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**Contributors**

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**RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ACKD. ST.**  
*[Signature]*

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

(D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.)

**Together with the Annual Report of the**

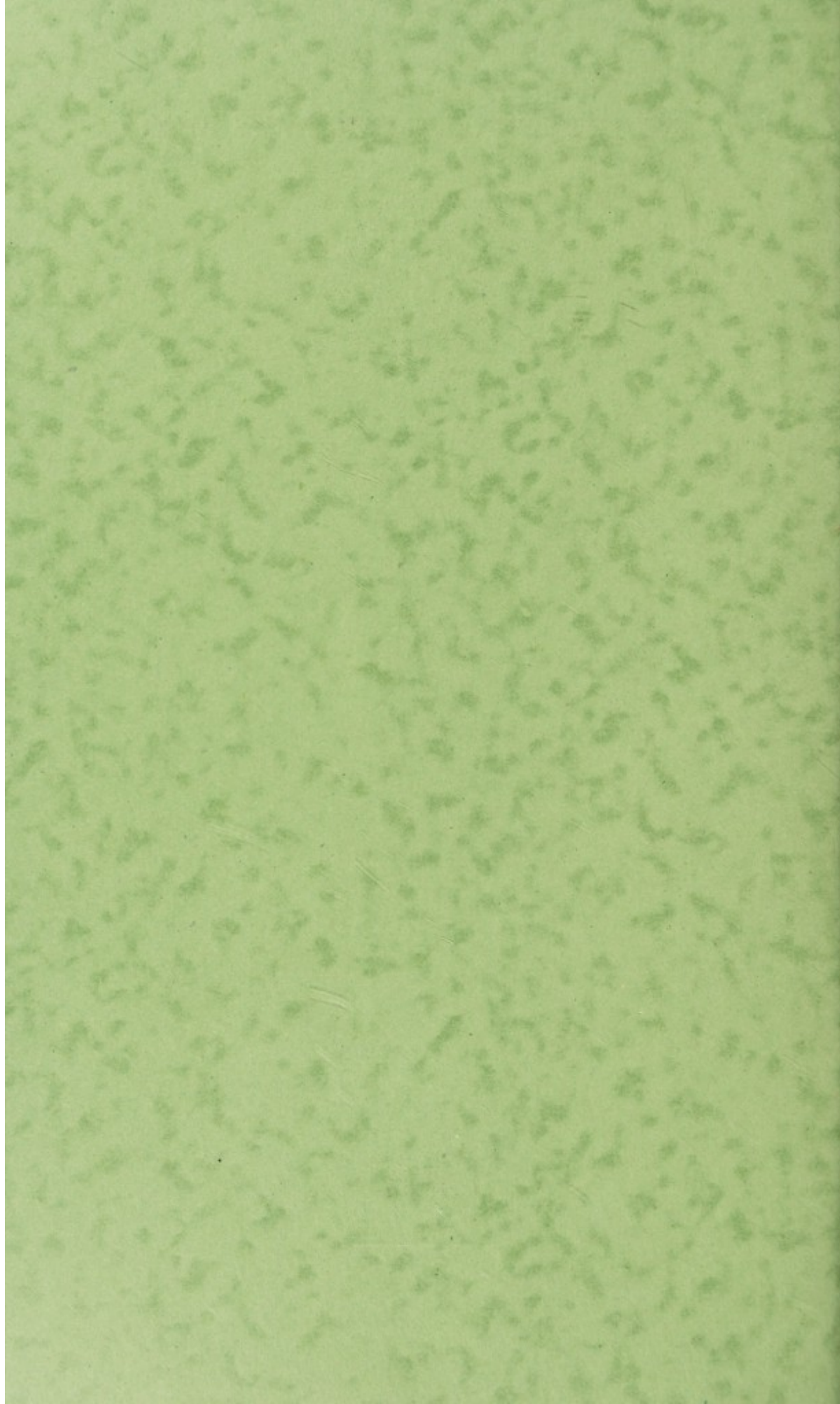
**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

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

FOR THE YEAR

## **1963**





**CYNGOR DOSBARTH DINESIG Y RHYL**



# **ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL**

**Y**

**SWYDDOG IECHYD**

**(D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.)**

**Gyda Adroddiad Blynyddol y**

**PRIF ARCHWILIWR IECHYD CYHOEDDUS**

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

**AM**

**1963**



CYNGOR DDESBARTH DINESIG Y RHYL



# ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL

SWYDDOC IECHYD

(D. F. W. ROBERTS, M.B., C.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
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AM

1963

# URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

## Health Department Offices:

2 EDWARD HENRY STREET, RHYL. Tel. No.: Rhyl 1450.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963.

Councillor VINCENT DAVIES, J.P.

(Chairman of the Council).

Cllr. GLYN VAUGHAN  
(Chairman).

„ W. ELWYN CONWAY.  
„ J. C. ESPLEY.  
„ C. E. GARNETT.

Cllr. D. E. MORRIS.

„ FRANCIS T. JONES.  
„ H. M. JONES.  
„ V. E. TREHEARN.  
„ EMLYN WILLIAMS,  
J.P.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

### Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.R.C.O.G., 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.

### Assistant Building Inspector:

J. A. ROBERTS (Commenced 4/11/63).

### 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.

### Disinfecter:

A. S. JONES.

### Rodent Officer:

W. H. THOMAS.



# URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Health Department Offices:  
2 EDWARD HENRY STREET, RHYL. Tel. No.: Rhy 1438.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1933.  
Councillor VINCENT DAVIES, J.P.  
(Chairman of the Council).

Mr. CLYD V. ALCHAM	Mr. D. F. MORRIS
(Chairman)	
Mr. W. ELWYN CONWAY	Mr. FRANCIS T. JONES
	Mr. H. M. JONES
Mr. J. C. ESTLEY	Mr. V. E. TREHEARN
Mr. C. E. GARNETT	Mr. EMILYN WILLIAMS
	J.P.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. L. L. L. L.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. KAYE, M.A., Ph.D.

Assistant Building Inspector:

A. A. ROBERTS (Commenced 1/1/63).

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

W. A. FIELD, B.Sc., A.C.S.

Clerks:

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Shorthand Typist:

Miss F. SNAPPE

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES

Engineer-in-Charge Pumping Station:

F. DAVIES

Disinfectant:

A. S. JONES

Robert Officer:

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **OF THE**

### **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**For the Year 1963.**

---

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my third Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1963.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population was 21,440, and the increase in population over the previous year was 150. Deaths (372) exceeded births (340) by 32, and the crude birth rate per thousand of the population was 15.8 and when adjusted for the higher proportion of old people in the local population, was 17.5, compared with the national average of 18.2.

In 1963, there were 13 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving a local infant mortality rate per thousand live births of 41.2, compared with the national average of 21.1. The infant mortality rate in Rhyl has always been, on an average, higher than the national average and this year is certainly no exception, the local rate being almost twice the national average. Nine of the deaths occurred in the first week of life, and in six cases prematurity was a significant factor in the cause of death. Furthermore, six of the deaths were in the first day of life. The community Health Service must strive further to reduce this toll of life. It is difficult to pinpoint one particular cause for this high mortality.

There were four still births during the year, giving a still birth rate of 12 per thousand births, compared with the national average of 17.

The local illegitimate rate of 71 compares reasonably well with the national average of 69 per thousand births. The crude death rate was 17.1 per thousand population, but when adjusted for the higher proportion of old people, the standardised rate was 13.3, compared with the national average of 12.2. It is pleasing to record that there were no maternal deaths in pregnancy and childbirth during the year.



There were 59 deaths from cancer, of which cancer of the lung was the principal cause. Considerable attention was given, both nationally and locally, to warning the public about the dangers of smoking, but it is extremely doubtful how much of the advice is heeded. I am sure that the only way to succeed in this is to persuade the young people that it is anti-social to smoke. Poster displays, on the whole, appear to be useless, but lectures in schools do have some effect, although it appears to be short-lived.

At the time of writing this report, the latest figures on the consumption of tobacco in Great Britain show a slight recent fall, mainly due to the Budget increases in the price of cigarettes rather than any significant voluntary restriction in the consumption of tobacco for health reasons.

The smoke measurement apparatus has been in operation during most of 1963, and an unusually cold winter was experienced, but allowing for this, the results show a need for householders to burn more smokeless fuels, especially gas and electricity. Admittedly, it is not always possible to obtain smokeless fuel, but the coal being burnt today is appreciably more smoke producing than in former times.

Steady progress has been made in dealing with the flats and flatlets in the town in ensuring that they comply with the latest housing standards, and I am gratified to see the results of the Department's work in reducing overcrowding in certain dwellings used for permanent accommodation which were rapidly becoming slums.

During the year, 104 cases of measles occurred, which is an average number, and 18 cases of dysentery were notified, almost all in individual families. Some persons infected, who were employed in food premises, had to be excluded from work until cleared of infection. There were approximately 50 cases of suspected food poisoning, mainly visitors to the town, although the source of infection was not traced. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that there is need to improve the standards of hygiene in catering establishments, both nationally and locally. Catering establishments are always in difficulties during the summer in obtaining reliable staff, and a proportion of cafe workers are more interested in making the largest amount of money as quickly as possible with the least regard to the principles of hygiene. The standard of food preparation equipment in shops and cafes is steadily improving each year, but human failings are as prevalent as ever. I have



listed in the section on Food Hygiene, seven rules for food handlers. I have also made recommendations regarding improvements in the legislation regarding food premises in this country.

There were 10 new cases of tuberculosis notified in the year, and the decline in the incidence of the disease appears to be very slow. Close liaison is maintained between the various hospital and local authority departments involved in limiting the spread of the disease—most of the cases are in persons over 45 years of age.

I regret to say that virtually no progress was made in the rehousing of old people on the Council's housing list.

The Department has been participating in a survey of hydatid infection in animals slaughtered at the Rhyl Abattoir, for the Welsh Board of Health, and the Health Department has also undertaken a survey into the use of vaccine for immunisation of children against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis for the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I should like to pay tribute to the excellent work that has been carried out in the town during the year by the voluntary associations, and in particular to the Women's Voluntary Service with the Meals-on-Wheels service, the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance organisations. Also, I would like to compliment the Abbeyfield Society in their endeavours in purchasing a house to relieve the loneliness of old people, and the Rhyl Council have been generous in their assistance to this organisation.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee, the Council Officials and, in particular, to Mr. Lloyd Jones and the Staff of the Health Department, and Dr. G. W. Roberts, County Medical Officer.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.



### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Land area exclusive of foreshore ... ..	1,700 acres
Land area inclusive of foreshore ... ..	2,579 acres
Population at Mid-year 1963 (Registrar General's estimate)	21,440
Population change compared with previous year (increase of)	150
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1963) ... ..	7,519
Number of empty properties (end of 1963) ... ..	182
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1963 ... ..	£1,214,766
Product of a penny rate ... ..	£4,840
General rate in £1 ... ..	10s. 6d.
No. of rated premises ... ..	8,637

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT.

The town, which was originally a small fishing village, is situated at the mouth of the River Clwyd and has become renowned as a seaside resort, with a particularly favourable climate, being dry, a high sunshine record and invigorating sea breezes. The town is also blessed by miles of sand and an unparalleled view of the North Wales coast, Clwydian range of hills, and the mountains of Snowdonia. In recent times, the town has become increasingly residential and many people from Merseyside and the Midlands have taken up residence in retirement. Since the last war, small industries, mainly of a light nature, have been established in the town, and the local employment situation now presents a much more balanced picture than in pre-war days, when the locality was entirely dependent on the seasonal trade. Opportunities for employment of young people also exist in Deeside industrial undertakings, which are within daily travelling distance.



# **VITAL STATISTICS.**

Live Births: Male 173, Female 167 ... ..	340
Legitimate live births: Male 168, Female 148 ... ..	316
Illegitimate live births: Male 5, Female 19 ... ..	24
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	71
National Illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	69
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	15.86
Birth rate comparability factor ... ..	1.11
Birth rate standardised ... ..	17.5
National birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	18.2
Still births (total) ... ..	4
Legitimate still births ... ..	4
Illegitimate still births ... ..	—
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	11.63
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	17.2
Infant deaths under one year of age ... ..	14
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year ... ..	13
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year ... ..	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	41.2
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	21.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	41
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	41
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal) ... ..	10
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age ... ..	9
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age ... ..	1
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	29.5
National neo-natal mortality rate ... ..	14.2
Total perinatal deaths (still-births and deaths under one week combined) ... ..	13
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	37.8
National perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	29.3
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period) ... ..	9
Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	26.5
Material mortality, including abortion:	
Number of deaths ... ..	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	Nil

# **DEATHS.**

Deaths: Male 190, Female 182 ... ..	372
Crude death rate per 1,000 population ... ..	17.35
Comparability factor ... ..	0.78
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population ... ..	13.5
National death rate for England and Wales ... ..	12.2



### POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT.

The following table shows the change in population, due to migration:—

Year	Mid-year population: R.G. est. figure.	Population change during year.	Change in population due to births and deaths only during year.	Changes in population due to migration.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1872... ..	4,229	—	—	—
1882... ..	6,500	—	—	—
1891... ..	6,474†	—	—	—
1901... ..	8,461†	—	—	—
1911... ..	9,005†	—	—	—
1921... ..	13,490†	—	—	—
1931... ..	13,485†	—	—	—
1951... ..	18,745†	—	—	—
1952... ..	18,800	+ 55	+ 7	+ 48
1953... ..	18,900	+ 100	+ 10	+ 90
1954... ..	19,200	+ 300	— 1	+ 30
1955... ..	19,300	+ 100	— 38	+ 138
1956... ..	19,510	+ 210	+ 43	+ 253
1957... ..	19,590	+ 80	— 15	+ 95
1958... ..	19,710	+ 120	— 17	+ 137
1959... ..	19,810	+ 100	— 6	+ 106
1960... ..	19,940	+ 130	+ 24	+ 106
1961... ..	21,120	+ 1180	+ 47	+ 1133
1962... ..	21,290	+ 170	+ 1	+ 169
1963... ..	21,440	+ 150	— 32	+ 118

†Census Returns.

A minus sign in column (4) indicates an excess of deaths over births.

### WARD POPULATIONS.

Area	Acreage	1951 Persons	1961 Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
Rhyl U.D. ... ..	1,700	18,868	21,737	9,762	11,975	12.8
Wards:						
East ... ..	375	2,238	3,028	1,312	1,716	8.1
East Central ... ..	150	1,924	1,994	869	1,125	13.3
South Central ... ..	110	2,372	1,942	886	1,056	17.7
South East ... ..	431	3,265	4,906	2,157	2,749	11.4
South West ... ..	427	3,919	5,271	2,471	2,800	12.3
West ... ..	147	2,914	2,668	1,198	1,470	18.1
West Central ... ..	60	2,236	1,928	869	1,059	32.1



## PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 1961.

	Private house-holds	Population in private households	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Rooms occupied	Persons per room	Percentage of persons at more than 1½ per room
Rhyl U.D. ... ..	7,371	20,236	7,089	35,028	0.59	3.8
Wards:						
East ... ..	1,088	2,744	1,074	4,719	0.61	2.4
East Central ...	562	1,496	435	2,870	0.53	4.4
South Central ...	702	1,938	699	3,634	0.54	1.0
South East ... ..	1,790	4,843	1,782	8,209	0.61	1.8
South West... ..	1,649	5,094	1,648	7,501	0.69	4.0
West ... ..	936	2,404	908	4,814	0.53	6.7
West Central ...	644	1,717	543	3,281	0.54	9.8

(Reproduced by courtesy of the Registrar General).

## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

The table below indicates the common causes of death in order of importance as extracted from national returns:—

44% ...	Heart disease.
17% ...	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.
13% ...	Cancer, excluding cancer of lung.
8½% ...	All other causes.
5½% ...	Bronchitis.
5% ...	Other circulatory diseases.
2½% ...	Cancer of lung.
2½% ...	Pneumonia.
2% ...	Other respiratory diseases.

**Cancer:** The total deaths from cancer has remained fairly stationary over the past ten years, but the deaths from cancer of the stomach have decreased slightly while, conversely, the deaths from cancer of the lung have increased. These figures shown below are an extract from the R.G. returns.

Cancer deaths	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Lung ... ..	6	11	8	7	6	6	12	15	13	12	12
Stomach ... ..	13	9	10	4	13	10	10	13	9	9	5
Breast ... ..	4	7	7	6	8	6	6	9	7	6	4
Uterus ... ..	3	1	1	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	5
Leukaemia ... ..	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	4
Other sites ... ..	18	28	33	32	26	22	27	34	26	17	29
Total deaths all sites ...	45	58	60	51	57	50	60	75	60	50	59



**Coronary Heart Disease:** During the past twenty years there has been a considerable rise in the incidence of this disease, and although improved methods of certification of death may have accounted for some of the rise, it is generally considered that there has been a real rise in the incidence of this disease.

The following chart shows the annual deaths from this disease in the district in recent years:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Deaths ... ..	50	40	55	46	59	60	80	62	87	85	81

Average for 1951-57: 50 per annum. Average for 1958-63: 76 per annum.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 14 deaths of infants under one year of age notified locally, of which eleven occurred in the first four weeks of life. Details of the deaths are given below:—

Age at death	Cause of death	(M. or F.)
3 months ... ..	Fulminating Influenzal broncho pneumonia	F.
2 weeks... ..	Broncho-pneumonia, oesophageal atresia ...	F.
10 hours ... ..	Asphyxia, umbilical cord around neck ... ..	F.
3 months ... ..	Asphyxia, due to respiration of vomit ... ..	F.
3 days ... ..	Atelectasis, prematurity, caesarian section for sever pre-eclamptic toxæmia ... ..	M.
6 months ... ..	Asphyxia, due to respiration of vomit ... ..	M.
1 hour ... ..	Peritonitis, volvulus, Atelectasis ... ..	M.
2 hours ... ..	Prematurity (2lb. 9oz.), acute partum hæmorrhage, revealed accidental type ... ..	M.
1 day ... ..	Prematurity (30 weeks), birth weight (2lb. 5oz) ... ..	M.
16 hours ... ..	Prematurity, atelectasis, acute partum hæmorrhage ... ..	F.
4 weeks... ..	Meningitis, meningo myelocoele ... ..	F.
2 days ... ..	Pulmonary atelectasis, accidental hæmorrhage ... ..	M.
8 hours ... ..	Atelectasis, inter ventricular failure, prematurity ... ..	F.
2 days ... ..	Neo-natal pneumonia ... ..	F.



TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR PAST THIRTEEN YEARS IN DETAIL AND SOME EARLIER RECORDS.

Year	Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births: R.G. return	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths: R.G. return	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths: Under 1 year of age	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	National infant mor- tality rate
1882	6,500	167	25.8	—	—	92	14.0	—	—	—	—	—
1891	6,474	166	25.0	—	—	155	24.0	—	—	—	—	—
1901	8,461	176	20.8	—	—	132	15.4	—	—	—	—	—
1911	9,005	142	16.5	—	23.8	110	12.1	—	—	12	—	—
1921	13,490	147	10.8	—	20.6	118	8.8	—	12.1	13	95.6	70.0
1931	13,485	172	13.81	—	15.8	164	12.52	—	12.3	8	46.5	66.0
1941	21,530	350	13.0	—	14.2	311	14.4	—	12.9	33	94.2	—
1951	18,745	301	16.1	16.1	15.5	317	16.95	14.4	12.5	12	39.0	29.6
1952	18,800	283	15.05	15.05	15.3	276	14.68	12.48	11.3	11	38.8	27.6
1953	19,900	272	14.39	14.39	15.2	262	13.86	11.78	11.4	13	47.8	26.8
1954	19,100	285	14.84	16.0	15.0	286	14.9	11.61	11.3	8	28.0	25.5
1955	19,300	276	14.3	15.4	15.0	314	16.27	12.69	11.7	7	25.4	24.9
1956	19,510	311	15.94	17.3	15.7	268	13.74	11.54	11.7	6	19.3	23.8
1957	19,590	290	14.8	16.0	16.1	305	15.57	13.08	11.5	6	20.7	23.0
1958	19,710	300	15.2	16.4	16.4	317	16.0	13.5	11.7	9	30.0	22.5
1959	19,810	312	15.75	17.1	16.5	318	16.0	13.32	11.6	8	25.6	22.0
1960	19,940	357	17.95	19.4	17.1	333	16.7	14.0	11.5	8	22.4	21.7
1961	21,120	396	18.75	19.1	17.4	349	16.2	14.9	12.0	10	25.3	21.4
1962	21,290	347	16.30	16.6	18.0	346	16.3	14.6	11.9	11	31.7	21.6
1963	21,440	340	15.86	17.5	18.2	372	17.35	13.5	12.2	14	41.2	21.1



## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1963.

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
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ... ..	13	—	—	—	—	6	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus, etc. ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	27	—	—	—	—	11	16
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	1	3
16. Diabetes ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	67	—	—	—	—	5	62
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	92	—	—	—	1	25	66
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	1	11
20. Other heart diseases ... ..	23	1	—	—	1	4	17
21. Other circulatory diseases ...	21	—	—	—	—	1	20
22. Influenza ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
23. Pneumonia ... ..	18	1	—	—	1	—	16
24. Bronchitis ... ..	20	—	—	—	—	5	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations, etc.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	34	13	—	—	—	4	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
35. Suicide ... ..	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	364	18	—	—	5	68	273



# CAUSES OF DEATH TABLE: REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS

Comparability Factors: Births 1.11, Deaths 0.78.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes ... ..		190	182
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory ... ..		1	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other ... ..		1	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..		—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..		—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..		—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ... ..		—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..		—	—
8. Measles ... ..		—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases... ..		—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ... ..		3	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus... ..		10	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ... ..		—	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus, etc. ... ..		—	5
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		13	16
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..		4	—
16. Diabetes ... ..		—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..		30	33
18. Coronary Disease—Angina ... ..		51	30
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..		5	6
20. Other Heart Disease ... ..		16	25
21. Other Circulatory Disease ... ..		5	15
22. Influenza ... ..		—	1
23. Pneumonia ... ..		8	12
24. Bronchitis ... ..		18	3
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..		2	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..		1	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..		1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..		2	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..		1	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... ..		—	—
31. Congenital Malformations, etc. ... ..		1	3
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..		14	15
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..		—	—
34. All Other Accidents ... ..		2	4
35. Suicide ... ..		1	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War ... ..		—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total ... ..	7	7
	Legitimate ... ..	7	6
	Illegitimate ... ..	—	1
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Total ... ..	6	4
	Legitimate ... ..	6	3
	Illegitimate ... ..	—	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	Total ... ..	6	3
	Legitimate ... ..	6	2
	Illegitimate ... ..	—	1
Live Births	Total ... ..	173	167
	Legitimate ... ..	168	148
	Illegitimate ... ..	5	19
Still Births	Total ... ..	2	2
	Legitimate ... ..	2	2
	Illegitimate ... ..	—	—

Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ... 21,440

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



Table showing decrease in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis over past eleven years:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Deaths ... ..	5	2	4	9	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	1

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and four cases of measles occurred in the district, and 18 cases of sonne dysentery. Precautions were taken to limit the spread of dysentery and no secondary cases occurred. Some persons involved in food handling who were carriers of dysentery were suspended from duty until cleared of infection. Approximately 50 cases of suspected food poisoning occurred in a party of day visitors—and it is believed that chicken may have been the source of infection. No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred in the district, but 9 cases of pneumonia were notified. These were largely confined to old people and occurred as a terminal illness, principally caused by other diseases. Another factor of importance was the unusually cold weather, which was prolonged for twelve weeks. It was common to hear of old people, especially those living alone and infirm, being without heat in their rooms for days on end.

Disease	Under 1 years	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-20 years	21-35 years	36-65 years	Over 65 years	At all ages	Cases admitted to hospitals	Deaths
Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Whooping cough... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles ... ..	8	30	42	22	2	—	—	—	—	104	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	8	1	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Paratyphoid and Typhoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1	6	1	2	1	4	2	2	—	19	2	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	9	8	1
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

\*Approximately 50 people affected by suspected Food Poisoning.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

As will have been seen in the previous table, there were 10 new cases of Tuberculosis, of which 7 were notified, and 9 were respiratory and one renal in origin. Close co-operation is maintained between the district, county and hospital authorities, as all have responsibilities in the treatment and after-care of tuberculosis sufferers. Details of these new cases are given below:—

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 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 " ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 " ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55 " ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 " ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total... ..	5	4	1	—	1	—	—	—

It will be observed that the vast majority of the new cases are over 35 years, which is probably due to a residue of infection usually contracted much earlier in life.

All the cases of Tuberculosis were treated in hospital initially and later returned home to continue therapy, and the above table includes three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which had been notified in previous years, but had relapsed and required re-admission to hospital.

Most county district health authorities maintain a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering or recently have suffered from the disease, and during the year the local list was revised in conjunction with the Chest Clinic and the County Council records, and the position at the end of 1963 was as follows:—

Pulmonary cases: Males 70, Females 40 ... ..	110
Non-pulmonary cases: Males 5, Females 5 ... ..	10

During the year, 7 cases of Tuberculosis under treatment came to reside in Rhyl from other areas, and 4 cases left the area during the same period. One patient died of the disease during the year.

### CHEST X-RAY RESULTS OF OLD PEOPLE LIVING IN FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HOMES.

One hundred and sixty-six old people in Rhyl and Prestatyn Homes were X-rayed.

The following table shows the trend of the incidence of infectious notifiable diseases in the district over the past 10 years:—



Disease	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet fever ... ..	25	8	8	14	19	4	1	—	4	2
Whooping cough ... ..	5	52	6	17	8	1	6	5	—	1
Diphtheria ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	106	38	63	165	47	78	163	31	127	104
Pneumonia ... ..	3	2	3	4	1	—	1	—	2	8
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	9	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	6	10	20	—	13	9	18	4	26	19
Food poisoning ... ..	—	24	4	—	—	2	—	18	2	—
Paratyphoid and typhoid... ..	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	7	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ...	13	10	19	13	13	8	3	17	10	9
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory	3	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	1

### CHEST X-RAY FACILITIES.

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board has a mobile X-ray unit based at Wrexham, which visits all parts of North Wales, and is at the Town Hall every third Tuesday, all day. The unit is available to all members of the public, except young children, and details are given below of the 1963 results:—

This report is reproduced by the kindness of Dr. Jarman.

### WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD.

#### MASS RADIOGRAPHY REPORT.

Details of Examinations carried out by Unit "G" during the period 1st January—31st December, 1963.

Circuit Location	Number Examined	Number of Visits	Average Attendance per Visit
Flintshire:			
Holywell ... ..	901	15	60
Mold ... ..	888	15	59
Rhyl (Town Hall)... ..	1,617	15	108
Shotton ... ..	704	15	47
Special Surveys... ..	1,586	—	—

#### Analysis showing Type of Examinee.

Type of Examinee	Flintshire
General Population Volunteers ... ..	3,163
General Practitioner Referrals ... ..	287
Scholars ... ..	536
Students ... ..	31
Contacts of T.B. Patients ... ..	52
Mental Hospital Staff ... ..	19
Factory Groups:	
Industrial ... ..	1,197
Non-industrial ... ..	142
Special Groups ... ..	214
Mental Patients ... ..	55
	<hr/> 5,696 <hr/>

#### Details of total number of cases referred to Chest Clinics or diagnosed as abnormal by the Mass Radiography Unit.

Flintshire:	Referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities diagnosed on Unit	Total
Holywell ... ..	16	8	24
Mold ... ..	15	11	26
Rhyl ... ..	96	78	174
Shotton ... ..	14	8	22
Special Surveys ...	31	27	58
	<hr/> 172 <hr/>	<hr/> 132 <hr/>	<hr/> 304 <hr/>



**Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal.**

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis:	
"New" Cases ... ..	8
"Old" Cases ... ..	1
Healed Primary Tuberculosis ... ..	8
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis ... ..	50
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues ... ..	50
Malignant Neoplasm ... ..	5
Non-Malignant Neoplasm ... ..	3
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities ... ..	3
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities ... ..	30
Pneumoconiosis:	
Without P.M.F. ... ..	4
With P.M.F. ... ..	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non-tuberculous (to include Asthma and Bronchitis) ... ..	11
Emphysema ... ..	10
Bronchiectasis ... ..	10
Bacterial or Virus Infection ... ..	11
Pleural Thickening or Calcification ... ..	29
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus ... ..	10
Malformation of the lungs ... ..	—
Spontaneous Pneumothorax ... ..	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	1
Further observation required ... ..	—
Failed to attend Chest Clinic ... ..	13
	259
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic ... ..	45
	304

**REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN.**

The following information on the work of the Chest Clinic during the year 1963 has been kindly supplied by Dr. Morrison:—

Number of new cases in Rhyl U.D. Area during the period ... ..	6
Number of contacts attending clinic during the period ... ..	534
Transfer in of existing cases of Tuberculosis ... ..	15

**CHEST CLINIC.**

The treatment of cases of tuberculosis is under the care of the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. Morrison, at Rhyl.

**PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946.**

The following local services are the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the following details:—



## **SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**

### **INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.**

The Clinic premises are in Fforddlas and an infant welfare clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon, 2—4 p.m., and the Medical Officer is present on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month. There is need for an additional clinic for the east end of Rhyl as the present site is most inconvenient for mothers from this area.

Welfare foods (vitamin tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice) are distributed at these clinics, and the arrangements are under the control of the local Women's Voluntary Service, who have given excellent service throughout the year.

### **ANTE NATAL CLINICS.**

Ante Natal Clinics are held at Fforddlas weekly and are staffed by hospital medical and nursing personnel, under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician.

Talks are given to mothers attending these clinics by the health visitors on childbirth and baby management.

### **FAMILY PLANNING.**

Special clinic facilities are available at Flint.

### **DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.**

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is regrettable that more mothers do not take advantage of these facilities.

## **SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.**

There are five midwives, who are also district nurses, working in the area, and they are responsible for the ante natal care, delivery and post-natal surveillance of these patients, under the general direction of the patient's doctor.

## **SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITORS.**

Two full-time and one part-time (shared with an outside district) health visitors are responsible for giving advice to



families on all aspects of health education. These duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complimentary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often too busy to be able to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

#### SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICES.

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly as the proportion of old people rises in the community. Twenty-seven home helps are working in the town, and the majority are engaged on a part-time basis.

#### SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

**Smallpox:** As a result of Ministry of Health recommendations, it is now the policy to vaccinate infants at one year of age instead of at birth or within the first three months, and the vaccination rate has fallen considerably during the past year.

**Poliomyelitis:** Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, but oral vaccination has now superceded the salk vaccine which was given by injection.

#### MEASLES.

Experiments are being conducted to introduce a safe and effective vaccine to protect infants against this disease, which can cause serious complications when infants under 2 years of age are attacked.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

All 13 year old children are offered vaccination (by the use of live attenuated tubercle bacilli B.C.G.) against this disease, and the majority of children are protected. The percentage of children who do not require vaccination is high, i.e., they have already had contact with the disease and developed a successful immunity, and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculosis infection in the community. The latest returns of new notifications for 1962 confirm this.



### **SECTION 27—AMBULANCES.**

The ambulance service is radio-controlled and administered from the headquarters at Mold. A local station is situated in Rhyl.

### **SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE, AND LOAN OF EQUIPMENT.**

Arrangements are in being for the loan of certain equipment from County Council sources for the use of handicapped persons. Equipment such as specialised bedding, wheel chairs, etc., can also be hired from the local branch headquarters in Russell Road, Rhyl, of the British Red Cross Society, and this service has been a most useful supplement to the statutory facilities. The local voluntary organisations are to be highly commended in their efforts.

### **MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY.**

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Subnormal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school, and who are not severely retarded (i.e., in the idiot category), are admitted to the Training Centre at "Tirionfa," Rhuddlan. There they receive training to the limits of their capabilities.

### **SCHOOL HEALTH.**

Medical inspections of schoolchildren were carried out during this year, as Assistant County Medical Officer, and a high standard of general health and fitness was noted.

It is surprising in this modern age of detergents, soap powder and cosmetics that lice infestation of the hair is still to be found. The infestations are usually found in children residing in overcrowded flats, and especially where the standards of hygiene and parental care are far below the normally acceptable standards.

During the year, 53 assessments were carried out of the educational progress of retarded children, and recommendations were made in a proportion of these cases for special educational facilities to be provided either in a special class in the ordinary school or at the remedial section of Clwyd Street School.



This new section of Clwyd Street School has made good progress in the past year and has established itself as a valuable cornerstone of the educational programme of the County Council. I should like to see it placed on a permanent basis in more pleasant surroundings, so as to give these children, who have become retarded educationally but are not necessarily mentally retarded, every chance of reaching a satisfactory educational standard on leaving school.

A trial was started during the year in the use of bell type eneuritic machines for the treatment of bedwetting. The initial results have proved very successful and it is hoped to extend the scheme.

#### **SCHOOL PREMISES.**

Minor improvements are still required in many of the school premises in the town, and two schools, both over 100 years old, are not suitable as school buildings, judged by modern standards. It is policy to install wooden draining boards in new school premises, and as replacements in existing premises. This, I believe to be a false economy, as the useful life of the wooden boards is much less than that of stainless steel units, and often become contaminated and a vehicle for the spread of infections to food.

#### **VENEREAL DISEASES**

Treatment is available at the following special clinics:—

##### **H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph:**

Males and Females—Tuesdays, 5.30 to 7 p.m.

##### **Chester Royal Infirmary:**

Males—Wednesday, 5—7 p.m., Saturday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m.

Females—Monday, 5—7 p.m., Thursday, 5—7 p.m.

Treatment is confidential and free, and inclusive of travelling expenses.

#### **NURSING HOMES.**

The following Nursing Home in the town is registered with the County Council, and inspected periodically: Bryn Derwen, The Grove, Rhyl—8 beds.



### WELFARE HOMES.

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily may be admitted to County Council Homes which are situated at Y Gorlan, Rhyl; The Lawns, Rhyl; Part of the Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holme, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; and Hafan Glyn, at Shotton. Another Home at Plas Coed, Rhyl, is available for ladies, and is run by a voluntary committee.

### SECTION 47—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

This section conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who "are aged, infirm, or suffering from grave chronic disease, and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others." In 1963 it was necessary to take legal action in one case where an old lady living in a ground floor flatlet was compulsorily removed to hospital. The order was revoked within two months and she returned home. Legal action is only taken as a last resort and every effort is made to persuade people to accept advice and treatment for their benefit. The demands of the aged increase annually as the proportion of this group within the population rises, and this is especially so in Rhyl. This problem of the care of the aged is aggravated by relatives often living considerable distances away, being unable or unwilling for various reasons, to help in the care of their next of kin.

### CARE OF THE AGED.

I would like to pay particular credit to the work of all the voluntary organisations in the town in relieving the suffering and hardships of the old and lonely people in Rhyl. A committee is in being, under the title of the "Care of the Aged and Lonely," to co-ordinate the work of the various voluntary bodies engaged in this social work, of which there are over fifteen in the town, and regular visiting is arranged to the most deserving cases. A circular was issued to all householders acquainting the public of the voluntary organisations in the town and where they may seek help and advice.

### HEALTH EDUCATION AND FOOD HYGIENE.

Listed below are seven rules to Food handlers, which if complied with, would considerably improve the standard of hygiene in shops and cafes:—



1. Wash your hands before handling food.
2. Wash your hands after use of the toilet.
3. Make sure you have clean outer garments and overalls, and that all cuts and boils are covered with dressings.
4. Do not cough or sneeze on food.
5. Cover all food and store in a cool place (below 50°F.).
6. Cook and consume meat and meat products, e.g., pies and sausages, as quickly as possible, preferably on the same day.
7. Make sure that liberal supplies of hot water are used in washing cutlery and crockery, and that dishcloths are dispensed with.

I should like to see stricter control of the following aspects of food hygiene:—

- (a) Exclusion of dogs from food shops.
- (b) Exposure of non-wrapped food on counters—food should be covered if on display and preferably kept below 50°F. It is common to see confectionery kept in a shop window at temperatures much above what is desirable. All food on display should be covered with clear polythene sheeting to prevent aerial contamination or handling by customers.
- (c) Legal insistence on provision of soap and towels in toilets for customers using cafes.
- (d) More control over hot pie cabinets which may not maintain the pies at a satisfactory temperature.
- (e) Insertion of the date of manufacture on wrapped bread, bacon, sausages and meat pies and other food products. Some bacon manufacturers already insert a date on wrapped bacon, advising the public to consume the food before the expiration of recommended period.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.**

The Local public health laboratory is at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and Dr. Harris, his Deputy, carried out the bacteriological examination of specimens sent

from the Urban District. They have been most co-operative and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

### HOUSING.

During the year the following new units of housing accommodation were provided in the town:—

New houses and flats provided by the Council ... ..	4
Private properties, mainly bungalows ... ..	72

Since the war the Council have built 1,050 houses, bungalows and flats. The table shown below indicates the yearly totals of new housing construction in the town:—

Year	New Council houses	New Private houses	No. of inhabited properties in town
1963 ... ..	4	72	7375
1962 ... ..	4	82	7299
1961 ... ..	8	126	7213
1960 ... ..	30	92	7079
1959 ... ..	16	138	6957
1958 ... ..	23	142	6803
1957 ... ..	44	151	6380
1956 ... ..	50	138	6440
1955 ... ..	56	106	6245
1954 ... ..	72	99	6082
1953 ... ..	173	67	5907
1952 ... ..	124	19	5658
1951 ... ..	77	22	5509
1950 ... ..	76	15	5400
1949 ... ..	86	16	5311
1948 ... ..	100	1	5208
1947 ... ..	68	15	5125
1946 ... ..	39	78	5018

The house building development in Rhyl is likely to slow down in future, due to shortage of land and sewerage difficulties.



**TABLE SHOWING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN TOWN  
OVER PAST 91 YEARS.**

Year	No. of houses	Population	No of persons per house
1872 ... ..	1040	4229	4.0
1881 ... ..	1220	6481	5.3
1891 ... ..	1329	6474	4.8
1901 ... ..	—	8461	—
1911 ... ..	2018	9005	4.4
1921 ... ..	2710	13490	4.9
1931 ... ..	3281	13485	4.1
1941 ... ..	4979	21530	4.3
1951 ... ..	5509	18745	3.4
1961 ... ..	7213	21120	2.9
1962 ... ..	7299	21290	2.9
1963 ... ..	7375	21440	2.9

The above table shows the improvement in overcrowding that has taken place in the town, especially in the past decade. The majority of the serious long-standing cases of overcrowding have been re-housed, but there are between 10 and 15 houses in multiple occupation, occupied usually by families who have moved to the town from outside areas, and where living conditions are very unsatisfactory. The Authority is continually faced with the problem of tenants being unable to meet their rent commitments because of an inability to budget their finances satisfactorily, and this is aggravated by gross overspending on hire purchase commitments. It is extremely distasteful to have to evict such families, especially where children are concerned, as they are the unfortunate victims of their parents' mismanagement.

The waiting list for Council accommodation at the end of 1963 was as follows:—

Number of families on general list ... ..	269
(The same as the previous year)	
Number of persons waiting for old persons' accommodation ... ..	100



### SLUM CLEARANCE.

The first post-war programme has been completed and consideration has been given to the second five-year phase. It is hoped to put provisional proposals before the Housing Committee in the current year. The Council have given favourable consideration to most of the requests for improvement grants, and property owners are encouraged to make greater use of these facilities.

### WATER SUPPLY.

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriologically and chemically pure water. Regular samples are taken and the results are always satisfactory. The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring a satisfactory supply from the bacteriological aspect.

One hundred and seventy-seven samples were taken during the year and found to be satisfactory.

There is one private supply in the district, from a bore-hole 250 ft. deep, but this water is only used for trade purposes. The local water undertaking is likely to become part of a much larger regional Water Board in the near future.

A recent sample of water was submitted for analysis chemically and the following details are given below:—

Appearance: Faint opalescence with a slight yellow-grey deposit.	Metals—Iron ... ..	0.12
Microscopical examination: Mineral and organic debris with diatoms, some protozoa.	Manganese ... ..	0.04
Colour ... ..	Zinc, Copper,	
pH ... ..	Lead ... ..	Absent
Electric Conductivity ...	Turbidity ... ..	less than 3
Chlorine present as Chloride ... ..	Odour ... ..	Nil
Hardness: Total ... ..	Free Carbon Dioxide... ..	2
(Carbonate 40, Non-carbonate 10).	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C. ... ..	115
Nitrate Nitrogen... ..	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	Carbonate ... ..	40
Albuminoid Nitrogen... ..	Non-carbonate ... ..	10
	Nitrite Nitrogen... ..	less than 0.01
	Oxygen Absorbed ... ..	1.3
	Residual Chlorine ... ..	Absent
	Fluoride (Perchloric acid distillation, Thorium nitrate titration) ... ..	0.02

This sample shows opalescence and deposit, but the turbidity is not marked. The water is neutral in reaction, fairly soft in character, contains no excess mineral constituents and is



free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and manganese. It shows only slight colour and is of a good standard of organic quality for a surface water.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis no unusual difficulty would be expected in the treatment of this water for the production of a public supply.

### **MILK SUPPLY.**

During the past four years, the responsibility for the routine sampling of milk has been transferred to the County Council, but it is considered that, in order to ensure a satisfactory standard of milk, routine bacteriological testing of milk be continued, and 226 samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and fuller details appear in his report. My chief concern is the presence of brucella organisms in milk, which can occur in unpasteurised T.T. Supplies. I should like to see all milk pasteurised. The ultimate responsibility for ensuring a satisfactory milk supply for sale to the public still remains with the district health authority.

### **ICE CREAM.**

One hundred and seventy-nine samples of ice cream were taken, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained, personal contact was made with the manufacturers to ensure an improvement in supplies.

### **PUBLIC ABATTOIR.**

The slaughterhouse has now been brought up to a satisfactory standard, and has been approved by the Ministry.

The number of animals slaughtered decreased by 6,361 on the previous year.

The amount of condemned meat was 4 tons, 14 cwts. 0 qrs., 18 lbs.

### **PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—OPEN AIR.**

These baths are owned by the local authority and are open for the season.



The water was regularly sampled and 34 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 32 were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory.

As has been previously mentioned, there is need for new baths with a heated supply of water.

#### **CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL.**

The water in the pool is chlorinated, and the plant is satisfactory.

#### **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 properties 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 branch 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 the storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea, commencing half-hour on ebb after high water for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but during heavy rain-falls the valve into the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water. The main contract for the branch sewer and new automatic main pumping station has been commenced. This scheme has been long delayed, and it is hoped that the project will be completed within a year, and will relieve flooding in certain parts of the town during heavy rainfall.

#### **RHYL CUT.**

Parts of this stream are in a very unsatisfactory condition, with indiscriminate dumping of rubbish, making parts of the Cut unsightly. The only course open is for the section from Grange Road to Fforddlas to be covered over. It is also a source of danger from the point of view of very young children.



## CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES.

The number of licensed sites used for camping was eight, and strict control under a local Act is enforced to prohibit tenting. The estimated number of campers resident in the district at the height of the season is 3,500.

## SMOKE CONTROL.

It has been increasingly recognised that atmospheric pollution, from whatever source, can cause ill-health, whether in the form of bronchitis or cancer of the lung. The town is comparatively free of smoke, but I should, nevertheless, wish the Council to adopt a byelaw under the Clean Air Act, where by all grates installed in new or reconditioned dwellings should be capable of burning smokeless fuels, so that at a future date, when consideration is given to the setting up of a smoke control zone, considerable expense will be saved by the Authority. Furthermore, the majority of new grates are capable of burning smokeless fuels, and the additional cost to prospective home buyers will be virtually negligible. Also, it should be added, that ordinary coal can be burned in these appliances.

At the time of writing this report, the Council have agreed to co-operate with two other district councils in a scheme for the detection of level of atmospheric pollution in the area. My purpose in this action is to be in a position over the next 5 to 10 years, of studying the general levels of pollution in the town and to advise the Council accordingly.

The principal industrial smoke nuisances in the town have been eliminated and the source of smoke is now entirely from the domestic chimney, and as mentioned in the foreword to this report, the coal burnt is becoming increasingly smokier every year. Fortunately, there is a progressive trend for householders to instal central heating which is run by gas, electricity, oil or smokeless fuel, which reduces the atmospheric pollution from smoke.

## SUPERANNUATION.

During the year, 42 medical examinations were carried out on employees of the Urban District Council in connection with fitness for employment and absence through ill-health.



## EMPLOYMENT OFFICER'S REPORT

I have great pleasure in giving below the report of Mr. G. G. Morgan, the Manager of the local employment exchange in Rhyl, which covers the area of Rhyl U.D., Prestatyn U.D., St. Asaph R.D., and part of Abergele U.D.

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

I append below a report on the lines of past years and again I stress that all figures cover the Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Kinnel Bay areas.

#### (1) Unemployment.

**Number of Persons Registered as Unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions) for the year 1963.**

Date	Men	Women	Total
14th January ... ..	624	225	849
11th February ... ..	606	216	822
11th March ... ..	665	222	887
8th April ... ..	540	199	739
13th May ... ..	482	151	633
10th June ... ..	328	50	378
15th July ... ..	349	17	366
12th August ... ..	369	21	390
9th September ... ..	392	41	433
14th October ... ..	529	152	681
11th November ... ..	538	203	741
9th December ... ..	546	211	757

The upward trend in unemployment since 1961 continued in 1963, but again must be considered in the light of the fact that the estimated number of employees in the area rose by over 1,000 in the same period.

1963 was a poor year, starting off with a period of bad weather which affected employment in a number of industries and particularly affected the building industry. This bad start to the year seemed to have a psychological effect on the summer trade and also appeared to deter employers from possible expansion programmes.

I'm glad to say that there are already indications of a good year for 1964, with unemployment the lowest on average so far since 1957.



## (2) Disabled Persons—Section I.

**Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons (excluding those suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only).**

	Men		Women		Total
14th January ... ..	57	...	8	...	65
11th February ... ..	61	...	10	...	71
11th March ... ..	58	...	10	...	68
8th April ... ..	60	...	7	...	67
13th May ... ..	58	...	11	...	69
10th June ... ..	45	...	8	...	53
15th July ... ..	35	...	4	...	39
12th August ... ..	45	...	3	...	48
9th September ... ..	47	...	4	...	51
14th October ... ..	70	...	5	...	75
11th November ... ..	74	...	11	...	85
9th December ... ..	68	...	10	...	78

**Section II. Cases.** The number of unemployed registered disabled persons who are suitable for employment only under sheltered conditions varies from three to ten.

**Other figures about Disabled Persons.** The number of names on the local register of Disabled Persons are as follows:—

	Men		Women		Total
11th April, 1960 ... ..	408	...	59	...	467
17th April, 1961 ... ..	412	...	51	...	463
16th April, 1962 ... ..	409	...	72	...	481
15th April, 1963 ... ..	422	...	59	...	481

A breakdown of the foregoing figures shows the causes of disablement:—

	April, 1962			April, 1963	
	Men	Women		Men	Women
1914-18 Pensioners ... ..	47	—	...	45	—
Other H.M. Forces Cases ... ..	111	4	...	106	2
Disabled from birth or early					
childhood ... ..	43	23	...	48	17
Industrial accident or disease ... ..	68	4	...	67	5

The main type of disabilities are injuries and diseases of the lower limbs, followed by spinal troubles, heart complaints, chest complaints and injuries and diseases of the lower limbs.

Many disabled persons have moved into the area for health reasons and have skills for which there is no local demand. Despite this factor, it can be seen from the above figures that a high proportion of disabled persons are in regular employment. This is due to adaptability, and in some cases the results



of re-training and to the increasing willingness of employers to give a disabled person a chance to prove his or her worth.

### (3) **Employment.**

The vacancies in the office area outstanding on 10th June, 1964, were:—

	Men	Women
Engineering and Electrical Goods ... ..	8	3
Metal Goods ... ..	6	—
Bricks, etc. ... ..	3	—
Timber, Furniture, etc. ... ..	5	—
Construction ... ..	12	—
Transport ... ..	1	—
Distributive ... ..	6	14
Professional Services (including Nursing) ... ..	1	34
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	3	16
Catering ... ..	24	48
Public Administration ... ..	2	2

The main female vacancies outstanding were for seasonal work and nursing, and males for seasonal work and skilled trades. Despite the poor year for 1963, this office placed in employment during the year 430 men and 589 women.

### (4) **General.**

One of the new factories which was set up in the area in 1961 has expanded over 1963 and is already employing well over 200 workpeople. A new factory was set up in 1963 and is steadily building up its labour force. Two other factories have built extensions and one has a large expansion programme under way.

The area has the same problems as most other seasonal resorts of fairly high unemployment during the winter months and comparatively low unemployment during the summer months.

There has been a steady increase in the insured population over the last few years, and I think it fair to say that a good proportion of the workpeople who move into the area are in the higher age groups, having moved on medical advice, and have special skills or experience which are difficult to fit into the industries of the area. A survey of the unemployed register was made after the end of 1963 and it was found that about one third of the unemployed had come into the area in the preceding four years.



The general picture for 1964 is one of optimism, with records being broken in the numbers placed in employment for the first six months of 1964, which was 678 men and 448 women, compared with 430 men and 589 women for the whole of 1963.

(Signed) G. G. MORGAN,

Manager.

#### **LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.**

Rhyl Improvement Act, 1852, 1872, 1901.

Rhyl Water Act, 1912.

Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1935.

Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1956.

#### **BYELAWS.**

Camping, 1935 and 1951.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, 1913.

Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, 1915.

Register for Marine Stores, 1915.

Common Lodging Houses, 1877.

Nuisance, 1890.

Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.

Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.

Food, 1951.

Slaughterhouse, 1957.

#### **COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

There are no common lodging houses in the Urban District.

#### **INSPECTIONS UNDER FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959.**

The prescribed particulars of inspections carried out during the year are provided in the annex to this report.

(Signed) D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.



## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirty-first Annual Report for the year 1963.

Fifteen applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year, fourteen Standard and one Discretionary, which were approved, making a total of 97 since grants have been made.

The Improvement Grant scheme has not realised the expectations which were originally expected.

The number of dwellings still lacking standard amenities, i.e., bath or shower, wash-hand basins and hot water supplies is still a large percentage of dwellings in the area, and there are still owners not prepared to carry out this work and tenants unwilling to agree to pay additional rent for the amenities, therefore pressures have been brought to bear on the Government to bring in some sort of compulsion, which has resulted in the Housing Bill, which is expected to become law before the end of 1964. The provisions in the Bill, if enacted, will not only mean the improvement of dwellings, but will preserve for many years structurally sound dwellings which might become slum property in the near future.

The staff of the department are always only too willing and anxious to help and advise anyone desirous of applying for grants.

The number of houses and flats erected by the Council was four, being the same number as the previous year.

The main reason for the lack of building being the very small amount of land in the district available for development.

I reported last year that a five-year programme, consisting of 96 houses, had been approved in principle as a further slum clearance programme, but no further progress has been made and I urge the Council to give this matter their early attention, as these properties continue to deteriorate and it does



not seem equitable to ask owners to carry out any repair work other than keeping the properties wind and weather tight, as the ultimate will be demolition of the houses concerned.

The building of houses for general needs is practically at a standstill, but despite this, the "live" register of applicants does not increase, as vacancies caused by council tenants purchasing houses appears to keep pace with the new applicants. The number of applicants on the register at the end of 1963 was 269, and it is significant that the majority are in the "small" family and aged persons groups, and whilst the Council have endeavoured to house some aged persons, it is obvious that with an ageing population, serious consideration will have to be given to erecting more accommodation for the elderly.

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, 1964, the sum was £40,899. The total loaned to date is £501,674. The total number of houses and flats erected by the Council since re-building commenced after the war is 1,099.

The Council have adopted a policy of selling both pre-war and post-war houses to sitting tenants, and up to the 31st December, 1963, they have sold 61.

Visits and revisits to premises processing and handling food continues, and during the summer season this work is stepped up considerably, but at times one's patience is tried, particularly where the staffs employed are imported into the area, who have little or no interest in the town or the people who visit it, although managements have a deep sense of their responsibilities, but despite all these setbacks patient hygiene education and personal example has in no small measure had some bearing on the fact that food poisoning outbreaks reported were negligible. An outbreak was reported which involved 50 persons, and it is thought that this was caused through consuming chicken, but there was no conclusive proof of this.



The work on the new sewerage scheme continues and many yards of new sewers have been laid and connecting manholes constructed, which meant that sewage was flowing in the open for some time in various residential parts of the town, but I am pleased to report that with daily treatment with disinfectants, no unforeseen incidents occurred.

I referred in my last report that the Council and the Dee and Clwyd River Board have had consultations on the proposed pumping station on the Coast Road. As a result, the two authorities came to an agreement on costs and contribution, but unfortunately, when the scheme was submitted to the appropriate Ministry, it was not approved, and new discussions are taking place.

It is to be hoped that agreement and finality will soon be reached as with the area being so built up and a large percentage of the area available for building in the Eastern area being sterilized until this scheme comes to fruition, it is imperative that this scheme should be commenced as soon as possible.

There were outstanding five applications for site licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Five licences were issued and in four cases an appeal was lodged. By agreement, the appeals were adjourned sine die, negotiations to take place, and at the end of the year these negotiations were still proceeding.

The noise nuisance from transistor radio sets in the streets and business premises is a problem, but I suppose, being a seaside resort and the majority of the offenders being young people intent on enjoying themselves, there is very little that can be done to minimise this. The noise nuisance in the streets and on the beaches, transistor sets are kept with the volume control full on, to the discomfort of those who desire peace and quiet to relax—one is at a loss to understand why.

The litter problem seems to be on the increase, despite advertising and the use of television, and it would appear that no matter how many receptacles are provided, the amount of litter continues to increase.

It is also disheartening to observe that when streets are swept, some occupiers of premises sweep out their litter into the channel in the roadway, and an appeal is made for this material to be placed in the dust bin for the refuse collector.



The depositing of rubbish and particularly old cars and car bodies on grass verges and in ditches, particularly during the hours of darkness, is also a problem which is fraught with difficulties.

The Council, during the year, have had several meetings to discuss general policy on the implications of the Housing Act, 1961, and eventually adopted certain principles and decided on stringent measures to deal with the problem, with the result that 41 notices were served under Section 15; 43 notices under Section 16; and 15 Direction Orders were made.

It appeared before the end of the year that the action of the Council was having an effect in bringing this problem under some measure of control.

The Council provide a free twenty-four hour service for the unstopping of choked drains, water closets and other sanitary fittings, and I am sure this is appreciated by the public, but whilst the Council is giving this free service in the interests of the ratepayers of the town, it would appear that, at times, an unfair advantage is taken of the service, as reports are very often received after working hours, particularly at week-ends, of choked drains, and when a man goes to release the drain, he finds that it has been stopped up for a considerable time. I do, therefore, appeal to everyone to let the Department know of their difficulties before 5 o'clock in the afternoon (12 noon on Saturday), as any work carried out after normal hours involves overtime rates, and as the work is not rechargeable, all ratepayers have to face this added burden.

The machine for measuring atmospheric pollution, viz., smoke and sulphur dioxide, has been in operation for a whole year.

During the year the Council has decided to implement Section 60 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and an assistant Building Inspector was appointed in the department for this work.

Inspections started towards the end of the year and a general policy of requirements has been approved by the Council.

Despite every endeavour by the Dee and Clwyd River Board, the obstructing of the Rhyl Cut by the depositing of rubbish, prams, cycles and other large pieces of debris continues. The people doing this should give thought that during periods of heavy rain such obstructions could have very serious effects on adjacent residential properties.



During the year the Council have had under consideration the collection of kitchen waste (swill) by private contractors and have decided to adopt new byelaws which will exercise greater control and prevent nuisance from the operation of this trade.

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 ... ..	2383
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department ... ..	2388
Number of Nuisances Found (including under Factories Act) ... ..	237
Number of Nuisances Abated ... ..	47
Number of Preliminary Notices Served ... ..	175
Number of Statutory Notices Served ... ..	18

#### SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Acts—	
Complaints ... ..	425
Infectious Disease ... ..	256
Refuse Collection and Disposal ... ..	150
Schools ... ..	23
Offensive Trades ... ..	4
Smoke Observations ... ..	5
Water Supply ... ..	7
Public Conveniences ... ..	80
Swimming and Paddling Pools ... ..	40
Camping Grounds ... ..	70
Drain Tests, etc.—Smoke Machine ... ..	13
Theatres and Cinemas ... ..	11
Verminous Premises ... ..	4
Factories and Workplaces ... ..	185
Rats and Mice ... ..	2979
Housing Acts—Inspections ... ..	250
Houses in Multiple Occupation ... ..	210
Council House Inspections ... ..	180
Pet Animals Act—Inspections ... ..	13
Shops Act, 1950—Welfare Arrangements ... ..	9
Housing Applicants Visited ... ..	170



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

	Registered	Visits
Abattoir (Municipal) ... ..	1	800
Butchers ... ..	22	250
Bakehouses ... ..	10	55
Boarding Houses and Hotels ... ..	272	200
Confectioners ... ..	19	49
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	—	68
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	10	170
Fish and Chip Shops ... ..	16	32
Food Factories ... ..	3	65
Grocers ... ..	42	340
General Stores ... ..	20	170
Greengrocers ... ..	28	76
Holiday Camp Kitchens ... ..	2	30
Ice Cream—		
Retailers ... ..	144	200
Wholesalers ... ..	3	50
Manufacturers ... ..	2	57
Kiosks ... ..	10	21
Mobile Vans ... ..	7	14
Soft Ice ... ..	6	70
Multiple Stores ... ..	2	140
Licensed Clubs ... ..	17	30
Public Houses ... ..	36	80
Snack Bars ... ..	12	27
Stalls—Shellfish ... ..	3	16
Stalls—Miscellaneous ... ..	14	32
Sweets and Minerals ... ..	38	40
Restaurants and Cafes ... ..	88	330
Wholesale—		
Grocers ... ..	3	80
Greengrocers ... ..	1	20
Poulterers ... ..	1	15

**TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.**

Damp Living and Bed Rooms ... ..	7
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues, Stacks and Flashings ... ..	1
Defective Roofs ... ..	3
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms ... ..	4
Defective Gutters and Downspouting ... ..	4
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings ... ..	1
Defective Skylights, Window Frames, Casing and Doors ... ..	1
Cords to Windows and Fastenings ... ..	1
Defective Fireplace ... ..	1
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse ... ..	8
Defective Yard Surface ... ..	—
Defective Dust Bins ... ..	3
Animals in such a state as to be a Nuisance ... ..	—
Offensive Smell/Effluvia ... ..	—
General Defects ... ..	11
Defective Brickwork ... ..	—
Filthy Rooms, Walls, Floors, Bedding and Furniture ... ..	1
Defective Timberwork ... ..	1
Total ... ..	47



**CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.**

Smoking Chimneys ... ..	2
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**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.**

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied) ... ..	415
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade) ... ..	70

**NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.**

Visits ... ..	3
Notices ... ..	—

**FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 & 1960.**

Regulation No.		Infringements	
		Found	Remedied
5	Cleanliness of Equipment ... ..	6	6
8	Protection from risk of Contamination	1	1
	Sanitary Conveniences—		
14 (1) (a)	Clean and Efficient Order ... ..	1	1
14 (2)	Lighting and Ventilation ... ..	1	1
14 (4)	Communicating with Food Room	1	1
14 (5)	Notices re. Hand Washing ... ..	2	2
16 (1)	Wash-hand Basins ... ..	5	5
16 (2)	Absence of Hot Water ... ..	3	3
16 (3)	Absence of Soap, Towels, Nailbrushes	3	3
17	First Aid Materials ... ..	2	2
18	Accommodation for Clothing, etc....	1	1
19	Facilities for Washing Food and Equipment ... ..	2	2
22	Food Room not to be/or communicate with Sleeping Place ... ..	—	—
23	Cleanliness & Repair of Food Rooms	11	11
24	Accumulation of Refuse ... ..	4	4
26 (a) (b)	Stalls (Names inscribed thereon) and Cleanliness ... ..	—	—
28	Supply of Water to Stalls ... ..	—	—
	Total ... ..	44	44

No. of Warning Letters ... ..	22
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**DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.**

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors ... ..	2
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths ... ..	2
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork ... ..	4
Defective Water Services ... ..	8
Defective Soil Pipes ... ..	—
Defective Urinal Channel ... ..	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals ... ..	—
Defective Sink Waste Pipes ... ..	2
Choked and Defective Drains ... ..	18
Defective Gully ... ..	—
Choked Ditch ... ..	—
Oil in Sewer ... ..	—
Defective Cesspool ... ..	1
Defective Sanitary Accommodation—Shops Act, 1950 ... ..	4
	—
	41
	—



# **FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959.**

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937:—

## **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 ... ..	30	47	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	135	59	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises) ... ..	14	19	1
Total ... ..	179	125	1

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 ... ..	—	—	—	—



## Part VIII. of the Act: Outwork (sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel:						
Making, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ....	—	—	—	—	—	—



## Part VIII. of the Act: Outwork (sections 133 and 134) —continued

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—



**TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	3
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only ... ..	3
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray ... ..	1
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	1
Number of Wards or Cubicles Disinfected ... ..	9
Number of Schools Disinfected ... ..	12
Number of Motor Ambulances, Cars or Vans Disinfected ... ..	—
Number of Caravans or Huts Disinfected ... ..	4
Number of Bungalows or Chalets Disinfected ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	2
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner ... ..	9
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam ... ..	636
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray ... ..	6
Disinfector used (Steam) ... ..	84
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried ... ..	421

During the severe winter at the early part of the year, when bedding and furnishings were soaked as a result of bursts after heavy frost, the department dried at no cost nearly 500 articles.

**TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.**

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	5
Number of Wards, Shops, Cafes or Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	—
Number of Houses or Flats Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	1
Number of Caravans or Chalets, etc., Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	—
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.), including Wasps Nests ... ..	2
Number of Houses, Flats, Cinemas, Caravans or other Premises Disinfested (Smoke Generators) ... ..	2
Number of Hospitals Partly Disinfested (Spray D.D.T.) ... ..	8
Number of Houses, Cinemas, Wards, Heating Ducts, etc., Disinfested by D.D.T. Powder ... ..	6
Public Abattoir (Spray and Wash-down with Disinfectant) ... ..	—

### **HYGIENE IN SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ETC.**

There has been a considerable increase in the provision of food vending machines outside premises, which is creating a litter problem by the cartons being strewn about. Also, the cleaning underneath and adjacent to the vending machines leaves quite a lot to be desired.

I would stress that it is most essential that with the type of food sold from these vending machines, i.e., milk drinks and soups, which are the ideal media for the growth and multiplication of germs, that the surrounds of the vending machines should be cleansed at least once per day with hot water containing detergent, and the provision of enclosed containers for the disposal of the cartons is essential.



The majority of restaurants and catering establishments are provided with washing facilities in the toilet compartments, but there are still a number without, and as the law stands at present, it is my interpretation that there is no statutory power to require provision of these essentials, and I am of the opinion that it should be a legal requirement that where food and drink are sold for consumption on the premises, these essential requirements must be provided.

### 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, who calls 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.

In one instance proceedings were instituted for the sale of unsound food:—

Article: Tin Corned Beef. Result: Guilty. Penalty: Fined £20 plus £14/2/0 costs.

I would again draw the attention of all retailers of pre-packed foodstuffs, such as pies, cream cakes, etc., that they should ensure that there is proper rotation of their foodstuffs, in other words, that any foodstuffs left on shelves when new supplies are delivered should be brought to the front and the new foodstuffs placed at the rear as, with a fluctuating sale due to varying numbers from day to day, it is impossible in a seaside resort to correctly estimate a day's through-put. I would also stress on food retailers that certain foodstuffs containing gellatine, such as meat pies, in the summertime normally have a "shelf life" of not longer than 48 hours, and they should be particularly careful that any food left over after the period mentioned above should be disposed of to prevent the possibility of an outbreak of Food Poisoning.



### CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS.

Meat, 202 tins and 289 lbs. 6½ ozs.; Fruit, 232 tins and 150 lbs.; Vegetables, 108 tins and 2 tons Frozen Vegetables; Fish, 43 tins and 5 stone 2lbs.; Soup, 3 tins; Milk, 42 tins; Dried Milk 14 lbs.; Cream, 2 tins; Creamed Rice, 6 tins, 7 packets; Rice, 12 lbs.; Cereals, 3 packets; Marmalade, 2 jars; Meat and Vegetables, 1 tin; Bacon, 110 lbs. and 40 packets; Pork Pies, 73; Syrup, 2 tins.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1963, 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.

Particulars of the Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the Rhyl Urban District area during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Description of Article	Number of Samples taken	Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk ... ..	30	30	—
Dairy Produce ... ..	3	3	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	12	12	—
Alcoholic Drinks ... ..	6	6	—
Sausages ... ..	16	16	—
Cooked Meats and Pies ...	6	6	—
Cooking Fats and Oils ...	4	4	—
Cakes and Confectionery	12	12	—
Patent Medicines ... ..	7	7	—
Miscellaneous Groceries ...	10	10	—
Fruit and Vegetables... ..	10	10	—
Fish and Meat Products...	3	3	—
Spices & Condiments ... ..	4	4	—

(All samples taken were found to be satisfactory).

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Public Health Inspector and  
Food and Drugs Inspector.

### MILK SUPPLY.

Retailing of milk within the Urban District has now been reduced to less than six retailers delivering milk from door to door. Whilst the Council are not a Food & Drugs Authority, we continue to take samples of milk for bacteriological and biological examination.

Milk vending machines continue to appear in every odd spot in the town and, as referred to previously in this Report, the danger of not checking routine turnover when replenishing supplies resulted in complaints of sour milk being delivered from the machines. By a simple process of code-marking the



last milk container in the machine, prior to replenishing, and the discarding of any milk left with this code number on subsequent days, there have been no further complaints of souring.

I am still concerned at the number of milk bottles that are left lying about in all sorts of odd places and not being returned to the supplier, and would appeal to householders to place their empty bottles out each day so that they can be collected by the roundsman. One other difficulty is the bringing into the town of hundreds of "foreign" milk bottles during the summer season by visitors, but in an endeavour to ease this they are not left but are collected by the refuse collectors and disposed of to a Milk Vessel Recovery firm, who sterilise them and re-sell them back to the retailer whose name appears on the bottle.

Regular bacteriological sampling of milk is carried out. During the year 217 samples of milk were taken—185 satisfactory and 32 unsatisfactory.

Eight samples of milk were tested for T.B. or Brucella Infection. All were found to be satisfactory. These were in addition to the number referred to on page 58???

#### Analysis of Grades of Milk.

	No. of Samples	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	% Satis- factory	% Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised ... ..	34	28	6		
T.T. Pasteurised ... ..	49	40	9		
Sterilised ... ..	36	36	—		
	119	104	15	87.4	12.6
Raw Milk ... ..	98	81	17	82.7	17.3
	217	185	32	85.3	14.7

It will be observed from the above Table that the percentage of Unsatisfactory in Raw Milks is much greater than that of Heat treated, which normally happens during the summer season when harvesting takes place, and I can only reiterate what I have said in previous reports—is this due to the fact that owing to other work, not as much care is taken as might be in handling milk and milk utensils at that particular time?



### 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 (including Soft Ice) ... ..	11
Retailers (including 12 Mobile Shop Vehicles) ... ..	148
Wholesale Distributors (Storage) ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	161
	<hr/>

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year 179 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

**Table of Samples Taken**

	Grade				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total
Retailers ... ..	50	9	5	1	65
Wholesale Distributors ... ..	50	6	2	1	59
Manufacturers/Retailers... ..	11	2	2	1	16
Soft Ice Machines ... ..	11	13	10	5	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	122	30	19	8	179
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of samples taken was an increase on the previous year. The results were down on the previous year, for, of the 179 samples, 8 were in Grade IV., against 3 in 1962.

It is interesting to note that 84.9 per cent. of all samples taken were in Grade I. and Grade II., 10.6 per cent. in Grade III., and 4.5 per cent. in Grade IV., which once again shows that, despite 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 a nourishing food which is produced and handled hygienically.

The increase in the number of Grade III. and Grade IV. results can be attributed to the number of new soft ice cream machines coming into use.

On investigating the unsatisfactory results it was found that the person in charge did not fully appreciate or understand the methods prescribed for cleansing and sterilizing the machines, but after advice and personal explanation and demonstration by the Inspector, the cause was eradicated and future samples taken were satisfactory.



### 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, 1963, to 31st December, 1963:—

Cattle ... ..	1,973
Calves ... ..	19
Sheep and Lambs ... ..	15,372
Pigs ... ..	3,945
	<hr/>
	21,309
	<hr/>

Meat condemned: 4 tons, 14 cwts., 0 qtrs., 18 lbs.

It will be observed that the number of animals slaughtered has again decreased by 6,361 over last year's figure, making a total decrease of nearly 10,000 over the last two years, and this fluctuation has given the Council some concern.

From reports I have read, it would appear that this decline in numbers is not restricted to this area only, and one wonders if the increased sales of prepacked meat meals has not a bearing on these reduced figures, together with the fact that, due to the severe winter, the general supply of sheep and lambs was restricted.

The Meat Inspection regulations came into force during the year, and were put into operation in October.

The Council gave careful consideration to a full report on the implications of the regulations and after consultation with the trade, decided to make the maximum charge allowed for the inspection of all animals.

It is to be regretted that the regulations did not provide for controlling the hours of slaughter, as often it is found that, whilst the abattoir is open at 7 a.m., slaughtering does not commence until late in the afternoon and goes on well into the evening. I feel that with a little more co-operation, the hours between which the abattoir is now open could be reduced without detriment to the trade.

It is interesting to note that whenever a lesion of Tuberculosis, no matter how mild, is found, the facts are reported



to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who follow up the animal back to the herd and take appropriate action.

There were no cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, as against two in 1962.

The Abattoir is approved as a slaughterhouse for the reception and slaughter of cattle from the Irish Free State.

#### CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1963.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known) .....	1686	287	19	15372	3945	21309
Number inspected .....	1686	287	19	15372	3945	21309
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	16	9	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	255	82	—	274	68	679
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .....	15.18	28.57	—	1.88	1.95	—
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	1	—	—	101	104
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	0.11	0.34	—	—	2.61	—
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V.—REFUSE COLLECTION.

Loads of Domestic Refuse to Tip .....	2,867½
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage .....	1,100
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip .....	64
	<hr/> 4,031½

259 Working Days. Total Loads: 4,031½—15.57 per working day.



## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The work of Refuse Collection and Disposal is an unenviable task, the men having to work in all weathers and in very difficult conditions, and it has been found more difficult to recruit suitable staff for this type of work, which has meant that, due to the shortage of staff and members off sick, a considerable amount of overtime has still to be worked in the summer, in an endeavour to maintain a satisfactory seven-day collection.

The centre of the town continues to present a problem in the summer season as, due to the fact that cars are parked on both sides of the road and in rear entrances, it is very difficult at times to gain access to premises for collection, but despite the heavy burden placed on the Department, by the willing co-operation of shopkeepers in the majority of instances, and by having the whole of the refuse collection fleet in the centre of the town between 7 and 9 a.m., the maintaining of an effective refuse collection service has been achieved.

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 31/3/64, a total of 4,989 bins have been issued under the rental scheme. The number of bins issued under the scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1964, was 446. In addition, 205 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.

I referred in my last report to the work of tipping up the second portion of the Cob land, but I am very concerned at the rapidity with which this area is becoming "filled up," and although preliminary enquiries have started on the acquisition of more land, I strongly urge the Council to treat this as a matter of urgency as I estimate that there is no more than two years' tipping space left after the 31st December this year.

During the course of the year a County Conference was held at the request of the Flintshire County Council, to discuss the question of Refuse Collection and Disposal throughout the



County, with the result that a working party was set up to investigate the whole question with terms of reference in the widest terms possible, but it was felt that the whole question should be approached cautiously in view of the setting up of the Government Working Party.

Despite appeals in previous reports, the practice of setting fire to the contents of bustbins continues, and on occasions during the year, fires were discovered in the vehicles which, had they not been dealt with immediately, might have meant the loss of a complete vehicle, and when one appreciates that a new vehicle costs nearly £4,000, together with the fact that the Insurance cover for fire would not probably cover replacement by a new vehicle, this could be a costly matter.

The placing of the contents of a bin with hot ashes therein, into a refuse collection vehicle may not set fire to the vehicle, but it may set fire to the Tip, with serious consequences. This happened on occasions during the year, and the cost of putting out these fires was an expensive matter. Therefore, I appeal again to householders to refrain from burning refuse in the bins, or the placing of hot ashes in bins.

The vandalism on the tip by teenagers, who ought to know better, and children, continues to give rise to concern and, despite all appeals to their better nature, there is no reduction in this wilful damage.

It will also be noted from the table showing the cost of refuse disposal (on page 59) that the net cost this year was £2,884 as against £4,613 last year, a decrease of £1,729.

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.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed a decrease of 89 tons. The main reason for the reduction in wastepaper disposed of was due to the economic position in the wastepaper market, whereby the Mills placed an embargo on supplies from Local Authorities and rationed the amount that could be sent each month. Therefore,



a certain amount of salvage had to be disposed of by way of the Tip, but despite this, I would suggest that we should not be complacent, as the wastepaper market may change at any moment and the embargo be lifted, and 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.

It will be noted that the excess of income over expenditure is shown as £612. Whilst this figure appears to be small, one must appreciate that the material would have to be collected and disposed of and, in my opinion, there would be an added cost for disposal, together with the fact that if the paper is not baled (468 tons), a considerable cubic capacity of the tip would be taken up, thus reducing the area available for disposal of refuse.

The baling of wastepaper is becoming more costly each year, due to increasing labour costs and the amount of contraries which are mixed with the raw material at source—particularly polythene, tarred paper and string, which must be removed by hand before baling can take place.

**Weight: 1st January, to 31st December 1963.**

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper ... ..	468	7	2	Lead ... ..		2	4
Iron ... ..	-	-	2	Rags and Bagging ...	7	5	3
Baled Tins ... ..	-	-	-	Bottles and Jars			
Aluminium... ..		5	3	(27 3/12 grs.)... ..		8	1
Copper ... ..			2	Miscellaneous... ..		6	3
Brass ... ..		1	3				
Zinc and Pewter ...		-	1			476	19 3

**Income and Expenditure: 1st April, 1963—31st March, 1964.**

Income £4,247.

Expenditure £3,635.

Excess of Income over Expenditure £612.

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



TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1963-64 (To 31st March, 1964).

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 ... ..	£ 29229	£ 29229	£ 4129	£ 3184	£ 33358	£ 32413
Gross Income ... ..	5479	5479	1245	1245	6724	6724
Net Cost ... ..	23750	23750	2884	1939	26634	25689
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	44/11.61	44/11.61	6/4.23	4/10.78	51/3.84	49/10.39
Gross Income per Ton... ..	8/5.15	8/5.15	1/10.98	1/10.98	10/4.13	10/4.13
Net Cost per Ton ... ..	36/6.46	36/6.46	4/5.25	2/11.80	40/11.71	39/6.26
Net Cost per 1,000 Population ... ..	£1107.74	£1107.74	£134.51	£90.44	£1242.25	£1198.18
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises ... ..	£2749.80	£2749.80	£333.91	£224.50	£3083.71	£2974.30
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £ ... ..	4.91d.	4.91d.	0.60d.	0.40d.	5.51d.	5.31d.

Refuse removed during the year (approx.) ... .. 13,000 tons  
 Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year, 1963) ... .. 21,440  
 Number of Rated Premises ... .. 8,637  
 Total Rates in the £ ... .. 10/6  
 Product of a 1d. Rate ... .. £4,840

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 7,375.

Houses erected during 1963:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses and Flats erected ... ..	4
Permanent Houses and Flats in course of erection ... ..	4

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected ... ..	72
-------------------------------------	----

By the County Council:—

Permanent Houses for Police ... ..	—
Permanent Houses for Police in course of erection ... ..	—
Adaptations and Conversions ... ..	4

It is observed from the above figures the erection of houses has been reduced by ten on the previous year, and I think this can be attributed to the fact that there is practically no more building land available for development for the erection of houses. Therefore, it should be obvious that the pressing on with the joint sewerage scheme in the eastern area previously referred to in this report, is imperative if further housing development for the benefit of the town is to proceed.

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.

A new tenant of a vacated house may be allowed up to four weeks rent in lieu of decoration.



## SEWERAGE

Due to the fact that half the pumping capacity has been converted from gas engine-driven to electric motors, as a temporary measure, and the building taking place around the Station, considerable difficulty is still being experienced in maintaining an effective service, but I am pleased to report that, despite all the difficulties mentioned, all storm water has been dealt with without incident.

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 weather flow the mouth of the sea outfall pipe is covered with a considerable depth of tidal water when it is discharging. 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.

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

	Total Gallons Pumped	Daily Average
January ... ..	53,179,516	1,715,468
February ... ..	42,202,373	1,507,156
March ... ..	56,422,919	1,820,094
April ... ..	77,873,459	2,595,459
May ... ..	51,965,663	1,676,302
June ... ..	82,304,467	2,743,482
July ... ..	63,536,878	2,049,576
August ... ..	81,680,930	2,634,868
September ... ..	59,438,404	1,981,280
October ... ..	61,397,757	1,980,572
November ... ..	102,331,247	3,414,374
December ... ..	46,067,423	1,486,045
	<u>778,401,036</u>	<u>2,132,601</u>

#### 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.**

Five premises are registered under the above Act.

### **RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ACT, 1956.**

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

### **LICENSED PREMISES.**

The co-operation referred to in previous Reports continues, and I am pleased to report that as a result of consultations and advice given, considerable improvements have been carried out to various licensed premises in the town and, in the main, all licensed premises have satisfactory sanitary accommodation.

It has been the practice for years now to present a written report to the Justices sitting at the Annual Brewster Sessions on the sanitary arrangements and hygienic provisions at hotels, public houses, clubs, billiards halls, ballrooms theatres and places of public entertainment.

I must say that, in the main, the brewery companies and hotel managements are most co-operative in complying with the requirements of the Public Health Department.

### **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, 1963, 139 properties were treated for rats.

Two hundred and seventy-six (276) properties further to the above were treated for mice, and 631 other properties were inspected.

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

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



Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 2,979.

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

Annoyance and nuisance has been experienced in the east end of the district as a result of rabbits living and breeding, who have escaped myxamatosis, and the Council have entered into a contract with a person who, along with the Rodent Operator, visits the area frequently and takes steps to eradicate any infestation of rabbits.

### **SHOPS ACT, 1950.**

The Council are the authority responsible for operating the Shops Act, 1950.

The Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the whole of the administration of the Shops Act, 1950. The Council made the following Orders during the year:—

- 1—Sunday Trading Order, 1963, 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, 1963, for 18 weeks: Substituting for paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the Shops Act, 1950:
  - (a) At 9.30 p.m. in the evenings on the late day.
  - (b) At 9 p.m. in the evening on any other day.
- 3—Rhyl (Suspension of Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, 1963, for 16 weeks.
- 4—The Rhyl (Extension of Hours) Exhibition Order, 1963.

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

### **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**

On the 1st January, 1962, the responsibility for the care and maintenance of all public conveniences in the town was transferred to the Health Department, under the general supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.



I am pleased to report that in every public convenience in the town wash-hand basins have been fixed with a cold water tap over as a free service for persons using the toilet, but I am sorry to say that where the conveniences are unattended, vandalism still persists, as within a week or two of fixing the basins, tops were removed from taps and the plugs removed.

During the year, as a result of new legislation, all turnstiles have to be removed from ladies' toilets owned by a local authority, and in accordance with this requirement, the operation of the turnstile at the top of High Street ceased during September and all the mechanism was removed by the end of the year.

The cost of replacing the turnstile with individual locks cost in the region of £300, and one must wait to see what loss in revenue will accrue.

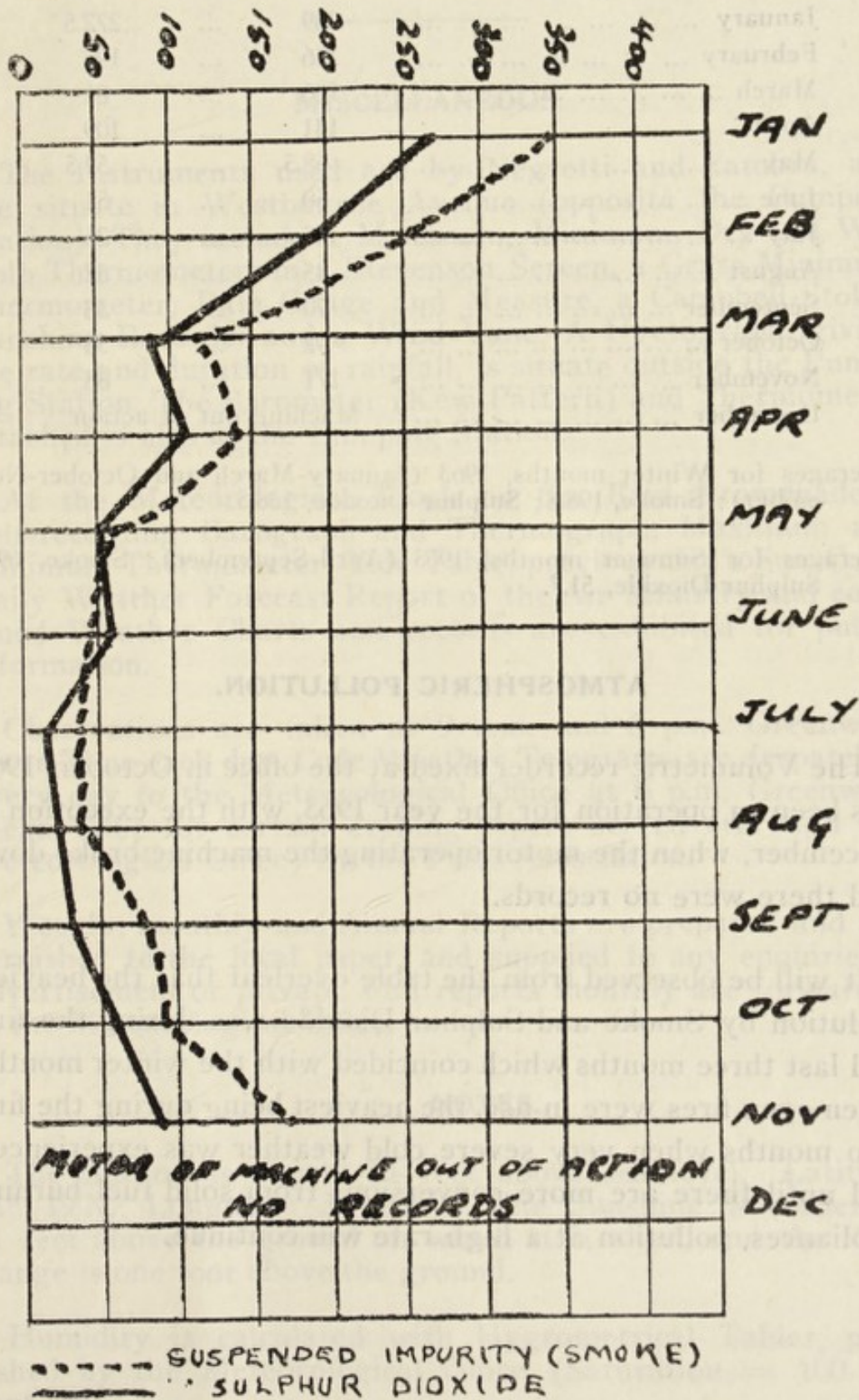
If I may express an opinion, whilst I agree with the abolition of turnstiles, I am surprised that the legislature only requires removal from local authority-owned toilets, and not from any privately operated toilets, surely a turnstile must be unsatisfactory wherever it is operated.



VOLUMETRIC METHOD.  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, EDWARD HENRY STREET, RHYL.

MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1963.

Concentrations expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre.





### CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR.

Month.	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January ... ..	349	272.5
February ... ..	256	195
March ... ..	126	81
April ... ..	141	109
May ... ..	68.5	54.5
June ... ..	50	51
July ... ..	45	26
August ... ..	45	32
September ... ..	70	38
October ... ..	92	56
November ... ..	171	88
December ... ..	Machine out of action	

Averages for Winter months, 1963 (January-March and October-November): Smoke, 198.8; Sulphur Dioxide, 138.5.

Averages for Summer months, 1963 (April-September): Smoke, 69.9; Sulphur Dioxide, 51.7.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Volumetric recorder fixed at the office in October, 1962, has been in operation for the year 1963, with the exception of December, when the motor operating the machine broke down and there were no records.

It will be observed from the table overleaf that the heaviest pollution by Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide was during the first and last three months which coincided with the winter months, when open fires were in use, the heaviest being during the first two months when very severe cold weather was experienced, and until there are more conversions from solid fuel burning appliances, pollution at a high rate will continue.



## METEOROLOGY

(For Statistical Tables see pages 73—76).

### 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 Report of the Air Ministry and combined Weather Charts and records are exhibited for public information.

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 sited, 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 1960 being the figure taken = 4,06 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 1963.

##### RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was less than the 30 years' average (26.63 inches), the total being 19.92 inches as against 19.40 inches for the year 1962—which shows an increase of 0.52 inches. The year's total was below the national average by 12.75 inches.

The average rainfall for England and Wales (35 years' average) is 32.67 inches, and we usually find Rhyl well below this figure, as shown by Rhyl's 80 years' average (1881—1961) = 25.69 inches.

During the year 1963 rain fell on 167 days, as against 165 in 1962.

The monthly average of rain works out at 1.66 inches, as against 1.62 inches for 1962, and a monthly average of 14.0 days on which rain fell, as against 13.8 days in 1962.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was recorded on October 31st, when at 9 a.m. on the 1st November, 0.71 inches was recorded (from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on 31st October).

The wettest month during the year was November, with a total of 3.91 inches, and the driest was February, with a total of 0.22 inches (see Features).



## FEATURES

**January:** 1.19 inches—Lowest total for January since 1953 (0.53 inches).

**February:** 0.22 inches—Lowest total for February since 1959 (0.17 inches).

**May:** 0.55 inches—Lowest total for May since 1956 (0.50 inches).

**September:** 1.68 inches—This total for September was 0.70 inches below 80 years' average for September.

**November:** 3.91 inches was the highest total for November since 1960 (5.57 inches).

**December:** 0.27 inches—Lowest total for December on record (i.e., since 1881).

## SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1963 was 1,514 hours 36 minutes, as compared with 1,566 hours 30 minutes during 1962.

The instrument is now verified bi-annually by an official of the Meteorological Office. No inspection was made this year, being due in 1964.

The total record for 1963 is 51 hours 54 minutes less than that of 1962, which year was only 12 minutes more than that of 1961.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1963 (see Table II. on page 74).

These figures will show that the year 1963 was only 6 hours 6 minutes less than the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and 3 hours 6 minutes less than that of the average for 20 years.

During the past 20 years the records show that Rhyl has



enjoyed, on an average, 305 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 9 minutes, as against 4 hours 17 minutes in 1962, and in 1961, and as against 4 hours 12 minutes in 1960; 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; and 3 hours 58 minutes in 1952.

Rhyl's daily average of recorded sunshine for 30 years (1931-60) is **4.06 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 1963 occurred on 9th June and 20th July, there being 15 hours 18 minutes on each day, as against 15 hours 30 minutes in May, 1962.

### FEATURES.

**January:** 64.9 hours—Highest total for January since 1940—23 years (82 hours 48 minutes).

**February:** 102.8 hours—Highest total for February since 1949 (117 hours 24 minutes).

**September:** 162.6 hours—Highest total for September since 1959 (178 hours 12 minutes), and over 40 hours above the normal average for September.

**Note:** The total number of days of sunshine for the year 1963 was 305, as against 298 total in 1962.

### 1963 TEMPERATURES.

**January:** 11°F. (—12°C.) on 25th—Lowest minimum for January on record, with January, 1940; also, the maximum of 42°F. (6°C.) on 26th was the lowest maximum for January on



record (viz., since 1905), as well as being the lowest maximum of the year.

It is interesting to note that the Mean Temperature for the month of January, 1963, was only 30.2°F. (−1°C.). The 30 years' average for January is 41.5°F. (5°C.), showing a decrease of 11.3°F., as also was January, 1963, 11.3°F. less than that of January, 1962.

**February:** 47°F. (8°C.) on 27th—Lowest maximum for February since 1947 (40°F.); also the minimum of 22°F. (−6°C.) for February, 1963, was the lowest February minimum since 1956 (14°F.). Again a note of interest is the fact that the Mean Temperature for the month of February, 1963, was only 33°F. (1°C.). The 30 years average for February — 41.4°F. (5°C.), showing a decrease of 8.4°F. and was also 9.2°F. less than that of February, 1962.

**May:** 78°F. (26°C.) on 31st was the highest day's temperature for May since 1952 (79°F.—highest on record for May).

**June:** The Mean Temperature for June was 58.5°F., this being 1.3°F. above the 30 years' average.

**July, August, September:** The Mean Temperature for each of these months was less than the 30 years' average by 1.4°F., 2.1°F., and 1.8°F., respectively—showing a cool trend during this summer.

**October:** The average daily temperature—53.1°F. (12°C.) was 1.6°F. above the normal 30 years' average for this month.

**November:** The average daily temperature—46.9°F. (8°C.) was also 1.3°F. above the normal 30 years' average for this month.

**December:** 53°F. on 29th was the lowest maximum for December since 1950 (50°F.).

**Note:** The severe conditions started in December, 1962, continued on into January and February, 1963 (see Features). The long frost caused extensive frozen pipes, tanks, etc., which resulted in many bursts and attendant flooding and damage when the thaw set in.



## SUMMARISING.

The year 1963 was below the 20 years' average for sunshine, and was also the lowest year's total since 1958; on the other hand, the year's rainfall was again low (although not quite as low as 1962), being over 5 inches lower than the 20 years' average. The temperature throughout the year averages 2°F. less than the 20 years' average. The cold conditions in January and February abated slightly in the Spring, but as already mentioned, there remained a coolness throughout the summer months of July, August and September, which spoilt our usually warmer period. However, October and November recovered sufficiently to exceed the normal averages for these months. December, unfortunately, fell back to the cold conditions of 1962.

A year not too good, I am sorry to say, but with the redeeming feature of being a dry one.

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

Meteorological Observer.



TABLE I.—METEOROLOGY FOR 1963.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.							Rainfall.						Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Means of			Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Inches.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day. —Ins.	04 or More.		Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.		Daily Average. —Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours.	
	A. Maximum.	B. Minimum.	Means of A. and B.								Days.	Nights.						
January ...	35.0	25.4	30.2	42	26	11	25	1.19	7	0.36	29	2	4	7.5	20.5	18	64.9	
February ...	38.1	27.8	33.0	47	27	22	25	0.22	4	0.08	1/7	1	1	10.0	3.67	20	102.8	
March ...	49.7	38.6	44.2	59	15	28	1/2	1.72	16	0.25	29	5	9	9.9	4.07	27	126.4	
April ...	52.8	42.9	47.9	63	23	35	12	2.24	19	0.41	5	6	10	11.5	3.83	24	114.8	
May... ..	57.3	45.5	51.4	78	31	37	23	0.55	13	0.12	24	2	4	14.8	6.70	31	207.8	
June ...	65.0	52.1	58.6	78	1	45	15	2.93	18	0.49	30	5	10	15.3	6.82	28	204.7	
July ...	66.0	52.4	59.2	81	30	43	27	0.81	14	0.30	3	2	3	15.3	5.87	30	182.0	
August ...	63.5	53.1	58.3	77	2	46	15	2.22	20	0.51	10	5	10	13.5	4.59	30	142.7	
September .	61.6	48.9	55.3	71	15	42	12/21	1.68	10	0.39	17	1	7	12.1	5.42	28	162.6	
October ...	58.7	47.5	53.1	64	15	40	28	2.18	18	0.71	31	4	9	9.0	3.5	26	108.7	
November...	52.0	41.7	46.9	57	2	33	16/17	3.91	23	0.65	28	11	15	6.6	1.82	23	54.6	
December...	44.4	34.2	39.3	53	29	25	18/24	0.27	5	0.11	30	2	2	5.1	1.3	20	43.1	
Total for year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.92	167	—	—	46	84	—	—	305	1514.6	
Monthly Average ...	53.7	42.5	48.1	—	—	—	—	1.66	14.0	—	—	3.6	7.0	—	4.15	25.4	126.2	
Total for 1962... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.40	165	—	—	51	88	—	—	298	1506.5	
Monthly Average ...	53.9	43.2	48.6	—	—	—	—	1.62	13.8	—	—	4.3	7.3	—	4.28	24.8	130.5	



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.	
1954	30.90	2.58	202	5.16	1.02	1336.5	69	296	3.61	217.2	35.2	89
1955	19.00	1.58	155	2.58	0.33	1754.3	63	302	4.78	312.6	38.5	114
1956	26.12	2.18	170	7.31	0.44	1526.1	65	301	4.20	270.2	35.9	100
1957	26.60	2.22	170	5.13	0.26	1476.2	67	298	4.05	306.1	39.8	102
1958	31.25	2.60	200	4.95	0.77	1235.4	71	294	3.38	170.8	24.7	83
1959	23.91	1.99	156	3.93	0.17	1694.1	63	302	4.64	268.9	24.5	109
1960	31.02	2.59	179	5.57	0.56	1536.8	52	314	4.20	283.5	34.9	101
1961	27.18	2.26	173	3.53	0.68	1566.3	45	320	4.28	234.8	33.8	108
1962	19.40	1.62	165	3.05	0.64	1566.5	67	298	4.28	229.9	52.6	107
1963	19.92	1.66	167	3.91	0.22	1514.6	60	305	4.15	207.8	43.1	107
Totals...	255.30	...	1737	...	...	15206.8	622	3030	...	...	...	1020
Average 10 years ...	25.53	2.13	174	...	...	1520.7	62	303	4.16	...	...	102
Average 20 years ...	25.03	2.09	172	...	...	1517.7	61	305	4.16	...	...	100



TABLE III. MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1954-63. ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURES OF KNOWN RECORDS (SINCE 1905).

Month	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1963 Differ- ence °F	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.		Lowest Daily Temp.	
						Year	Date	Year	Date
January ... ..	43.3	33.2	38.3	-8.1	41.5	1916{ 1932}	5/6 17	1940{ 1963{ 1917{ 1954{ 1947 1917	21 25 6 2 3 3
February ... ..	44.0	33.8	36.9	-3.9	41.4	1922	25	1941	11
March ... ..	54.2	37.8	46.0	-1.8	43.9	1946	29/30	1922	11
April ... ..	53.4	41.4	47.4	+0.5	47.3	1949	15	1912{ 1919{	28{ 31}
May... ..	59.5	46.0	52.7	-1.3	52.0	1920{ 1948{ 1952}	25{ 18{ 17}	1909	16
June... ..	64.5	51.5	58.0	+0.6	57.2	1950	6	1941	11
July... ..	65.9	53.7	59.8	-0.6	60.6	1948	29	1922	11
August... ..	66.4	54.0	60.2	-1.9	60.4	1911 1919{ 1934{ 1954{ 1959{	13 11{ 14{ 11{ 10{	1919{ 1907{ 1909{ 1928{ 1926{ 1912{ 1962	39 34 22 20 16
September ... ..	63.6	51.4	57.5	-2.2	57.1	1959	3	1907	4
October ... ..	58.2	46.5	52.4	+0.7	51.5	1959	3	1909	14
November... ..	50.8	41.4	46.1	+0.8	45.6	1946	4	1928	23/30
December... ..	46.6	36.4	41.5	-2.2	42.6	1948{ 1953{	2{ 2{	1926	31
Yearly Average:	55.9	43.9	49.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 years... ..	56.3	44.9	50.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...



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

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Jan. ...	36.0	35.5	42.7	59.2	39.8	54.6	62.8	34.9	33.8	59.4	0.53	2.01	1.76	2.51	1.40	2.01	3.93	4.63	3.53	3.05
Feb. ...	60.6	55.8	73.1	69.0	86.7	60.4	92.5	68.1	77.1	52.6	0.97	1.96	2.16	0.44	2.04	4.95	0.17	1.66	2.33	1.22
March...	152.4	116.7	169.9	152.2	95.8	101.9	94.4	66.1	133.6	155.1	0.97	1.80	1.55	1.17	1.36	1.24	0.72	1.94	0.68	0.87
April ...	196.4	217.2	164.6	182.6	167.9	153.5	126.8	187.3	111.2	194.1	1.98	1.02	0.87	1.90	0.26	0.77	2.73	1.32	2.87	1.75
May ...	231.8	167.2	211.4	270.2	221.5	170.8	241.8	196.3	234.8	214.5	1.34	2.61	1.98	0.50	1.46	2.34	1.94	1.35	1.38	1.65
June ...	189.2	145.6	153.2	187.8	306.1	152.5	268.9	283.5	222.5	229.9	1.38	2.68	2.58	1.35	1.35	2.95	1.94	0.56	1.06	1.27
July ...	198.6	121.1	312.6	151.6	135.0	162.4	228.9	167.1	161.9	156.1	1.47	2.37	0.33	4.18	4.12	3.17	2.04	2.42	3.06	0.64
August ...	175.3	122.8	251.0	160.4	121.6	120.8	200.4	190.0	197.6	164.8	2.75	2.19	1.44	7.31	4.53	3.09	0.80	3.20	2.87	1.77
Sept. ...	132.4	163.3	164.4	106.7	100.1	111.5	178.2	146.6	144.3	103.6	2.97	2.16	0.96	2.43	5.13	4.54	0.57	3.66	1.63	2.08
Oct. ...	130.7	72.1	111.8	113.2	79.7	78.5	123.2	73.3	116.6	118.6	1.31	4.42	2.00	1.22	1.56	2.47	2.76	2.20	2.92	0.98
Nov. ...	60.9	64.0	61.4	37.3	63.5	43.8	51.7	55.7	60.5	57.8	2.68	5.16	1.04	1.55	1.76	1.39	3.08	5.57	1.83	1.87
Dec. ...	23.7	35.2	38.5	35.9	58.5	24.7	24.5	67.9	72.4	60.0	1.07	2.52	2.33	1.56	1.63	2.33	3.23	2.51	3.02	2.25
* Difference from ...	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—
Avg for the Year ...	0.28	0.45	0.72	0.14	0.01	0.68	0.58	0.14	0.12	0.12	6.24	4.27	7.63	0.51	0.63	4.62	2.72	4.39	0.55	7.23

Sunshine: \*This figure is the 30 years daily average = 4.06 hours.

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



