exempting from the Sunday closing provisions of the Act the sale of

- (a) any article required for the purpose of bathing or fishing;
- (b) photographic requisites;
- (c) toys, souvenirs and fancy goods;
- (d) books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and postcards.

A ballot was taken of all shops selling one or more of the articles mentioned above, the result of which showed that in each case more than two-thirds of the shops affected voted in favour of making the order.

The Council, therefore, made the necessary Order on the 30th July.

During the summer season, regular inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the act were complied with. I append the result of legal proceedings instituted for various offences:—

No.	Offence	Result
1	Shop open after hours	Fined £2 0 0
2	" " "	Fined £2 0 0
3	" " "	Fined £3 0 0
4	" " "	Fined £3 0 0
5	" " "	Fined £1 0 0
6	" " "	Fined £1 0 0
7	" " "	Fined £20 0 0
8	Shop open on Sunday after hours	Fined £1 0 0
9	" " " " " "	Fined £1 0 0
10	" " " " " "	Fined £1 0 0
11	Opening Fish and Chip Shop on Sunday	Fined £2 0 0
12	" " " " " "	Fined £2 0 0
13	" " " " " "	Fined £2 0 0

With regard to No. 11, the defendant appealed to Flintshire Quarter Sessions. The appeal was dismissed.

Several warning letters were also sent to shopkeepers.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Trade when I addressed the shopkeepers on all aspects of the Act, with the result that notices were displayed in the various shops, stating which day was the half holiday, articles exempted from the provisions of the Sunday closing, etc.

The Council gave notice of their intention to make an Order substituting for the hours fixed by paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the Shops Act, 1950:—

- (1) Ten o'clock in the evening on the late day.
- (2) Half past nine o'clock in the evening on any other day.

A ballot was taken of all shops likely to be affected by the proposed order, the result of which did not secure the necessary majority in favour of making the order.

It is estimated that there are 450 shops within the Urban District.

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 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 weekdays 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 1950 being the figure taken = 4.10 hours for Rhyl). The average rainfall for the years 1881-1915 (35 years) is 25.81 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 1954.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was much above the 35 years' average (25.81 inches), the total being 30.90 inches, as against 20.39 inches for the year 1953—which shows an increase of 10.51 inches, but was, however, still less than the national average by 1.77 inches.

The average rainfall for England and Wales (35 years' average) is 32.67 inches, and we usually find Rhyl well below this figure.

The year's total of 30.90 inches was the highest total since 1930 (32.62 inches).

During the year 1954, rain fell on 202 days, as against 131 in 1953.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.58 inches, as against 1.70 inches for 1953, and a monthly average of 16.8 days' rain fell on, as against 10.9 days for 1953.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on November 5th (all day and early morning of the 6th) when, at 9 a.m. on the 6th, 1.56 inches was recorded. This was, incidentally, the highest daily total on record.

The wettest month during the year was November, with a total of 5.16 inches, and the driest was April, with a total of 1.02 inches (see Features).

FEATURES.

January: 2.01 inches—Included 0.85 inches of snow on 25th-26th.

April: 1.02 inches—Lowest for April since 1946 (0.96 inches).

May: On 28th—1.16 inches fell, this now being the highest known daily record for May.

July: 2.37 inches—Highest for July since 1947 (3.26 inches).

October: 4.42 inches—Highest total for October since 1935 (4.57 inches).

November: 5.16 inches—Highest total for November since 1944 (5.52 inches); also, on the 5th, there was recorded 1.56 inches, this being the highest daily total for any month on record.

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1954 was 1,336 hours 30 minutes, as compared with 1,588 hours during 1953.

The total for the year of 1,336.5 hours was the lowest since 1936 (1,327.5 hours—which year was the lowest for the previous 30 years, since records commenced).

The instrument is verified annually by an official of the Meteorological Office. This year, in May, inspection was made.

The total record for 1954 is 251 hours 30 minutes less than that of 1953, which year was 132 hours 12 minutes more than that of 1952.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1954 (see Table II. on page 46).

These figures will show that the year 1954 was 176 hours below the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years and 139 hours lower 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 3 hours 37 minutes, as again 4 hours 20 minutes in 1953; 3 hours 58 minutes in 1952; 4 hours 8 minutes in 1951; 4 hours 3 minutes in 1950; 4 hours 53 minutes in 1949; 4 hours 22 minutes in 1948; 3 hours 53 minutes in 1947; 4 hours 6 minutes in 1946; and 4 hours 3 minutes in 1945.

Rhyl's daily average of recorded sunshine for 30 years (1921-50) is **4.10 hours**, as against the national average for England and Wales (40 years) of 3.94 hours.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1954 occurred on 14th June, there being 13 hours 42 minutes, as against 14 hours in May, 1953.

FEATURES.

April, with a total of 217 hours 12 minutes, was the highest recorded for April since 1912 (42 years—242 hours).

May: 167 hours 12 minutes—Lowest total for May since 1934 (20 years—150 hours).

June: 145 hours 36 minutes—Lowest total for June since 1939 (15 years—85 hours).

July: 121 hours 36 minutes—Lowest total for July since 1944.

August: 122 hours 48 minutes—Lowest total for August since 1948.

September: 163 hours 18 minutes—Highest total for September since 1949.

October: 72 hours 6 minutes—Lowest total for October since 1934 (20 years—68 hours).

November: 64 hours—Highest total for November since 1948 (87.5 hours).

TEMPERATURES.

January: 59°F—Highest maximum temperature for January since 1930 (60°F.), and 20°F. was the lowest minimum temperature for January since 1947 (18°F.).

February: 10°F.—Lowest screen minimum temperature for any month on record (i.e., since 1905), equalled that of 1917.

September: 80°F. on 1st—Highest temperature for September since 1934—20 years (also 80°F.).

November: 61°F. on 11th—Highest temperature for November since 1948 (62°F.).

Note: The mean temperature for the past 20 years = 50.3°F. 1954 was 1.0°F. lower than that figure. Also 9 out of the 12 months' averages were below the past 10 years' averages.

The year 1954 was well above the average for rain and well below the average for sunshine. As for temperature, it was, as I have mentioned above, slightly below average. The year, as a whole, was not up to standard.

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

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1954.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.						Rainfall.					Wind.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Means of		Date.	Highest	Lowest	Date.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day. —Ins.	1-mm. or More.		Prevailing Direction.		Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average. —Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours.
									Days.	Nights.						
January...	44.1	35.7	39.9	59	14	20	28	16	0.75	5	4	E.	5.7	1.15	20	35.5
February	43.6	31.0	37.3	56	21	10	2	17	0.35	6	11	S.E.	7.1	1.99	19	55.8
March	48.9	38.5	43.7	61	22	20	2	13	0.71	1	6	S.E.	9.6	3.76	24	116.7
April...	53.1	39.7	46.4	58	29	32	7/25/28	7	0.54	1	4	S.	12.2	7.24	29	217.2
May...	57.6	46.1	51.8	69	27	37	8	16	1.16	7	8	E.	12.8	5.39	28	167.2
June...	61.3	51.2	56.3	71	5	44	1	14	0.60	3	9	W.	13.7	4.85	27	145.6
July...	62.3	52.8	57.6	69	24	44	26	20	0.26	6	15	W.	13.2	3.91	29	121.1
August	62.7	52.8	57.8	70	5	45	14/26	18	0.37	5	10	W.	11.3	3.96	25	122.8
September...	62.0	49.6	55.8	80	1	38	23	18	0.49	6	9	W	10.0	5.44	30	163.3
October...	59.3	49.5	54.4	67	1/2	34	26	22	0.95	7	14	S.W.	8.2	2.33	24	72.1
November	51.2	40.6	45.9	61	11	30	17/18	21	1.56	10	14	S.	6.8	2.13	21	64.0
December	45.6	43.6	44.6	59	1/2	32	9/11/12	20	0.55	8	10	W	6.1	1.14	20	35.2
Total for year...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	—	65	114	—	—	—	296	1336.5
Monthly Average	54.3	44.3	49.3	—	—	—	—	16.8	—	5.4	9.5	—	—	3.61	24.7	111.4
Total for 1953...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	38	75	—	—	—	299	1588.0
Monthly Average	56.4	45.1	50.8	—	—	—	—	10.9	—	3.2	6.3	—	—	4.34	24.9	132.3

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	
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	95	75
1951	29.96	2.50	191	5.10	0.70	1509.4	59	306	4.14	233.4	51.7	97	78
1952	22.40	1.87	163	3.42	0.68	1455.8	53	313	3.98	196.2	39.2	93	77
1953	20.39	1.70	131	2.97	0.53	1588.0	66	299	4.34	231.8	23.7	102	77
1954	30.90	2.58	202	5.16	1.02	1336.5	69	296	3.61	217.2	35.2	89	78
Totals...	249.08	...	1722	...	...	15124.7	597	3055	...	...	...	973	773
Average 10 years ...	24.76	2.08	172	...	...	1512.5	60	306	4.14	...	...	97	77
Average 20 years ...	25.57		175	...	...	1475.9	61	305	4.03	...	...	95	77

TABLE III.—MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES, 1945-1954 (10 YEARS).

Month	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1954 Differ- ence °F	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
						Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F
January	43.9	34.8	39.4	+0.5	41.5	1954 1945}	14 26	59	1945	26	13
February	46.2	36.2	41.2	-3.9	41.4	1950} 1953}	17 28	59	1954	2	10
March	55.3	38.3	46.8	-3.1	43.9	1946	29/30	71	1947	3	16
April	54.4	41.9	48.2	-1.8	47.3	1949	15	75	1952	1	27
May... ..	60.1	46.0	53.1	-1.3	52.0	1948}	18}	79	1945	3	32
June... ..	63.7	51.3	57.5	-1.2	57.2	1952}	17}	88	1949	9	39
July... ..	66.2	54.6	60.4	-2.8	60.6	1950	6	91	1951	15	42
August... ..	66.6	54.2	60.4	-2.6	60.4	1948	29	85	1946	16	42
September	63.2	51.7	57.5	-1.7	57.1	1953	12	80	1948}	22/23}	38
October	57.6	46.1	51.8	+2.6	51.5	1954	1	72	1952}	28}	28
November... ..	51.8	42.4	47.1	-1.2	45.6	1949 1946}	4 4	68	1954}	23}	24
December... ..	47.8	38.4	43.1	+1.5	42.6	1948}	2}	61	1950	29	24
						1953}	2}		1947}	28}	
									1952}	25/29}	
									1952	2	24
Yearly Average:											
10 years... ..	56.4	44.7	50.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years... ..	56.1	44.5	50.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS.

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Jan.	48.6	41.6	63.8	51.4	44.3	54.4	38.2	51.7	58.5	36.0	3.10	2.19	3.33	2.69	4.49	2.23	0.57	2.46	2.67	0.53
Feb.	67.0	91.9	62.6	30.0	67.1	117.4	65.3	83.7	87.2	60.6	0.86	1.91	3.42	1.09	1.15	0.91	3.48	2.94	0.83	1.94
March	138.3	119.7	148.7	71.6	184.8	147.7	128.0	92.2	116.2	152.4	0.77	0.42	1.09	3.95	0.62	1.37	0.79	4.69	0.86	0.97
April	153.4	197.9	167.9	155.9	186.7	158.8	138.2	178.7	148.0	196.4	0.95	1.19	0.96	2.35	1.04	1.88	1.85	1.23	1.08	1.98
May	203.7	170.0	249.2	172.6	275.0	230.9	198.3	189.1	186.0	231.8	0.91	2.54	3.30	2.70	0.81	1.61	0.74	2.94	1.95	1.34
June	158.6	204.2	184.7	170.7	180.9	287.5	248.8	233.4	196.2	189.2	1.05	1.38	2.55	2.60	3.00	0.28	1.07	0.70	1.32	1.38
July	98.2	150.4	187.5	173.8	165.8	218.1	191.2	187.8	176.8	198.6	1.60	1.35	2.46	3.26	1.28	1.87	1.63	0.97	0.68	1.47
August	194.2	183.0	156.7	270.8	118.5	208.5	161.2	136.4	158.5	175.3	2.11	0.65	3.33	0.38	3.33	1.32	3.65	3.32	1.42	2.75
Sept.	129.5	126.3	127.9	113.7	100.7	168.1	116.6	107.2	106.0	132.4	3.98	1.18	2.25	1.79	1.57	0.76	3.53	1.42	3.13	2.97
Oct.	75.6	101.9	81.8	115.3	90.8	94.1	112.2	131.9	124.3	130.7	3.75	4.41	0.83	0.58	1.86	2.69	2.36	0.96	3.42	1.31
Nov.	39.2	39.3	27.0	72.7	87.5	56.6	53.8	62.4	58.9	60.9	5.52	0.32	2.64	2.78	1.39	2.66	3.54	5.10	1.74	2.68
Dec.	57.0	43.2	42.7	34.6	69.3	38.2	28.5	54.9	39.2	23.7	1.41	2.12	3.14	1.27	3.50	3.73	2.36	3.23	3.30	1.07
* Difference from	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Avge for the Year	0.39	0.07	Equal	0.19	0.27	0.78	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.24	1.88	6.15	3.49	0.36	1.77	4.50	0.14	4.15	3.41	5.42

Sunshine: *This figure is the 30 years average = 4.10.

Rainfall: This figure is 35 years average = 25.81.



