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Contributors

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20 SEP 1962

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY

A.



ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1961

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D., D.P.H.

which includes the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

M. PATTINSON

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

ANNUAL REPORT

1901

WILLIAM MCKENDRICK

ANNUAL REPORT

WILLIAM MCKENDRICK

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962-63

Councillor J. Town (Chairman).

Alderman L. Firth	Councillor S. J. M. Fisher
„ E. Hughes	„ Mrs. K. B. Jones
„ F. H. A. Jones	„ N. Kenyon
„ R. L. Williams	„ W. T. Robinson
Councillor T. E. Davies	„ Mrs. K. Schofield

Mayor of the Borough : Councillor W. H. Fox.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1962-63

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM McKENDRICK,
M.D., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :

M. PATTINSON,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.,
Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

W. G. W. PRITCHARD,
M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Senior Clerk :

Mrs. P. G. Storrs.

Clerks :

Mrs. R. M. Edwards (resigned Sept., 1961).

Miss M. Hallworth.

Miss D. Owen.

Miss P. M. Collins.

Miss M. Williams (appointed Aug., 1961).

Miss L. Roberts (appointed Feb., 1962).

Mr. E. Evans-Hughes.

(The Clerical Staff is shared with Denbigh County Council).

To the Chairman and Members,

Colwyn Bay Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Jones and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the health of the residents in your area during the year 1961. It follows the requirements laid down by the Minister of Health in Circular 1/61 (Wales).

Vital statistics show slight variations from previous years and do not call for comment here.

During 1961, there has been considerable effort in this department. Reorganisation of Refuse Collection has secured a much more regular collection; new vehicles have helped. Experiments with paper bag collection suggest that in the near future we may have a much quicker, cleaner and more satisfactory method of collection.

Changing habits of life have lead to new problems. "Holiday flatlets" have, in many cases, replaced "boarding houses." "Flats" for permanent residences are being made, with varying degrees of success, out of older and larger houses. These bring worries. Only a house is satisfactory for a young family. Indeed the coming of a baby to a young couple too often heralds the coming of a "Notice to Quit."

At the other end of life, elderly persons find a need for quiet and for ground floor rooms convenient to shops and we have many elderly persons.

More and more attention is being given to handicapped persons—indeed there is a plethora of Societies raising money (and limited interest) in special types—Mentally Handicapped, Spastics, Hydrocephalics, Diabetics, Epileptics, Chest cases, Blind, Dogs for the Blind, etc.—to name a few that come readily to mind. Whether so many "National Societies" should be encouraged is perhaps open to question. They do promote interest but they also promote inco-ordinate action. It might be worth while founding a society whose interest would be to promote well being of and do research into factors affecting normal people—if there are any left! One wonders if we are not a nation of invalids—the ambulances were only needed to convey 581 persons in 1948 but 6,276 satisfied their doctors that they needed ambulance transport in 1961. Yet the population of the Borough is less in 1961 than in 1948.

There is less disease amongst children. Indeed in my work as School Medical Officer I can report very considerable improvement in the school population. Some disease may be escapist, some due to the hurry and worry of modern life. No doubt the next generation will evolve a frame that will stand up to the new strains.

Colwyn Bay has always attracted retired persons from the industrial centres. "Retirement to the Coast" is a natural inclination and very proper. Every year we absorb about 400 elderly people (2 per cent. of our population). This must give a clue as to what our policy should be—in house building, entertainment, services, etc.

Last year there was again a considerable increase in the activities of the department. New activities—dealing with noise, smoke, housing, mental health, etc.—had to be undertaken. These cannot be shown statistically. Statistics cover sloth in many cases—they "prove" non-existent activity. But I would commend the members of the Staff for much unrecorded and unrecordable service to the community and for the pleasant manner in which each tries to help. We are a team. Mrs. Storrs leading the administrative section has coped with an ever growing problem of office accommodation and use of insufficient staff for an increasing number of tasks. Mr. Pattinson, in his section, has had a hard but, I think, successful struggle with the refuse collection work and he did this in addition to general pressure in all other Health Department interests.

In 1961 I lost a personal friend in the death of Alderman Gwilym Hughes, Chairman of the Health Committee. Mr. Hughes was a man to whom we all looked for support and inspiration. You, Mr. Chairman, took over, somewhat diffidently, his mantle. May I thank you for your work and support and hope that your reign may be successful and happy.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

16 Woodland Road East,

Colwyn Bay.

18th June, 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	7,124
Census (1951)	22,276
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1961)	22,010
Number of inhabited houses	8,352
Rateable value	£460,067
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,840

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:			
Total	157	143	300
Legitimate	147	131	272
Illegitimate	10	12	22
Rate per 1,000 population	13.60		
Comparability factor for births ...	1.21		
Corrected birth rate	16.40		

Illegitimate Live Births: 7.3% of total live births.

Still-births: 1 female (legitimate).

Infant Deaths (dead under 1 year):

Total	2	6	8
Legitimate	2	6	8

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	26.6
Legitimate Infants deaths per 1,000 live births	2.9
Deaths of illegitimate infants	Nil

Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks):

	Male	Female	Total
All legitimate	1	3	4
Rate per 1,000 total live births: 13.3.			

Early Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under one week):

	Male	Female	Total
All legitimate	1	2	3
Rate per 1,000 total live births: 10.0.			

Perinatal Mortality rate (Still-births and deaths under one week):

Combines per 1,000 total live and still-births: 13.3.

Maternal Mortality: There were no deaths due to pregnancy.

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	195	237	432
Death Rate per 1,000 population			19.50
Comparability factor for deaths			0.64
Corrected Death rate			12.40

The estimated population has jumped from 21,640 in 1960 to 22,010 in 1961—an increase of 370. This is no doubt influenced by the Census figures for 1961. As there were 429 deaths and 300 births, immigrants must be reckoned as numbering 499. The comparability factors give further indication of the population (factor for deaths: 0.64; factor for births: 1.21). The constitution of our population is such that few births and many deaths must be expected. Of the 429 deaths, 25 were over 90 years of age and 150 over 80.

During the year there was slightly more unemployment than in 1960 (e.g. on 15th January, 1962, there were 267 males and 44 females on the register at the Labour Exchange as compared with 164 males and 27 females in January, 1961. These figures fell to 99 males and 7 females in June, 1961).

Most of the unemployed persons are at the older end of the age group—60/65—some are semi-retired. Of those who are unemployed at the younger end of the scale, most are of the “teddy-boy” type.

There are 5,334 male and 4,134 female—total 9,468 insured (non self-employed) persons in the Borough, so the unemployed rate varies between 2 per cent. in Winter and 1 per cent. in Summer.

The following table shows the chief statistics for the past eight years:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Population	22092	22010	22200	22020	21910	21730	21640	22010
Birth Rate:								
(a) Crude	8.60	5.70	9.90	11.40	10.60	11.90	12.60	13.60
(b) Corrected ...	10.40	10.50	12.10	13.80	12.80	14.40	14.70	16.40
Infant Mortality Rate	29.90	26.00	18.00	39.00	8.60	30.70	14.50	26.60
Still-birth Rate ...	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.18	0.27	0.27	0.18	0.04
Death Rate:								
(a) Crude	17.10	16.50	18.10	18.10	19.80	21.40	19.10	19.40
(b) Corrected ...	10.90	9.90	11.60	12.60	12.40	13.40	12.20	12.40

These figures show a steady rise in the birth rate and a uniformly stable corrected death rate.

The causes of death were:—

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis:			
(a) Respiratory	2	—	2
(b) Other	2	—	2
Infective Diseases	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm:			
(a) Stomach	4	5	9
(b) Lung	13	4	17
(c) Breast	—	11	11
(d) Uterus	—	6	6
(e) Other	21	22	43
(f) Leukaemia	—	1	1
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	24	46	70
Coronary disease	49	27	76
Hypertension	5	9	14
Other heart disease	23	28	51
Other circulatory disease	7	18	25
Influenza	3	7	10
Pneumonia	5	5	10
Bronchitis	12	6	18
Other respiratory disease	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	2	—	2
Gastritis, etc.	—	1	1

	Male	Female	Total
Nephritis, etc.	2	2	4
Prostatic disease	6	—	6
Congenital malformations	—	2	2
Other ill-defined diseases	13	27	40
Motor vehicle accidents	0	2	2
All other accidents	1	4	5
Suicide	1	—	1
Totals	195	237	432

These figures do not vary substantially from corresponding figures shown last year. Deaths associated with cigarette smoking—lung cancer, bronchitis and coronary disease—account for just over 100 deaths. I doubt if this generation will attempt to prevent these deaths—tobacco seems to make people utterly inconsiderate of their own well-being or that of others. To them, “freedom” means the right to cause discomfort to their neighbours.

It is unfortunate that the Medical Officer of Health receives information of the causes of death but not of illness nor accidents. Some diseases are “notifiable” they used to be common; but they have been nearly conquered. It is many years since I reported a death due to typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. If preventive medicine is to prevent suffering and mental disturbance, as is its aim, we must know our problem in its early, rather than its terminal, stage. Prevention of accidents and mental health are now rather half-heartedly placed on our shoulders—but the only information I am given is that last year seven persons died of accidents and one committed suicide.

The ages at which death occurred were

Ages	Male	Female	Total
0—1	3	6	9
1—4	—	—	—
5—9	—	1	1
10—14	—	—	—
15—24	2	—	2
25—34	2	—	2
35—44	3	—	3
45—54	10	11	21
55—64	27	21	48
Over 65	149	195	344
Total	196	234	430

These figures are two less than those given by the Registrar-General—they were compiled locally. They show that 80% of deaths affected persons over 65 years of age (28% were over 80 years and 5% were over 90 years).

Once again I note that more than a third of deaths due to coronary disease occur in the fourth quarter of the year.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(a) Bacteriological:

Bacteriological examinations in the interest of Preventive Medicine are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Bryn Hyfryd, Conway. This is one of a chain of laboratories stationed over the entire country and forms a most efficient machine in the control of disease. Dr. Kingsley Smith and his staff are ever ready not only to trace out infections but, by using their central organisation, to help in finding their sources and means of spread and control. I have reason to be grateful for their help.

The following specimens from Colwyn Bay were subjected to examination and report in 1961:—

Water tests	48
Milk samples	28
Ice Cream samples	128
Throat and Nose swabs ...	328
Faeces specimens	170
C.S. fluid	4
Miscellaneous	64
	<hr/>
	770
	<hr/>

In addition some specimens were sent for virus testing.

Prophylactic and Therapeutic Agents.

Smallpox vaccine, lymph, gamma globulin and prophylactic T.A.F. and F.T. (anti-diphtheria) are stocked at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

Typhus vaccine, rabies vaccine and anthrax vaccine for prophylactic use only, are held at the Public Health Laboratory, 126 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, 3 (Telephone No. Royal 3636). Anthrax vaccine for therapeutic use is held at

Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool (Tel. No. Aintree 2324) and there is a 24-hour service.

Snake anti-venum and also Botulinum anti-serum is held at the C. & A. General Hospital, Bangor (Tel. No. 3321) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-vaccine for tropical snakes is held only at The Dispensary, Royal South Hants. and Southampton Hospital, Southampton (Tel. No. Southampton 26211) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-yellow fever vaccine is obtainable at the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre, Halton Gardens, Liverpool (Tel. No. Central 8433) and inoculations are given by appointment only.

Anti-cholera, anti-tetanus and whooping cough vaccines must be obtained through the usual trade channels.

(b) Pathological and Biochemical.

There is a Laboratory at the Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital where specimens that might help doctors in diagnosis and treatment are examined. This is under the control and is visited by the Pathologist based on Rhyl Hospitals.

(c) Water.

The water supply for this area comes from the collecting ground at Llys Cowlyd. It is ample in quantity and satisfactory in quality. Until 1940 it was supplied in a raw state and was always found to be pure. Then, as a war precaution Parliament required that all water supplies of a specified size, be chlorinated and Cowlyd water was chlorinated. It still is. Recently we have felt that perhaps it was too soft and that in certain circumstances might be plumbo-solvent, so it is now hardened by the addition of lime. The following gives a recent chemical analysis.

Sample received—9th January, 1962.
Main supply (Llyn Cowlyd Water).

Appearance	Slightly yellow/brown
Odour	Nil
Reaction pH	7.40
	parts per million
Total solids	37.00
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia ..	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.00
Chlorides as Cl	10.00
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27 degrees C.	2.58
Total hardness	8.00
Temporary hardness	8.00
Permanent hardness	0.00
Alkalinity	10.00
Free chlorine	Nil
Poisonous metals	Nil
Potassium as K.	0.30
Anionic synthetic detergents	Nil
Lead	Less than 0.10

Opinion: The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory and the sample contains no detectable lead. The absence of lead in the large bottle is, of course, only an indication of the satisfactory nature of the water, as drawn from the mains, and cannot be regarded as necessarily representative of the condition of the water which has been standing for some period in lead pipes.

(Signed) RUDDOCK & SHERRATT.

Bacteriological tests are applied frequently throughout the year. All 48 showed that the water was free from pathogenic organisms at the points of delivery.

When a main bursts or the supply is in any way interfered with, the mains of that locality, are disinfected with strong chlorine. The water is then discarded and the next filling tested for residual chlorine. These tests are made by the Water Engineer or one of his staff.

(d) **Milk.**

Only pasteurized, tuberculin tested or sterilized milk can be sold in Colwyn Bay. Samples are taken by the Public Health Inspector—some are tested by the Conway Valley Creamery Laboratory; others at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Ambulance facilities are provided by the Denbighshire County Council. In this area, the service is administered by me in my capacity of Senior Assistant County Medical Officer. The service is partly voluntary and partly professional.

There are six paid drivers for West Denbighshire. They undertake most of the work between 8.30 a.m. and 6 p.m., e.g. taking patients to and from Clinics. The Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps takes over full responsibility from 6 p.m. until 7.30 a.m. every day and from 1 p.m. on Saturday until 7.30 a.m. on Monday. It also supplements the paid drivers when needed by day. The Corps consists of 24 volunteer drivers and attendants who do a minimum of four hours duty every week and are "on call" at other times on rota. The Corps owns and runs two ambulances and there are in West Denbighshire, County ambulances stationed at

Denbigh	2
Abergele	1
Llangernyw	1
Llanrwst	1
Colwyn Bay	2

I can thus put seven ambulances on the road at any one time. This is very good coverage. Five of the County vehicles are in radio communication at all times with my office.

The following table shows the work done in this area during the past five years (with 1948 the first year of the National Health Service for comparison):—

	1948	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Patients conveyed	581	1451	3287	4840	4880	6276
Accident calls	72	91	112	77	111	88
Mileage run	23033	17544	28585	31790	35718	44609

Colwyn Bay Voluntary Corps.

Calls	419
Accident calls	41
Stretcher cases	398
Sitting cases	77
Mileage run	12032
Ambulance case hours	469
Personnel hours on cases	1213
Standby duty at Headquarters	4637

In addition the full-time drivers carried out the following works:—

Stretcher cases	695
Sitting cases	5106
*Mileage	32577

* Including 2,899 miles to and from Nant-y-Glyn Training Centre.

The increasing demand for ambulance transport appals. Each year sees a substantial increase and if all the needs are genuine, we must be a community of invalids. I would again stress that "need" exists when a person is unable to go by public transport because of illness. Some people seem to think that they should be taken in any case; others feel that a need exists when a 'bus is not conveniently timed; while others claim transport to save a 'bus fare.

FIRST AID

The Colwyn Bay Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade sends teams to all public gatherings where they may be needed—when requested to do so. It maintains two well equipped treatment and rest centres on the Promenade—one at the Pier and one at Rhos-on-Sea—from Whit week until the end of the season. 96 cases were treated during 392 hours of duty.

CLINICS

Clinics are held as follows:—

(a) At Cowyn Bay Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.

Monday:

- (1) Family Planning.

This is provided by a voluntary committee but meets in the Clinic premises and co-ordinates its work with other work of the Health Department.

Tuesday:

- (2) Child Welfare Centre—every week at 2 p.m.

Wednesday:

- (3) Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for schoolchildren, by appointment.

- (4) Ophthalmic Clinic for schoolchildren, by appointment.

Thursday:

- (5) Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m., alternate weeks.

(b) At Llysfaen Church House.

Monday:

Child Welfare Clinic—first and third Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

(c) At Mochdre Village Hall.

Monday:

Child Welfare Clinic—second and fourth Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

(d) At Church House, Elwy Road, Rhos-on-Sea.

Tuesday:

Child Welfare Clinic—second and fourth Tuesday each month from 10.30 to 12 noon.

DAY NURSERY

There is no day nursery in the town.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for this area comes from the Conway and Colwyn Bay Water Board's collecting ground at Llyn Cowlyd. The supply is ample and pure. Mr. J. M. Campbell, B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., is Engineer to the Board and has been in close consultation with me during the past two years on several matters dealing with the water. Earlier in this report I have produced a chemical analysis and stated that there were 48 tests for bacterial purity. The water was rather soft, so we recommended that chemicals be added to harden it. This was done.

Mr. Campbell has supplied the following figures showing the rainfall at Lake Cowlyd and the water consumption within the Borough in 1961:—

RAINFALL

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches or more
January	9.91	21
February	8.48	17
March	2.24	12
April	7.36	21
May	4.29	14
June	2.21	16
July	6.41	22
August	10.20	24
September	8.73	20
October	12.50	28
November	8.13	13
December	9.49	12
Total	89.95	220

CONSUMPTION OF WATER

	gallons
January	38,562,000
February	35,758,000
March	41,422,000
April	39,874,000
May	44,116,000
June	45,886,000
July	46,632,000
August	47,688,000
September	42,705,000
October	40,347,000
November	38,524,000
December	39,120,000
Total	<hr/> 500,634,000 <hr/>

There is no change to record in the distribution—the only extensions were to new houses. The 152 outlying houses without main water supply in 1960 are still without this supply.

Sea Water.

Samples of water are taken from the sea at various points on the Bay, at different times during the year and at different states of the tide. These were sent for bacteriological examination. The reports received show that while the water is not sterile, it is safe.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act to Denbigh County Council, has supplied me with the following statement:—

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Article	No. taken	Not Genuine or	
		Genuine	Sub-standard
Milk	40	40	—
Butter	1	1	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Cheese	1	1	—
Bread	1	1	—
Cake Mixture	1	1	—
Flour	1	1	—
Sausages	3	3	—
Salt	1	1	—
Table Jelly	1	1	—
Ice Cream	5	5	—
Ice Lollies	2	2	—
Fresh Cream	2	2	—
Beer	2	2	—
Whiskey	1	1	—
Bi-Carb of Soda	1	1	—
Totals	64	64	—

All the samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

THOS. H. EVANS,

Chief Inspector,
County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

12th April, 1962.

IMMUNISATION

The following table shows that immunisation against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is well accepted in this area. Keeping in mind that there were 300 births in 1961 (and 253 in 1960) 261 primary vaccinations

and 316 immunisations against Whooping Cough, etc., must be regarded as very good. Nearly all the primary protections against these diseases were given to infants, under two years of age.

I tested the pupils of 13 plus at the Grammar and Modern Schools late in 1960 (516 were tested) and again early in 1962, thus by accident none were done in 1961.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total
Vaccination against					
Smallpox:					
Primary	39	56	98	68	261
Booster	16	31	11	9	67
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough:					
Primary	86	128	52	50	316
Booster	697	3	7	10	717
Poliomyelitis:					
Primary	210	96	997	235	1538
Booster	173	236	1429	47	1885
Tuberculosis:					
Skin Tests	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases during 1961. There was an epidemic of measles.

Not a single case of food infection or dysentery was notified. I take this to mean that there were no cases severe enough to call for medical attention.

Cases	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 upwards
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	12	—	—	—	9	1	2
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Primary Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
Lobar Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	410	9	180	220	1	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	432	9	180	221	14	3	5

Tuberculosis.

No problems have arisen with regard to tubercular persons handling milk or refusing proper treatment, consequently I did not make use of the compulsory powers conferred on me by the Public Health Acts and Regulations.

The number of names on the Tuberculosis Register fell to 111 (102 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary cases). This number will continue to fall as many persons are apparently cured but because of a very wise practise whereby such persons are kept under supervision for five years, their names have not yet been removed. The fact that of 29 names removed in 1961, 25 were due to cure and only four due to death, shows that tuberculosis is not now the lethal disease

it used to be. At the same time, I would point out that new cases still are found—20 (19 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) during the year. This is due to more careful search, e.g. by the use of the Mass X-Ray Unit. 1,705 persons attended at the Unit in Colwyn Bay—either at the public sessions at the Town Hall or at schools or at works. In addition 834 chest X-Rays were made at the Chest Clinic in Colwyn Bay.

Dr. J. B. Morrison, the Chest Physician for the area, says in a letter to me:—

“ I think the Mass Radiography Service is giving a valuable service, as the attendances, particularly among the older people in Colwyn Bay, are quite good. If any abnormality is noted, we call the patients up to the Chest Clinic usually within a week or ten days, and they are dealt with quickly. I think the General Practitioners appreciate this method, rather than sending out reports to them and waiting for the General Practitioners to send the patients back to some clinic. Quite a few patients with lung cancer have been picked up over the last year or two and one or two tuberculosis cases also.”

I have also a statement from Dr. Morrison on the work done at the Chest Clinic—this report deals with persons who attend from any area, not necessarily from Colwyn Bay. Moreover, some Colwyn Bay people find it convenient to attend at the Clinic at Rhyl.

Attendances:

Patients enrolled for first time during 1961	160
Total patients attending	890

No. of patients on Register:

Respiratory Tuberculosis	128
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	18
New cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8
Cases transferred into the area	8
Contacts found to have active tuberculosis	1
Total contacts examined	28
Number of X-Rays taken	834
Number of B.C.G. vaccinations	29
Number of Mantoux tests	109
Number of visits to patients' homes	12

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1961.

All aspects of the work of the department are expanding; new work has been added with the new statutes that have come in force and enquiries, rather than complaints, by the public, steadily increase.

This latter aspect is to be encouraged although it is quite obvious that, without additional qualified staff, inadequate attention is being given to too many sections of my duties.

A regular weekly refuse collection service is being maintained throughout the town and final reorganisation as planned has been successfully achieved, after the long awaited delivery of the two refuse vehicles. This does not mean that further endeavours will not continuously be considered to improve this service.

Food hygiene is of paramount importance and continuous efforts are made to ensure that hygienic conditions are maintained, that proper facilities are provided, and more important, that they are used to maintain cleanliness.

Continued progress is being made in respect of housing problems in dealing with unfit properties, unfit sub-let accommodation and now, with underground basement accommodations. No known totally unfit dwellings now remain to be dealt with but there are still far too many sub-standard properties existing which are tenanted and about which owners will not make a move, except to dispose of them as soon as they gain vacant possession. Many improvement schemes have been undertaken and are most certainly encouraged but unfortunately too few owners of tenanted property take advantage of the grant aid schemes available.

No further progress to improve the standards at the Abattoir can be reported as its future has been in the

“melting pot” for some considerable time. However, I am pleased that this valuable service to the Borough is to continued although, necessarily, it adds considerably to the hours that the staff and myself have to work, outside the normal working week.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Complaints received and attended to	1420
No. of Nuisances found	939
“ Houses which were inspected for nuisances	563
“ Nuisances abated	932
“ Nuisances not abated but work in hand	7
“ Drains and fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke	260
“ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.	1915
“ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances ...	883
“ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances	1
“ Visits to Factories with mechanical power ...	92
“ Visits to Factories without mechanical power	53
“ Visits to Schools	28
“ Miscellaneous Visits	405
“ Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment	38
“ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	8
“ Visits re Water Supply	56
“ Special Housing Inspections	53
“ Houses let-in-lodgings	61
“ Visits re keeping animals, stables, piggeries	254
“ Inspections re Rats and Mice	96
“ Visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc.	125

SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains	193
“ Defective Drains	61
“ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cess- pools	35
“ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	4
“ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards	19
“ Defective or new Inspection Chambers	38
“ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	23
“ Burst Water Pipes	53
“ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings ...	25

No. of Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms	18
” ” Defective Paving of Yards and Outbuildings	1
” ” Defective Eaves and Downspouting	8
” ” Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	74
” ” Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)	43
” ” Accumulation—manure and other refuse ...	38
” ” Dilapidated Ashbins	53
” ” Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings ...	17
” ” Damp Conditions in Houses	45
” ” Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accom- modation	3
” ” New pedestals W.C.	20
” ” Choked Road Ditches	4
” ” Defective Grates	2
” ” Defective Chimneys	4
” ” Defective Window Frames, etc.	5
” ” Drains reconstructed	73
” ” Sinks discharging to surface water drain ...	21
” ” Unsatisfactory keeping of Animals	8
” ” House-let-in-lodgings byelaws contraventions	5

Nuisances from other than Dwellings:

Shops, Offices, Garages and Miscellaneous	73
---	----

WATER SUPPLIES

Water Supplies.

I have to report that no further progress has yet been possible in providing those premises without tap water with a supply from the town's mains.

Dwellings without Mains supply into houses:

Houses supplied by wells and springs	20
Houses supplied by common standpipes	39
Houses supplied by individual standpipes	48
	<hr/>
	107
	<hr/>

No. of Water Samples:

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains	31	1	30	2
Seawater	7	—	7	—
Wells and Streams	5	—	3	2

DRAINAGE

This is still a very important aspect of our work and one which constantly requires our attention. As will be seen from the following statistics, a great deal has been attended to in ensuring that all is maintained satisfactorily. Surface water, or natural ground water, causing annoyance in and about properties, is one of our most difficult problems; the remedy, after long exhausting testing to locate a source, is frequently extremely difficult to apply.

Surface Water Outfall, Drainage.

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains	1968
Choked drains found and reported by Department Operator	209
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator	6
Defective drains reported by Department Operator ...	50
Drain Tests (a) Colour	150
(b) Smoke Tests	31
(c) Hydraulic—new drains	68
Choked or defective Septic Tanks or Cesspools inspected	37
Burst water services reported	12
Choked road gullies reported	28

DISINFECTION

Dwellings disinfected—No. of rooms	4
Infected articles to Isolation Hospital	12
Infected articles destroyed	28

DISINFESTATION

Dwellings disinfested: No. of rooms	86
Business premises disinfested: No. of rooms	Nil

RODENT CONTROL

I must stress again that the eradication of rats and mice is still one of the most important duties of a Local Authority and the following tables show how this work is dealt with.

Further the figures also show how remarkably free we are from these pests—a situation which must not give rise to complacency when considering the disease and destruction of foodstuffs which is directly attributable to them.

More often than not the controlled tip receiving the town's refuse is singled out for complaint in respect of any local infestation of rats. However, on no occasion was simultaneous treatment necessary or undertaken when neighbouring premises were disinfested.

PEST CONTROL

Rabbits.—This pest has not been eradicated and many requests are received for treatment. It is the responsibility of the Agricultural Executive Committee and they will provide a service on request or notification.

Ants and other similar crawling insects.—Many requests are received for treatment or help to eradicate insects from the house and a service is provided which is in much demand by the public. The other pests referred to include clover mites, moles, slugs, wood boring beetles and spiders.

Rodent Disinfestation.

Number of main sewer manholes test-baited	576
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required	102
Inspections of sewer manholes	1244

Corporation Estates.

	Test Baited	Poison Treatment Required
Manholes and Inspection Chamber		
Number inspected and treated ...	2387	162

No. of properties visited.

Business premises	60	Rats 29	Mice 20	
Private dwellings	130	30	34	
Agricultural properties	260	8	2	
Number of Treatments carried out in Tip areas		25		
Number of Treatments on Tip		25		

Farms.

Visited	40
No. of Infestations	10

Stables.

Visited	12
No. of Infestations	1
Unsatisfactory Conditions	2

Piggeries.

Visited	20
No. of Infestations	1
Unsatisfactory Conditions	4

Poultry Keepers.

Poultry Keepers (known) and visited	240
No. of Infestations	2
Unsatisfactory Conditions	20

Continued efforts by the Department have been so successful that no serious infestations of sewers, drains, tip or other premises have occurred.

In each instance when infestation has been found, the Department has been requested to undertake treatment for the eradication of the rodents.

Only in one instance have I to report that an owner has been most difficult and that authority had to be sought to take statutory proceedings should the necessary disinfestation not have been undertaken.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of			M/c. line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	134	84			1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	85	72			2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—			3
Total		219	156	Nil	Nil	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (2)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	4	4				4
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5	—	—				5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6	0	0				6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	7	—	—				7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	8	1	1				8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—							
(a) Insufficient	9	1	1				9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	—	—				10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	1	1				11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—				12
Total		7	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Inspections have been carried out during the year and attention drawn to defects and unsatisfactory conditions. These were always attended to promptly.

FOOD INSPECTION

Registered Premises (Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955):

1.	Cooked meats manufacturer	2
2.	Sausage manufacturer—Butchers' shops	18
3.	Ice Cream: (a) Manufacture	4
	(b) Sale and/or storage	120

Food Premises.

	No.	No. of Visits	Notices re unsatisfact'y factory conditions
Bakehouses	15	83	15
Food preparing premises	2	6	2
Fried Fish shops	10	30	4
Butchers' shops	30	53	9
General Food premises	143	184	33
Ice Cream premises	128	144	16
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	56	220	42
Dairies, Milk Distributors	51	98	4
Canteen, Nursing Homes, Hos- pital Kitchens	15	15	3
Licensed premises	37	43	4
Wet Fish shops	11	47	11

UN SOUND FOODSTUFFS

A large quantity of meat, fish and other foodstuffs, was inspected on request of wholesalers and retailers in the town and the details of that voluntarily surrendered during the year are listed below.

Surrender enables the owner of the foodstuffs to obtain credit or replacement on the production of a certificate issued by this Department. This system works exceedingly well, and when in any doubt the trader does call in the Public Health Inspector for expert advice he is ensuring that

any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

Very few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs, and each incident was fully investigated before warnings were issued to the person responsible.

UNSOUND FOOD FROM SHOPS

CONDEMNED FOODS

Tinned Meat	331 tins
Ham, fresh meat	384 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	838 tins
Vegetables	658 lbs.
Milk	106 tins
Miscellaneous:	
Rice Pudding	28 tins
Soup	18 tins
Jam	11 jars
Juice	14 containers
Bournvita	1 tin
Coffee	34 tins
Nuts	44 pkts.
Ham and Beef Spread	2 oz. jar
Sauce	24 bottles
Baked Beans	5 tins
Baby Food	36 tins
	—
Total	217
	—

FOOD HYGIENE

The co-operation of the food trader with the inspectorate is generally very good and they respond well to our demands.

Constant supervision is found to be very necessary in respect of staffs, especially part-time and seasonal workers who do not seem yet to appreciate the necessity to maintain regular routine hygienic practice and often fail to observe simple codes regarding personal hygiene which should come naturally to every human being.

The general public could still do far more to help in maintaining a high standard of demanding only the best,

purchased in the best surroundings. Unfortunately they are often far more guilty of malpractice than the trader—dogs are still brought into the shops often out of control, shopping baskets are still put on to the Counter, handling of unwrapped but otherwise protected foodstuffs, still goes on and generally, any approach made to discuss the matter is bitterly resented.

ICE CREAM

There are now four manufacturers of ice-cream, all using a complete cold mix proprietary brand, the remainder all retail pre-packed ice-cream.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway:—

	Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
123 Samples	91	12	16	4

This grading is still “provisional” and is not a statutory standard. However, ice-cream dealers are co-operating willingly to ensure that the public receives a commodity of a good bacterial standard.

The results of the samples are sent to all retailers and producers and any unsatisfactory samples are immediately investigated and suggested improvement in methods of handling, treatment of equipment, etc., are readily carried out.

ORANGE JUICE

Orange juice is manufactured by one dairy in the town. The whole orange is used and is cleansed, peeled, processed, heat-treated, bottled and chilled in a specially constructed building. At another dairy, the concentrated juice is diluted and packed ready for sale.

No. of Samples taken.

5 samples Satisfactory

FOOD TRANSPORT

Attention continues to be given to the transportation by road of foodstuffs. Also to the mobile shops, more of which are to be seen, particularly on the new estates and in the rural areas, where they serve a very useful part in the life of the community.

MILK SUPPLIES

There are now only six retailers of milk in the Borough and only two of these operate directly from pasteurising plants. Milk is delivered to the others at various depots in the bottles ready for distribution.

There is now only one producer-retailer operating in the town selling his own farm bottled Tuberculin tested milk.

The selling of milk in bottles from shops (usually grocers) continues to increase whilst the small retail dairy is rapidly disappearing. The responsibility for the control of milk (retail) has now passed from this Authority to the County Council.

The problem of the dirty bottle does not diminish and in fact appears to be on the increase due to the sale from the shop and lessening use of the daily dairyman's delivery. Why, after use, the bottles cannot be rinsed before returning to the shop or to the milkman, is not understandable. This applies to hotels and boarding houses as well as to the housewife.

Why all the schools cannot "educate" the children to undertake this simple operation automatically, is beyond me, particularly in the senior schools.

Regular sampling of milk coming to the dairies for pasteurisation is undertaken and it is evident that a vast improvement has taken place at the farms because the amount of milk now rejected as unsatisfactory is much reduced.

Examinations.

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Undesignated for Pasteurisation ...	90	—	90
Tuberculin Tested for pasteurisation	336	—	336
Pasteurised	14	—	14
Tuberculin Tested	10	—	10

ABATTOIR

After a lengthy period of debate it has been resolved that the Public Abattoir is to remain open.

During this time, only the minimum of maintenance work has been undertaken and there will now be the formid-

able task of undertaking work, during the busy season, to bring the premises up to the required Ministry standard. Obviously this will lay a great strain on all the users of the premises and my staff, and I hope that the existing co-operation and good relations will be continued during this rather trying time.

The cleansing and personal hygiene standard is good and after the essential facilities are provided, I hope to see even further improvement.

The requirement that all waste products be removed every other day has been undertaken in all respects excepting manure, which is removed at least once a week. I am indebted to the various firms for collecting the materials for which they are responsible. All these waste products are now stored in covered containers instead of open middens.

Insecticides are applied as frequently as necessary in accordance with the regulations and although flies were in evidence, particularly during the later summer, they were to a lesser degree than usual.

The pasture adjacent to the abattoir is now used as playing fields by the local associations and schools and co-operation with the staff is excellent. However, local children continue to be a nuisance on the land at time, breaking down fences and chasing stock — foolish and dangerous!

MEAT INSPECTION

Still 100 per cent. inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir is maintained and this necessitates myself and staff working late many evenings, on Sundays in the summer and on Bank Holidays.

Co-operation with the local butchers, with the wholesalers, the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, and with all the various traders using the premises, remains very good.

Cysticercus Bovis.

I am able to report again that no case of this parasite was located in any animal slaughtered this year.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1961.

No. of Animals slaughtered by local Butchers.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
664	59	7850	549	£764/5/2

No. of Animals slaughtered by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
1362	41	10486	956	£1355/7/0

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex			Sheep and		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Sows	Pigs
No. inspected	1892	134	100	18336	2	1503
No. killed	1892	134	100	18336	2	1503

All diseases except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	2	13	0	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	560	29	6	446	0	3
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	29.6	23.1	8.0	2.5	0	5.52

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	1
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0.07

UN SOUND MEAT FROM ABATTOIR

The majority of carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption were received as casualty animals.

Beef.

0 Cows—Gen. T.B.	Nil
2 Cows—Other Diseases	815 lbs.
0 Oxen—Gen. T.B.	Nil
1 Oxen—Other Diseases	320 lbs.
0 Part Carcase—L.T.B.	Nil
11 Part Carcases—Other Diseases	1130 lbs.
0 Lung, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.	Nil
588 Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases ...	8539 lbs.

Pork.

2 Pigs—Other Diseases	125 lbs.
0 Pigs—Gen. T.B.	Nil
1 Part Carcases—L.T.B.	7 lbs.
3 Part Carcases—Other Diseases	58 lbs.
0 Plucks and Livers—T.B.	Nil
78 Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases	417 lbs.

Veal.

0 Calves—Gen. T.B.	Nil
2 Calves—Other Diseases	291 lbs.
0 Part Carcases—L.T.B.	Nil
0 Part Carcases—Other Diseases	Nil
0 Plucks—T.B.	Nil
6 Plucks—Other Diseases	95 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb.

13 Carcases (emaciation, etc.)	405 lbs.
4 Part Carcases (bruises, etc.)	59 lbs.
442 Heads, Plucks, Livers	199 lbs.

In addition 2,590 lbs. of meat was condemned as unfit due to decomposition.

The greater proportion of this unsound meat is dyed to identify it, and it is removed as often as required by one of two approved dealers. The remainder, primarily liver, is collected daily for use at a local mink farm. The persons conveying such meat must now either secure it in locked

containers or alternatively indicate by notice on their vehicle that the meat is not intended for human consumption.

Again, no case of tuberculosis was located in any bovine animal accepted for slaughter.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) | 542 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 136 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	134
---	-----

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957:— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice | 0 |
| (a) By owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 0 |

(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(a)	By owners	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(c)	Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(3)	Houses scheduled, scheme for upgrading accepted	0
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, Closing Orders as to part of a building	2
	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	0
	Number of houses built by private enterprise	77
	Number of houses built by the Corporation	15
	Number of flats built by the Corporation	36

HOUSING

The Slum Clearance Programme for the Borough has been completed. This largely dealt with properties which were worn out and beyond recovery at reasonable expense, and not with the real slum conditions prevalent in the larger industrial authorities.

Further progress is being maintained steadily in dealing with basement accommodation, other houses now becoming unfit and other sub-standard property. Unfortunately, progress is governed by the number of new houses that a Council can build and all that can be said about that aspect is that economics govern it too severely.

Continued progress has been made to improve the sub-standard properties, usually with the help of an improvement grant. Many enquiries are dealt with regarding these grants and it is appreciated more and more by the public that the Council is only insisting on a reasonable standard that they themselves had in mind as modernisation.

Faster progress could be achieved towards satisfactory housing standards generally if local authorities could enforce improvement, preferably by dealing with complete areas—Improvement Areas—where the greater percentage of houses are tenanted.

New legislation has recently come into force which gives far greater powers to see that conditions in houses in multiple occupation are vastly improved and maintained. There are a number of such houses in the Borough and it will now be necessary to undertake a general survey before a definite policy is formulated.

RENT ACT

Many enquiries are still made by both tenants and owners for information about this Statute and the procedure to be adopted but no formal applications were received this year. This would indicate that there is now very satisfactory co-operation between the landlord and tenant.

Applications for Certificates	0
Number issued	0
Number of undertakings given by landlords	0
Applications for cancellation of certificates	0
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	0

CARAVANS AND CAMPING

Land on which caravans are sited has, with few exceptions, to be licensed by each authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. There are now thirteen sites licensed in the Borough and each owner has been given twelve months to undertake the work necessary to comply with this licence and the required conditions attached to each licence.

Although all the sites have been well conducted, few have so far made much attempt to comply with the conditions.

Numerous organised parties of Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigades, Church Lads, etc., again camped in the town and each camp was very well controlled and a credit to the boys and their officers. Every assistance in dealing with refuse, swill and chemical toilets is given by the Department and is much appreciated by the various organisations.

Tents are still controlled by the powers vested in the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, and there are no licensed sites in the Borough. This Act permits tents to remain on land for six continuous weeks or sixty days in a year without a licence provided adequate facilities are available for the occupants.

Many complaints are received about tents and in the main deal with the amenity aspect over which there is no control.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

A few complaints are still received about smoke nuisances from factory chimneys, but no case of statutory nuisance has been recorded.

Managements are most co-operative and are most anxious to avoid any smoke, knowing that it really is true to say "that it is money going up in smoke" instead of working for them. Also the Coal Board representatives and N.I.F.E.S. Consultants have been most co-operative.

The number of solid fuel burning commercial boilers in the Borough is now only two, but I understand that one of these is scheduled for conversion to oil during 1961.

Smoke from domestic chimneys is a far more serious problem and one which the town is far too complacent about, but one which is very real.

Further, smoke from the householder burning garden refuse is a great nuisance, which is quite unnecessary. The earth needs the goodness of this material composted, otherwise the addition of artificial fertilizers destroys the humus of the soil, the very essence of plant life. If it is impracticable to compost, then, on request, the Department will collect this garden refuse at a small cost.

PUBLIC PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

All places of entertainment requiring Singing, Dancing and Music licences, have to be inspected at least once during the year, and requisite certificates that the premises were satisfactory sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

54 visits were made inspecting for general cleanliness and conditions in conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly.

I am able to report that no complaint of unsatisfactory conditions were received in respect of any of these premises.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Few visits have been possible this year, but I am able to report that in no instance were any premises found wanting.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1961

There are two persons licensed under this Act in the Borough. Conditions restricting the number and type of birds and fishes to be kept are attached to the licences. The premises are inspected regularly and conditions are invariably found satisfactory.

SWIMMING POOLS

The privately-owned public swimming pool at Rhos-on-Sea is regularly inspected and samples of water are sub-

mitted for examination. Constant treatment, filtration, chlorination and aeration ensures a high standard of the sea-water in this pool. Regular spot tests for residual chlorine are carried out each day.

At Llanddulas Hall the swimming pool was again open for use by the Chalet occupiers, and a high standard is maintained. A new plant for the mechanical chlorination and filtration has been successfully introduced.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Noise Abatement is another new duty for the Public Health Inspector and a singularly difficult one it has, so far, proved to be. I think that it is generally accepted that we live and work in far too noisy an environment, but it has become unfortunately accepted that in the main, activity and indeed productivity, can only be achieved with the accompaniment of noise. This of course, is not absolutely true. Much can be achieved without any noise.

Unfortunately it is no easy task to decide just when a noise can be a statutory nuisance and generally residents can produce this evidence between themselves and take the necessary action through the Magistrates Court without the aid of the Officers of a local authority.

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Statement of Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1962.

Revenue Account.	1. Collection, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges.		2. Disposal, including or including Depreciation and Loan Charges.		Total, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges.	
	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £
1. Gross Expenditure: Refuse Collection	29809	27948	2805	2508	32614	—
2. Gross Salvage	—	—	3495	3495	3495	—
3. Gross Income	1212	1212	154	154	—	—
4. Gross Salvage	—	—	4283	4283	—	—
5. Net Costs	28597	26736	4437	4437	5649	5649
6. Gross Expend. per ton	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross Expend. Salvage	2 7 3	2 4 4	3 1	2 11	2 10 4	2 7 3
Gross Income per ton	—	—	7 5 0	7 7 11	7 5 0	7 5 0
Gross Income Salvage.	1 11	1 11	2	2	2 1	2 1
8. Net cost per ton	2 5 4	2 2 5	2 11	2 9	2 8 3	2 5 2
Net cost Salvage	—	—	1 12 9 cr.	1 12 9 cr.	1 12 9 cr.	1 12 9 cr.
9. Net cost per 1,000 pop. (22,010)	£1299	£1215	£84.64	£71.15	£1383.64	£1286.15
10. Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which salvage is collected (9,444)	£2028.6	£2831	£197.26	£165.82	£3225.86	£3028.26

3rd July, 1962.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection of refuse from all parts of the Borough has been maintained, although the delivery of the two new small type compacting vehicles was not made until February, 1962. The delay was largely due to the strike in the car industry.

Subsequently, re-organisation of the rural and trade rounds has been successfully undertaken eliminating the vehicle which was previously operating on the hotel, etc., service on two days of the week.

Thus the service is now maintained by three Dennis Paxit II 18/24 cu. yd. vehicles and two Karrier Blenheim 11/15 cu. yd. vehicles, with one Paxit II 18/24 cu. yd. in reserve and one old Karrier 10 cu. yd. side-loading vehicle for use on nightsoil collection and other occasional extra service.

All the Bank Holiday short weeks are still recovered, excepting Christmas which is a most difficult time due to the loss of two working days coupled with a vastly increased output everywhere. Thus the collection is maintained on a regular day and although somewhat costly, I am of the opinion that it is accepted as an essential undertaking.

An additional service is provided on request at a small charge for all rubbish in excess of the normal household refuse and the demand for this service is quite considerable.

A further service continued successfully again this year, is that of a regular twice weekly collection of refuse from hotels and boarding houses. There have been regular requests for such a service in the past and although it has been attempted with the normal relief vehicle, it has invariably failed.

A statutory service is given each Monday and a charged service is provided each Friday. The charge is based on the charge levied for collection of Trade refuse.

The staff employed include the Foreman, Mechanic, four drivers and twenty-one loaders, who are added to in the holiday season by one other loader, besides additional relief in respect of holidays and sickness.

In addition, the trade refuse is collected by a driver/loader and two men, supplemented in the season by an additional loader.

Each vehicle has fitted a large capacity salvage trailer for the collection of paper salvage, etc.

From over 8,000 houses and from all the commercial premises, over 10,000 bins are emptied by the staff each week as well as the collection of some 12 tons of paper salvage. The weight of refuse is in the region of 275 tons each week.

Annually the staff are issued with two suits of overalls and an issue of waterproof clothing has been made. This consists of a pair of overtrousers and a jacket, the shoulders of which have been reinforced against wear, and this so fitted that it can be renewed as necessary.

Finally, despite all the problems and hazards of the work of collecting refuse day in and day out in all weathers, a word of praise is due to the staff who do carry out their appointed task in a most cheerful and conscientious manner.

LLYSFAEN SEWERAGE

Consideration is again being given to the possibility of providing sewers to this rural area of the Borough and although the cost will be very formidable indeed, a long term policy must be borne in mind and it is hoped that something will be possible to improve the present unsatisfactory conditions.

The pail and chemical closets are collected from some two hundred houses, caravans and chalets, each week, by a vehicle fitted with a special tank. This work requires a driver and two men.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The refuse from the Borough continued to be disposed of at the Tip at Mochdre. Again, every precaution was taken to ensure that no nuisance was caused to our neighbours or that the tip was an eyesore. During the summer season, loads of quarry debris were again purchased and tipped over the face to blind off the daily intake of refuse. As necessary,

besides every weekend during the warm weather, disinfestation to control flies was undertaken.

More land was stripped of top soil and sub-soil which were stored conveniently for replacing on completion of tipping of the area.

Further land drainage works were undertaken to drain the ditches running across the site after due consultation with the Rivers Board.

The Bristol Digloader, powered by a Perkins diesel engine, which was fitted with rear power take-off points to operate any equipment which may be used in the future, has proved invaluable, dealing so much more easily with less effort on the part of this machine and the driver in dealing with all the incoming refuse, in particular builders and contractors debris which has invariably been loaded by a similar although usually larger capacity machine.

Except during the summer season and in windy weather, the driver of the machine now controls the tip on his own. Extra help is given to erect fences and screens, to undertake disinfestation services and to control drifting papers, etc.

The disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, gully emptyings, etc. (which are the responsibility of the Engineer) and also the tree and grass cuttings, etc. (which are the responsibility of the Parks Superintendent) for which no disposal charges are levied by the Department.

SALVAGE

The Salvage Depot has been completely restored and the new Brierley and Kershaw twin screw fixed box power baling machine has been installed.

Just when production has started to recover to that achieved before the fire, the Paper Mills have found it necessary to impose a quota on the acceptable tonnage to be received each month due to build up in the stocks held by them. It is, however, emphasised that the long term picture is still good and that the consumption of waste paper will continue to grow.

The public are still asked to separate all paper and in particular, cardboard for collection and baling. Should this exceed the permitted output then arrangements will be made to store it until the market conditions are favourable again.

**Total Salvage collected from
1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962.**

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	480	8	1	—	4454	2	3
Rags		18	1	14	9	3	9
Sacking and string ...		19	3	—	4	18	9
Mixed metals		1	—	—		5	0
Brass			2	14	2	12	6
					£4471	2	3

I would like to express my appreciation of all the support I received from the late Chairman, Alderman G. H. Hughes, and also my sincere thanks to his successor, Councillor J. Town, and all the members of the Health Committee for your help and guidance throughout the year.

I must also express my thanks to Dr. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, and to all fellow-officials in all Departments of the Council, to Mr. Pritchard and to all members of the indoor and outdoor staff, for their support and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

M. PATTINSON,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

The first of these is the fact that the
document is written in a very old
hand and the ink is very faded.

Total value of collection 1000/-

1000/-

1000/-

