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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 PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

FOR THE YEAR

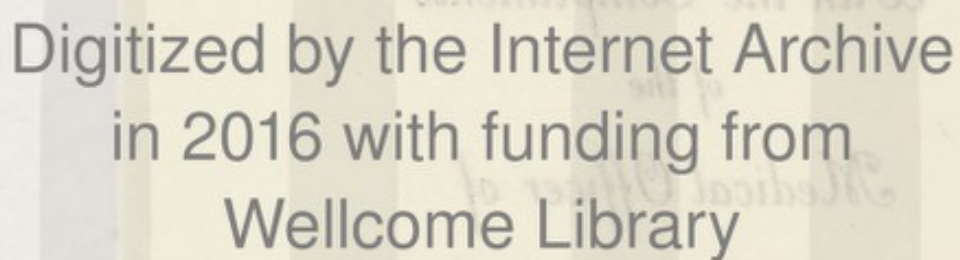
1955





*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of
Health*

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



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1955

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955.

Councillor J. S. McWALTER SHEPHERD
(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.	„ W. S. Roose.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Additional Public Health 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 (to 30/11/55), P. MATTHEWS, F. IRONS (from 12/12/55).

Shorthand Typist:

Miss V. MANTLE (to 4/6/55).

Miss P. SNAPE (from 6/6/55).

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 1955.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes, Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1955. The report follows the form laid down in Circular 17/55 Wales.

All Essential Services have been maintained and have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Infectious Disease cases numbered 148 for the year. This total was largely composed of 38 cases of measles and 52 cases of whooping cough. Nine cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. None of these resulted in any paralysis and it is quite a possibility that the majority of them were not true poliomyelitis. It is to be regretted that so much alarm and anxiety is engendered by poliomyelitis. the true fact is that tuberculosis, road traffic accidents, house accidents and other hazards take a much greater toll of human life yet engender far less fear.

Constant repetition wears away a stone, and that is my reason for once more referring to the plight of the aged and infirm. There are some facilities for the chronic sick and County Council Homes for the relatively fit aged, but the finding of accommodation for the aged person who requires some medical attention but not hospitalisation in its accepted sense, is a heartbreaking task. This problem is national and widely known in this country. The situation will not be solved by ignoring its existence.

1955 saw yet another visit to Rhyl by the Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Board, when two thousand five hundred and thirty nine people availed themselves of the facilities offered. No frank cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were detected, but nineteen people were found to require further observation for the same disease. Seventy-three other persons were found to have some abnormality of the chest. The great majority of these were already aware

of the condition. Children under the age of fifteen years are not included in this total as arrangements had been made to deal with school children at a later date. The response was considered to be satisfactory by the Authorities concerned.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings in the Urban District is 6,402. Building during the year was much the same as in the previous year, 56 Council houses and 106 private houses and bungalows having been completed during the year. 32 further Council houses were in course of erection at the end of the year.

Building costs, in common with all other expenses incurred during existence on this planet, have continued their upward spiral. The Council's rent readjustment policy has already dealt with the more extreme anomalies, but the whole situation is in a state of flux and will probably result in the Council having to take even more positive action in the years to come.

There is a waiting list of 571 applicants for houses, the majority of whom are living in rooms and have never had a house of their own.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Seven infants died in their first year of life, three of them, indeed, in the first week of life, of the remainder one was aged two months, one six months and one nine months.

Two of the deaths were due to gastro enteritis, three to congenital abnormalities, one to atelectasis, and one to bacterial meningitis. All but one of the deaths occurred in hospital.

Our infantile mortality rate is 25.4 deaths per 1,000 live births, our lowest infantile mortality rate ever. It compares favourably with the National rate of 24.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

RHYL CUT.

Discussions have taken place with the Clwyd and Deeside Catchment Board re. the Rhyl Cut. No work on the cut was

carried out during 1955. Arrangements have been made for dealing with emergencies arriving from excessive rainfall.

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.

104 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.

MILK SUPPLY.

Two hundred samples of milk were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

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

Fifty samples of pasteurised milk and 42 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.

120 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 diminished somewhat compared with last year, no doubt partly due to the novelty of being able to buy as much meat as one desires fading somewhat.

I make no apology for reiterating my appeal to all persons who handle food, either in its manufacture, sale or distribution, to pay particular attention to their personal cleanliness, as lack of care may lead to contamination of food, causing food poisoning, which in the case of a holiday resort might result in some extremely damaging publicity, both to the firm concerned and to the resort.

The amount of meat condemned was 8 tons, 14 cwts., 3 qtrs., 26 lbs., a decrease of 7 tons, 14 cwts., 3 qtrs., 6 lbs. on 1954.

"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 $1\frac{3}{4}$ 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 (5—15 years)	9
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation (0—4 years)	131
Boosting injections	152

The number of children under 16 years of age belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1955, were:—

Age Group 5—15: 2,043. Age Group 0—4: 509. Total: 2,552.

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 27 samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination. Twenty-four were found to be satisfactory and three of moderate contamination.

CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL.

Some concern was caused to me by the fact that some of the samples of the chlorinated water in this pool were not up to standard. The cause was found to be linked with the arrangements for distribution of chlorine in the pool, and it is hoped to remedy this defect for the 1956 season.

Thirty-two samples of water taken from this pool were taken for bacteriological examination.

CAMPING.

The number of licensed sites used for camping purposes during the year was eight. There were several organised camps, such at 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 19,300.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered, after inward and outward transfers, 276 births (R.G.R.), viz., 165 males and 111 females. Out of this number, 12 males and 8 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (19,300) is 14.30 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the period is 15.00.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths credited to the District by the Registrar General was 314, viz., 166 males and 148 females, which gives a crude death rate of 16.27 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 12.69 per 1,000. The national rate is 11.70 per 1,000.

Local returns showed that a total of 353 persons died in Rhyl during the year. Of these, 122 were non-residents and were transferred to their own districts, while 79 Rhyl residents who died outside the area were transferred into the Rhyl register, making a total of 310 deaths credited to Rhyl.

Of the 310 deaths credited to Rhyl, 120 were of persons between the ages of 70—80 years, 78 were of persons between the age 80—90 years, and 15 persons were over the age of 90 at death.

Summing up, it can be said that 68.7 per cent. of the deaths during the year were those of people aged 70 years and over.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There was one death from Influenza and 11 deaths from Pneumonia. This gave death rates of 0.05 and 0.57 per 1,000 of the population respectively. There were no deaths due to Whooping Cough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 7 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 25.36 per 1,000 registered births, as against 24.9 for England and Wales.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Nine deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.47 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,300), compared with a national rate of 0.13 per 1,000.

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading no deaths occurred.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading three deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.15 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,300). Also Bronchitis six, equal to a rate of 0.31 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Fifty-nine deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 3.06 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,300). The reason for this somewhat high figure (national rate, 2.06 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

Eight deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus, giving a rate of 0.41 per 1,000 population, compared with a national rate of 0.389 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...	84	—
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated... ..	6	3
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated.....	4	2
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated... ..	13	22
Number of vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January—31st December, 1955	107	27

Though the vaccination rate is still low, it has more or less doubled itself during the year, and it is to be hoped that this increase will turn out to be more than maintained for the next few years, for at present the majority of the population is 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 29.

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, 1955	19,300
Number of occupied dwellings at Census, 1951	5,222
Number of private households therein, 1951	5,675
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1955	£199,755
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£809
Number of Rated Premises	7,290

Number of **inhabited** premises according to Rate Books:—

Houses	5,964
Flats and Tenements	137
Houses and Shops	195
	<hr/> 6,296

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.30
Legitimate	256	153	103	
Illegitimate... ..	20	12	8	
Still Births	7	4	3	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 24.74
Deaths	314	166	148	
				} Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.27
				} 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	25.36
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	27.34
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)... ..	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	59

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 approximately 24 part-time 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, under the administration of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee.

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 Staff of the County Health Department. 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 Public Health Inspector, M.B.E., C.S.I.B., C.M.I.L.U. (full-time); one Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat.Insp.R.S.I.; one additional Public Health 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 1955:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 „	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 „	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
36—45 „	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
46—55 „	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
56—65 „	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total	8	2	—	—	6	3	—	—

Cases on the register in December, 1954, totalled 196, and in December, 1955, totalled 191—a decrease of 5 cases.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was nine.

During the year, the local Chest Clinic removed from its previous offices at 27 Edward Henry Street to the Royal Alexandra Hospital, East Parade, 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.”

One elderly lady in need of care and attention, and not receiving it from any source, was removed to hospital under this section during the year.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified in 1955.

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	Age unknown	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	8	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
Enteric Fever or Typhoid (excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	9	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	10	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	38	2	1	6	13	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	52	—	6	7	17	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	1
Dysentery	10	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	7	—
Food Poisoning	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—
Totals	143	2	7	16	35	44	6	3	8	4	16	2	30	1
†Cases removed to hospital	30	—	2	2	6	9	4	2	3	2	—	—	—	—

†Including Suspects and Carriers.

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1955 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 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	Number	Rate	
													3	4	5	6	7	10	11	12	13
1	2												
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	
1955	19300	41	276	14.30	353	18.29	122	79	7	25.36	314	16.27	

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: 19,300.

TABLE III.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes		166	148
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	6	...	3
2. Tuberculosis—Other	—	...	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	...	1
4. Diphtheria	—	...	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	...	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	...	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	...	—
8. Measles	—	...	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases... ..	—	...	—
10—14. Malignant Disease (Cancer)... ..	28	...	31
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..	1	...	—
16. Diabetes	—	...	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	...	19
18. Coronary Disease—Angina	40	...	15
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..	4	...	7
20. Other Heart Disease	19	...	27
21. Other Circulatory Disease	5	...	4
22. Influenza	—	...	1
23. Pneumonia	6	...	5
24. Bronchitis	3	...	3
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	...	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	...	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	...	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	...	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	...	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	...	—
31. Congenital Malformations	2	...	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..	16	...	20
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	...	—
34. All Other Accidents	7	...	5
35. Suicide	3	...	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	...	—
Special Causes (included in No. 32 above):			
Smallpox... ..		—	—
Polioencephalitis		—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	6	1
	Legitimate	6	1
	Illegitimate	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Total	3	—
	Legitimate	3	—
	Illegitimate	—	—
Live Births	Total	165	111
	Legitimate	153	103
	Illegitimate	12	8
Still Births	Total	4	3
	Legitimate	4	3
	Illegitimate	—	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ...		19,300	

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1955.

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

Causes of Death	All Ages	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	Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Hospitals in the District.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory... ..	9	—	—	—	3	4	2	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	—	—	—	—	1	9	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	7	—	—	—	1	4	2	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	—	—	—	3	11	21	23
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	33	—	—	—	—	3	30	13
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	59	—	—	—	—	14	45	26
19. Hypertension with heart disease	9	—	—	—	—	1	8	1
20. Other heart diseases	30	—	—	1	—	4	25	4
21. Other circulatory diseases ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	8	1	—	1	—	—	6	7
24. Bronchitis	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations, etc.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	67	—	—	3	—	6	58	34
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	8
34. All other accidents	5	—	1	1	—	1	2	5
35. Suicide	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	310	7	1	6	11	57	228	150

TABLE V.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1955.

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	3	1	3	7
Uncertified	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	1	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	2	2
Congenital Defects	2	1	—	3
Meningitis	—	—	1	1
Totals	3	1	3	7
Nett Births registered during the calendar year 276	{ Legitimate 256 { Illegitimate 20			
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year 7	{ Legitimate Infants 7 { Illegitimate Infants —			

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital

1955	Scarlet Fever	Meningitis (Suspect)	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Measles	Dysentery	Do. Suspect	Poliomyelitis	Do. Suspect	Whooping Cough	Total
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
March ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
April ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
June ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
August ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
September ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
October ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	6
December ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	5	1	—	1	—	6	1	9	1	5	29

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

Year	Cases Admitted	Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000
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
1955	29	—	—

Herewith I append the Reports and Statistics supplied to me by the Chief Public Health 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, 1956. Medical Officer of Health.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1955.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my twenty-third Annual Report for the year 1955.

Despite the fact that the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954, came into operation in September, 1954, only three applications were received for grant, in each case by the owner/occupier. Several enquiries have been made for Improvement Grants for tenanted properties, which, if carried out, would have been a considerable sanitary improvement, but in each case the tenants refused to agree to pay the increased rent, therefore the applications were not proceeded with.

Two applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair, which were granted, and they were still in operation at the end of the year.

It would appear that the operation of the act of 1954 has been a failure, insofar as its application to increased rents and improvements. Great difficulty is still being experienced in getting work done to comply with Abatement Notices, due to the fact that the nett rent income is so small and will not cover works of essential repair, particularly in those cases where the property has passed on to the present owner as a result of a legacy without any finances.

The Council have continued to carry out their policy of providing homes for the people, 56 houses being erected. This is a reduction of 16 on the previous year. Private enterprise erected 106 houses. Due to increased building costs, the rents of Council houses have continued to increase, but, despite this fact, applications for the tenancies thereof do not seem to diminish. The Council have also continued to loan substantial sums of money to prospective purchasers of both old and new houses, under the Housing Act, 1949, and still continue their policy of offering and selling houses erected by them pre-1939 to the tenants. Up to the end of 1955, 34 were sold.

The total number of houses erected by the Council since 1946 is 871.

The town maintains its popularity as a seaside resort, and 1955 was an exceptional year because of the very fine dry summer. Despite the heavy strain on management and catering staff, there was no major outbreak of food-borne infection in the area.

I am pleased to report that the beach during the year has been kept clean, no reports of refuse being washed up from other areas having been received.

The eight camping grounds within the Urban District, for which permission is granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, have been kept under close observation, and I must say that the management have endeavoured at all times to keep up a high standard of cleanliness. The collection of refuse on these camping sites does present a serious problem during the summer period.

The Marine Lake was again treated with a 20 per cent. miscible solution of D.D.T., and no complaints were received.

Due to the extensive development of the eastern area of the district, the disposal of sewage, and particularly storm water, has caused great concern, and it is hoped that in the near future a comprehensive scheme will be placed before the Council for their consideration, as the present system has been in operation since 1931.

Finally, 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 Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints received	1727
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department	1884
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	209
Number of Nuisances Abated	206
Number of Preliminary Notices Served... ..	112
Number of Statutory Notices Served	46
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and Enquiries	23
Number of Visits re. Disinfection	18
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	150
Dairies and Milkshops	130
Ice Cream Premises	242
Slaughterhouses, Butchers Shops and Stalls	940
Fishmongers, Grocers, etc.	430
Visits under Public Health Acts	512
Visits under Housing Acts	340
Visits to Verminous Premises	18
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Housing Investigation, etc.)	410
Drainage Visits	110
Refuse Collection and Disposal	120
Rats and Mice	2080
Camping Grounds	130
Theatres, Public Houses, etc.	85
Schools	11
Offensive Trades	3
Water Supply	30
Restaurants and Food Premises	450
Drain Tests	23
Number of Visits made to Council Houses	610
Swimming Pool	25
Pet Animals Act	9
Market and Other Stalls	40
Public Conveniences	30
Smoke Observations	3
Houses Let in Lodgings	19

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	26
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	1
Defective Roofs	27
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	21
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	15
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	8
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casing and Doors	4
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	2
Defective Fire Grates	15
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse	3
Defective Yard Surface	5
Defective Dust Bins	8

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied)	344
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade)	45

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
Dirty Floors, Walls and Ceilings requiring Cleansing	8
Sanitary Conveniences in Direct Communication with Food Preparation Rooms	1
Insufficient Ventilation in Food Preparation Rooms	—
Defective Fittings	2
Unsuitable Refuse Storage	—
	17
	—

FOOD BYELAWS.

Absence of Hand Washing Notices	4
Food Exposed to Contamination	2
	6
	—

DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors	14
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	8
Defective Drains	5
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	7
Defective Water Supply to W.C.s	3
Defective Soil Pipes	5
Defective Hot Water Systems	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	1
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	8
Choked Drains	6
Defective Cesspools	6
	73
	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

During the year one owner was proceeded against for the non-compliance of an abatement notice. The Magistrates made the necessary Abatement Order and the work was carried out immediately after the Court Order.

In six 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 two cases the work was carried out by the Council, in default, the cost being charged up to 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 Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	31	74	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	117	97	6
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	9	17	—
Total	157	188	6

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)	2	2	—	—
Total	7	7	—	1

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	29
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	33
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	25

Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	—
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	10
Number of Wards Disinfected	6
Number of Schools Disinfected (Spray 9, Lamp and Spray 3) ...	12
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Cars Disinfected	26
Number of Vans or Huts Disinfected, Spray only	2
Number of Pre-fabs Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	—
Miscellaneous	2
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	40
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	243
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	35
Disinfector Used (Steam)	25
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried	—

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	14
Number of Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.)	—
Number of Houses Disinfested (D.D.T.)	—
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.)	5
Number of Houses Disinfested (Smoke Bombs)	1

TABLE V.—REFUSE COLLECTION.

Loads of Domestic Refuse to Tip	3257 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage	1091 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 4413 <hr/>

254 Working Days. Total Loads: 4413—17.37 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 Public Health 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.

During the year under review, one or two complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs. The suppliers were seen and, after consideration, the Council decided not to institute proceedings as, in each instance, it was due to the

failure of the human element, and it would appear that the foreign bodies concerned, had they been consumed, would have had no detrimental effect. In another instance, bread was affected with "pink mould" and the manufacturers were very concerned about the matter, as it appears that this is due to exceptionally warm weather, which was experienced during the summer of 1955.

Condemned Food.

Meat 314lbs. 8ozs., bacon trimmings 72lbs., bacon 46lbs., sausage 8lbs., poultry 13lbs. and 8 tins, potatoes 43 cwts., steak and kidney pie 1, beefsteak pie 1, tomato juice 4 tins, Golden Syrup 1 tin, jellies 20, jam 3 jars, Piccallili 2 jars, milk drinks 2 tins, coffee 3 tins, barley crystals 1 pkt., spaghetti 2 tins, dumplings 24, paste 2 jars, sliced beetroot 4 tins, essences 30 bottles, sauce powder 53 pkts., sponge mixture 158 pkts., salad cream 25 jars, mayonnaise 17 jars, marmalade 1 jar, Scotch Broth 2 tins, lemon cheese 15 jars, herrings 2 stone, desiccated coconut 14 pkts., cornish pasties 2, mustard 2 tins, Marmite 1 bottle, custard 1 pkt., coconut 1, cooked cockles 1 gallon, gravy 1 tin and 5 pkts., pudding mixture 2 pkts., butter 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkts., cheese 57lbs. 10ozs., sauce 3 bottles, pickled onions 1 jar, meat 349 tins, veg. 752 tins, fruit 826 tins, soup 40 tins, fish 96 tins, cream 22 tins, milk 293 tins, ground rice 11 tins, meat and veg. 6 tins, cheese spread 65 boxes, cheese slices 125 boxes, creamed rice 7 pkts., cake 33lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1955, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., County Public Health 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, 1955:—

	Number of Samples		Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk	50	...	47	3
Dairy Products... ..	5	...	5	—
Sausages	14	...	14	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	9	...	9	—
Confectionery	6	...	6	—
Alcoholic Drinks	7	...	7	—
Cooking Fats and Fish				
Frying Oils	6	...	6	—
Fish and Meat Products...	6	...	6	—
Patent Medicines	5	...	5	—
Miscellaneous Groceries...	14	...	14	—
	<hr/> 122		<hr/> 119	<hr/> 3

The three milk samples reported as not being genuine were taken at the collecting depot from farm consignments. Two contained added water, and the producer was fined a total of £11 7s. The third was low in solids and the producer was advised to contact the advisory service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Foods.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Public Health 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, viz., from door to door, is again reduced, and it is significant that, although 16 to 20 samples of milk are taken per month, all these samples are obtained from four retailers. There has been a considerable increase in the number of small shopkeepers who are registered for the sale of milk in sealed containers.

The problem of dirty milk bottles, referred to in my last report, does not seem to diminish, and although the management of the dairies concerned have provided up-to-date machinery for bottle washing, the human element again seems to fail, as a few bottles are still supplied to customers with foreign bodies therein. I feel it only fair to point out that what appears to be a dirty bottle on occasions is due to external abrasions of the bottle collecting foreign matter on the outside, which would appear to be inside the bottle.

It is still surprising to find the number of milk bottles that are placed in the dust bin for removal by the refuse collectors and not for the milk roundsman to collect on his rounds.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out. During the year, 200 samples of milk were taken—188 satisfactory and 12 unsatisfactory.

Fifty samples were Pasteurised milk, all being "satisfactory"; 42 samples of Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised) milk, which were all "satisfactory"; 31 samples of Sterilised milk were "satisfactory"; and 65 Tuberculin-tested were "satisfactory." The twelve "unsatisfactory" samples were Tuberculin-tested.

It will be noted from the above results that all the "unsatisfactory" samples of milk were "raw" milks. I have drawn attention to this fact for a few years now, and I feel most strongly on the matter, as the consumer is paying a higher price for this milk, which he feels is the best, and yet, due to lack of care in either production, handling or bottling, it is not a satisfactory product. One wonders whether, if a series of samples are unsatisfactory, that power should be granted to enable that such sources of supply must be heat-treated.

Eight samples of milk, viz. 4 T.T. and 4 T.T. (Jersey) were tested for T.B. or Brucella Infection; all were negative.

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	5
Retailers	139
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	3
	<hr/>
	147
	<hr/>

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year, 120 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Twenty-five samples were taken from manufacturers; 19 were Grade I., 4 were Grade II., and 2 were Grade III. Ninety-five samples were taken from retailers; 77 were Grade I., 13 Grade II., 4 Grade III., and 1 Grade IV.

It will be seen from the analysis of the results of samples taken that there was only one in Grade IV., which I feel reflects great credit on all those connected with the Ice Cream industry in the town, particularly as the weather, whilst conducive to high sales of the commodity, was not good for its keeping quality. I am pleased with the high standard, which I asked to be maintained in my last report and which has been fully justified.

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, 1955, to 31st December, 1955:—

Cattle	1,142
Calves	248
Sheep and Lambs	14,078
Pigs	3,976
	<hr/>
	19,444
	<hr/>

Meat condemned: 8 tons, 14 cwts., 3 qtrs., 26 lbs.

There were 10 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, which is an increase of 1 over 1954. The carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

It will be noted that the total tonnage of meat condemned has been nearly halved on the previous year's figures, and I think this is due to the quality of meat provided and, also, to the fact that the customer is very "choosy" as to the type of meat she will accept.

I am pleased to report that the negotiations with the Ministry of Food for the settlement of a claim for the use of the Council's slaughterhouse from 1939 to de-control has been settled satisfactorily.

**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN
WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1955.**

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)...	1056	86	187	14247	3938	—
Number inspected	1056	86	188	14250	3941	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	8	16	39	32	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	378	31	4	588	107	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	35.9	45.3	10.6	4.4	3.5	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	7	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	26	6	—	—	120	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	2.5	7.9	—	—	3.2	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

This work is an occupation which is carried out in all states of weather, and at times can be very irksome, and I would pay tribute to the staff for their loyalty and endeavours at all times to ensure a regular collection of the town's refuse. Due to the parking problem, collection of refuse in the summertime creates many "headaches." The shopkeeper or business premises require the refuse removed, the refuse collector wants to remove it, but due to the fact that cars are parked and, in the majority of instances, locked, as many as six visits in one day have to be made to enable the refuse to be removed. Being a car driver myself, I do appreciate that the lorry driver and men become short-tempered at times. I also feel that the general public should appreciate these difficulties.

The operation of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continues to prove a success, ratepayers as a whole have co-operated wholeheartedly; the number of bins issued under the scheme for the year ended 31st March, 1956, was 344. In addition, 117 bins were delivered to Council houses. Owing to rising costs, the annual charge has had to be increased to 5/- per annum. The extra collection of refuse, from Whitsuntide to the end of September, has been taken advantage of by tradespeople, hotels and boarding houses, and the cost of this collection is 9d. per bin for each extra collection, in addition to the statutory collection of one per week. The work of disposal of refuse is 100 per cent. controlled tipping on marsh land at the Rhyl Cob, this land having been acquired from the Crown by the Council, and continues to be satisfactory.

The whole of the work of collection of House Refuse is under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. One S. & D. Freighter, one Leyland Club, three Dennis "Paxit" Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used.

Outbreaks of fire on the tip have caused some concern, with the result that the Council have had to engage a watchman during the hours of daylight after the men have finished on the tip, and on Saturdays and Sundays. It is rather significant that no fires have occurred since the appointment of this watchman. There was a rather deep ditch at the rear of Rhydwen Drive which filled with water and was a danger to children of Council house tenants. During the mid-year this was drained and filled with refuse and the land has now been let for animal grazing.

In 1954 the gross cost of collection was £19,850, whilst the income was £6,274, giving a net figure of £13,576. This year, the gross cost was £20,019 and the income £7,839, giving a net cost of £12,180. (See page 35).

It will also be noted from the table showing the cost of refuse disposal (on page 35) that the net cost this year was £2,853 as against £4,233 last year. The latter large increase I explained why in my last report.

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 an increase of 81 tons on the figures for 1954 and was due, chiefly, to increases on Bottles and Jars, Baled Tins and, especially, Waste Paper, which exceeded the weight of 1954 by 76 tons.

The collection of waste paper was an all-time record, and whilst there are some difficulties at the mills I still urge the townspeople to keep this material particularly separate from other refuse and place easily accessible for the refuse collectors to move when they call.

Weight: 1st January to 31st December, 1955.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper	723	3	1	Rags and Bagging ...	31	3	1
Iron	7	1	1	Bones and Fat... ..		5	1
Baled Tins	5	3	0	Bottles and Jars			
Aluminium... ..	1	3	0	(899.33 grs.)	52	17	3
Copper		9	1	Miscellaneous... ..		3	0
Brass		13	2				
Zinc and Pewter ...		3	0		822	9	3
Lead... ..		4	1				

Income and Expenditure: 1st April, 1955—31st March, 1956.

Income £7,816. Expenditure £5,157.
 Excess of Income over Expenditure £2,659.

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

TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1955-56 (To 31st March, 1956).

Particulars	Collection and Salvage		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross Expenditure	£ 20019	£ 19396	£ 3205	* £ 3205	£ 23224	£ 22601
Gross Income	7839	7839	352	352	8191	8191
Net Cost	12180	11557	2853	2853	15033	14410
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	42/1.93	40/10.0	6/8.97	6/8.97	48/10.90	47/6.97
Gross Income per Ton... ..	16/6.04	16/6.04	8.89d.	8.89d.	17/2.93	17/2.93
Net Cost per Ton	25/7.89	24/3.96	6/0.08	6/0.08	31/7.97	30/4.04
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£631.09	£598.81	£147.82	£147.82	£778.91	£746.63
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£1670.78	£1585.32	£391.36	£391.36	£2062.14	£1976.68
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £	15.06d.	14.29d.	3.53d.	3.53d.	18.59d.	17.82d.

*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) 9,500 tons
 Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year 1955) ... 19,300
 Number of Rated Premises 7,290
 Total Rates in the £ 26/3
 Product of a 1d. Rate £809

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

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 6,507.

Houses erected during 1955:—

By the Council:

Permanent Houses erected	56
Permanent Houses in course of erection	32

By Private Enterprise:

Houses and Bungalows erected	106
-------------------------------------	-----

By the County Council:

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

Adaptations and Conversions	1
------------------------------------	---

There are really no unhealthy areas in the district.

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

The investigation of all applicants for Council houses is carried out by the Public Health 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.

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

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.

During the year a survey was made in accordance with the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954, with the result that the provisional five-year programme, requested by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, was prepared and submitted to the Minister by the appointed day, showing that it was proposed to demolish 86 houses during the five years and re-house the families.

SEWERAGE.

All sewerage of the town gravitates to a main pumping station in Westbourne Avenue, where it is pumped into two sewerage storage reservoirs of a total capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The contents of the reservoirs are discharged into the sea at a point approximately 1,000 yards from the sea wall, and the 30in. valve to the sea is opened half an hour after high water and closed 2 hours after high water, so that at all times of dry water flow the mouth of the sea outfall pipes is covered with a considerable depth of tidal water when it is discharged. During periods of heavy rainfall, the valve is opened for longer periods, but as Rhyl is a combined system, where the majority of rain and road surface water is diverted into the sewers, dilution is great.

The machinery at the pumping station consists of three gas engine driven pumps and three electric motor driven pumps, capable of discharging into the reservoirs 23,900 gallons per minute.

I append herewith a table showing the total gallons pumped, together with daily average:—

	Total Gallons Pumped	Daily Average
January	68,556,871	2,179,318
February	58,505,205	2,089,257
March	71,656,589	2,311,502
April	48,910,253	1,630,341
May	56,386,183	1,818,909
June	65,169,529	2,172,317
July	55,485,776	1,789,863
August	64,619,842	2,084,511
September	47,678,631	1,589,287
October	46,688,737	1,506,088
November	35,187,685	1,172,856
December	47,252,629	1,492,020
Total	666,097,930	1,822,186

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, 1955, 47 properties were treated for rats, 9 of which had to be re-treated, in some cases two or three times during the year.

One hundred and twenty-five properties, further to the above, were treated for mice, and 85 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, and two sections had to be re-treated.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 1,862.

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

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the whole of the administration of the Shops Act, 1950, the Council having delegated powers from the Flintshire County Council,

with the exception of section 43 sub-section (2). The Council made the following Orders during the year:—

- 1—Sunday Trading Order, 1955, Section 51, exempting for 18 Sundays the Sunday Closing Provisions of the Act the sale of
 - (a) Any articles required for the purposes of bathing or fishing.
 - (b) Photographic Requisites.
 - (c) Toys, Souvenirs and Fancy Goods.
 - (d) Books, Stationery, Photographs, Reproductions and Postcards.
 - (e) Fried Fish and Chips.
- 2—Extension of Hours Order, 1955, for 18 weeks: Substituting for paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the Shops Act, 1950:
 - (a) At 10 o'clock in the evening on the late day.
 - (b) At 9.30 in the evening on any other day.
- 3—Rhyl (Suspension of Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, 1955, for 16 weeks.

Regular visits and inspections were made to see that the requirements of the Act were complied with and in no instances was it found necessary to institute proceedings.

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 1955.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was well below the 35 years' average (25.81 inches), the total being 19.00 inches, as against 30.90 inches for the year 1954—which shows a decrease of 11.90 inches, and was less than the national average by 13.67 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 19.00 inches was the lowest total since 1933 (18.10 inches).

During the year 1955, rain fell on 155 days, as against 202 in 1954.

The monthly average of rain works out at 1.58 inches, as against 2.58 inches for 1954, and a monthly average of 12.9 days' rain fell on, as against 16.8 days for 1954.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on August 8th (early morning of the 9th), when, at 9 a.m. on the 9th, 0.59 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year strangely enough was June, with a total of 2.58 inches, and the driest was July, with a total of 0.33 inches (see Features).

FEATURES.

January: 0.42 inches of snow fell on the 15th (being the highest day's total for the month).

April: 0.87 inches—Lowest for April since 1943 (0.84 inches).

July: 0.33 inches (on two days)—Lowest for July since 1911 (also 0.33 inches, on 6 days), both being lowest for July on record (since 1881).

September: 0.96 inches—Lowest total for September since 1949 (0.76 inches).

November: 1.04 inches—Lowest total for November since 1945 (0.32 inches).

Note.—Every month except February was below the corresponding month of 1954.

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1955 was 1,754 hours 18 minutes, as compared with 1,336 hours 36 minutes during 1954.

The total for the year of 1,754 hours 18 minutes was the highest since 1949 (1,780 hours 18 minutes—which year was the highest for the previous 20 years since 1929—1,894 hours 24 minutes).

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

The total record for 1955 is 417 hours 48 minutes more than that of 1954, which year was 251 hours 30 minute less than that of 1953.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1955 (see Table II. on page 46).

These figures will show that the year 1955 was 213 hours 18 minutes above the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and 272 hours 42 minutes higher than that of the average for 20 years.

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

The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 4 hours 47 minutes as against 3 hours 37 minutes in 1954; 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; and 4 hours 6 minutes in 1946.

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 1955 occurred on 18th June, there being 15 hours 42 minutes, as against 13 hours 42 minutes in June, 1954.

FEATURES.

March, with a total of 169 hours 54 minutes, was the highest recorded for March since 1948 (7 years—184 hours 48 minutes).

July: 312 hours 36 minutes—Highest total for July, or any other month, on record, viz. since 1905.

August: 251 hours—Highest total for August since 1947 (8 years—270 hours 48 minutes).

September: 164 hours 6 minutes—Highest total for September since 1949 (166 hours 6 minutes).

TEMPERATURES.

February: Average Mean Temperature for month, 35.9°F., was the lowest for February since 1947 (30.6°F.).

March: Average Mean Temperature for month, 38.8°F., was the lowest for 30 years, lower than 30 years' average by 5.1°F.

August: 86°F. on 11th—Highest temperature for August since 1932 (also 86°F.).

The year 1955 was well below the average for rain and well above the average for sunshine. As for temperature, it was, except for January and February, every month above average. The year, as a whole, was well above standard in all aspects, and one to be remembered.

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

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1955.

Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.										Rainfall.				Wind.	Bright Sunshine.					
Month.	Means of		Highest	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Means of A. and B.	Date.	Minimum.	Total Fall.	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.	
	A.	B.											Days.	Nights.						
		Maximum	Minimum.								Inches.	Mm.								
January...	43.5	34.1	38.8	55	10	23	18/20			1.76	43.0	17	0.42	4	5	E.	6.7	1.35	14	42.7
February...	40.6	31.1	35.9	53	7	14	27			2.16	52.3	18	0.28	4	12	E.	8.4	2.61	21	73.1
March...	44.1	33.4	38.8	55	25	24	13			1.55	37.8	9	0.53	5	5	S.E.	11.0	5.48	27	169.9
April...	54.9	42.2	48.6	62	19	31	1			0.87	22.1	10	0.31	4	8	S.E.	12.6	5.49	28	164.6
May...	56.1	44.9	50.5	72	31	36	11			1.98	50.5	18	0.37	6	8	W.	15.4	6.85	30	211.4
June...	62.2	51.3	56.8	73	6	39	10			2.58	65.1	16	0.38	4	10	E.	15.7	5.11	24	153.2
July...	68.7	53.2	61.0	78	8	45	5			0.33	8.5	2	0.23	1	1	W.	15.1	10.08	31	312.6
August...	71.2	56.6	63.9	86	24	45	5			1.44	31.2	9	0.59	2	3	W.	13.6	8.10	29	251.0
September...	64.8	53.1	59.0	73	7/8	45	19			0.96	23.9	13	0.25	2	5	W.	10.7	5.47	30	164.1
October...	56.7	45.0	50.9	67	8/9/10	31	16/27/31			2.00	48.9	16	0.36	4	8	S.W.	10.0	3.61	29	111.8
November...	50.6	40.7	45.7	60	4/5	29	17/18/30			1.04	25.0	8	0.25	5	3	S.E.	8.2	2.05	22	61.4
December...	49.4	39.2	44.3	58	7/27	23	19			2.33	57.9	19	0.52	8	8	S.W.	5.1	1.24	17	38.5
Total for year...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			19.00	466.2	155	—	49	76	—	—	—	302	1754.3
Monthly Average	55.2	43.7	49.5	—	—	—	—			1.58	38.9	12.9	—	4.1	6.3	—	—	4.78	25.2	146.2
Total for 1954...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			30.90	759.0	202	—	65	114	—	—	—	296	1336.5
Monthly Average	54.3	44.3	49.3	—	—	—	—			2.58	63.3	16.8	—	5.4	9.5	—	—	3.61	24.7	111.4

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

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.							Humidity. 90 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	
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
1955	19.00	1.58	155	2.58	0.33	1754.3	63	302	4.78	312.6	38.5	114	78
Totals...	248.42	...	1722	...	...	15409.6	604	3048	...	...	...	992	773
Average 10 years ...	24.84	2.07	172	...	...	1541.0	60	305	4.22	...	...	99	77
Average 20 years ...	27.02		174	...	...	1481.6	61	304	4.05	...	...	95	77

TABLE III.—MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES, 1946-1955 (10 YEARS).

Month	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1955 Differ- ence °F	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
						Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F
January	44.2	35.1	39.7	-0.9	41.5	1954	14	59	1945	26	13
February	45.0	35.3	40.1	-4.2	41.4	1945}	26	59	1954	2	10
March	54.5	37.5	46.0	-7.2	43.9	1950}	17	71	1947	3	16
April	54.1	41.8	47.9	+0.7	47.3	1953}	28	75	1952	1	27
May	59.7	45.8	52.8	-2.3	52.0	1946	29/30	79	1945	3	32
June	63.4	51.3	57.4	-0.6	57.2	1949	15	88	1949}	9	39
July	66.4	54.4	60.4	+0.6	60.6	1948	29	91	1955}	10	42
August	66.9	54.4	60.7	+3.2	60.4	1955	24	86	1951	15	42
September	63.2	51.8	57.5	+1.5	57.1	1954	1	80	1946	16	42
October	57.3	45.7	51.5	-0.6	51.5	1948}	1	72	1948}	22/23	38
November	51.6	42.2	46.9	-1.2	45.6	1954}	28	68	1952}	28	28
December	47.9	38.4	43.2	+1.1	42.6	1954}	23	61	1950}	29	24
Yearly Average:						1946}	4		1947}	28	
10 years	56.2	44.5	50.4	...	...	1952}	25/29		1952}	25/29	
20 years	55.9	44.7	50.3	...	...	1955}	19		1955}	19	
			
			

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

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	41.6	63.8	51.4	44.3	54.4	38.2	51.7	58.5	36.0	35.5	2.19	3.33	2.69	4.49	2.23	0.57	2.46	2.67	0.53	2.01
Feb.	91.9	62.6	30.0	67.1	117.4	65.3	83.7	87.2	60.6	55.8	1.91	3.42	1.09	1.15	0.91	3.48	2.94	0.83	1.94	1.96
March... ..	119.7	148.7	71.6	184.8	147.7	128.0	92.2	116.2	152.4	116.7	0.42	1.09	3.95	0.62	1.37	0.79	4.69	0.86	0.97	1.80
April	197.9	167.9	155.9	186.7	158.8	138.2	178.7	148.0	196.4	217.2	1.19	0.96	2.35	1.04	1.88	1.85	1.23	1.08	1.98	1.02
May	170.0	249.2	172.6	275.0	230.9	198.3	189.1	186.0	231.8	167.2	2.54	3.30	2.70	0.81	1.61	0.74	2.94	1.95	1.34	2.61
June	204.2	184.7	170.7	180.9	287.5	248.8	233.4	196.2	189.2	145.6	1.38	2.55	2.60	3.00	0.28	1.07	0.70	1.32	1.38	2.68
July	150.4	187.5	173.8	165.8	218.1	191.2	187.8	176.8	198.6	121.1	1.35	2.46	3.26	1.28	1.87	1.63	0.97	0.68	1.47	2.37
August	183.0	156.7	270.8	118.5	208.5	161.2	136.4	158.5	175.3	122.8	0.65	3.33	0.38	3.33	1.32	3.65	3.32	1.42	2.75	2.19
Sept.	126.3	127.9	113.7	100.7	168.1	116.6	107.2	106.0	132.4	163.3	1.18	2.25	1.79	1.57	0.76	3.53	1.42	3.13	2.97	2.16
Oct.	101.9	81.8	115.3	90.8	94.1	112.2	131.9	124.3	130.7	72.1	4.41	0.83	0.58	1.86	2.69	2.36	0.96	3.42	1.31	4.42
Nov.	39.3	27.0	72.7	87.5	56.6	53.8	62.4	58.9	60.9	64.0	0.32	2.64	2.78	1.39	2.66	3.54	5.10	1.74	2.68	5.16
Dec.	43.2	42.7	34.6	69.3	38.2	28.5	54.9	39.2	23.7	35.2	2.12	3.14	1.27	3.50	3.73	2.36	3.23	3.30	1.07	2.52
* Difference from	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	/	+	—	—	+
Ave for the Year	0.07	Equal	0.19	0.27	0.78	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.49	6.15	3.49	0.36	1.77	4.50	0.14	4.15	3.41	5.42	5.09

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

Rainfall: This figure is 35 years yearly average = 25.81 inches.



