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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

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RHYL:

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

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1951.

Councillor F. S. WILLIAMS (Chairman of the Council).

Cllr. W. S. Roose (Chairman).	Cllr. T. N. Jones.
„ E. Williams.	„ J. Thornley.
„ D. W. Jones.	„ J. Colin Parry.
„ C. E. Garnett.	„ J. S. McWalter
„ B. Bestwick.	Shepherd.

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.
(as from 1/6/51).

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

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

Clerks:

R. UREN and J. I. JONES (to 30/11/51).
Miss E. A. GARNETT (from 5/11/51).

Shorthand Typist:

Mrs. W. HINDER.

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 1951.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1951. 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. For the first time it was possible for the Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Board to attend Rhyl.

The visit resulted in 506 men and 641 women being X-rayed, making a grand total of 1,147.

While it is regretted that more persons did not take advantage of the facilities offered, both the Medical Staff of the Unit and myself felt that it was a very good start to what, we hope, will be an annual service.

This service is of value, not only in detecting early disease, but also by reason of the fact that in the majority of people it confirms that all is well, often banishing secret worries about health.

Infectious diseases showed a considerable drop, there being 102 cases notified, of which 90 were confirmed as true cases of infectious disease. Once again there were no deaths from diphtheria, confirming once more the value of diphtheria immunisation. Indeed, in view of the great reduction in this disease since the commencement of immunisation, it is difficult to understand the attitude of parents who refuse to have their children protected.

The finding of hospital beds for the elderly chronic sick has continued to be a major problem, but I must express my gratitude to the Secretary and Staff of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee who have rendered all assistance possible, especially in the more urgent cases.

Legal action was taken on one occasion during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, in order to secure the removal to hospital of two aged sick people who, while not able to fend for themselves, were unwilling to go voluntarily into a hospital. It is not a pleasant duty for a Medical Officer to have to use compulsion to get people into hospital, but unfortunately there are occasions when one has to in order to protect their health and to ensure that they are properly cared for.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings in the district is 5,774, and the Council have taken energetic steps to acquire land, lay out sites and build houses to provide homes for those in need.

Seventy-seven permanent houses were erected by the Council and 14 were in course of erection. In addition to these figures, private enterprise completed 22 houses, and 10 permanent houses were built by the County Council for the Police Force.

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

There is a waiting list of 688 applicants for houses, the majority of whom are living in rooms and have never had a home of their home.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Twelve infants died in the first year of life, indeed all 12 were under the age of six months at death. Eight of the 12 deaths occurred in hospital.

Four of these deaths were of premature children who were not a day old at death, and three other deaths, all within three days of birth, were due to a difficult birth which led to haemorrhage into the brain.

Two deaths were due to pneumonia, and inquests were held on both of these cases.

Of the three remaining deaths, two were due to haemolytic disease of the newly-born and the other was due to meningitis.

It would seem that at least ten of these deaths were unavoidable.

Rhyl's infant mortality rate for 1951 is 39.87 per 1,000 live births as compared with the National Rate of 29.6 per 1,000 live births. That is, our death rate is still 10.3 per 1,000 above the average for the country, and I must confess that I am at a loss to account for this. There is no obvious explanation.

RHYL CUT.

I am pleased to report that, as a result of work carried out by the River Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board, the general condition of the Cut has been maintained, and there has been no report of flooding this year. Much unnecessary and expensive work has again been occasioned by the dumping of refuse in the Cut. I would appeal to all offenders to be considerate and to refrain from this practice in future.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

Regular samples are taken and the results are 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.

Ninety-one samples were taken during the year, three being unsatisfactory.

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

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

MILK SUPPLY.

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

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

Fifty-eight samples of pasteurised milk were taken, 55 of which were satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

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

ICE CREAM.

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The number of animals slaughtered in the public abattoir shows a slight increase on last year, this being due to an increased home production of meat.

I would again like to repeat the observations made in the last report to all persons who handle food, either in manufacture, sale or distribution, to pay particular attention to their personal cleanliness, as lack of this may lead to easy contamination, outbreaks of food poisoning, with, in the case of a holiday resort, extremely damaging publicity.

The amount of meat condemned was 41 tons, 13 cwts., 0 qtrs., 12 lbs., and corned beef 4 cwts., 0 qtrs. 8 lbs.

FOULING OF FOOTPATHS.

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

"PLAS COED."

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

There are no restrictions, and "Plas Coed" is a "home" in the true sense of the word, and has provided a long-felt need in the field of social service in the town.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

In the eastern portion of the district the sewage gravitates to a small pumping station, where it is pumped through a rising main to a trunk sewer. The remainder of the district gravitates to a main pumping station where, after passing through the 14ft. revolving screen, it is pumped into a high level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, and from this storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea half-hour on the ebb, after high water for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but, during heavy rainfalls, the valve to the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water.

At the request of the Welsh Board of Health the Council has engaged a firm of Consultant Engineers to carry out a survey of the town's Sewerage System, which will be done as soon as they have gathered and collated the information required.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation	13
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation	117
Boosting injections	192

The number of children belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1951, were:—

Age Group 5-15: 2,177. Age Group 0-4: 571. Total: 2,748.

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

Age Group 5-15: 89.9. Age Group 0-4: 42.7.
Percentage of population under 15 immunised 73.1

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

CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL.

Four samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were unsatisfactory.

CAMPING.

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

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

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

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

STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the district, as given in the census returns for 1951, was 18,745. The Registrar General estimates the figure for last year as being 18,700.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered, after inward and outward transfers, 301 births (R.G.R.), viz., 136 males and 165 females. Out of this number, 10 males and 9 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (18,700) is 16.10 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the period is 15.50.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths credited to the District by the Registrar-General was 317, viz., 152 males and 165 females, which gives a crude death rate of 16.95 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 14.40 per 1,000. The national rate is 12.5 per 1,000.

Local returns showed that a total of 343 persons died in Rhyl during the year. Of these, 89 were non-residents and were transferred to their own districts, while 61 Rhyl residents who died outside the area were transferred into the Rhyl register, making a total of 316 deaths credited to Rhyl.

The discrepancy of one is due to a difference in the method of record keeping.

Of the 317 deaths credited to Rhyl, 101 were of persons between the ages of 70—80 years, 60 were of persons between the age 80—90 years, and 11 persons were over the age of 90 at death.

Summing up it can be said that 68.8 per cent. of the deaths during the year were those of people aged 70 years and over.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were six deaths from Influenza and eight deaths from Pneumonia. This gave a death rate of 0.317 per 1,000 of the population for Influenza and 0.43 per 1,000 of the population for Pneumonia.

Most of these were the sequelae of the Influenza epidemic in the first quarter of the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 12 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 39.87 per 1,000 registered births, as against 29.6 for England and Wales.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Seven deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.37 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,700).

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading no deaths occurred.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading three deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.16 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,700). Also Bronchitis 10, equal to a rate of 0.53 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Sixty-five deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 3.48 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,700). The reason for this somewhat high figure (National Rate, 1.962 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

Twelve deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus, giving a rate of 0.633 per 1,000 population, as compared with a National Rate of 0.302 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...	34	—
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated	39	1
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated	5	2
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated	12	25
Number of Vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January—31st December, 1951	90	28

This is 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.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

VENEREAL DISEASES.

This Department is also under the control of the Regional Hospital Board, the nearest station for treatment being at St. Asaph General Hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases from the Urban District admitted into Hospital was 20.

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, 1951	18,730	
Number of inhabited houses at Census, 1931	3,013	
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931	3,183	
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1951	£182,100	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£731	

Number of inhabited premises according to Rate Books:—

Houses	5,361
Flats and Tenements	129
Houses and Shops	198
	— 5,688

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar-General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				
Legitimate	282	126	156	} Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.10
Illegitimate... ..	19	10	9	
Still Births	10	6	4	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 32.15
Deaths	317	152	165	
				} Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population ..16.95
			Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
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Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	39.87
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	42.55
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)... ..	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	65

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

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

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

HOSPITAL.

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

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

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

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

LABORATORY WORK.

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

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN RHYL DISTRICT.

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

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE.

ACTS.

Rhyl Improvements 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 Simliar Structures, 1913.
Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, and Fish
Friers, 1915, and Chip Potato Friers, 1931.
Registries for Female Domestic Servants, 1915.
Registries for Marine Stores, 1915.
Common Lodging Houses, 1877.
Nuisances, 1890.
Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.
Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.
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 1951:—

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	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 " ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10—15 " ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 " ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35 " ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
35—45 " ...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
45—55 " ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
55—65 " ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
65 and upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals ...	4	8	3	2	6	1	...	...

Cases on the register in December, 1950, totalled 170, and in December, 1951, totalled 157—a decrease of 13 cases.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was seven.

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 persons, a married couple, aged 85 years and 81 years respectively, were removed to hospital under this section during the year.

Due to ill-health of both and increasing senility they were unable to care for themselves, and on several occasions the husband (aged 85 years) had fallen during the night and lain where he fell until morning, as his wife was too weak to assist him.

Efforts were made to provide home help assistance, but the persons refused it, and conditions in the house got so bad that a Court Order was applied for.

An Order was obtained authorising their removal to Holywell Hospital for three months.

The old gentleman was in very poor condition by the time the Order was obtained and died within 2—3 days of admission.

His wife, aged 81 years, survived him by about 7—8 weeks.

SUMMARY OF FOOD POISONING EPIDEMICS IN 1951.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED).

1. Local Authority: Rhyl Urban District Council. Year: 1951.

2. Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Return to R.G.: 1st Qtr., Nil; 2nd Qtr., Nil; 3rd Qtr., 11; 4th Qtr., Nil; Total, 11.

3. Outbreaks due to identified agents: Total Outbreaks, Nil; Total Cases, Nil.

Outbreaks due to: (a) Chemical Poisons, (b) Salmonella Organisms, (c) Staphylococci (including toxin), (d) C.1 Botulinum, (e) Other Bacteria.

4. Outbreaks of undiscovered cause: Total Outbreaks, 1. Total Cases, 11.

5. Single Cases: Nil.

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	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65	Cases admitted to Hospital †	Total Deaths
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Scarlet Fever ...	11	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Enteric Fever or Typhoid (excluding Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Pneumonia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Meningococcal Infection ...	33	2	6	...	8	...	12	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Measles ...	30	3	10	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...
Food Poisoning ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	90	5	16	...	24	...	22	4	1	5	...	11	2	20	...
Cases removed to hospital ‡	20	1	1	1	...	1	5	3	1	4	...	2	1	...	...

‡ Including Suspects and Carriers.

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns (inc. London)	148 Smaller Towns (res. pop. 25,000- 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County
Births:	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.35	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths:				
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Notifications (Corrected):				
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis):				
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
Notifications (Corrected):	Rates per 1,000 (Total (Live & Still) Births			
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

Intermediate List No. and cause	No. of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 total (live & still) births	Rates per ml. women aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	70	0.10	
{Abortion with toxæmia	3	0.00	0
A116 Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	167	0.24	
A117 Haem. of preg. and childbirth	91	0.13	
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	37	0.05	4
A119 Abortion with sepsis	66	0.09	7
A120 Other complications of preg., c'birth and the puerperium	125	0.18	

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE III.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1951 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			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett Rate		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District. 8	Of Residents not registered in the District. 9	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	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	218	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	51	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

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, April, 1951.

Estimated population, 18,700.

TABLE IV.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females
All causes				152	165
1	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	...	6	1
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	...	...	...	3
10—14	Malignant Disease (Cancer)	...	...	32	33
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	1	...
16	Diabetes	...	...	2	1
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	...	...	12	27
18	Coronary Disease—Angina	...	...	26	14
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease...	...	...	4	4
20	Other Heart Disease	...	...	28	37
21	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	8	8
22	Influenza	...	...	...	6
23	Pneumonia	...	...	3	5
24	Bronchitis	...	...	4	6
25	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	2	1
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	2	...
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	1	3
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	2	1
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	3	...
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...
31	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases...	...	...	14	11
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	1
34	All Other Accidents	...	...	...	3
35	Suicide	...	...	1	...
36	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	...
Special Causes (included in No 36 above)					
Small-pox				...	...
Poliomyelitis				...	...
Polioencephalitis				...	...
Deaths of					
Infants under 1 year	Total	...	...	9	3
	Legitimate	...	...	9	3
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...
Live Births					
	Total	...	...	136	165
	Legitimate	...	...	126	156
	Illegitimate	...	...	10	9
Still Births					
	Total	...	...	6	4
	Legitimate	...	...	6	4
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ..				18,700	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.					

TABLE IVa.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1951.

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 Institutions in the District.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	...	...	...	...	6	1	...
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Syphilitic disease... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4. Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Meningococcal infections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach...	14	...	...	...	...	4	10	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	12	...	...	...	...	5	7	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breasts...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... neoplasms	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic	35	...	...	2	...	6	27	13
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
16. Diabetes	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	39	3	...	...	1	8	27	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	40	...	...	...	...	8	32	27
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	6
20. Other heart diseases	65	...	...	...	...	3	62	...
21. Other circulatory diseases...	16	...	...	...	...	1	15	4
22. Influenza	6	1	...	...	...	2	3	...
23. Pneumonia	8	2	1	...	...	...	5	4
24. Bronchitis	10	1	...	...	...	...	9	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	5
28. Nephritis and nephrosis...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	25	6	...	...	2	4	13	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
34. All other accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
35. Suicide	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	314	14	2	5	8	57	228	122

TABLE V.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE
YEAR 1951.

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	...	9	3	...	12
	Uncertified
Acute Polioencephalitis		...	...	...	...
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...
	Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...
{	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	1	...	1	
Convulsions		...	...	...	...
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	2	...	2	
{	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis		...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth		...	3	...	3	
At-lectasis		...	...	...	...
{	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	...	4	...	4	
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	...
Influenza		...	...	...	...
Other Causes		...	2	...	2	
Totals		...	9	3	...	12

Nett Births registered during the calendar year 301 { Legitimate ... 282
 { Illegitimate ... 19
 Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year 12 { Legitimate Infants ... 12
 { Illegitimate Infants ...

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital.

1951			Scarlet Fever	Do. Suspect.	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Measles	Gastro-ent'itis (suspect)	Pneumonia	Polionyelitis	Do. Suspect.	Total
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
May	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
June	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
July	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
August	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	5	...	1	5	1	1	1	...	6	20

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
1942	103	7	67.9
1943	90	2	22.2
1944	79	3	38.0
1945	64	—	—
1946	42	—	—
1947	30	2	66.6
1948	14	—	—
1949	7	1	142.9
1950	25	1	40.0
1951	20	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

REPORT OF SAMPLES TAKEN, 1951.

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

FOOD AND DRUGS, 1951.

Article	Number of samples taken	Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk	60	40	20
Sausages	14	14	—
Ice Cream	14	13	1
Iced Lollies	2	2	—
Fish Frying Oil	2	2	—
Brawn	1	1	—
Pressed Chicken	1	1	—
Cake Flour Mixture... ..	1	1	—
Pastries... ..	4	4	—
Mince Meat	1	1	—
Processed Cheese	2	2	—
Meat Pies	2	2	—
Flour	1	1	—
Off-ration Sweets	3	3	—
Celery Salt	1	1	—
Senna Pods	1	1	—
Influenxa Mixture	1	1	—
Children's Cough Mix- ture	1	1	—
Beer	2	2	—
Gin	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—
	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 95	<hr/> 21

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of 12 milk samples found adulterated with water, and a total of £57 11s. was collected in fines and costs. The other milk samples reported as not being genuine were low in solids or fats and the attention of the producers was drawn to the matter.

The sample of ice cream reported as not being genuine was 22 per cent. deficient in fat. Legal proceedings were instituted and the defendant fined £5 and £7 2s. costs.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,
County Sanitary Inspector and
Food and Drugs Inspector.

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

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

(Signed) R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.,
July, 1952. Medical Officer of Health.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1951.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my nineteenth Annual Report for the year 1951.

Whilst compliance with notices served for the abatement of nuisances and sanitary improvements has been generally satisfactory, owners of property are continually expressing concern at the continued increase in costs of repairs and the very small margin, if any, derived from rents of houses. This is borne out by the fact that in so many cases, where houses, which are normally let, when they become vacant, are sold for owner occupation.

This problem is not a local one, but affects the whole country, and is a matter which will have to be settled at Government level, and tackled soon, as owners who invested in property in their "younger days" are now finding that their investments are not now yielding sufficient funds to maintain houses in a reasonable state of repair.

Despite the above remarks, I would reiterate my remarks of last year and urge owners to endeavour to comply with notices served, as each day's delay only adds to the ultimate cost of repairs.

The Council have continued to carry out their policy providing homes for the people and have erected 77 houses during the year, but due to increased costs the rents are increased and the question of arrears have given some concern.

One finds instances where persons who have paid higher rents for furnished rooms before being rehoused in Council houses becoming in arrear, and one is lead to wonder if this is due to the fact that the outlay on the provision of new furniture, curtains and floor coverings is a deciding factor in this matter.

The number of houses erected (including 50 prefabricated bungalows) since 1946 is 446, and the Council are to be congratulated on their efforts, but despite this record there are still a large number of families waiting for accommodation.

The town being a progressive seaside resort, it will be appreciated that the attention to premises where food is

stored, prepared or handled for sale, is an essential duty placed upon the staff of the Public Health Department.

The Council in their wisdom, and quite rightly, were one of the first local authority's to make and adopt Food Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

These byelaws have been found to be most useful, and I must pay tribute to the owners and occupiers of premises who have been most co-operative in complying with the byelaws.

I would again stress the importance of personal hygiene on all who handle foodstuffs and say that notwithstanding ideal premises, modern equipment and machinery, lack of the elementary precaution of hand washing after the use of the water closet, may mean an outbreak of food poisoning with disastrous results.

Various sanitary improvements have been carried out at hotels and public houses, and as a result of conferences between the Ministry of Works, Licensing Department, the Brewery Companies and the Public Health Department, it is anticipated that schemes of a major nature will be carried out to at least two public houses which have given considerable concern in the past.

I do not think that it is generally known that the Public Health Department of the Council is available, and has been for some time, twenty-four hours of the days, seven days of the week.

This service is provided particularly to deal with any matter of urgency, such as the releasing of choked drains (provided the ground has not to be opened), which is a free and important service, particularly in a seaside resort which caters for thousands of holidaymakers.

A telephone call to the Department at any hour of the day or night will receive attention.

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

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints received	1396
Number of Drains and W.C.'s Released and Cleansed by Department	1448
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	587
Number of Nuisances Abated	485
Number of Nuisances Not Abated	163
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	177
Number of Statutory Notices Served	32
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and Enquiries	35
Number of Visits re. Disinfection	36
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	272
Dairies and Milkshops	52
Ice Cream Premises	456
Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops and Stall	880
Fishmongers, Grocers, etc.	414
Visits under Public Health Acts	1272
Visits under Housing Acts	194
Visits to Verminous Premises	24
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Housing Investigation, etc.)	843
Drainage Visits	182
Refuse Collection and Disposal	251
Rats and Mice	2139
Camping Grounds	92
Theatres, Public Houses, etc.	50
Schools	13
Offensive Trades	3
Water Supply	44
Restaurants and Food Premises	410
Drain Tests	10
Council Houses Inspected	300
No. of Visits made	650

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	53
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	4
Defective Roofs	39
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	23
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	30
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	19
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casing and Doors	9
Defective Brickwork	2
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	10
Defective or Absence of Dustbins	14
Defective Kitchen Ranges or Grates	18
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Rubbish	11
Filthy Houses, Rooms, Yards and Walls	7
Defective Yard Pavement	4
Miscellaneous	4
Defective Timberwork	7
Defective Hot Water Systems	3
Smoke Nuisances	2
	<hr/>
	259
	<hr/>

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Warning Letters	58
Absence of, or Unsuitable Washing Facilities	13
Absence of Hot Water Supply	16
Absence of Soap and Towels	16
Defective Walls, Floors, Ceilings, Doors, Windows, etc.	34
Walls and Ceilings Require Cleansing and Redecoration	22
Dirty Floors	6
Untrapped Drain Inlets in Food Preparation Rooms	1
Accumulation of Refuse in Food Preparation and Store Rooms...	3
Sleeping Rooms in Direct Communication with Food Preparation Rooms	2
Sanitary Conveniences in Direct Communication with Food Pre- paration Rooms	20
Absence of Ventilation in Food Preparation Rooms	3
Defective and Dirty Utensils and Fittings	3
Unsuitable Refuse Storage	2
	<hr/> 141

Food Byelaws.

Absence of Hand Washing Notices	38
Food Exposed to Contamination	4
	<hr/> 42

Shops Act, 1950.

Defective Sanitary Conveniences	10
Dirty Sanitary Conveniences	6
	<hr/> 16

Ice Cream Regulations.

Recording Thermometer Defective	1
Dirty Floor of Sterilizing Room	1
Mix Cooler Uncovered	1
Accumulation of Dust and Boxes in Preparation Room	1
	<hr/> 4

Drainage and Water Closets.

Choked Drains or W.C.'s	4
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	8
Defective Drains	12
Defective Soil Vent Pipes	9

Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	10
Defective Water Service	3
Defective Grids, Gully and Sink Surrounds	5
Defective and Broken W.C. Basins and Wash-hand Basins ...	5
Defective Flushing Cisterns	7
Defective or Absence of W.C. Seat	8
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	14
Defective W.C. Premises	21
	<hr/>
	106
	<hr/>

The Council carried out work in default of the owner in one instance under Section 82 of the Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Legal proceedings were taken against the owner of one property for non-compliance of Abatement Notices. The work was carried out between the issue of the summonses and the hearing. The Court agreed to the withdrawal of the summonses.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

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

Part I. of the Act.

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

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	31	105	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in Which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	111	132	8
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)... ..	5	24	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	147	261	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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)	7	7	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	4	4	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	7	7	—	5
Total	19	18	—	5

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	20
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	48
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	27
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	2
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	4
Number of Wards Disinfected	2
Number of Schools Disinfected	11
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Buses Disinfected	65
Miscellaneous	5
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	90
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	884
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	161
Disinfectant Used (Steam)	40

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	13
Number of Kitchens Disinfested (D.D.T.)	1
Number of Houses Disinfested (D.D.T.)	5
Number of Houses (or parts of) Disinfested with D.D.T. Powder	2
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.)	8

TABLE V.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Ashes to Refuse Tip	2932
Loads of Trade Refuse to Tip	840
Loads of Fish to Tip	65
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse	104
	9154
	38474

Total Loads 3,8474—14.80 per working day.

SALVAGE.

The amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed an increase of 16 tons on the figures for 1950, and is mainly due to increased collections of paper, bottles and jars.

During the year there was a competition organised by the Wastepaper Recovery Association for the collection of wastepaper and as a result of the combined efforts of the townspeople and the staff engaged on salvage collection the all time record of 535 tons, 15 cwts., 2 prs. of paper was collected despite the fact that there were several private collectors in the district attracted by the high prices paid for this material.

The result is now well known, the Council were successful in being awarded one of the first prizes of £1,000, and I would like to congratulate all concerned on this result of magnificent team work.

The collection of kitchen waste has steadily decreased, 40 tons less than the previous year being collected, and this part of the salvage operation is no longer an economic proposition.

The Council have had this matter under consideration for some time, and it is to be hoped that a solution will be found before the next report is published.

It will be noted from the table below that the surplus on this account for the year ending 31st March, 1952, was over £5,000 which is due largely to the high prices received for waste paper.

Weights. 1st January to 31st December, 1951.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper	531	15	2	Rags and Bagging ...	21	0	3
Iron	11	18	2	Bones	19	3	
Baled Tins				Kitchen Waste	64	9	3
Aluminium... ..	14	3		Bottles and Jars			
Copper	9	3		(585 grs.)	34	12	3
Brass	15	0		Miscellaneous... ..	2	0	
Zinc and Pewter ...	3	0					
Lead	6	3			667	8	3

Income and Expenditure. 1st April, 1951—31st March, 1952.

Income £10,480.	Expenditure £4,929.
Excess of Income over Expenditure, £5,555.	

FOODSTUFFS.

A considerable amount of time is spent in writing out voluntary surrender certificates for the convenience of the retailer and wholesaler, as it is not at all unusual when there are 30 or 40 single articles of food surrendered to have to complete a certificate for each article.

During the year under review a considerable quantity of tinned ham and meat was found to be unfit for human consumption, the food concerned being of foreign origin, and imported into this country. The Ministry of Food Hygiene Division drew the attention of the Embassies concerned with satisfactory results.

Fruit—509 tins.	Cat Food—3 pkts.
Soup—141 tins.	Ryvita—1 pkt.
Jam—22 tins.	Oats—14 pkts.
Milk—349 tins.	Dog Food—10 pkts.
Pulp—64 tins.	Pudding Mixture—1 pkt.
Marmalade—12 tins.	Cheese—1,275.
Segments—59 tins.	Paste—569 jars.
Conserve—9 tins.	Pickles—5 jars.
Pate Foie—1 tin.	Spread—222 jars.
Treacle—2 tins.	Mincemeat—4 jars.
Juice—29 tins.	Lemon Cheese—3 jars.
Vegetables—710 tins.	Picallili—1 jar.
Baby Food—12 tins.	Gherkins—92 jars.
Puddings—5 tins.	Mint—1 jar.
Fish—130 tins and 468 lbs.	Salad Cream—2 jars.
Meat—406 tins and 1,757½ lbs.	Cream—2 jars.
Biscuit Dust—8 lbs.	Gravy Browning—1 jar.
Rock—16 lbs.	Lime Juice—1 jar.
Cake—47 lbs. 1 oz.	Sauce—1 jar.
Dog Food—79½ lbs.	Hor's D'oeuvres—1 jar.
Currants—1 lb.	Figs—27 boxes.
Dates—1 lb.	1 Pig's head.
Bacon—110 lbs. 10 oz.	137 fish cakes.
Cheese—45½ lbs.	19 wafers.
Jellies—86.	1 Ewe.
Meal—3 pkts.	4 Bags Shrimps.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

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

Resident Retailers	34
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	4
Non-Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers	4
Non-Resident Retailers	1
Non-Resident Wholesalers	2

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

MILK SUPPLY.

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

During the year 162 samples of milk were taken—153 satisfactory, and 9 unsatisfactory.

Fifty-eight samples were pasteurised milk, 55 were “satisfactory” and three “unsatisfactory”; 31 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk which were “satisfactory,” and eight samples of “sterilised” milk, which were also “satisfactory.”

A number of small retailers sold their business to the large wholesale firms, hence the number of individual retailers delivering milk were reduced whilst the number of shops registered for the sale of bottled milk continues to increase.

Practically the whole of the milk sold in the Urban District is now bottled, and the raw milk sold is Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled).

One or two retailers have continued to retail half pints in pint bottles, the reason given being the great influx of visitors in the season and shortage of half pint bottles. I would point out that this practice is to be deprecated, and it is hoped that it will soon cease.

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	15
Retailers	132
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	1
	<hr/>
	148

During the year 140 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination.

One hundred and twenty samples were in Grades 1 and 2 (satisfactory), 12 were in Grade 3 (suspicious), and 8 in Grade 4 (unsatisfactory).

The above results are given in accordance with the Ministry's provisional grading, and I would stress the fact that this grading is "provisional" and not a statutory grading, but notwithstanding this fact, I think the ice cream manufacturers and retailers are to be congratulated on the high percentage of results which are satisfactory from a bacteriological standard.

The relationship between the ice cream manufacturers and retailers and the Health Department is cordial at all times. I feel that I am bound to say that whatever suggestions for improvements are made the trade has always been willing to co-operate to ensure that the public receive a commodity which is of high bacterial standard.

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

The number of retailers registered has increased by 16, and in many instances of new registrations the applicant has voluntarily agreed to sell a pre-packed ice cream only.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1951 to 31st December, 1951:—

Cattle	3,991
Calves	1,305
Sheep and Lambs	9,734
Pigs	1,003
	<hr/>
	16,033

Meat condemned and handed over to Ministry of Food Officials for disposal: 41 tons, 13 cwts., 0 qtrs., 12 lbs., and corned beef, 4 cwts., 8 lbs.

There were 84 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, and the carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

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

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

The amount of meat condemned at the Public Abattoir has decreased by 1 ton, 19cwts. 2qts., 24lbs., over that of 1950, although there was an increase of 689 in the number of animals slaughtered.

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

During the season and at "peak kill" periods considerable overtime had to be worked by one of the Meat Inspectors, and whilst it may be argued that the premises might be extended the Council have been wise, in my opinion, in not embarking on any works of a capital nature until such time as the Government lay down a definite policy on the question of centralised slaughtering in the future.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED FOR THE YEAR 1951.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2886	1105	1305	9734	1003
Number Inspected	2886	1105	1305	9734	1003
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned...	7	19	20	29	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1079	508	4	278	22
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	37.63	47.69	1.84	3.15	3.09
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned...	8	31	1	—	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	182	234	—	—	59
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with T.B.	6.58	23.91	0.08	—	7.18

REFUSE COLLECTION.

As a result of the satisfactory collection of refuse by the Paxit vehicle the Council decided to purchase a second vehicle of this type, and I am sure this will prove a wise decision.

The provision of more Council houses has increased the walking distance of the refuse collectors due to the considerable depth of frontage, thus causing a great distance to be travelled from the kerb to the point where the bin is sited.

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

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

The whole of the work of collection of House Refuse is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. Three S. & D. Freighters, two Leyland Cub, one Dennis "Paxit" Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

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

The Council decided early in the year to purchase an angle-dozer, scraper, plough and harrow for use on the refuse tip on the Marsh Road Housing Site tip.

This machinery was put into operation in July and immediately reduced the labour force from 6 to 2 men (including the driver). The men who became redundant were absorbed into the refuse collection service to replace men who retired.

The most important improvement to be seen as a result of mechanisation is the greater consolidation of the tip, the collecting of covering material, and covering of the tip, together with the diminishing of the fly nuisance.

It is also important to notice that salvage figures increased by £673.

It is significant to note that since mechanisation no complaints whatsoever have been received.

I would again draw attention to the fact that very little progress has been made with the negotiations for the acquisition of the "Cob" Land, and I am deeply concerned as to where I shall find suitable land for tipping when the present site is exhausted, which will be in a very short while.

I append herewith a table showing costs of collection and disposal, and whilst the disposal figures would seem rather high, I would point out that these figures do not include the disposal of all street sweeping, litter from the beach, or gully emptying; also, the full cost of mechanisation of the tip.

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

TABLE X.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1951-52 (To 31st March, 1952).

Particulars.	Collection (Scavenging)		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross expenditure (including purchase of new Angle Dozer for Tip)	£ 15438	£ *	£ 3543	£ *	£ 18981	£ *
Gross income	10164		698		10862	
Net cost	5274		2845		8119	
Unit costs—Gross expenditure per ton	36/3.90		8/4.04		44/7.94	
Gross income per ton	23/10.98		1/7.71		25/6.69	
Net cost per ton	12/4.92		6/8.33		19/1.25	
Net cost per 1,000 population	£282.03		£152.14		£434.17	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£790.82		£426.60		£1217.42	
Net cost, equivalent Rate in the £	7.12d.		3.84d.		10.96d.	

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

Refuse removed during the year (approximately) 8,500 tons. No. of rated premises ... 6,669

Estimated Population (R.G.R.—Mid-year, 1951) ... 18,700 Total Rates in the £ ... 20/9

* As there were no loan charges repayable during the year the figures remain the same. Product of a 1d. Rate ... £741/0/0

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

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 5,774.

Houses erected during 1951:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses erected 77

Permanent Houses in course of erection 14

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected 22

By the County Council:—

Permanent Houses for Police 10

There are no really unhealthy areas in the district.

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

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

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

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

The Council are to be congratulated upon providing new houses for the people, but I must again draw attention to the fact that pre-war house property, particularly some of those houses scheduled prior to 1939, are still being occupied, although it is a practical impossibility to recondition them to such a standard of fitness as to class them as reasonably fit for human habitation.

From year to year this class of property is increasing and the problem is not local, but national.

I trust that the time is not far distant when there will be a national policy propounded which will enable local authorities to carry out local schemes for the rehousing of families living in these properties and eventually prevent the houses being re-occupied.

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

Nine houses were represented to the Council under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The owners appeared before the Council, and undertakings in seven instances not to use the houses for human habitation were accepted, and in two cases Demolition Orders were made, and the properties were eventually demolished.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

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

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

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

From 1st January to 31st December, 1951, 82 properties were treated for rats, 21 of which had to be re-treated, in some cases three or four times during the year.

In accordance with a request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a comprehensive survey and treatment of the Sewers has been carried out, and the estimated total number of Rats destroyed during the year in the Sewers was 195.

The Rhyl Cut was treated and an estimated total of 110 Rats were destroyed.

Estimated total number of Rats destroyed: 1,005.

Ninety-one properties, other than the above, were treated for mice.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 2,129.

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

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

METEOROLOGY.

For Statistical Tables, see Pages 45-48.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

Observations are taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time each day. Code Weather Telegrams are despatched every day throughout each year to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.m., and these are supplemented during the summer season by an additional telegram, on week-days, at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time for certain evening papers, served (through the Meteorological Office) by the Press Association.

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

NOTES.

The Station is situate 31 feet above sea level. Latitude $53^{\circ} 19' N.$ Longitude $3^{\circ} 30' W.$ The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is situated and the Rain Gauge is one foot above the ground.

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

The percentage of possible duration of sunshine is calculated by the Meteorological Office, with reference to the maximum duration theoretically possible in the latitude. The

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

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

ANNUAL SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL, ETC., REPORT AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR 1951. RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was above the 35 years average (25.7 inches), the total being 29.96 inches, as against 25.67 inches for the year 1950—which shows an increase of 4.29 inches. It was the highest year's total since 1936, when 30.42 inches was recorded.

During the year 1951 rain fell on 191 days, as against 194 in 1950.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.50 inches, as against 2.14 inches for 1950, and a monthly average of 15.9 days' rain fell on, as against 16.2 days for 1950.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on March 17th (night, and early morning of the 18th) when at 9 a.m. on the 18th 0.98 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was November, with a total of 5.10 inches, and the driest was June with a total of 0.70 inches. (See Features).

FEATURES.

March: 4.69 inches—Highest amount for March since 1919 (22 years).

July: 0.97 inches—Lowest total for July since 1941 (10 years).

November: 5.10 inches—Highest amount for November since 1944 (7 years).

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1951 was 1,509 hours, 24 minutes, as compared with 1,480 hours, 18 minutes during 1950.

The instrument is verified annually by an official of the Meteorological Office, who visited the Station on 10th October, 1951.

The total record for 1951 is 29 hours 6 minutes more than that of 1950, which year was 300 hours less than that of 1949.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1951. (See Table II. on Page 46).

These figures will show you that the year 1951 was 10 hours **below the average** total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, but 35 hours higher than that of the average for 20 years.

During the past 20 years the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed, on an average, 306 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 8 minutes, as against 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.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1951 was on St. Swithin's Day, the 15th of July, there being 14 hours 42 minutes, as against 15 hours 48 minutes in June, 1950. The latter equalled the highest daily record, which occurred in 1933, viz. 15 hours 48 minutes.

FEATURES.

October, with a total of 131 hours 54 minutes, was the highest recorded for October since 1921 (30 years).

TEMPERATURES.

Only one outstanding feature occurred in 1951, which is worthy of note, viz. the minimum temperature of 42°F., again on St. Swithin's Day, July 15th, was the lowest temperature for July since 1939, when 41°F. was recorded.

The year 1951 appeared to be slightly above the average for rain and sunshine, but below in temperatures, with little **outstanding features**.

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

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1951.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.							Rainfall.				Wind.	Bright Sunshine.				
	Means of		Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Means of A. and B.	Total Fall.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day.—Ins.	Imm. or More.		Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded.	Total Hours.	
	A. Maximum	B. Minimum									Days.	Nights.					
	Inches.	Mm.															
January... ..	45.1	37.1	41.1	54	16	28	2	2.46	59.7	0.49	4	10	7.0	1.67	20	51.7	
February... ..	44.7	35.3	40.0	51	1	28	14	2.94	73.1	0.41	7	12	7.9	2.99	25	83.7	
March... ..	45.6	35.1	40.4	58	22	27	4/20	4.69	115.2	0.98	9	13	10.2	2.98	22	92.2	
April... ..	50.1	39.4	44.7	58	22, 23	33	22	1.23	29.7	0.24	4	9	13.2	5.96	29	178.7	
May... ..	56.1	44.5	50.3	64	24, 18, 23	34	11	2.94	75.4	0.84	6	7	14.5	6.10	27	189.1	
June... ..	63.1	49.6	56.4	74	6	40	8	0.70	17.5	0.35	3	3	14.6	7.78	27	233.4	
July... ..	66.1	53.8	60.0	77	30	42	15	0.97	25.4	0.27	3	5	14.7	6.06	29	187.8	
August... ..	64.1	53.6	58.9	72	5	48	15/31	3.32	83.3	0.79	9	13	11.3	4.40	29	136.4	
September... ..	63.8	52.5	58.2	71	4	42	29	1.42	36.5	0.39	2	7	9.5	3.57	29	107.2	
October... ..	57.9	45.0	51.5	68	16	34	25	0.96	24.9	0.47	1	3	9.3	4.25	26	131.9	
November... ..	52.7	44.1	48.4	58	23, 24	38	25	5.10	128.1	0.68	8	15	7.2	2.08	20	62.4	
December... ..	49.8	38.9	44.4	57	16	26	11	3.23	78.5	0.51	10	12	6.1	1.77	23	54.9	
Total for year... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.96	747.3	191	...	66	109	...	306	1509.4
Monthly Average	54.9	44.1	49.5	2.50	62.3	15.9	...	5.5	9.1	...	4.13	25.5	125.8
Total for 1950... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.67	645.0	194	...	66	106	...	313	1480.3
Monthly Average	55.6	44.4	50.0	2.14	53.8	16.2	...	5.5	8.8	...	4.05	26.1	123.4

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	
1942	22.90	1.91	164	3.46	0.20	1474.8	71	294	4.04	242.5	33.4	95	76
1943	26.14	2.18	173	4.27	0.69	1614.2	36	329	4.42	231.1	44.2	104	75
1944	26.99	2.25	181	5.52	0.77	1359.2	63	303	3.71	203.9	39.2	87	76
1945	19.66	1.64	155	4.41	0.32	1469.4	56	309	4.03	204.2	39.3	95	78
1946	29.30	2.44	192	3.42	0.96	1500.5	69	296	4.10	249.2	27.0	96	79
1947	25.45	2.12	173	3.95	0.38	1433.1	77	288	3.91	270.8	30.0	90	79
1948	24.04	2.00	170	4.49	0.62	1571.4	53	313	4.37	275.0	44.3	105	76
1949	21.31	1.77	151	3.73	0.28	1780.3	43	322	4.88	287.5	38.2	111	76
1950	25.67	2.14	194	3.65	0.57	1480.3	52	313	4.05	248.8	28.5	91	75
1951	29.96	2.50	191	5.10	0.70	1509.4	59	306	4.13	233.4	51.7	119	78
Totals...	251.42	...	1744	...	...	15192.6	579	3073	...	...	...	993	768
Average 10 years ...	25.14	2.09	174	...	...	1519.3	58	307	4.16	...	...	99	77
Average 20 years ...	25.28	2.11	177	...	...	1474.4	59	306	4.04	...	...	95	77

TABLE III.—MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES. 1942-1951 (10 YEARS).

Month.	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1951 Differ- ence °F	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
					Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F.
January	44.7	35.2	39.9	+1.2	1944}	13/27}	57	1945	26	13
February	46.3	36.5	41.4	-1.4	1948}	1}	61	1947	24	14
March	55.0	38.1	46.5	-6.1	1944	2	71	1947	3	16
April	55.2	42.9	49.0	-4.3	1946	29/30	75	1950	15	30
May	59.7	45.1	52.4	-2.1	1949	15	79	1942}	1}	32
June	63.8	51.1	57.4	-1.0	1948	18	88	1945}	3}	37
July	66.9	54.1	60.5	-0.5	1950	6	91	1942	14	42
August	67.2	54.5	60.9	-2.0	1948	29	84	1951	15	42
September	63.6	51.8	57.7	+0.5	1947	14/15/19	79	1946	16	37
October	57.5	46.0	51.7	-0.2	1949	5/6	72	1950	27	28
November... ..	51.7	42.2	47.0	+1.4	1949	4	68	1942}	22}	24
December... ..	47.3	38.1	42.7	+1.7	1946	4	61	1947}	28}	25
Yearly Average—10 yrs. ...	56.5	44.6	50.6	...	1948	2	...	1943}	11}	...
Yearly Average—20 yrs. ...	56.1	44.6	50.4	...	...	...	...	1946}	18/19/21}	...

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

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Jan.	25.9	43.7	53.0	48.6	41.6	63.8	51.4	44.3	54.4	38.2	1.64	3.46	3.72	3.10	2.19	3.33	2.69	4.49	2.23	0.57
Feb.	69.5	48.9	80.7	67.0	91.9	62.6	30.0	67.1	117.4	65.3	1.96	1.13	1.95	0.86	1.91	3.42	1.09	1.15	0.91	3.48
March... ..	117.1	73.0	143.8	138.3	119.7	148.7	71.6	184.8	147.7	128.0	2.83	2.08	0.69	0.77	0.42	1.09	3.95	0.62	1.37	0.79
April	106.7	210.3	175.7	153.4	197.9	167.9	155.9	186.7	158.8	138.2	1.37	0.95	0.84	0.95	1.19	0.96	2.35	1.04	1.88	1.85
May	196.7	217.7	224.9	203.7	170.0	249.2	172.6	275.0	230.9	198.3	2.10	2.49	1.90	0.91	2.54	3.30	2.70	0.81	1.61	0.74
June	196.8	242.5	231.1	158.6	204.2	184.7	170.7	180.9	287.5	248.8	0.66	0.20	2.30	1.05	1.38	2.55	2.60	3.00	0.28	1.07
July	202.3	181.1	228.1	98.2	150.4	187.5	173.8	165.8	218.1	191.2	0.95	1.92	1.61	1.60	1.35	2.46	3.26	1.28	1.87	1.63
August	161.3	130.2	136.4	194.2	183.0	156.7	270.8	118.5	208.5	161.2	2.89	2.81	2.30	2.11	0.65	3.33	0.38	3.33	1.32	3.65
Sept.	105.7	151.5	129.7	129.5	126.3	127.9	113.7	100.7	168.1	116.6	0.43	1.90	4.27	3.98	1.18	2.25	1.79	1.57	0.76	3.53
Oct.	102.7	94.6	116.8	75.6	101.9	81.8	115.3	90.8	94.1	112.2	2.57	2.79	3.76	3.75	4.41	0.83	0.58	1.86	2.69	2.36
Nov.	45.0	47.9	49.8	39.2	39.3	27.0	72.7	87.5	56.6	53.8	1.49	0.59	1.89	5.52	0.32	2.64	2.78	1.39	2.66	3.54
Dec.	27.5	33.4	44.2	57.0	43.2	42.7	34.6	69.3	38.2	28.5	0.84	2.58	0.91	1.41	2.12	3.14	1.27	3.50	3.73	2.36
* Difference from	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—
Ave for the Year	0.61	0.29	0.09	0.62	0.30	0.23	0.42	0.04	0.55	0.28	6.06	2.89	0.35	1.20	6.13	3.60	0.25	1.66	4.39	0.03

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

Rainfall: This figure is 35 years average = 25.7.



