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Contributors

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RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

Together with the Annual Report of the

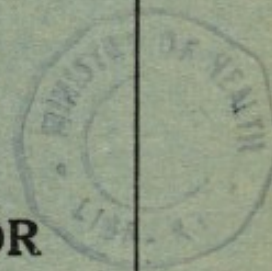
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

**Main Offices: Public Health Department, 2 Edward Henry
Street, Rhyl (Tel. Rhyl 1450)**

FOR THE YEAR

1960





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RHYL:

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

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960.

Councillor J. C. ESPLEY, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Cllr. GLYN VAUGHAN (Chairman). „ W. ELWYN CONWAY. „ C. E. GARNETT. „ D. E. MORRIS.	Cllr. FRANCIS T. JONES. „ H. M. JONES. „ H. R. PARRY. „ EMLYN WILLIAMS. „ E. CRAMER.
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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:
S. R. SYMS, S. R. JONES.

Shorthand Typist:
Miss P. SNAPE.

Maintenance Supervisor:
T. H. HEYES.

Engineer-in-Charge Pumping Station:
F. DAVIES.

Disinfectors:
A. S. JONES.

Rodent Officer:
W. H. THOMAS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1960, which follows Circular 1/61 Wales.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 19,940, a rise of 130 on the previous year, but this figure is in my opinion a considerable underestimate. There was an excess of births (357) over deaths (333) of 24.

The crude birth rate was 17.95 (15.75 in 1959) compared with the national average of 17.1 (16.5 in 1959). The illegitimacy rate is 8.1 per cent. of the total births, which is considerably higher than the national average of 5.5. This is in keeping with the trend in most seaside resorts and is probably due to expectant women coming from the industrial and country areas to the resort to have their babies, and taking advantage of the opportunities for work, especially in the summer season, prior to the baby being born, and also avoiding the local repercussions of an illegitimate birth. Infant mortality rate, that is, deaths in the first year of life, was 22.41 (national figure 21.7); this figure when split down gave a legitimate mortality rate of 18.29 and an illegitimate rate of 69 per thousand births. It is pleasing to record that although the illegitimate mortality rate was extremely high, in only one instance was the death of an infant largely preventable. The still birth rate was 21.92, compared with the national average of 19.7. During the year there were no deaths in pregnancy and child-birth to mothers, and it is gratifying to record that there have been no deaths from these causes since 1956, which compares favourably with the period prior to 1939 when one or two deaths occurred each year.

The crude death rate for the District was 16.7 and the adjusted figure, taking into consideration the high proportion of old people, is 14.03 (the national rate is 11.5 per thousand). The local adjusted death rate is higher than the national average and this is probably due to people retiring to Rhyl

for health reasons, who are already in a poor state of health upon first taking up residence in the town.

Rhyl is certainly one of the healthiest towns in Great Britain to live in from the environmental aspect, having an atmosphere almost free from smoke pollution, very little fog, a high sunshine level, low humidity and rainfall and comparatively mild winters.

During the post-war period there has been a radical change in the basic industry of the town in that more than half of the boarding houses have been converted into holiday flatlets. Most of this accommodation is of a very high standard and acceptable from the health and amenity aspect, but there are a number of sub-standard establishments and some disturbing features have come to light. The principal criticism is overcrowding, which the present legislation is powerless to deal with due to the occupants of these flatlets changing frequently. I would like to see legislation introduced so that all premises let as holiday flatlets are registered with the Local Authority and powers conferred on Local Authorities to limit the number of occupants in a given unit of accommodation. Furthermore, for the benefit of visitors, on the door of each unit of accommodation should be a statutory notice indicating the maximum number of occupants permitted in that accommodation. Another disturbing feature is the very serious fire risk that is present in these properties. It is a common feature for most of the flatlets to be a single room, which is used for both sleeping and the preparation of food. I have inspected these flatlets when cooking has been in progress and often the room contains six or seven occupants, including possibly two or three children, with hardly space to walk between the various articles of furniture in the room. I shudder to think of the consequences of a fire in some of these old properties, where there may be at the height of the season as many as 70 people in one house and one staircase and no satisfactory fire escape. One fully appreciates the difficulties of accommodation in the peak period of the season when it is a question of getting a "quart into a pint pot" and the desire of families to get to the seaside when it is only possible during the summer holidays, but I consider in fairness to all that a basic standard should be set for holiday accommodation embracing standards for overcrowding, fire prevention, sanitary and cooking facilities. Admittedly caravans are often more overcrowded than holiday flatlets, but at least it can be said that there is more space and fresh air around a caravan. The problem of holiday flatlets is not purely a local one, but is prevalent over the whole

country. Following on this, another undesirable development that has taken place during the past few years is the question of houses let in lodgings, or as is often termed permanent flatlets. The families occupying this type of accommodation are usually from outside Rhyl and overcrowding is the rule. On taking up residence in the town, application is made to the Council for a house and the majority of the priority cases on the general list fall into this category. Re-housing of these families is very desirable from their health and social aspect, but immediately this is arranged the former accommodation is re-let to a similar family and the problem becomes insoluble. More powers are required by Local Authorities to control this type of permanent accommodation as there are too many loopholes in the present legislation.

The emphasis on housing has changed considerably in the past two decades and the Government has encouraged Local Authorities, by the provision of liberal grants, to provide accommodation for the aged and handicapped, and the waiting list for this type of accommodation now stands at 85, and is likely to grow considerably in the future unless there is considerable increase in the Local Authorities Schemes for provision of accommodation of this nature. On the other hand, the waiting list for general cases is now 251, and this has fallen considerably in the past few years. It is interesting to reflect that in 1950 there were over 900 names on the housing list.

I have pleasure in including in my Annual Report this year the report of the Employment Officer of the Rhyl area, and the main feature of his report is the difficulty of employing men over 50. The general employment position has improved over the past few years, but there is still a significantly higher than national average hard core of unemployed, mainly disabled who could work provided they were given the opportunities for some form of sheltered employment which is often provided by the large industrial concerns in the Midlands.

The town is practically devoid of any manufacturing industry employing predominantly men, and a high proportion of men are required to travel long distances to Deeside industrial establishments with its consequent strain on health and the family financial resources. There is still need for much more light industry in the area and every encouragement should be given when industry settles in the area in the provision of houses for key workers.

During the year there were 7 new cases of tuberculosis, which was a reduction of one on last year. There were no cases of poliomyelitis last year, but 6 cases of paratyphoid fever occurred. The mass radiography unit continued to visit the town regularly throughout the year and 1,481 people attended. The age group eligible for poliomyelitis injections was extended from 15—40 and the Flintshire County Council mobile clinic visited the town for evening sessions to enable people to take advantage of the vaccination scheme.

The main sewerage scheme is being reconstructed at an approximate cost of £500,000 and the initial stages of the scheme should be in hand next year. The local slaughter house is being brought up to the required standards of the Slaughter Houses Act, 1958.

I should like to pay tribute to the outstanding efforts of the Women's Voluntary Services, in particular their work in the provision of a "meals on wheels" service, which has been of immense value to the old people in the District. This kind of work exemplifies the fact that there is still, even today in this so-called Welfare Era, a vital place for voluntary organisations.

I should like to express my thanks to Dr. Manwell, who has deputised for me during my recent illness, council officials and the County Medical Officer of Health for their co-operation and ready assistance during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. RHYDWEN.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the district, as given in the Census Returns, 1951, was 18,745. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year figure for 1960 as being 19,940.

BIRTH RATE.

Live Births 357, viz., 178 males and 179 females, of whom 162 males and 166 females were legitimate and 16 males and 13 females were illegitimate (viz., 8.1% of total live births).

Live Birthrate per 1,000 population: 17.95.

Still Births: 8.

Still Birthrate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births: 21.92.

Total Live and Still Births: 365.

Infant Deaths: 8.

Total Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births: 22.41. Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births: 18.29. Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births: 69.0. Neonatal Mortality rate (deaths during first 4 weeks): 16.81 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Deaths: Nil. Maternal Mortality Rate: Nil.

National Birth Rate: 17.1 per 1,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Eight infants died in their first year of life, four of them being under a week old at the time of their death. Two of these deaths were attributed to Bronchial Pneumonia, three from Atelectasis, one to disease of the kidneys and one death to Acute Tracheo Bronchitis, one death to Congenital Defects and two deaths to Intra-Cranial Haemorrhage. All, with the exception of one, died in hospital and they were unavoidable.

This death rate gives Rhyl an Infant Mortality rate of 22.41 deaths per thousand live births, being lower than the rate in 1959, but is slightly higher than the national rate of 21.7 per thousand live births.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths credited to the District by the Registrar General was 333, viz., 165 males and 168 females, which gives a crude death rate of 16.70 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 14.03 per 1,000. The national rate is 11.5 per 1,000.

Local returns showed that a total of 416 persons died in Rhyl during the year. Of these, 162 were non-resident and were transferred to their own districts, while 81 Rhyl residents who died outside the area were transferred into the Rhyl register, making a total of 335 deaths credited to Rhyl.

Of the 335 deaths credited to Rhyl, 154 were of persons between the ages of 70—80 years; 67 were of persons between

the age 81—90 years; and 7 persons were over the age of 90 at death.

Summing up, it can be said that 68.1 per cent. of the deaths during the year were those of people aged 70 years and over.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 12 deaths from Pneumonia. This gave a death rate of 0.60 per 1,000 of the population.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

No deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but there were 7 new cases notified against 8 in the the previous year. The national rate was 0.68 per 1,000 population.

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading one death occurred, equal to a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of the population. The national rate was 0.07 per 1,000 population.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

There were 12 deaths due to Bronchitis, equal to a rate of 0.60 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,940), which is identical with that of 1959.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Seventy-four deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 3.71 per 1,000 of the estimated population (19,940). The reason for this somewhat high figure (national rate, 2.157 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

Fifteen deaths of the above were due to Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus, giving a rate of 0.75 per 1,000 population, compared with a national rate of 0.481 per 1,000 population.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation (5—14 years)	23
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation (0—4 years)	288
Boosting injections	205

The number of children under 16 years of age belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1960, were:—

Age Group 5—14: 1,537. Age Group 0—4: 810. Total: 2,347

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

Age Group 5—14: Approx. 55.4% Age Group 0—4: 64.0%
Percentage of population under 15 immunised: Approx. 58.2%

SMALLPOX 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...	171	—
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated... ..	12	—
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated	11	—
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated... ..	13	56
Number of vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January—31st December, 1960	207	56

It is gratifying to be able to report that the number vaccinated during the year continues to be good. In 1959, 192 persons were vaccinated for the first time in their lives, and in 1960 207 persons were vaccinated for the first time. In fact, 58 per cent. of the children born in 1960 were vaccinated during the year, a very great improvement on the situation of a few years ago, and this is well above the national average.

In these days when large numbers of people travel abroad, and there is a large influx of persons of Asiatic and tropical origins into this country, it is in the interests of each one of us to be regularly vaccinated. Many people will recall that, during recent years, smallpox has taken its toll, not a high one it must be admitted, but all the deaths were preventable.

POLIO VACCINATION.

During the year, the age group of persons eligible to be protected against this disease was extended from 15 to 40 years. Special visits were paid to factories and evening sessions arranged to cater for these groups of people. The administrative arrangements of the scheme are under the control of the County Medical Officer.

The public response has been rather poor, but it is gratifying to report that 80 per cent. of the children have now been protected against the disease.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

This Department is also under the control of the Regional Hospital Board, the nearest clinic for treatment being at H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph.

LIST OF VENEREAL 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.

H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph.

Tuesday... ..	Males & Females	5 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 eight.

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, 1960	19,940
Number of occupied dwellings at Census, 1951	5,222
Number of private households therein, 1951	5,675
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1960	£374,922
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,500
Number of Rated Premises	8,137

Number of habitable premises according to Valuation List at 1st April, 1960:—

Houses, Flats, etc.	6,671
Houses and Shops	200
	6,871

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.95
Legitimate	328	162	166	
Illegitimate	29	16	13	
Still Births	8	4	4	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 21.92
Deaths	333	165	168	
				} Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.70

	Deaths
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—	
Puerperal Sepsis	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	74

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 Health Clinic, Ffordd Las, 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, H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph, Abergele Chest Hospital, under the administration of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee.

MASS X-RAY.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited the town regularly during the year and 1,481 people attended to be X-rayed.

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 Public Health Laboratory Service, Conway, for Pathological and Bacteriological examinations.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN RHYL DISTRICT.

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

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

Rhyl Improvement Act, 1852, 1872 and 1901.
Rhyl Water Act, 1912.
Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935.
Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1956.

BYELAWS.

Camping, 1935 and 1951.
 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.
 Slaughter Houses, 1957.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

It was not found necessary to take legal action against any person for contravention of Section 141 of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, relating to Camping.

SCHOOL AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The seven primary schools, one secondary school, one grammar school and one Welsh grammar school within the district have received attention.

Epidemic Sickness, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza Colds and Mumps were prevalent at varying 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 Health Centre, Fforddlas Road, Rhyl, which is open each Monday between 9 and 12 noon, 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., a Rodent Officer, a Chief Clerk, two General Clerks and a Shorthand Typist.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the District during 1960:—

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

Cases on the register in December, 1959, totalled 224, and in December, 1960, totalled 220—a decrease of four cases.

The local Chest Clinic is 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, 1936: SECTION 172.

No action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which governs the compulsory removal of persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis to Hospital, while there is a serious risk of infection spreading to other persons.

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.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified in 1960.

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

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

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings in the Urban District is 7,079. Building during the year was slightly less than in the previous year, 30 Council houses and flats, also 92 private houses and bungalows having been completed during the year. Eight further Council houses or flats were in course of erection at the end of the year.

There is a waiting list of 251 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 85 aged persons requiring accommodation.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICER'S REPORT**UNEMPLOYMENT.**

Mr. Morgan, the manager of the unemployment exchange for Rhyl, which covers the area of Rhyl U.D.C., Prestatyn U.D.C. and St. Asaph R.D.C., and part of Abergelge U.D.C., has very kindly supplied me with the following particulars of the unemployment position for 1960, together with some very valuable comments.

It is not possible to give a further breakdown of these statistics regarding the relative numbers of unemployed and disabled in the above Local Authority areas.

1—Unemployment.

Number of Persons Registered as Unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions) for the year 1960.

Date	Men	Women	Total
11th January	498	233	731
15th February	506	241	747
14th March	460	232	692
11th April	410	191	601
16th May	347	153	500
13th June	225	31	256
11th July	229	13	242
15th August	220	20	240
12th September	264	56	320
10th October	397	151	548
14th November	430	221	651
12th December	430	224	654

The number of unemployed has been decreasing each year, allowing for seasonal fluctuations, since 1958. This can be shown by comparing the peak and nadir figures for 1958 with the figures above.

Unemployed for 1958.

Month	Men	Women	Total
12th January	498	272	770
15th June	261	3	264

2—Disabled Persons (Some interesting figures).

	11th April, 1960	
	Men	Women
1914-18 Pensions	64	—
Others disabled (H.M.F.)	115	1
Disabled from birth or early childhood	45	17

The largest causes of disablement are injuries and diseases to the upper and lower limbs.

Next comes Pulmonary T.B. and diseases of the heart and circulatory system. Other chest complaints figure high on the list, but it is felt that the majority of these are people who have come here for their health.

This is an important point in considering what can be done for these disabled. A large number of elderly workers "retire" here because of their health, and are happy if they can find something during the season and retire officially on reaching the age of 65.

Fifty per cent. of the unemployed Registered Disabled Persons are over 55. Seventy-five per cent. are over 50. None are over 65. Statistics show that very few of the younger disabled are unemployed for a lengthy period.

Registered Disabled Persons—Section I.

Number unemployed on:—	Men	Women
17th January, 1960	69	14
15th February, 1960	63	13
21st March, 1960	66	11
11th April, 1960	65	7
16th May, 1960	53	7
20th June, 1960	40	—
18th July, 1960	41	—
15th August, 1960	35	2
19th September, 1960	50	5
19th October, 1960	61	10
21st November, 1960	58	11
19th December, 1960	55	11

Section II. cases (suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only) have been excluded. The total varied between one and six.

The total number registered as disabled are as follows:—

	Men		Women
20th April, 1959	395	...	56
19th October, 1959	384	...	62
11th April, 1960	408	...	59
18th October, 1960	412	...	66

These figures are not strictly representative of the disabled in this area, but are approximately correct; persons register at this office but leave the area, others register elsewhere but come here to reside.

It would appear, therefore, that the problems of the disabled in this area are three-fold, and in order of importance I would list them as:—

- (1) **Living in this Area:** Without diversification of industry, opportunities of fitting a person with a specific disability to a specific job seldom arise. A small circle of employers are being approached time after time and, although willing to consider the disabled, are limited in the number of posts they can offer.
- (2) **Age:** In an area with a high percentage of unemployment, the older person is at a great disadvantage—unfortunate, but understandable. As will be seen from the figures quoted, most of the Registered Disabled Persons are in the “over 50’s.” It must be borne in mind, however, that the majority of our **able-bodied** unemployed are in the same age group.
- (3) **Disability:** This, in the majority of cases, is the least of the problems.

General Comments.

The area is a seasonal holiday resort and, consequently, the unemployed figures are high in winter and low in summer. In fact, there is a substantial shortage of female labour during the summer months. The need in the area is for industry which will employ workpeople all the year round. The industries required must of necessity be ones which will fit into the character of the area and employ unskilled or semi-skilled labour. The area is scheduled for assistance under the Local Employment Act under which assistance can be given

to employers wishing to set up establishments in the area and to existing employers who wish to expand. A number of enquiries have been received in the last twelve months or so, and it is likely that three firms will set up factories in the area in the future.

The vacancies in this office area (covering Rhyl, Prestatyn, Kinnel Bay and St. Asaph) on the 5th July, 1960, were:—

Agriculture	4 men
Chemicals and Allied Industries	4 women
Electrical Machinery	1 man, 5 women
Wire Manufacture	1 man, 3 women
Timber	1 man
Furniture	1 woman
Building and Civil Engineering	11 men
Gas	1 woman
Railways	3 men
Road Haulage	1 man
Wholesale Distribution	1 man, 2 women
Retail Distribution	11 men, 16 women
Dealing in Industrial Materials	2 men, 1 woman
Insurance	1 man
Medical and Dental Services	11 women
Cinemas	1 man
Sport and Recreation	4 men, 3 women
Catering, Hotels, etc.	13 men, 98 women
Laundries	2 women
Private Domestic Service	6 women

It will be appreciated that although outstanding vacancies are recorded on a certain date, many of them will be filled in a very short time. A large number are seasonal vacancies and will be difficult to fill as, for example, the vacancies for women in catering. Other vacancies (e.g., Agriculture and Building) are for skilled men at a time when there is a shortage of skilled labour.

Generally, apart from season work, we have very few vacancies outstanding for very long in the area, the exception being vacancies for skilled workers in particular trades.

The vacancies recorded from other districts within daily travelling distances are in two categories:—

- (a) Skilled workers, mainly in Building and Engineering.
- (b) Workers for seasonal work for similar vacancies we are finding difficulty in filling ourselves.

It is well nigh impossible to balance the unemployed with the vacancies available. The vacancies outstanding are usually for workers with special skills and not suitable for the unemployed.

Some indication of the vacancies in the area can be gleaned from the fact that in 1960 this office placed in employment 837 men and 635 women. A high proportion were seasonal workers, but if we estimate that we handle between 30% and 40% of the labour turnover, then the labour turnover in this area can be estimated as between 3,600 and 5,000.

The general picture is therefore, vacancies for skilled workers in certain industries; more vacancies in summer for females than the number of women available; a high number of vacancies for men in the summer; few unskilled vacancies for either sex in the winter months.

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.

Ninety-seven 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.

One hundred and ninety-eight samples of milk were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector for bacteriological examination; also six samples were taken for biological examination.

In the 16 cases of unsatisfactory results, both the retailer and producer were contacted and steps taken to find the cause.

Forty-six samples of pasteurised milk and 54 samples of Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised) Milk were taken, 2 of which were unsatisfactory.

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

ICE CREAM.

One hundred and fifty-two 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 by 4,650 as compared with 1959.

The amount of meat condemned was 5 tons, 0 cwt., 3 qtr., 19 lb., a decrease of 17 cwt., 3 qtr., 11 lbs. on 1959.

RHYL CUT.

Whilst there has been an improvement in the discharge of flood water from the Rhyl Cut into the River Clwyd as a result of the installation of an added outlet on the Rhyl Cob by the Dee and Clwyd Rivers Board, it still would appear that the discharging capacity of the Cut into the river during severe periods of heavy rain is not yet sufficient to alleviate the difficulties whereby, from time to time, the Cut overflows its banks on the eastern end of the town. Flood water enters the main sewerage system and the pumping capacity at the Coast Road Station, whilst being adequate to deal with normal rainfall, becomes overpowered. Any continuance of these conditions could produce a public health hazard.

"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 ten cesspools in the district, and these are emptied at regular intervals by means of a cesspool emptier, the contents being disposed of into the main sewer. As far as is known, there are no 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 a revolving screen, it is pumped into a high level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of $1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons, and from this storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea half-hour on the ebb, after high water, for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but during heavy rainfalls the valve into the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water.

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.

Concern was caused to me from time to time by the fact that, on occasion, the samples of chlorinated water taken from this pool were below standard.

The facts were reported to the Health Committee, who passed the information to the Council, who approved purchase of Filtration plant for the paddling pool, which came into operation for the 1959 summer season.

There was considerable improvement in the bacteriological standard of the paddling pool water, but several teething troubles arose and, whilst sampling results were not satisfactory on every occasion, it is hoped that by the provision of

the new filtration plant children will be able to enjoy the benefits of the pool without any health hazard.

Sixty samples of water were taken from this pool for bacteriological examination, 46 of them being satisfactory and 14 of them being unsatisfactory, a 50% improvement on 1959.

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 157 Chalets and Administrative Buildings, to take up to 500 (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.

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+	21-35+	36-45+	46-65	Over 65	†Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever or Typhoid (excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers... ..	7	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	5	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	163	—	4	15	43	97	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	6	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	18	—	—	2	1	7	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	199	—	6	19	47	109	9	3	3	1	1	1	6	—
†Cases removed to hospital	6	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

†Including General Hospitals and Suspect Cases.

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1960 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		Net Deaths belonging to the District				
		Corrected Number	Nett Number	Nett Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District 8	Of Residents not registered in the District 9	under 1 year of age			
									Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1941	21530	281	350	13.05	311	14.44	54	57	33	94.2	308	14.31
1942	22140	206	303	9.30	273	12.30	37	57	17	58.8	290	13.09
1943	20920	211	295	10.80	263	12.57	46	45	19	52.6	263	12.57
1944	18370	222	302	16.43	314	17.09	49	26	20	66.0	291	15.84
1945	17990	196	287	15.95	292	16.23	64	50	19	66.2	265	14.73
1946	18300	180	309	16.89	279	15.25	56	37	18	58.3	271	14.26
1947	18400	158	329	17.88	284	15.43	43	51	14	42.55	314	17.06
1948	18680	131	300	16.06	220	11.78	36	47	11	36.66	233	12.47
1949	18710	108	284	15.18	270	14.43	48	49	11	38.73	275	14.70
1950	18730	81	298	15.91	307	16.39	58	60	10	33.56	310	16.55
1951	18700	58	301	16.10	343	18.34	89	61	12	39.87	317	16.95
1952	18800	67	283	15.05	320	17.02	114	74	11	38.86	276	14.68
1953	18900	55	272	14.39	308	16.30	135	89	13	47.79	262	13.86
1954	19200	48	285	14.84	329	17.13	129	86	8	28.07	286	14.90
1955	19300	41	276	14.30	353	18.29	122	79	7	25.36	314	16.27
1956	19510	40	311	15.94	343	17.58	142	67	6	19.30	268	13.74
1957	19590	44	290	14.80	338	17.25	137	102	6	20.70	303	15.57
1958	19710	38	300	15.22	343	17.40	113	90	9	30.00	317	16.09
1959	19810	19	312	15.75	393	19.84	166	86	8	25.64	318	16.05
1960	19940	40	357	17.95	416	20.86	162	81	8	22.41	333	16.70

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: 19,940.

TABLE III.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes		165	168
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory		—	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other		—	1
3. Syphilitic Disease		3	—
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)... ..		35	39
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..		—	2
16. Diabetes		—	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		22	36
18. Coronary Disease—Angina		31	31
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..		5	4
20. Other Heart Disease		13	24
21. Other Circulatory Disease		9	8
22. Influenza		—	—
23. Pneumonia		5	7
24. Bronchitis		10	2
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		1	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		2	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis		3	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate		6	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		—	—
31. Congenital Malformations		—	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..		14	9
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents		1	1
34. All Other Accidents		3	4
35. Suicide		2	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War		—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 32 above):			
Smallpox... ..		—	—
Polioencephalitis		—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	5	3
	Legitimate	5	1
	Illegitimate	—	2
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Total	4	2
	Legitimate	4	1
	Illegitimate	—	1
Live Births	Total	178	179
	Legitimate	162	166
	Illegitimate	16	13
Still Births	Total	4	4
	Legitimate	3	4
	Illegitimate	1	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ...		19,940	

General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1960.

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

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 5 years	5 and under 14 years	15 and under 24 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. Tuberculosis, other	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	—	—	—	—	4	9	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	16	—	—	—	—	6	10	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	7	—	—	—	—	4	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus, etc.	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	—	—	—	—	9	26	31
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
16. Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	50	—	—	—	1	10	39	29
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	67	—	—	—	2	10	55	37
19. Hypertension with heart disease	20	—	—	—	—	1	19	2
20. Other heart diseases	26	—	—	—	—	3	23	10
21. Other circulatory diseases ...	18	—	—	—	1	2	15	17
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	18	1	—	—	—	—	17	8
24. Bronchitis	8	1	—	—	—	—	7	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	5	—	—	—	2	1	2	8
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations, etc.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	2	—	1	1	3	13	21
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	6	—	—	1	1	—	4	9
35. Suicide	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	335	9	—	2	11	56	257	208

TABLE V.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1960.

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	2	—	8			
Uncertified	—	—	—	—			
Inter-Cranial Haemorrhage	2	—	—	2			
Broncho-Pneumonia... ..	—	1	—	1			
Congenital Defects	1	—	—	1			
Atelectasis	3	—	—	3			
Acute Tracheo Bronchitis...	—	1	—	1			
Total	6	2	—	8			
Nett Births registered during the calendar year	357	{		Legitimate	328		
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year	8	{		Illegitimate	29		
		{		Legitimate Infants...	6		
		{		Illegitimate Infants	2		

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital.

1960	Scarlet Fever	Meningitis (Suspect)	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Measles	Dysentery	Do. Suspect	Poliomyelitis	Do. Suspect	Paratyphoid B.	Total
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
August... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
December .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	6

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
1951	20	—	—
1952	20	—	—
1953	24	1	41.7
1954	28	1	35.7
1955	29	—	—
1956	9	—	—
1957	5	—	—
1958	9	—	—
1959	8	—	—
1960	6	—	—

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 tender my thanks to the members of the Council, the Clerk, the Public Health Inspectors and other officers of the Council for their co-operation and ready assistance during the year.

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

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the year ended 31st December, 1960.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my twenty-eighth Annual Report for the year 1960.

During the year, Improvement Grants were made in 9 instances under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, making a total of 35 since the Act came into force.

During 1960, 13 applications were received under the House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959, and granted. This makes a total of 14 applications since the Act came into operation in June, 1959, and in the majority of instances applications were received from owner/occupiers. Therefore, the ultimate intention of the Act does not seem to be realised, and it would appear that Parliament may have to consider what legal means ought to be adopted to ensure that tenanted houses are brought up to a minimum modern standard.

It is hoped that owners of dwellinghouses with tenants will make the best use of the Standard Grant, so as to provide modern living amenities to those houses without them, and that tenants, on their part, will co-operate with the owners by agreeing to pay a small additional rent for these amenities, viz., 8 per cent. on the maximum of £155, which is under 5/- per week, which is just over a packet of 20 cigarettes, an ounce of tobacco, or a seat at the cinema or theatre.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, was received and granted.

The number of houses and flats erected by the Council was 30, this being an increase of 14 on the previous year. The 30 houses and flats erected were for the purpose of re-housing families displaced as a result of action taken under the Housing Act, 1957. There were no houses erected for "general needs," the reason being the continued difficulty of raising capital monies for the erection of houses at a rate of

interest which would provide homes at a reasonably economic rent and, although the Council were most anxious to provide more homes for the people, they felt that the wisest course was to call a temporary halt to general house building. Another factor is that the number of applicants has been reduced considerably over the years, and the vacancies arising each year appear to be satisfying the immediate requirements. The five-year slum clearance programme is proceeding satisfactorily and is keeping up to schedule.

The re-housing of families, as a result of statutory action, continued to proceed smoothly, and the co-operation between the Department and the National Assistance Board has been invaluable to the occupants, particularly those who are elderly, in allaying fears as to their ability to pay the increased rent for the new accommodation.

The differential rent scheme for tenants of Council houses continues to work satisfactorily, with the result that the ratepayer has again not been called upon to make up any deficiency in the Housing Revenue Account.

The Council continues to loan money for the purchase of old and new houses, and for the financial year ending 31st March, 1961, the sum was £65,375. The total loaned to date is £354,473. The total number of houses and flats erected by the Council since re-building commenced after the war is 1,034. The 50 Prefabs, originally erected by the Government, were acquired during the year by the Council.

We continue to exercise vigilance in an endeavour to secure compliance with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Regulations made thereunder. In seaside resorts this poses many problems, as with an influx of casual labour into the catering trade, the educating of the food handlers is a difficult matter. But despite this, we continue to persevere by personal example and patient repetition of educational matter to staffs.

I have referred in previous reports that a new sewerage scheme was under consideration. I have to report that during the year an informal inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and I am pleased to report that the scheme has been approved in principle and it is hoped that the works will proceed at an early date.

The second outlet constructed by the Dee and Clwyd River Catchment Board from the Rhyl Cut to the River has had a testing time during the year. Whilst there has been an improvement, the River Board are still concerned about the matter and are investigating further works with a view to completely overcoming the difficulties.

The Council provide a free 24-hour service for the un-stopping of choked drains, water closets, and other sanitary fittings and, whilst I am sure this is appreciated by the public, I would make an appeal to the ratepayers to endeavour to notify the Department of their difficulty before 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Monday to Friday), 12 noon on Saturday, as I have found several instances where the drain has been known to be choked for many hours, and, in some instances, days, before the Department is notified.

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 Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force in August. This Act, together with the provisions of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act of 1935, will provide for important improvements on Camping sites.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, came into operation in October of this year, which it is hoped will be a helpful measure in Mental Health.

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	2260
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department	2132
Number of Nuisances Found (including under Factories Act)...	120
Number of Nuisances Abated	92
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	67
Number of Statutory Notices Served	29

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Acts—	
Complaints	524
Infectious Disease	86
Refuse Collection and Disposal	501
Schools	24
Offensive Trades	5
Smoke Observations	2
Water Supply	10
Public Conveniences	42
Swimming and Paddling Pools	64
Camping Grounds	76
Drain Tests, etc.—Smoke Machine	30
Theatres and Cinemas	32
Verminous Premises	36
Factories and Workplaces	350
Rats and Mice	2507
Housing Acts—Inspections	86
Houses Let in Lodgings	82
Council House Inspections	280
Pet Animals Act—Inspections	10
Shops Act, 1950—Welfare Arrangements	29
Housing Applicants Visited	160

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT REGULATIONS.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

	Registered	Visits
Abattoir (Municipal)	—	1025
Butchers	22	290
Bakehouses	17	70
Boarding Houses and Hotels	272	100
Confectioners	19	94
Dairies and Milkshops	66	50
Fishmongers and Poulterers	13	184
Fish and Chip Shops	25	50
Food Factories	3	76
Grocers	42	481
General Stores	20	130
Greengrocers	28	53
Holiday Camp Kitchens	1	24

Ice Cream—			
Retailers	144	...	180
Wholesalers	3	...	52
Manufacturers	2	...	57
Kiosks	10	...	60
Mobile Vans	7	...	32
Multiple Stores	2	...	150
Licensed Clubs	17	...	30
Public Houses	36	...	80
Snack Bars	12	...	35
Stalls—Shellfish	3	...	18
Stalls—Miscellaneous	14	...	52
Sweets and Minerals	38	...	24
Restaurants and Cafes	88	...	350
Wholesale—			
Grocers	3	...	82
Greengrocers	1	...	20
Sugar Confections	5	...	—
Poulterers	1	...	20

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	8
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues, Stacks and Flashings	3
Defective Roofs	5
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	1
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	5
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	—
Defective Skylights, Window Frames, Casing and Doors	—
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	2
Defective Fireplace	2
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse	8
Defective Yard Surface	1
Defective Dust Bins	8
Animals in such a state as to be a Nuisance	1
Offensive Smell	2
General Defects	18
Filthy Piggeries	1
Untidy Yard	1
Defective Timberwork	1
Cleansing of Walls	1
Total	68

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied)	279
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade)	70

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 & 1960.

Regulation No.		Infringements	
		Found	Remedied
5	Cleanliness of Equipment	3	3
8	Protection from risk of Contamination Sanitary Conveniences—	—	—
14 (1) (a)	Clean and Efficient Order	4	4
14 (2)	Lighting and Ventilation	1	1
14 (4)	Communicating with Food Room	1	1
14 (5)	Notices re. Hand Washing	4	4
16 (1)	Wash-hand Basins	8	8
16 (2)	Absence of Hot Water	3	3
16 (3)	Absence of Soap, Towels, Nailbrushes	2	2
17	First Aid Materials	3	3
18	Accommodation for Clothing, etc....	2	2
19	Facilities for Washing Food and Equipment	6	6
22	Food Room not to be/or communicate with Sleeping Place	—	—
23	Cleanliness & Repair of Food Rooms	31	31
24	Accumulation of Refuse	2	2
26 (a) (b)	Stalls (Names inscribed thereon) and Cleanliness	2	2
28	Supply of Water to Stalls	—	—
	Total	72	72

DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors	10
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	2
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	10
Defective Water Services	1
Defective Soil Pipes	1
Hot Water Supply to Wash Basin	1
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	—
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	4
Choked and Defective Drains	18
Defective Gully	4
Choked Ditch	1
	52

RHYL U.D.C. ACT, 1935.

In 11 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 no case was it necessary for the Council to carry out the work in default.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Action was taken under Section 58 in one instance. The Magistrates fined the Defendant £10 for non-compliance with an Order which had previously been made.

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	34	37	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	125	63	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	11	33	—
Total	170	133	—

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)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	6
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	10
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	4
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	2
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	1
Number of Wards or Cubicles Disinfected	3
Number of Schools Disinfected	17
Number of Motor Ambulances, Cars or Vans Disinfected... ..	1
Number of Caravan Trailers or Huts Disinfected, Spray only ...	1
Number of Bungalows or Chalets Disinfected	—
Miscellaneous	1
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	10
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	928
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	—
Disinfector used (Steam)	42
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried	—

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	3
Number of Wards, Shops, Cafes or Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.)	7
Number of Houses or Flats Disinfested (D.D.T.)	9
Number of Caravans or Chalets, etc. Disinfested (D.D.T.)	4
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.), including Wasps Nests	16
Number of Houses, Flats, Cinemas or Caravans Disinfested (Smoke Generators)	8
Number of Hospitals Partly Disinfested (Spray D.D.T.)	6
Number of Houses, Cinemas or Wards, etc., Disinfested by D.D.T. Powder	5

FOODSTUFFS.

The details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during the year would still appear to be formidable, which shows that the retailer has continued confidence in the officers of the department and encourages 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 a few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs; the incidents were fully investigated and, in each case, the facts were reported to the Council, who considered the matter without the name of the individual person or firm being disclosed, and in each case where there had been no previous complaint a warning was issued.

Proceedings were instituted in three instances as under:—

- (1) Smoking whilst handling food: Fined £5.

- (2) Selling meat pie unfit for human consumption: Fined £5.
 (3) Selling fish unfit for human consumption: Fined £2.

Condemned Foodstuff, 1960.

Bacon, 206lbs. 7ozs.; Meat, 128lbs. 5ozs., 316 tins; Meat Pudding, 1; Vegetables, 871 tins, 38 jars, 26cwt.; Meat and Vegetables, 1; Fruit 907 tins and 26 pkts.; Cream, 23 tins; Fish, 69 tins, 89lbs. and 9 bags; Soup, 44 tins; Cheese, 35lbs., 18 pkts., 37 boxes; Coffee, 41 tins and 1 jar; Milk, 117 tins; Rice, 3lbs., 6 tins and 6 pkts.; Sago, 2 tins and 5 pkts.; Tapioca, 1 pkt.; Creamed Rice, 23 tins; Creamed Sago, 12 tins; Milk Puddings, 11 tins; Fruit Puddings, 4; Meat Paste, 5 jars, Fish Paste, 10 jars; Tomato Paste 1 jar; Cheese and Tomato Spread, 1 box; Cheese Spread, 14 boxes; Sandwich Spread, 19 jars; Jellies, 3; Cereals, 6 pkts.; Frozen Foods, 44 pkts.; Baby Food, 4 tins; Flour, 90lbs.; Ice Cream Mix, 1 tin; Ice Cream, 2 tins; Milk Drinks, 2 bottles and 1 tin; Sauce, 14 bottles; Cakes, 3; Marmalade, 3 jars; Jam, 3 jars; Vinegar, 1 gallon and 1 bottle; Mincemeat, 4 jars; Ground Almonds, 12 pkts.; Lemon Juice, 1 bottle; Syrup, 1 tin.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January, to 31st December, 1960, 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 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is appended hereunder:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the Rhyl U.D.C. Area during the Year ended 31st December, 1960.

Description of Article	Number of Samples taken	Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milks	30	30	—
Dairy Produce... ..	6	6	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	8	8	—
Alcoholic Drinks	6	6	—
Sausages	12	12	—
Cooked Meats and Pies...	10	10	—
Cooking Fats and Oils ...	4	4	—
Fish & Meat Products ...	—	—	—
Spices and Condiments ...	—	—	—
Patent Medicines	8	6	2
Miscellaneous Groceries...	23	23	—
Vegetables and Fruit... ..	5	5	—
Cakes and Confectionery	8	8	—
Total	120	118	2

Two samples of patent medicines were found to be incorrectly labelled and a warning letter was sent to the manufacturers concerned.

(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 (Shops, etc.)	63
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	1
Non-resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	8
Non-resident Retailers	2
Non-resident Wholesalers	4
Non-resident Retailers through Vending Machines	2

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 area.

MILK SUPPLY.

The retailing of milk within the Urban District has now been reduced to less than 6 retailers delivering milk from door to door. Despite this fact, 16 to 20 samples of milk are taken each month, due to the grades of milk sold by the various retailers.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, the responsibility for registration of premises for the sale, storage and distribution of Milk passed to the County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority, on 1st October, 1960. Time will tell if this change of control is a wise one.

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

The problem of dirty bottles has been a difficult one, particularly on camping grounds, as milk is brought on to the camp in "foreign" bottles, and just left lying about, and in an endeavour to assist in getting over the problem circular letters have been placed in all moveable dwellings pointing out the problem and asking the residents to bring all empty bottles to a central point. I am pleased to report that the response to the appeal has been satisfactory.

Regular bacteriological sampling of milk is carried out. During the year 214 samples of milk were taken—198 satisfactory and 16 unsatisfactory.

Forty-six samples were Pasteurised milk, 2 being unsatisfactory; 54 samples of Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised) milk, all of which were satisfactory; 35 samples of Sterilised milk were all satisfactory; 51 Tuberculin-tested samples, of which 11 were unsatisfactory; and 28 Tuberculin-tested (Jersey) samples, of which 2 were unsatisfactory.

It will be noted from the above that there is a larger percentage of unsatisfactory results in Raw milk than in pasteurised, therefore, one is prompted to ask has not the time arrived when all milk ought to be pasteurised.

Six samples of milk, viz., 6 T.T. Jersey, were also tested for T.B. or Brucella Infection. All were found to be satisfactory.

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 110):—

Manufacturers and Retailers	4
Retailers (including 12 Mobile Shops)	169
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	3
	176

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year 152 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

Table of Samples Taken.

	Grade				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Manufacturers/Retailers... ..	12	2	5	—	19
Retailers	55	9	2	2	68
Wholesale Distributors	63	2	1	—	66
	130	13	8	2	153

The number of samples taken was a slight decrease on the previous year. The results were better than the previous year, for, of the 153 samples, 2 only were in Grade IV.

Upon examination of the above figures, it will be noted that 93.5 per cent. of the results were in Grades I. and II., 5.22 per cent. in Grade III., and 1.3 per cent. in Grade IV., which, to

my mind, taking into account the various difficulties experienced, particularly in a seaside resort, due to changes in temperature and a fluctuating population, reflects credit on the trade in all its aspects, who by full co-operation are endeavouring to give to the public full satisfaction.

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, 1960, to 31st December, 1960:—

Cattle	1,072
Calves	28
Sheep and Lambs	17,364
Pigs	5,115
	23,579

Meat condemned: 5 tons, 0 cwts., 3 qtrs., 19 lbs.

There were 2 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, which is a decrease of 4 over 1959. The carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

From the above figures the number of animals slaughtered increased by 4,650 on the previous year.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, requires the Local Authorities to carry out a review of the existing and probable future requirements of their districts for slaughterhouse facilities. In Rhyl, we are fortunate in having all the meat slaughtered in one slaughterhouse, namely the Public Abattoir, and although the premises are of modern design, a number of alterations and adaptations will have to be carried out to comply with the requirements of the Act.

A Report was prepared and certain proposals, at a cost of £2,750, were submitted to the Minister and have been approved. 1st April, 1961 has been fixed as the date when the full operation of the Act will come into force.

**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN
WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1960.**

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)...	1033	39	28	17364	5115	23579
Number inspected	1034	39	28	17364	5115	23580
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	1	6	19	12	39
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	441	18	1	229	74	763
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	42.74	48.71	25	1.42	1.68	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	1	—	—	154	169
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	1.35	2.56	—	—	3.01	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V.—REFUSE COLLECTION.

Loads of Domestic Refuse to Tip	3,180½
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage	1,258
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip.....	59½
	4,498

255 Working Days. Total Loads: 4,498—17.68 per working day.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The work of Refuse Collection and Disposal continues to increase due to continued expansion of building on the out-

skirts of the area together with the added difficulty that, during the summer season, the removal of refuse from the centre of the town is considerably affected by traffic congestion, but, as a result of reorganisation, the central area of the town is cleared by 9.30 a.m. each morning. This scheme has the advantage of doing away with unsightly and unsuitable containers on the kerbside awaiting collection. The Refuse Collectors have a difficult task in all weathers and, in the main, they endeavour to maintain an efficient collection service.

The operation of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continues to prove a success, ratepayers as a whole have co-operated wholeheartedly. Up to 31/3/61 a total of 3,801 bins have been issued under the rental scheme. The number of bins issued under the scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1961, was 279. In addition, 115 bins were delivered to Council houses. 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 work of tipping up the present enclosed land on the Cob was completed by the end of June and, due to the fact that difficulties arose over the line of the proposed new embankment parallel to the river, I had to excavate refuse which had been tipped for some years to dispose of all the summer accumulation of refuse, and it was not until late December that the second portion of the Cob was ready for tipping.

During the year the Council decided to fill in the area between the sea wall and Mumzone Bungalow at Splash Point, and made application to the County Planning Authority who refused permission. The Council lodged an appeal with the Minister and, at the end of the year, the Inquiry into the Council's application had not been fixed.

The practice of setting fire to the contents of dustbins is becoming a greater problem, and not only is this a nuisance to the neighbours, but if hot material is tipped into the collecting vehicle it may not only destroy the vehicle but set fire to the refuse tip, with very serious consequences. I would also mention that burning of refuse, thereby creating smoke, is an offence under the Clean Air Act and renders the person con-

cerned liable to prosecution. I, therefore, appeal to the public to refrain from burning refuse as, if they felt that a once weekly collection, particularly in the summer season, is not sufficient for their premises, they can take advantage of the extra collection at 9d. per bin, referred to earlier in this report.

In 1959 the gross cost of collection was £25,224, whilst the income was £7,204, giving a net figure of £18,020. This year cost of £19,876, the increase being mainly due to wages and costs of cesspool emptying (See page 44).

It will also be noted from the table showing the cost of refuse disposal (on page 44) that the net cost this year was £5,515 as against £3,643 last year, an increase of £1,872, due to the cost of the new embankment, £2,331 (Capital expenditure provided out of Revenue).

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

SALVAGE.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed a decrease of 27 tons on the figures for 1959.

I would still urge 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, 1960.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper	671	15	0	Lead... ..	2	1	
Iron	9	14	3	Rags and Bagging ...	19	19	3
Baled Tins	-	-	-	Bottles and Jars			
Aluminium... ..	14	1		(1,52.2 grs.)	8	19	0
Copper	3	1		Miscellaneous	3	3	
Brass... ..	7	2					
Zinc and Pewter... ..	1	0					
					712	0	2

Income and Expenditure: 1st April, 1960—31st March, 1961.

Income £5,880.	Expenditure £5,614.
Excess of Income over	Expenditure £266.

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

TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1960-61 (To 31st March, 1961).

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	£ 26785	£ 25891	£ 5758	£ 5274	£ 32543	£ 31165
Gross Income	6909	6909	243	243	7152	7152
Net Cost	19876	18982	5515	5031	25391	24013
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	41/2.95	39/9.99	8/10.30	8/1.37	50/1.25	47/11.36
Gross Income per Ton... ..	10/7.55	10/7.55	4.49d.	4.49d.	11/0.04	11/0.04
Net Cost per Ton	30/7.40	29/2.44	8/5.81	7/8.88	39/1.21	36/11.32
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£996.79	£951.96	£276.58	£252.31	£1273.37	£1204.27
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£2442.67	£2332.80	£677.77	£618.29	£3120.44	£2951.09
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £	13.25d.	12.65d.	3.68d.	3.35d.	1/4.93	1/4.00

Refuse removed during the year (approx.) 13,000 tons
 Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year, 1960) 19,940
 Number of Rated Premises 8,137
 Total Rates in the £ 23/6
 Product of a 1d. Rate £1,500

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

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

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 7,079.

Houses erected during 1960:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses and Flats erected	30
Permanent Houses and Flats in course of erection	8

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected	92
-------------------------------------	----

By the County Council:—

Permanent Houses for Police	—
Permanent Houses for Police in course of erection	—
Adaptations and Conversions	7

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. In addition, a new tenant of a vacated house may be allowed up to four weeks' rent in lieu of decoration.

During the year, 11 houses were demolished as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts. 3 houses were also dealt with by means of Closing or Demolition Orders, made under the Housing Acts.

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	120,190,035	3,877,097
February	68,069,959	2,347,231
March	62,068,074	2,002,195
April	54,819,796	1,827,326
May	45,675,596	1,473,406
June	41,200,952	1,373,365
July	64,831,724	2,091,345
August	72,913,690	2,352,054
September	74,672,380	2,489,079
October	55,455,536	1,788,888
November	148,060,084	4,935,336
December	127,152,972	4,001,708
	935,110,798	2,554,948

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are now two 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.

Twenty-four Hairdressing Establishments are registered under the above Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1949.

RATS AND MICE.

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

From 1st January to 31st December, 1960, 146 properties were treated for rats.

Two hundred and eight properties, further to the above, were treated for mice, and 624 other properties were inspected.

The sewers were test-baited for the presence of rats, and four 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: 2,507.

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, 1960, Section 51, exempting for 18 Sundays the Sunday Closing Provisions of the Act for 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, 1960, 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, 1960, for 16 weeks.
- 4—The Rhyl (Extension of Hours) Exhibition Order, 1960.

Regular visits and inspections were made to see that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

METEOROLOGY

For Statistical Tables see Pages 53—56.

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 and Thermograph, 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 to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.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 1921—1950 (30 years) is 26.63 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 rain 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 THE YEAR 1960.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was above the 30 years' average (26.63 inches), the total being 31.02 inches as against 23.91 inches for the year 1959—which shows an increase of 7.11 inches. The year's total was just below the national average by 1.65 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 1960, rain fell on 179 days, as against 156 in 1959.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.59 inches, as against 1.99 inches for 1959, and a monthly average of 14.9 days on which rain fell, as against 13.0 days in 1959.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was, strangely enough, recorded exactly on two days, viz., September 16th, when at 9 a.m. on the 17th, 1.01 inches was recorded; and on November 25th (including the early morning of the 26th), when at 9 a.m. on the 26th, 1.01 inches was again recorded.

The wettest month during the year was November, with a total of 5.57 inches, and the driest was June, with a total of 0.56 inches (see Features).

FEATURES.

January: 4.63 inches—Highest total for January on record (i.e., since 1881). Nearest is January, 1939 (4.60 inches).

March: 1.94 inches—Highest total for March since 1951 (4.69 inches).

May: 1.35 inches was the lowest total for May since 1956 (0.50 inches).

June: 0.56 inches was the lowest total for June since 1949 (0.28 inches).

November: 5.57 inches was the highest total for November on record (since 1881); only four other November months have recorded over 5 inches or more.

Note—The total rainfall for the year 1960 was the highest since 1958 (31.25 inches) and 4.39 inches above the 30 years' average.

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1960 was 1536 hours 48 minutes, as compared with 1,694 hours 6 minutes during 1959.

The instrument is now verified bi-annually by an official of the Meteorological Office. This year an inspection was made on July 27th.

We had the misfortune to have the Sun Sphere stolen on the 18th July, and had to obtain estimated sunshine figures from the Meteorological Office from July 19th to August 2nd inclusive. A new Sphere was purchased from the Meteorological Office and fitted up on the evening of August 2nd.

The total record for 1960 is 157 hours 18 minutes less than that of 1959, which year was 458 hours 42 minutes more than that of 1958.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1960 (see Table II. on page 54).

These figures will show that the year 1960 was 25 hours 45 minutes more than the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and 29 hours 12 minutes more 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 38 minutes in 1959; 3 hours 23 minutes in 1958; 4 hours 3 minutes in 1957; 4 hours 12 minutes in 1956; 4 hours 47 minutes in 1955; 3 hours 37 minutes in 1954; 4 hours 20 minutes in 1953; 3 hours 58 in 1952; and 4 hours 8 minutes in 1951.

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 1960 occurred on 24th May, there being 14 hours 48 minutes, as against 16 hours 0 minutes in June, 1959.

FEATURES.

January: 34.9 hours—Lowest total for January since 1941 (25 hours 54 minutes).

March: 66.1 hours—Lowest total for March since 1936 (52 hours 18 minutes).

April: 187.3 hours—Highest total for April since 1954 (217 hours 12 minutes).

October: 73.3 hours—Lowest total for October since 1934 (72 hours 6 minutes).

December: 67.9 hours—Highest total for December since 1948 (69 hours 18 minutes).

Note.—The total number of days of sunshine for the year 1960 was 314 and was the highest year's total since 1949 (322).

1960 TEMPERATURES.

February: Average for month of 39.8°F. was 1.6°F. below the 30-year average for this month. Also the lowest average for February since 1956 (34.5°F.).

April: Average for month was 48.1°F. ; this was 0.8°F. above the 30-year average for April.

May: Average for month was 55.2°F. ; was 3.7°F. above the 30-year average for May and the highest average for May since I first kept averages, i.e., 1928.

June: Average for month was 60.9°F. ; was 3.7°F. above the 30-year average for June and the highest average for this month since the averages were kept in 1928. 83°F. was recorded on June 22nd, which was the highest total for the year 1960.

December: 26°F. on 11th and 15th—lowest minimum temperature for December since 1955 (25°F.), and the lowest daily temperature for the year 1960. The daily average of 40°F. was the lowest since December, 1952 (also 40°F.).

The year 1960 was above the average for sunshine and well above the average for rain. As for temperature, it was equal to the last ten years' average, but slightly below the 20 years' average. The year, as a whole, was fairly good, except for the latter half of the year, when we recorded nearly twice as much rain as the first six months.

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

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1960.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.						Rainfall.						Wind.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Means of		Highest	Date.	Lowest	Date.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Inches.	Most in a Day. —Ins.	04 or More.		Prevailing Direction.		Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average. —Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours.
	A. Maximum	B. Minimum.								Days.	Nights.						
January ...	46.3	36.6	57	22	27	8/9	18	4.63	0.67	29	8	8	S.	6.1	1.13	19	349
February ...	45.4	34.2	60	29	27	7/22	15	1.66	0.27	3	7	8	S.S.E.	8.3	2.35	23	681
March ...	49.8	39.2	60	24	32	9	12	1.94	0.56	15	4	6	S.E.	9.2	2.13	25	661
April ...	54.2	41.8	59	5/13/19	32	17	8	1.32	0.49	3	2	5	S.E.	12.8	6.24	27	187.3
May... ..	62.9	47.4	72	26	34	1	8	1.35	0.50	12	3	4	N.E.	14.8	6.33	31	196.3
June ...	68.5	53.2	83	22	46	2/7/10	8	0.56	0.18	7	—	5	S.W.	13.8	9.45	30	283.5
July ...	65.0	54.1	69	3/4/24	45	3	18	2.42	0.62	15	3	11	W.	12.8	5.39	29	167.1
August ...	64.8	53.2	71	6/21/22	44	14	18	3.20	0.49	22	10	6	W.	14.1	6.13	30	190.0
September .	61.6	50.0	70	11	42	16/24	14	3.66	1.01	16	5	8	W.	10.1	4.89	27	146.6
October ...	56.5	46.3	64	3/5	35	16	16	2.20	0.34	31	6	11	E.	8.1	2.36	23	73.3
November...	50.8	40.8	59	1	29	8	25	5.57	1.01	25	13	16	S.E.	7.8	1.86	26	55.7
December...	45.4	35.6	55	2	26	11/15	19	2.51	0.49	3	6	12	S.E.	5.7	2.19	24	67.9
Total for year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	31.02	—	—	67	100	—	—	—	314	1536.8
Monthly Average ...	55.9	44.4	—	—	—	—	14.9	2.59	—	—	5.6	8.3	—	4.20	26.1	—	128.1
Total for 1959... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	23.91	—	—	53	86	—	—	—	302	1694.1
Monthly Average ...	57.8	45.3	—	—	—	—	13.0	1.99	—	—	4.4	7.1	—	4.64	25.2	—	141.2

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

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.							Humidity. 9.0 a.m. Per cent.
	Inches.	Monthly Average.—Inches.	Total Rain Days.	Month's Greatest Fall.—Inches.	Month's Lowest Fall.—Inches.	Hours.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine Days.	Daily Average. —Hours.	Highest in One Month.—Hours.	Lowest in One Month.—Hours.	Duration Percentage of Average	
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
1957	26.60	2.22	170	5.13	0.26	1476.2	67	298	4.05	306.1	39.8	102	79
1958	31.25	2.60	200	4.95	0.77	1235.4	71	294	3.38	170.8	24.7	83	79
1959	23.91	1.99	156	3.93	0.17	1694.1	63	302	4.64	268.9	24.5	109	75
1960	31.02	2.59	179	5.57	0.56	1536.8	52	314	4.20	283.5	34.9	101	77
Totals...	261.55	...	1717	...	...	15112.6	628	3025	...	...	...	990	777
Average 10 years ...	26.16	2.18	172	...	...	1511.3	63	303	4.13	...	...	99	77
Average 20 years ...	25.13	2.09	172	...	...	1507.6	62	304	4.12	...	...	98	77

TABLE III.

MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1951-1960.

ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURES OF KNOWN RECORDS (SINCE 1905).

Month	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1960 Differ- ence °F	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.		Lowest Daily Temp.	
						Year	Date	Year	Date
January	43.9	34.4	39.2	+2.3	41.5	1916} 1932}	5/6 17	1940 1917} 1954}	21 6 2
February	43.8	33.6	38.7	+1.1	41.4	1922	25	1947	3
March	54.5	38.1	46.3	-1.8	43.9	1946	29/30	1917	3
April	53.6	40.9	47.3	+0.7	47.3	1949	15		
May	60.2	46.6	53.4	+1.8	52.0	1920} 1948} 1952}	25 18 17	1909	16
June	63.9	51.5	57.7	+3.2	57.2	1950	6	1941	11
July	66.0	54.4	60.2	-0.7	60.6	1948	29	1922 1912}	11 28
August	66.7	54.3	60.5	-1.5	60.4	1911 1919}	13 11	1919}	31
September	63.1	51.2	57.2	-1.4	57.1	1934} 1954} 1959}	14 1 10	1907} 1909} 1928}	4 14 23/30
October	57.8	46.1	52.0	-0.6	51.5	1959	3	1926	31
November	50.8	41.5	46.2	-0.4	45.6	1946	4	1912	30
December	48.1	38.3	43.2	-2.7	42.6	1948} 1953}	2 2	1920	13/14
Yearly Average:									
10 years... ..	56.0	44.2	50.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years... ..	56.4	45.0	50.7	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Jan.	38.2	51.7	58.5	36.0	35.5	42.7	59.2	39.8	54.6	62.8	0.57	2.46	2.67	0.53	2.01	1.76	2.51	1.40	2.01	3.93
Feb.	65.3	83.7	87.2	60.6	55.8	73.1	69.0	86.7	60.4	92.5	3.48	2.94	0.83	1.94	1.96	2.16	0.44	2.04	4.95	0.17
March... ..	128.0	92.2	116.2	152.4	116.7	169.9	152.2	95.8	101.9	94.4	0.79	4.69	0.86	0.97	1.80	1.55	1.17	1.36	1.24	0.72
April	138.2	178.7	148.0	196.4	217.2	164.6	182.6	167.9	153.5	126.8	1.85	1.23	1.08	1.98	1.02	0.87	1.90	0.26	0.77	2.73
May	198.3	189.1	186.0	231.8	167.2	211.4	270.2	221.5	170.8	241.8	0.74	2.94	1.95	1.34	2.61	1.98	0.50	1.46	2.34	1.94
June	248.8	233.4	196.2	189.2	145.6	153.2	187.8	306.1	152.5	268.9	1.07	0.70	1.32	1.38	2.68	2.58	1.35	1.35	2.95	1.94
July	191.2	187.8	176.8	198.6	121.1	312.6	151.6	135.0	162.4	228.9	1.63	0.97	0.68	1.47	2.37	0.33	4.18	4.12	3.17	2.04
August	161.2	136.4	158.5	175.3	122.8	251.0	160.4	121.6	120.8	200.4	3.65	3.32	1.42	2.75	2.19	1.44	7.31	4.53	3.09	0.80
Sept.	116.6	107.2	106.0	132.4	163.3	164.1	106.7	100.1	111.5	178.2	3.53	1.42	3.13	2.97	2.16	0.96	2.43	5.13	4.54	0.57
Oct.	112.2	131.9	124.3	130.7	72.1	111.8	113.2	79.7	78.5	123.2	2.36	0.96	3.42	1.31	4.42	2.00	1.22	1.56	2.47	2.76
Nov.	53.8	62.4	58.9	60.9	64.0	61.4	37.3	63.5	43.8	51.7	3.54	5.10	1.74	2.68	5.16	1.04	1.55	1.76	1.39	3.08
Dec.	28.5	54.9	39.2	23.7	35.2	38.5	35.9	58.5	24.7	24.5	2.36	3.23	3.30	1.07	2.52	2.33	1.56	1.63	2.33	3.23
* Difference from	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—
Ave for the Year	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.49	0.68	0.10	0.05	0.72	0.54	0.96	3.33	4.23	6.24	4.27	7.63	0.51	0.63	4.62	2.72

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

Rainfall: This figure is 30 years yearly average = 26.63 inches.

