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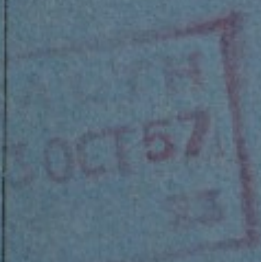
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RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

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RHYL:

Douglas the Printers, 31 Sussex Street. Tel. 199.

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956.

Councillor H. MEREDITH JONES
(Chairman of the Council).

Cllr. GLYN VAUGHAN	Cllr. J. THORNLEY.
(Chairman).	" J. CRAMER.
" E. WILLIAMS.	" J. COLIN PARRY.
" C. E. GARNETT.	" W. S. ROOSE.
" H. D. EDWARDS.	" J. C. ESPLEY.

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.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. G. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. KAYE, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

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

Clerks:

P. MATTHEWS, F. IRONS.

Shorthand Typist:

Miss P. SNAPE.

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

Engineer-in-Charge Pumping Station:

F. DAVIES.

Disinfector:

A. S. JONES.

Robert Officer:

B. CHARLESWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1956.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1956. The report follows the form laid down in Circular 19/56 Wales.

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

One hundred and eight cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year. Measles cases totalling 63 and 20 cases of dysentery accounted for the majority of the notifications.

Only two cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, a much lower than average figure. Why the Public are so alarmed of poliomyelitis is difficult to understand. Unfortunately, the more popular papers in the National Press seem to delight in increasing this alarm, and I would humbly suggest that if they devoted as much space to a campaign for better roads they would save ten times the toll that poliomyelitis takes. It is a trend of the age that poliomyelitis, which causes a few hundred deaths, is viewed with far more alarm than motoring, which causes a few thousand deaths. What is required is a sense of proportion.

The aged and the chronic sick continue to be a problem, and the twin problems of shortage of staff and shortage of accommodation still remain. It is pleasing to see that this problem is attracting much more attention recently, and I noticed widespread interest developing in the welfare of the aged during the year. The thanks of the Community must be extended to the O.A.P. Association and the Meals-on-wheels Service of the W.V.S. for meeting two major wants of the aged.

I am given to understand that, following the installation of a Miniature Radiography Unit at the local hospital, there will

be no further visits to this area by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit. I imagine that I shall not be the only one who misses his annual check-up.

The twenty cases of dysentery occurred at a miners' holiday camp in the town. Investigation indicated that three members of the staff were carrying the organism and successful treatment of them resulted in an end to the trouble. There was also an outbreak of suspected food poisoning amongst a party of mentally-retarded children and young persons on holiday in the town, but no cause was discovered for this trouble, and this was not regarded as a true outbreak of food poisoning.

The bringing into effect of the Food Hygiene Regulations resulted in the staff of the Health Department being inundated with the work of inspecting food premises and advising re. the installation of washing facilities and food preservation apparatus. In the course of the year, all the major food preparing premises, and a great number of the smaller ones, had been dealt with, but it is clear that some time will elapse before the department has fully completed the task.

No formal Food Hygiene lectures have been given during 1956, for, as a department, we believe in the individual approach, with an informal chat when a minor breach of the Food Hygiene Regulations is noticed.

An account of the food premises in the area, together with full information on the Department's activities in this direction, will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Six infants died in their first year of life, all of them being under four weeks old at the time of their death. Two of the deaths were attributable to prematurity, two to congenital abnormalities, one to birth injury and one to broncho-pneumonia. All of the deaths occurred in hospital.

Our infantile mortality rate is 19.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded in Rhyl, and is below the National Rate of 23.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

RHYL CUT.

Further discussions took place with the Clwyd and Deeside Catchment Board re the Rhyl Cut, but no major work on the Cut was carried out during the year. This year also saw considerable nuisance arising out of backing up in the Cut.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings in the Urban District is 6,695. Building during the year was much the same as in the previous year, 50 Council houses and 138 private houses and bungalows having been completed during the year. Thirty-two 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 382 applicants for houses, the majority of whom are living in rooms and have never had a house of their own. In addition, there is also a list of 90 aged persons requiring accommodation.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

Regular samples are taken, and the results are almost invariably Class I., Ministry of Health Standard.

The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring that the water supply to the consumer is of the highest bacterial purity.

One hundred and two 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 and four samples of milk were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector for bacteriological examination.

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

Fifty-two samples of pasteurised milk and 40 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.

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The number of animals slaughtered increased as compared with 1955, and it is gratifying to note that, in spite of this, a lesser weight of meat was condemned.

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, 3 cwts., 2 qtrs., 14 lbs., a decrease of 11 cwts., 1 qtr., 12 lbs. on 1955.

"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 rain-falls 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)	6
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation (0—4 years)	119
Boosting injections	165

The number of children under 16 years of age belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1956, were:—

Age Group 5—15: 1,976. Age Group 0—4: 537. Total: 2,513.

Percentage immunised (Child population, Census 1951 figures, with subsequent year's birth adjustments):—

Age Group 5—15: Approx. 77%. Age Group 0—4: 48.1%.

Percentage of population under 15 immunised: Approx. 68%.

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 28 samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination. Twenty-six were found to be satisfactory and two 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 1957 season.

Thirty-three 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 as Boy Scouts, Church Lads' Brigade and Boys' Brigades.

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

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

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

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

STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the district, as given in the census returns 1951, was 18,745. The Registrar General estimates the figure for last year as being 19,510.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered, after inward and outward transfers, 311 birth (R.G.R.), viz. 152 males and 159 females. Out of this number, 8 males and 13 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (19,510) is 15.94 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the period is 15.7.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths credited to the District by the Registrar General was 268, viz., 124 males and 144 females, which gives a crude death rate of 13.74 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 11.54 per 1,000. The national rate is 11.70 per 1,000.

Local returns showed that a total of 343 persons died in Rhyl during the year. Of these, 142 were non-residents and were transferred to their own districts, while 67 Rhyl residents who died outside the area were transferred into the Rhyl register, making a total of 268 deaths credited to Rhyl.

Of the 268 deaths credited to Rhyl, 81 were of persons between the ages of 70—80 years, 59 were of persons between the age 80—90 years, and 16 persons were over the age of 90 at death.

Summing up, it can be said that 58.2 per cent. of the deaths during the year were those of people aged 70 years and over.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 7 deaths from Pneumonia. This gave a death rate of 0.36 per 1,000 of the population.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Three deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.15 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,510), compared with a national rate of 0.109 per 1,000.

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading no deaths occurred.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading one death occurred, equal to a rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,510). Also Bronchitis six, equal to a rate of 0.31 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Fifty-three deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 2.72 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,510). The reason for this somewhat high figure (nation rate, 2.075 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

Seven deaths of the above were due to Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus, giving a rate of 0.36 per 1,000 population, compared with a national rate of 0.407 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...	70	...
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated... ..	3	...
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated.....	8	...
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated... ..	19	...
Number of vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January, 31st December, 1956	100	...
		37

Though the vaccination rate is still low, it has more or less doubled itself in recent years, 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.

LIST OF VENERAL DISEASE CLINICS WITH TIMES OF OPENING.

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital.

Monday	Males	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Wednesday... ..	Males	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Friday... ..	Females... ..	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Chester Royal Infirmary.

Monday	Females... ..	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Wednesday... ..	Males	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Thursday	Females... ..	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturday... ..	Males	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

St. Asaph Hospital.

Tuesday... ..	Males and Females	5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
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ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases from the Urban District admitted into Hospital was 9.

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, 1956	19,510
Number of occupied dwellings at Census, 1951	5,222
Number of private households therein, 1951	5,675
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1956	£367,519
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,480
Number of Rated Premises	7,356

Number of habitable premises according to Valuation List at 1st April, 1956:—

Houses, Flats, etc.	6,018
Houses and Shops	191
	6,209

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15.94
Legitimate	290	144	146	
Illegitimate... ..	21	8	13	
Still Births	4	2	2	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 12.70
Deaths	268	124	144	
				} Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.74
				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
			Deaths	

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	19.30
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	24.14
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)... ..	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	53

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, 1912.
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 1956:—

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... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 "	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 "	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 "	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 "	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
46—55 "	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
56—65 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	9	10	1	—	3	—	—	—

Cases on the register in December, 1955, totalled 191, and in December, 1956, totalled 205—an increase of 15 cases.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was three.

The local Chest Clinic is now situated at 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."

No formal action required during the year.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

There were four cases of Food Poisoning notified in 1956.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	8	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Enteric Fever or Typhoid (excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	63	—	4	8	10	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	6	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	20	—	—	4	2	4	3	—	3	3	1	1	3	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	108	—	5	12	15	53	7	—	6	2	2	4	11	—
†Cases removed to hospital	11	—	—	1	—	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

†Including Suspects and Carriers.

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1956 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	Of Residents registered in the District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	At all ages
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2										13
1937	15540	207	198	11.70	199	12.82	26	44	9	45.5	219
1938	15680	210	218	13.90	215	13.90	32	43	15	68.8	226
1939	15940	230	248	15.56	250	15.61	40	25	14	56.5	239
1940	18290	245	262	14.32	273	14.93	43	30	25	92.3	264
1941	21530	281	350	13.05	311	14.44	54	57	33	94.2	308
1942	22140	206	303	9.30	273	12.30	37	57	17	58.8	290
1943	20920	211	295	10.80	263	12.57	46	45	19	52.6	263
1944	18370	222	302	16.43	314	17.09	49	26	20	66.0	291
1945	17990	196	287	15.95	292	16.23	64	50	19	66.2	265
1946	18300	180	309	16.89	279	15.25	56	37	18	58.3	271
1947	18400	158	329	17.88	284	15.43	43	51	14	42.55	314
1948	18680	131	300	16.06	220	11.78	36	47	11	36.66	233
1949	18710	108	284	15.18	270	14.43	48	49	11	38.73	275
1950	18730	81	298	15.91	307	16.39	58	60	10	33.56	310
1951	18700	58	301	16.10	343	18.34	89	61	12	39.87	317
1952	18800	67	283	15.05	320	17.02	114	74	11	38.86	276
1953	18900	55	272	14.39	308	16.30	135	89	13	47.79	262
1954	19200	48	285	14.84	329	17.13	129	86	8	28.07	286
1955	19300	41	276	14.30	353	18.29	122	79	7	25.36	314
1956	19510	40	311	15.94	343	17.58	142	67	7	22.51	268
											13.74

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: 19,510.

TABLE III.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes		124	144
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory		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... ..		1	—
10—14. Malignant Disease (Cancer)... ..		20	33
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..		1	—
16. Diabetes		1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		13	22
18. Coronary Disease—Angina		25	21
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..		3	1
20. Other Heart Disease		18	24
21. Other Circulatory Disease		5	5
22. Influenza		—	—
23. Pneumonia		3	4
24. Bronchitis		5	1
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		1	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		3	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis		1	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate		1	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		—	1
31. Congenital Malformations		—	2
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..		15	23
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents		2	1
34. All Other Accidents		1	2
35. Suicide		1	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War		—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 32 above):			
Smallpox... ..		—	—
Polioencephalitis		—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	3	4
	Legitimate	3	4
	Illegitimate	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Total	3	3
	Legitimate	3	3
	Illegitimate	—	—
Live Births	Total	152	159
	Legitimate	144	146
	Illegitimate	8	13
Still Births	Total	2	2
	Legitimate	2	2
	Illegitimate	—	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ...		19,510	

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1956.

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... ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4. Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	7	—	—	—	—	3	4	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	8	—	—	—	1	2	5	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	38	—	1	—	1	8	28	24
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	37	1	—	—	—	7	29	26
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	50	—	—	—	—	11	39	33
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
20. Other heart diseases	32	—	—	—	2	3	27	18
21. Other circulatory diseases ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	3	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
24. Bronchitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
31. Congenital malformations, etc.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	54	1	1	1	1	8	42	35
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	6
35. Suicide	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	268	8	2	1	9	53	195	176

TABLE V.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1956.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Name of District: RHYL URBAN.

Causes of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes :				
Certified	6	—	—	6
Uncertified	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	2	—	—	2
Birth Injury	1	—	—	1
Congenital Defects	2	—	—	2
Bronchopneumonia	1	—	—	1
Totals	6	—	—	6
Nett Birth registered during the calendar year 311	{ Legitimate 290 Illegitimate 21			
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year 6	{ Legitimate Infants 6 Illegitimate Infants —			

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital

1956	Scarlet Fever	Meningitis (Suspect)	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Measles	Dysentery	Do. Suspect	Poliomyelitis	Do. Suspect	Whooping Cough	Total
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
March ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
April ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
October ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
November .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9

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
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	—	—
1956	9	—	—

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, 1955.

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, 1957. Medical Officer of Health.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1956.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my twenty-fourth Annual Report for the year 1956.

During the year four Improvement Grants were made under the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954, making a total of 7 since the Act came into force.

Difficulty is still being experienced in getting repairs carried out to houses, due to the high cost and the low returns of rents, but it is hoped that as a result of the Rent Act, 1957, this difficulty will be considerably eased.

The Council has continued to carry out its policy of providing homes for the people. 50 houses were erected, this is a reduction of 6 on the previous year. Private enterprise erected 138 houses. Due to increased building costs and the cost of repair, the Council has had to consider the whole rent position, and as from the 1st October it has introduced a differential rent scheme, and as it has only been in operation a short while, no observations can be made at this stage. Due to increased mortgage rates and other factors, the Council towards the end of the year decided, for the time being, not to build any more houses for "general needs," but to concentrate on the erection of houses for the re-housing of displaced families as a result of action taken under the Housing Act, 1936. The Council continues to loan money to prospective purchasers of both old and new houses, under the Housing Act, 1945, and for the financial year ending 31st March, 1957, the sum was £26,855. The total sum that has been loaned is £92,251. The Council has also continued its policy of offering and selling houses erected by them, and up to the end of 1956, 39 houses had been sold. The total number of houses erected by the Council since 1946 is 921.

During the year the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations made thereunder, came into full

force. Conferences were held with the Rhyl Hotel and Boarding-house Association, Butchers, Fishmongers, Grocers, Bakers and proprietors of other food establishments. The Regulations were fully explained and advice given on the legal implications of the Regulations, with the result that, in the main, full co-operation was obtained from all sections of the food industry. Not all premises comply at the moment with the Regulations, but the greater proportion thereof have complied.

I am glad to report that since the inception of the Regulations, there are now no "open" shops for the sale of fish.

The beach has been kept clean during the year, no refuse having been washed up by the tide.

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.

The Council has had under consideration a full report on the sewerage system of the town, with proposals estimated to cost £500,000, and has adopted the scheme in principle. Discussions are now taking place with the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee, 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 and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints received	1804
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department	2038
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	153
Number of Nuisances Abated	144
Number of Preliminary Notices Served... ..	94
Number of Statutory Notices Served	25

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Acts—	
Complaints	404
Infectious Disease	40
Refuse Collection and Disposal	203
Schools	21
Offensive Trades	2
Smoke Observations	9
Water Supply	38
Public Conveniences	25
Swimming and Paddling Pools	48
Camping Grounds	75
Drain Tests	10
Theatres and Cinemas	15
Verminous Premises	42
Factories and Workplaces	15
Rats and Mice	2030
Housing Acts—Inspections	230
Houses Let in Lodgings	—
Council House Inspections	440
Pet Animals Act—Inspections	—
Shops Act, 1950—Welfare Arrangements	55
Rag Flock Act	—
Housing Applicants Visited	452

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS REGULATIONS.**SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS**

	Registered	Visits
Abattoir (Municipal)	1	610
Butchers	21	134
Bakehouses	17	60
Boarding Houses and Hotels	272	156
Confectioners	19	61
Dairies and Milkshops	51	85
Fishmongers and Poulterers	13	107
Fish and Chip Shops	25	65
Food Factories	3	50
Grocers	42	335
General Stores	20	46
Greengrocers	28	64
Holiday Camp Kitchens	1	6

Ice Cream—			
Retailers	139	...	132
Wholesalers	3	...	30
Manufacturers	4	...	24
Kiosks	10	...	24
Mobile Vans	4	...	12
Multiple Stores	2	...	62
Licensed Clubs	17	...	35
Public Houses	36	...	94
Snack Bars	12	...	38
Stalls—Shellfish	3	...	10
Stalls—Miscellaneous	12	...	13
Slaughterhouses	—	...	—
Sweets and Minerals	38	...	10
Restaurants and Cafes	86	...	305
Wholesale—			
Grocers	3	...	62
Greengrocers	1	...	10
Sugar Confectioners	5	...	7
Butchers (situate in Abattoir)	2	...	—
Poulterers	1	...	20

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	11
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	1
Defective Roofs	16
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	10
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	13
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	4
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casing and Doors	8
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	2
Defective Fire Grates	4
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse	4
Defective Yard Surface	1
Defective Dust Bins	7
Animals in such a state as to be a Nuisance	1
Total	82

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Defective Floor of Sanitary Convenience	1
Absence of Light in Sanitary Convenience	2

R.U.D.C. ACT, 1936.

Choked and Defective Drains	4
------------------------------------	---

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied)	418
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade)	58

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

Number of letters to owners and occupiers of food premises ... 160

Regulation No.		Infringements	
		Found	Remedied
5	Cleanliness of Equipment	22	11
8	Protection from risk of Contamination Sanitary Conveniences—	11	11
14 (1) (a)	Clean and Efficient Order	6	4
14 (2)	Lighting and Ventilation	6	4
14 (4)	Communicating with Food Room	11	9
14 (5)	Notices re. Hand Washing	111	98
*16 (1)	Wash-hand Basins	190	122
*16 (2)	Absence of Hot Water	10	5
16 (3)	Absence of Soap, Towels, Nailbrushes	16	13
17	First Aid Materials	48	35
*18	Accommodation for Clothing, etc. ...	25	19
*19	Facilities for washing Food and Equipment	21	10
*22	Food Room not to be/or communicate with Sleeping Place	3	2
23	Cleanliness & Repair of Food Rooms	37	26
24	Accumulation of Refuse... ..	2	2
28	Supply of Water to Stalls	6	2
	Total	525	373
9	Notices re Spitting/Smoking (not obligatory)	111	98

*These Regulations came into operation on the first day of July, 1956.
The remainder were in operation from the first day of January, 1956.

At the end of the summer season many premises close down and re-visits are impossible until the following year.

DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors	8
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	5
Defective Drains	2
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	11
Defective Water Supply to W.C.s	15
Defective Soil Pipes	2
Defective Hot Water Systems	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	1
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	2
Choked Drains	2
Defective Cesspools/Soakaway	1
Choked Ditch	1
	—
	50
	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

In nine 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 six 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	33	173	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	121	133	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)... ..	8	15	—
Total	162	321	—

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)... ..	3	3	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)... ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—	1
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)... ..	—	—	—	—
Total... ..	5	5	—	1

TABLE III. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	9
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	25
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	1
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	3
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	6
Number of Wards Disinfected	3
Number of Schools Disinfected (Spray 9, Lamp and Spray Nil)	10
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Cars Disinfected	3
Number of Vans or Huts Disinfected, Spray only	—
Number of Pre-fabs Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	—
Miscellaneous	—
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	19
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	531
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	26
Disinfector used (Steam)	17
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried	—

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	47
Number of Wards or Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.)	2
Number of Houses Disinfested (D.D.T.)	3
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.)	5
Number of Houses Disinfested (Smoke Bombs)	2

TABLE V.—REFUSE COLLECTION.

Loads of Domestic Refuse to Tip	3850
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage	1190
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip	64
	<hr/> 5104

256 Working Days. Total Loads: 5104—19.94 per working day.

FOODSTUFFS.

The details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during the year would still appear to be formidable, but I would re-iterate that the surrender enables retailers to obtain credit for these goods on production of a certificate issued by the Department. I would say that this system is welcomed, despite the fact that, in many 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, and so ensure that any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

During the year there were one or two complaints received of foreign matter in foodstuffs. Suppliers were interviewed and, after careful consideration, the Council decided not to institute proceedings, as it would appear that had the foreign bodies been consumed, there would have been no detrimental effect on the health of the consumer.

Condemned Food.

Meat 346lbs. 2ozs. and 410 tins, bacon 15lbs. 6ozs., veg. 1,399 tins, fruit 773 tins and 2½ boxes, milk 297 tins, cream 11 tins, fish 92 tins and 9 stone, soup 85 tins, meat and veg. 6 tins, meat paste 2 jars, sponge pudding 1, rice 6 packets, creamed rice 6 packets, cheese spread 2 packets and 63 boxes, jellies 49, nuts 1 packet, sweets 60 packets, fruit juice 1 bottle, meat and fish paste 1 jar, suet 6 packets, fish paste 28 jars, mustard 1 tin, chutney 1 jar, jam 3 jars, gherkins 1 jar, sandwich spread 12 boxes, salad cream 4 bottles, poultry 3 tins, sausage 13 tins, cheese and ham spread 10 boxes, pork and stuffing 1 tin, baby food 2 tins, mayonnaise 1 jar, 80 cakes and 25lbs. cake, spaghetti 1 tin, cereals 1 packet, coffee 2 tins, marmalade 1 jar, plain flour 1 bag, mint jelly 1 jar, stew 1 tin, beef and kidney pie 1, chicken broth with rice 1 tin, syrup 1 tin, porridge oats 1 packet.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1956, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., 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 particulars of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the Rhyl Urban District Council area during the year ended December 31st, 1956:—

	Number of Samples		Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk	50	...	50	...
Dairy Produce... ..	4	...	4	...
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	14	...	14	...
Alcoholic Drinks	7	...	7	...
Sausages	16	...	16	...
Cooked Meats and Pies...	4	...	4	...
Cooking Fats and Oils ...	4	...	4	...
Cakes and Confectionery	6	...	6	...
Patent Medicines	5	...	4	1
Miscellaneous Groceries...	12	...	12	...
	<hr/> 122		<hr/> 121	<hr/> 1

An informal sample of tablets, advertised as being of value in the treatment of rheumatic conditions, was found on analysis to contain an excessive amount of chalk and sand. This chalk and sand was found in the coating covering the tablets. The attention of the manufacturers was drawn to the matter and they have now agreed to introduce a new form of coating.

(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	52
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	3
Non-resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	14
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 retailing of milk within the Urban District has now been reduced to less than 6 retailers. Despite this fact, 16 to 20 samples of milk are taken each month, due to the grades of milk sold by the various retailers.

The selling of milk in bottles from shops seems to be on the increase.

The problem of dirty milk bottles does not seem to diminish, and despite the fact that the management of the bottling establishments have the most modern equipment, the human element seems to fail, whereby the obvious "dirty" bottle is allowed to get through during the process of cleansing. It is still surprising to find what uses an empty milk bottle can be put to and it is very often found that some contaminated bottles have contained a substance which it is impossible to remove with the bottle washing machine.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out. During the year 204 samples of milk were taken—190 satisfactory and 14 unsatisfactory.

52 samples were Pasteurised milk, all being "satisfactory"; 40 samples of Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised) milk, which were all "satisfactory"; 36 samples of Sterilised milk were "satisfactory" and 62 Tuberculin-tested were "satisfactory." The 14 "unsatisfactory" samples were Tuberculin-tested.

I have again to draw attention to the fact that all "unsatisfactory" samples of milk were "raw," and for years now I have stressed the fact that it would appear that heat treated milk is the more satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view. The unsatisfactory samples are all farm-bottled and distributed by the retailer. I am still of the opinion that if a series of samples are unsatisfactory, powers

should be granted to enable that such sources of supply must be heat treated.

Sixteen samples of milk, viz., 4 T.T. and 9 T.T. Jersey were tested for T.B. or Brucella Infection. One sample had Brucella Infection, the remainder were all negative.

One sample of milk which had Brucella Infection was reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who took immediate action to ensure that the milk was heat treated until such time as the Infection was eradicated.

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	4
Retailers	139
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	3
	<hr/>
	146
	<hr/>

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year 133 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

Table of Samples Taken:

	Grade			
	1	2	3	4
Manufacturers/Retailers	17	5	2	—
Retailers	52	6	1	—
Wholesale Distributors	49	1	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	118	12	3	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

I am very pleased to report that of all the samples taken during the year, none were in Grade IV., which again reflects credit on all those connected with the Ice Cream industry in the town. I trust that these results will not lead to complacency, but that every endeavour will be made to maintain this very high standard.

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, 1956, to 31st December, 1956:—

Cattle	1,461
Calves	119
Sheep and Lambs	15,796
Pigs	4,045
	<hr/> 21,421 <hr/>

Meat condemned: 8 tons, 3 cwts., 2 qtrs., 14 lbs.

There were 7 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, which is a decrease of 3 over 1955. The carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

It will be noted that, although there has been an increase of 2,000 animals slaughtered in the Abattoir, there has been a reduction of 11 cwts. in the amount of meat condemned, which indicates that the quality of meat produced in the area is of a high standard.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1956.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)...	1365	96	121	15798	4045	—
Number inspected	1365	96	121	15798	4045	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	3	18	34	24	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	539	68	4	486	142	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	39.63	73.9	18.2	3.3	4.1	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	5	—	—	103	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.6	5.2	—	—	2.6	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

I would like to reiterate what I said in my last report, that this work is an occupation which is carried out in all states of weather and, at times, can be very irksome. I would like to pay tribute to the staff for their loyalty and endeavours to ensure a regular collection. Due to the traffic congestion in the town, collection of refuse in the summertime has its problems. Despite this, every endeavour is made to ensure that the refuse is collected, and I would appeal to the townspeople to be tolerant if the dustbin is not emptied always at the precise time and day of its normal collection.

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, 1957, was 418. In addition, 139 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 Cub and four Dennis "Paxit" Refuse Collecting Vehicles 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.

The continued use of a watchman on the tip has ensured that no serious outbreaks of fire have occurred.

In 1955, the gross cost of collection was £20,019, whilst the income was £7,839, giving a net figure of £12,180. This year, the gross cost was £22,997 and the income £8,717, giving a net cost of £14,280. (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 £2,643 as against £2,853 last year, a decrease of £210.

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

SALVAGE.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed a decrease of 63 tons on the figures for 1955, and was due chiefly to decreases on Bottles and Jars, Baled Tins and, especially, Waste Paper, which was less than the weight of 1955 by 48 tons.

The amount of waste paper disposed of during the year is a decrease of 50 tons. This is due to the fact that the Mills have fixed a monthly quota, and at the end of the year we had quite a quantity baled in stock. I would say that, on balance, the amount of paper collected during the year was equal to that of 1955.

I would still ask the townspeople to keep this material separate from other refuse and place it at a point easily accessible for the refuse collectors to move when they call.

Weight: 1st January to 31st December, 1956.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper	675	3	2	Rags and Bagging ...	33	0	0
Iron	14	2	0	Bones and Fat... ..		2	3
Baled Tins	-	-	-	Bottles and Jars			
Aluminium... ..	1	1	2	(579.66 grs.)... ..	34	2	0
Copper		6	1	Miscellaneous... ..		5	2
Brass		13	1				
Zinc and Pewter... ..		2	3		759	2	3
Lead... ..		3	1				

Income and Expenditure: 1st April, 1956—31st March, 1957.

Income £7,045.	Expenditure £5,536.
Excess of Income over	Expenditure £1,509.

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

TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1956-57 (To 31st March, 1957).

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	£ 22997	£ 21816	£ 2891	* £ 2891	£ 25888	£ 24707
Gross Income	8717	8717	248	248	8965	8965
Net Cost	14280	13099	2643	2643	16923	15742
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	48/4.98	45/11.14	6/1.04	6/1.04	54/6.02	52/0.18
Gross Income per Ton... ..	18/4.22	18/4.22	6.27d.	6.27d.	18/10.49	18/10.49
Net Cost per Ton	30/0.76	27/6.92	5/6.77	5/6.77	35/7.53	33/1.69
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£731.93	£671.40	£135.47	£135.47	£867.40	£806.87
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£1941.27	£1780.72	£359.30	£359.30	£2300.57	£2140.02
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £	9.65d.	8.85d.	1.79d.	1.79d.	11.44d.	10.64d.

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

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

Refuse removed during the year (approximately) 9,500 tons
 Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year 1956) ... 19,510
 Number of Rated Premises 7,356
 Total Rates in the £ 18/7
 Product of a 1d. Rate £1,480

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

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 6,695.

Houses erected during 1956:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses erected	50
Permanent Houses in course of erection	32

By Private Enterprise:

Houses and Bungalows erected	138
-------------------------------------	-----

By the County Council:

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

Adaptations and Conversions	7
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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 Clearance Order was made and confirmed by the Minister on two dwellings, and two areas comprising 18 dwellings were declared as Clearance Areas.

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 a daily average:—

	Total Gallons Pumped	Daily Average
January	56,217,495	1,813,467
February	35,296,054	1,217,105
March	42,680,939	1,376,084
April	44,542,018	1,484,753
May	38,377,865	1,231,544
June	41,512,771	1,383,750
July... ..	69,553,791	2,249,670
August... ..	141,710,613	4,571,300
September... ..	78,650,814	2,955,027
October	43,674,518	1,408,855
November	42,324,458	1,410,815
December	48,498,322	1,564,462
Total	683,039,658	1,868,314

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.

Four premises are registered under the above Act.

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ACT, 1956.

Seven Hairdressing Establishments have been 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, 1956, 44 properties were treated for rats, 5 of which had to be re-treated, in some cases two or three times during the year.

One hundred and twenty-six properties, further to the above, were treated for mice, and 125 other properties were inspected.

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

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

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 2,030.

The latest methods 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, 1956, 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, 1956, for 18 weeks: Substituting for paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the Shops Act, 1950:

- (a) At 9.30 p.m. in the evening on the late day.
- (b) At 9 p.m. in the evening on any other day.

3—Rhyl (Suspension of Weekly Half-holiday) Order, 1956, 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 paper, 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 1956.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was a little above the 35 years' average (25.81 inches), the total being 26.12 inches, as against 19.00 inches for the year 1955—which shows an increase of 7.12 inches. The year's total was still less than the national average by 6.55 inches.

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

During the year 1956, rain fell on 170 days, as against 155 in 1955.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.18 inches, as against 1.58 inches for 1955, and a monthly average of 14.2 days' rain fell on, as against 12.9 days for 1955.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on August 18th (including early morning of the 19th), when, at 9 a.m. on the 19th, 2.02 inches was recorded. This was the highest recorded in one day as far back as 1905 (when 2.22 inches was recorded on August 28th).

The wettest month during the year was August, with a total of 7.31 inches, and the driest was February, with a total of 0.44 inches (see Features).

FEATURES.

February: 0.44 inches—Lowest total for February since 1934 (0.13 inches).

May: 0.50 inches—Lowest for May since 1896 (0.29 inches).

July: 4.18 inches—Highest for July since 1920 (5.35 inches, this being the highest for July on record).

August: 7.31 inches—This was the highest total for August or any month on record since 1881.

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1956 was 1,526 hours 6 minutes, as compared with 1,754 hours 18 minutes during 1955.

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

The total record for 1956 is 228 hours 12 minutes less than that of 1955, which year was 417 hours 48 minutes more than that of 1954.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1956 (see Table II. on page 46).

These figures will show that the year 1956 was just 17 hours 24 minutes less than the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, but 34 hours 30 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 12 minutes, as against 4 hours 47 minutes in 1955; 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; and 3 hours 53 minutes in 1947.

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 1956 occurred on 14th June, there being 15 hours 12 minutes, as against 15 hours 42 minutes in June, 1955.

FEATURES.

January, with a total of 59 hours 12 minutes, was the highest recorded for January since 1946 (10 years—63 hours 48 minutes).

May: 270 hours 12 minutes—Highest total for May since 1948 (275 hours).

November: 37 hours 18 minutes—Lowest total for November since 1946 (27 hours).

TEMPERATURES.

January: 29°F. on 6th—Highest **minimum** temperature for January since 1949 (30°F.).

February: 34.5°F. was the lowest for February since 1947 (30.6°F.).

August: 43°F. on 31st—Lowest temperature for August since 1946 (42°F.).

December: 22°F. on 27th—Lowest temperature for December since 1928 (also 22°F.).

The year 1956 was just above the average for rain and also just above the average for sunshine. As for temperature, it was, except for January and September, every month below average. The year, as a whole, was about normal, with the exception of those two fantastic months of July and August, which accounted for 11.49 inches of rain out of the total of 26.12 inches for the year.

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

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1956.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.							Rainfall.				Wind.	Bright Sunshine.					
	Means of		Highest	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Date.	Total Fall.		No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day. —Ins.		1-mm. or More.		Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours.		
	A. Maximum.	B. Minimum.						Inches.	Mm.				Days.	Nights.				
January...	45.8	36.7	41.3	54	26/28	29	6	2.51	63.1	21	0.57	4	12	S.E.	6.0	1.91	24	59.2
February...	40.3	28.6	34.5	56	28/29	14	2	0.44	11.8	11	0.12	3	2	N.E.	7.0	2.38	23	69.0
March...	51.2	38.9	45.1	62	26	28	31	1.17	29.6	11	0.37	3	4	S.E.	10.1	4.91	26	152.2
April...	50.9	38.0	44.5	62	12	28	15	1.90	44.6	9	0.49	3	7	S.E.	13.5	6.09	27	182.6
May...	59.8	45.7	52.8	69	28	33	19	0.50	12.9	8	0.17	3	2	W.	14.6	8.72	31	200.2
June...	60.2	49.8	55.0	70	22	40	10/15	1.35	33.6	13	0.34	5	4	N.W.	15.2	6.26	28	187.8
July...	65.7	54.2	60.0	71	8/25/27	44	11	4.18	101.2	19	0.79	5	12	W.	15.1	4.89	27	151.6
August...	61.5	50.7	56.1	72	10	43	31	7.31	183.3	24	2.02	8	14	W.	12.6	5.17	25	160.4
September...	64.2	53.0	58.6	72	22	39	1	2.43	59.3	13	0.66	5	8	S.E.	9.7	3.56	27	106.7
October...	56.0	45.4	50.7	61	16	31	27	1.22	31.1	15	0.24	4	6	S.E.	9.4	3.65	28	113.2
November...	49.5	41.0	45.3	58	8	30	2/30	1.55	39.2	9	0.36	4	7	S.E.	5.5	1.24	19	37.3
December...	49.1	39.4	44.3	58	5	22	27	1.56	38.8	17	0.24	6	7	S.E.	6.3	1.56	16	35.9
Total for year...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.12	648.5	170	—	53	85	—	—	—	301	1526.1
Monthly Average	54.5	43.5	49.0	—	—	—	—	2.18	54.0	14.2	—	4.4	7.1	—	—	4.20	25.0	127.2
Total for 1955...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.							Humidity.
	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 of Average Percentage	
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
1956	26.12	2.18	170	7.31	0.44	1526.1	65	301	4.20	270.2	35.9	100	79
Totals...	245.24	...	1700	...	...	15435.2	600	3053	...	...	...	996	773
Average 10 years ...	24.52	2.04	170	...	...	1543.5	60	305	4.23	...	...	100	77
Average 20 years ...	25.01		173	...	...	1491.6	62	304	4.08	...	...	106	77

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

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	63.8	51.4	44.3	54.4	38.2	51.7	58.5	36.0	35.5	42.7	3.33	2.69	4.49	2.23	0.57	2.46	2.67	0.53	2.01	1.76
Feb.	62.6	30.0	67.1	117.4	65.3	83.7	87.2	60.6	55.8	73.1	3.42	1.09	1.15	0.91	3.48	2.94	0.83	1.94	1.96	2.16
March... ..	148.7	71.6	184.8	147.7	128.0	92.2	116.2	152.4	116.7	169.9	1.09	3.95	0.62	1.37	0.79	4.69	0.86	0.97	1.80	1.55
April	167.9	155.9	186.7	158.8	138.2	178.7	148.0	196.4	217.2	164.6	0.96	2.35	1.04	1.88	1.85	1.23	1.08	1.98	1.02	0.87
May	249.2	172.6	275.0	230.9	198.3	189.1	186.0	231.8	167.2	211.4	3.30	2.70	0.81	1.61	0.74	2.94	1.95	1.34	2.61	1.98
June	184.7	170.7	180.9	287.5	248.8	233.4	196.2	189.2	145.6	153.2	2.55	2.60	3.00	0.28	1.07	0.70	1.32	1.38	2.68	2.58
July	187.5	173.8	165.8	218.1	191.2	187.8	176.8	198.6	121.1	312.6	2.46	3.26	1.28	1.87	1.63	0.97	0.68	1.47	2.37	0.33
August	156.7	270.8	118.5	208.5	161.2	136.4	158.5	175.3	122.8	251.0	3.33	0.38	3.33	1.32	3.65	3.32	1.42	2.75	2.19	1.44
Sept.	127.9	113.7	100.7	168.1	116.6	107.2	106.0	132.4	163.3	164.1	2.25	1.79	1.57	0.76	3.53	1.42	3.13	2.97	2.16	0.96
Oct.	81.8	115.3	90.8	94.1	112.2	131.9	124.3	130.7	72.1	111.8	0.83	0.58	1.86	2.69	2.36	0.96	3.42	1.31	4.42	2.00
Nov.	27.0	72.7	87.5	56.6	53.8	62.4	58.9	60.9	64.0	61.4	2.64	2.78	1.39	2.66	3.54	5.10	1.74	2.68	5.16	1.04
Dec.	42.7	34.6	69.3	38.2	28.5	54.9	39.2	23.7	35.2	38.5	3.14	1.27	3.50	3.73	2.36	3.23	3.30	1.07	2.52	2.33
* Difference from	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Ave for the Year	Equal	0.19	0.27	0.78	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.49	0.68	3.49	0.36	1.77	4.50	0.14	4.15	3.41	5.42	5.09	6.81

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

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



