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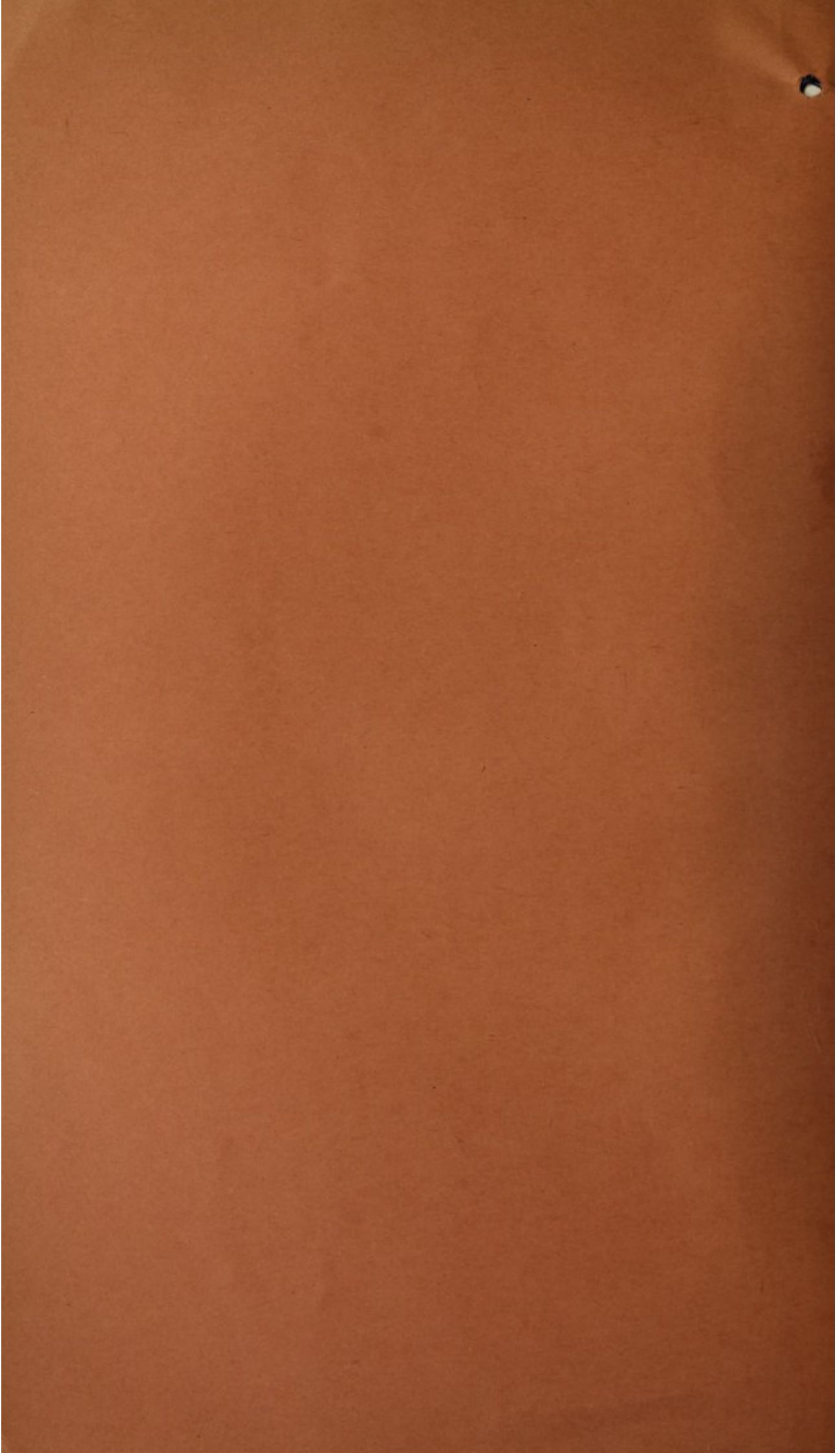
WELSH BOARD
26 SEP 1956
OF HEALTH
R



FISHGUARD AND GOODWICK
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year
1955



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PREFACE TO THE REPORT

District Health Office,
County Offices,
Haverfordwest.
July, 1956.

To: The Chairman and Members
of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report upon matters affecting the health of the public, for the year 1955.

The population figure has remained more or less static over the past six years, and is at present 4,860.

The Birth Rate has shown a welcome increase over the preceding year and compares favourably with the Rate for the County, and the National Rate. There was a considerable decline in the Birth Rate in the District, from 20.9 in 1947 to 13.9 in 1953. Since then, however, there has been a steady improvement.

Still Births are a particularly tragic event. There is no single causative factor. The average number of Still Births in the District is usually 2 to 3, but for 1955 the number rose to 5.

As regards Illegitimate Births, the year was a good one. Only one such birth was registered.

I have to report a considerable rise in the Death Rate for the year in question, and, in fact, the Death Rate has been rising steadily over the past few years. On looking into the classified list of deaths for the past nine years, the chief cause for the increase is the ever increasing number of deaths due to diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System. Most of these, it is true, occur in the elderly. I feel that there is a need for better welfare of the aged, and with this, several lives could be saved for a few years longer. The welfare of old people is primarily the responsibility of the County Council, but the District Council can and should assist in this work.

The number of Infant Deaths (2), was satisfactory in comparison with County and National Rates.

Cancer deaths continue to increase gradually. There is, however, no marked increase over the past nine years.

The number of Violent Deaths (4) was somewhat higher than usual, but deaths from violence is subject to annual fluctuations.

There were no serious Infections in the District during the year. We continue to get the usual smattering of measles and whooping cough. Also, a mild type of sonne dysentery appeared to be rather widespread. The only effective weapon against this disease is education as to personal hygiene.

Diphtheria has now practically disappeared from the Country. The Immunisation Campaign has undoubtedly contributed to this result. There is now an apathy amongst parents in regard to immunisation. This is unfortunate, as we need to maintain a high standard of Immunisation for several years yet, in order to ensure the complete elimination of the disease.

Parents now have the opportunity of having their children immunised against Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis (B.C.G. vaccination). The latter is confined, at present, to thirteen year old school children, but it is hoped that immunisation against Infantile Paralysis will be available to all age-groups.

REPORT TO THE BOARD

Director Health Office,
County Office,
Haverford,
July, 1955.

To: The Chairman and Members
of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Members, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report upon matters
affecting the health of the public, for the year 1955.

The population figure has remained more or less stable
over the past six years, and is at present 4,800.

The Birth Rate has shown a definite increase over the
preceding year and compares favorably with the rate for the County,
and the National Rate. There was a significant decline in the
Birth Rate in the District, from 60.9 in 1954 to 57.9 in 1955.
Since then, however, there has been a steady improvement.

Still Births are a particularly tragic event. There is no
single causative factor. The average number of Still Births in the
District is usually 2 to 3, but for 1955 the number rose to 5.

As regards Infant Mortality, the year was a good one.
Only one such death was registered.

I have to report a considerable rise in the Death Rate for
the year in question, and, in fact, the Death Rate has been rising
steadily over the past few years. On looking into the detailed
list of deaths for the past five years, the chief cause for the
increase is the ever increasing number of deaths due to diseases
of the Heart and Circulatory System. Most of these, it is true,
occur in the elderly. I feel that there is a need for better
vigilance of the aged, and with this, several lives could be saved
for a few years longer. The welfare of old people is primarily
the responsibility of the County Council, but the District Council
can and should assist in this work.

The number of Infant Deaths (2) was satisfactory in
comparison with County and National Rates.

General deaths continue to increase gradually. There is,
however, no marked increase over the past five years.

The number of Venereal Deaths (6) was somewhat higher than
usual, but detailed figures in respect to general Venereals.

There were no verified infections in the District during the
year. We continue to get the usual smattering of measles and
whooping cough. Also, a mild type of some diphtheria appeared to
be rather widespread. The only effective weapon against this
disease is vaccination as to personal hygiene.

Diphtheria has now practically disappeared from the County.
The Immunisation Campaign has undoubtedly contributed to this result.
There is now an equally strong interest in regard to immunisation.
This is unfortunate, as we need to maintain a high standard of
immunisation for several years yet, in order to ensure the complete
elimination of the disease.

Parents now have the opportunity of having their children
immunised against Polio, Tetanus and Pertussis (D.P.T. vaccination).
The latter is confined, at present, to children over six years
old, but it is hoped that immunisation against Polio will
be available to all age-groups.

The number of fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the year was reduced to two. Nine years ago the annual figure was 4 to 5. There were no deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. For the third successive year there were no cases or deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Due to the unfortunate illness and demise of the late Sanitary Inspector, much of the routine work of the Public Health Department fell behind, particularly the routine sampling of milk, water, ice-cream and mineral waters. It is a human failing that when supervision becomes slack standards are apt to fall. It would be unfortunate if the high hygienic standards already obtained were allowed to slide because of a reduced sampling programme.

Good housing conditions have beneficial effects on the population, the Birth Rate and Death Rate, and hygienic standards generally.

There is a tendency for emigration of both young and old where the standard of housing is low. Married couples are loathe to produce children where amenities for the rearing of them are poor. Elderly people are more likely to survive longer in houses with modern facilities. (This has already been shown. The death rate amongst the elderly is high). For the prosperity and well being of the District, therefore, the Council must have an active housing programme. It must foresee and meet new housing needs. It must also do all in its power to improve existing housing by the implementation of an active slum clearance and housing improvement programme.

The disposal of sewage is still a matter of concern to your public health officers. Crude sewage deposited in close proximity to the foreshore, creates a potential danger to health. Partial treatment before disposal would greatly diminish the risk.

Other matters which require attention are (1) Slaughtering of animals, and (2) sanitation and hygiene in Food Premises.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of the Council, and the Officers, for their continued courtesy and co-operation during the year.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

W. J. Y. SPEEDY,

Medical Officer of Health.

The number of fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the year was reduced to two. Nine years ago the annual figure was 4 to 5. There were no deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. For the third successive year there were no cases of deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Due to the unfortunate illness and death of the late Sanitary Inspector, much of the routine work of the Public Health Department fell behind, particularly the routine sampling of milk, water, ice-cream and mineral waters. It is a matter of fact that when supervision becomes slack standards are apt to fall. It would be unfortunate if the high hygienic standards already obtained were allowed to slide because of a reduced sampling programme.

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The disposal of sewage is still a matter of concern to your public health officers. Sewage sludge deposited in close proximity to the foresters, creates a potential danger to health. Further treatment before disposal would greatly diminish the risk.

Other matters which require attention are (1) Slaughtering of animals, and (2) sanitation and hygiene in Food Premises.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of the Council, and the Officers, for their constant courtesy and co-operation during the year.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. ZEBBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

CONSTITUTION OF RELEVANT COMMITTEES, 1955-56

Chairman of the Council : Councillor F. T. Morgan, J.P.

Vice Chairman of the Council : Councillor B. Miles Thomas, J.P.

Public Health Committee :-

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. B. M. Timothy, J.P.
Vice Chairman : Councillor J. Owen Richards.
Members : Councillor D. D. Thomas.
" E. A. Thomas.
" G. Ll. Williams.
" Richard Williams.
" D. S. Evans, J.P.
" A. T. Winchester.

Housing Committee :-

Chairman : Councillor Richard Williams.
Vice Chairman : Councillor Mrs. B. M. Timothy, J.P.
Members : Councillor H. F. Izzard.
" G. C. Proud.
" J. Owen Richards.
" E. A. Thomas.
" G. Ll. Williams.
" R. A. Williams.

Water Committee :-

Chairman : Councillor A. T. Winchester.
Vice Chairman : Councillor D. Seyer.
Members : D. D. Thomas,
Evan Anthony, M.B.E.
D. S. Evans, J.P.
J. D. Morris.
W. J. Haydn Owen.
A. Simpson.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

		<u>Date of Appointment</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	J. Hywel Evans.	1. 10. 27.
<u>Surveyor</u>	H. S. Biggs, A.R.I.C.S., A.M.Inst.H.E.	1. 10. 50.
<u>Water Engineer</u>	T. R. Thomas, M.Inst.B.E.	27. 5. 40.
<u>Sanitary Inspector</u>	O. L. Thomas, M.S.I.A.	1. 6. 55.
<u>Medical Officer</u>	W. J. Y. Speedy, M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P.&S., L.R.F.P.&S, D.P.H.	1. 10. 47.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Date of Appointment

1. 10. 27.	J. H. W. Evans.	<u>Chair</u>
1. 10. 20.	H. S. Riggs, A.A.I.O.S., A.M. Inst. H.R.	<u>Secretary</u>
27. 5. 10.	T. N. Thomas, M.Inst. S.E.	<u>Water Engineer</u>
1. 6. 22.	O. I. Thomas, M.S.T.A.	<u>Sanitary Inspector</u>
1. 10. 17.	W. J. Y. Speedy, M.B., B.Ch., L.S.C.P.S., L.R.C.P.S.D.P.H.	<u>Medical Officer</u>

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958

Estimated Mid Year Population	...	...	...	4,860
Natural Increase in Population	...	...	...	- 3
General Birth Rate	...	...	...	17.6 (a)
General Death Rate	...	...	...	16.3 (a)
<u>P A R T I.</u>				
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	25.0 (b)
Cancer Death Rate	...	...	...	2.4 (a)
Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	NAI (a)

VITAL STATISTICS

AND

EPIDEMIOLOGY

(a) per 1000 population.

(b) per 1000 Live Births.

PART I.

VITAL STATISTICS

AND

EPIDEMIOLOGY

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1955

Estimated Mid Year Population	...	...	...	4,860	
Natural Increase in Population	..	...	...	- 3	
General Birth Rate	...	...	...	17.6	(a)
General Death Rate	...	...	...	16.3	(a)
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	25.0	(b)
Cancer Death Rate	...	...	...	2.4	(a)
Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	Nil	(a)

(a) per 1000 population.

(b) per 1000 Live Births.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1922

Estimated Mid Year Population	...	...	...	4,800
Natural Increase in Population	...	...	...	- 3
General Birth Rate	...	...	...	17.6 (a)
General Death Rate	...	...	...	16.3 (a)
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	25.0 (b)
Gender Death Rate	...	...	...	2.4 (a)
Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	11.1 (a)

(a) per 1000 population.
 (b) per 1000 live births.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

Classification of Births

	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	38	41	79	2	3	5
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>39</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

Total Live Births and Still Births for 1955	=	85
Total Live Births for 1955	=	80
Total Still Births for 1955	=	5
Total Illegitimate Births	=	1

General Birth Rate

Birth Rate for District for 1955	=	17.6/1000 population
Birth Rate for County for 1955	=	17.6/1000 population
Birth Rate for England & Wales for 1955	=	15.0/1000 population

The Birth Rate for the District is higher than the National Rate, and compares favourably with the County Rate.

There has been a welcome trend towards an increased Birth Rate, as shown by the following table :-

<u>Year</u>	-	<u>Birth Rate</u>
1947	-	20.9/1000 population
1948	-	15.9 " "
1949	-	16.7 " "
1950	-	14.5 " "
1951	-	13.9 " "
1952	-	14.8 " "
1953	-	13.9 " "
1954	-	14.3 " "
1955	-	17.6 " "

Still Births

There were five Still Births during the year, which is rather high compared with previous years. The following Table shows the Annual number of Still Births since 1947 :-

1947	-	3	1951	-	3
1948	-	0	1952	-	6
1949	-	3	1953	-	1
1950	-	3	1955	-	5

Illegitimate Births

There was only one Illegitimate Birth during the year. The following Table shows the Annual number of Illegitimate Births since 1947 :-

1947	-	4	1951	-	1
1948	-	0	1952	-	4
1949	-	1	1953	-	2
1950	-	4	1954	-	2
			1955	-	1

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Classification of Births

Total	Births		Deaths		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
100	50	50	10	10	20
100	50	50	10	10	20

General Birth Rate
 Birth rate for District for 1925 = 14.6/1000 population
 Birth rate for County for 1925 = 14.6/1000 population
 Birth rate for England & Wales for 1925 = 12.6/1000 population

The Birth Rate for the District is higher than the National Rate, and compares favourably with the County Rate.

There has been a marked trend towards an increased birth rate, as shown by the following table :-

Year	Birth Rate per 1000 population
1925	17.6
1926	18.2
1927	18.9
1928	19.8
1929	20.5
1930	21.3
1931	22.1
1932	22.8
1933	23.5
1934	24.2
1935	25.0

Still Births

There were five Still Births during the year, which is rather high compared with previous years. The following table shows the Annual number of Still Births since 1927 :-

Year	Number
1927	3
1928	1
1929	3
1930	3
1931	3
1932	3
1933	3
1934	3
1935	3

Illegitimate Births

There was only one illegitimate birth during the year. The following table shows the Annual number of Illegitimate Births since 1927 :-

Year	Number
1927	1
1928	1
1929	1
1930	1
1931	1
1932	1
1933	1
1934	1
1935	1

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

Classification of Deaths

		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	=	19	17	36
Cancer	=	3	9	12
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	=	4	7	11
General Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	=	3	2	5
Violent Deaths	=	2	2	4
Congenital Malformations	=	0	2	2
Diseases of Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer)	=	1	0	1
Tuberculosis	=	0	0	0
Unclassified	=	9	3	12

General Death Rates

Death Rate for District for 1955	=	16.3/1000	population
Death Rate for County for 1955	=	12.4	" "
Death Rate for England & Wales for 1955	=	11.7	" "

The Death Rate for the District is considerably higher than the National Rate, and has tended to increase over the past few years. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, especially in elderly people account for most of the increase. There would appear to be a need for better welfare of the aged in the District.

The following Table shows the Annual Death Rate since 1947. The figures in brackets indicate the number of deaths from Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System.

		<u>Death Rate</u>	
1947	-	13.9	(16)
1948	-	12.9	(22)
1949	-	14.0	(26)
1950	-	15.7	(25)
1951	-	13.9	(24)
1952	-	10.4	(19)
1953	-	9.7	(19)
1954	-	14.5	(26)
1955	-	16.3	(36)

Cancer Mortality

There were 12 Cancer deaths during the year, as follows :-

		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stomach	-	1	2	3
Breast	-	0	2	2
Uterus	-	0	1	1
Others	-	2	4	6
		<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>

Cancer Death Rate for District for 1955	=	2.4/1000	population
Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales for 1955	=	2.0/1000	population

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

Classification of Deaths

Total	M.	F.	
18	9	9	Unspecified
0	0	0	Tuberculosis
1	1	0	(excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer)
0	0	0	Diseases of Respiratory System
0	0	0	Congenital Malformations
0	0	0	Violent Deaths
0	0	0	(excluding Tuberculosis)
0	0	0	General Infectious Diseases
0	0	0	Diseases of Brain and Nervous System
0	0	0	Cancer
0	0	0	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System

General Death Rates

Death Rate for District for 1955 = 16.1/1000 population
 Death Rate for County for 1955 = 18.8
 Death Rate for England & Wales for 1955 = 11.7

The Death Rate for the District is considerably higher than the National Rate, and has tended to increase over the past few years. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, especially in elderly people account for most of the increase. There would appear to be a need for better welfare of the aged in the District.

The following table shows the Annual Death Rate since 1947. The figures in brackets indicate the number of deaths from Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System.

Year	Death Rate
1947	13.9 (16)
1948	12.9 (23)
1949	14.0 (26)
1950	15.7 (28)
1951	13.9 (26)
1952	16.4 (19)
1953	17.7 (19)
1954	18.5 (26)
1955	16.1 (26)

Cancer Mortality

There were 12 Cancer deaths during the year, as follows :-

Total	M.	F.
12	1	11
3	0	3
1	1	0
8	0	8
12	1	11

Cancer Death Rate for District for 1955 = 2.6/1000 population
 Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales for 1955 = 2.0/1000 population

The following Table shows the number of Cancer Deaths each year since 1947 :-

1947	-	8	1951	-	8
1948	-	13	1952	-	9
1949	-	13	1953	-	10
1950	-	13	1954	-	9
			1955	-	12

Infant Mortality

There were two Infant Deaths during the year which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 25.0/1000 live births. This Rate compares favourably with the County Rate, but is a little higher than the National Rate.

Violent Deaths

There were 4 Violent Deaths (2 motor accidents, 1 other accident, and 1 suicide) during the year. Although rather high, this was a decrease over the preceding year. The average number of violent deaths per year in the District is 2 - 3.

The following Table shows the number of Deaths each year since 1917 :-

1917	-	8
1918	-	13
1919	-	13
1920	-	13
1921	-	9
1922	-	10
1923	-	9
1924	-	12

Infant Mortality

There were two Infant Deaths during the year which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 25.0/1000 live births. This rate compares favourably with the County Rate, but is a little higher than the National Rate.

Violent Deaths

There were 5 Violent Deaths (2 motor accidents, 1 other accident, and 1 homicide) during the year. Although rather high, this was a decrease over the preceding year. The average number of violent deaths per year in the District is 2 - 3.

GENERAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following Infectious Diseases were notified during the year :-

Measles	=	60
Dysentery (Sonno)	=	26
Whooping Cough	=	5
Scarlet Fever	=	4

The District was free from any serious Infectious Diseases during the year.

A mild form of Sonne Dysentery appears to be widespread in the District, and throughout many parts of the Country. The only effective means of combating it is health education of the public (all ages) regarding personal hygiene.

There has been no Diphtheria in the District for many years. The following statistics of Diphtheria in Wales may be of interest :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>
1945	1,411	57
1949	102	1
1955	1	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were two fresh cases notified during the year, compared with four for 1954.

There were no deaths during 1955.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were no fresh cases notified and no deaths for the third successive year.

Miniature Mass Radiography

A visit of the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit is expected early in 1956.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The routine vaccination of 13 year old school children commenced during the end of 1955.

GENERAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following Infectious Diseases were notified during the year :-

60	=	Malaria
26	=	Dysentery (Bacillary)
5	=	Whooping Cough
4	=	Scarlet Fever

The District was free from any serious Infectious Diseases during the year.

A mild form of Sonne Dysentery appears to be widespread in the District, and throughout many parts of the Country. The only effective means of combating it is health education of the public (all ages) regarding personal hygiene.

There has been no Diphtheria in the District for many years. The following statistics of Diphtheria in India may be of interest :-

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths
1955	1,111	27
1954	102	1
1953	1	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were two fresh cases notified during the year, compared with four for 1954.

There were no deaths during 1955.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were no fresh cases notified and no deaths for the third successive year.

Minature Mamm Radiography

A visit of the Minature Mamm Radiography Unit is expected early in 1956.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The routine vaccination of 15 year old school children commenced during the end of 1955.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk Distribution

The following milk distributors are registered with the Council:-

P A R T II

Factor	1
T. S. Milk	1
Cooperated Milk	1
Total	3

The Tuberculin Tested Milk is distributed in the Panchayat Ward, various Villages, part of Gurdaspur, and part of the Village of ... to the ... The quantity of Sterilized Milk is very ... and Milk is available throughout the area. The Sterilized Milk is trucked and bottled at the ... Milk delivered to the schools is partly delivered in sealed cans and part bottled.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Milk Sampling

The following are the results of milk samples during the year. Samples are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, ... for testing and report.

Satisfactory	15	Samples
Doubtful	1	
Unsatisfactory	1	Samples
Total	17	Samples

The milk sampling scheme, which was started in 1948 ... had a beneficial effect upon the hygiene standards of handling and distribution of milk. At the commencement in 1948, the number of satisfactory samples was only 40%. By 1950, this figure had risen to 88% and has been maintained around 90% since then.

There has, however, been a considerable increase in the number of samples taken during the last two years. These have, of course, been random for this, but I hope sampling will be brought back to the former level. If not, there will be a tendency towards decrease in hygiene standards.

P A R T II

ENVIRONMENTAL NUMBER

MILK SUPPLIES

Milk Distributors

The following milk distributors are registered with the Council :-

Pasteurised Milk	=	2
T. T. Milk	=	1
Ungraded Milk	=	<u>3</u>
Total	=	<u>6</u>

The Tuberculin Tested Milk is distributed in the Fishguard Ward. Harbour Village, part of Goodwick, and part of the Wallis District of Fishguard receive the Ungraded Milk direct from the farms where it is produced. The quantity of Ungraded Milk is very limited. Pasteurised Milk is available throughout the area. The Pasteurised Milk is treated and bottled at the Dried Milk Products Dairy, Haverfordwest. Milk delivered to the schools is partly delivered in sealed churns and part bottled.

Milk Sampling

The following are the results of milk sampling during the year. Samples are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, for testing and report.

Satisfactory	=	13 Samples
Doubtful	=	Nil
Unsatisfactory	=	<u>1</u> Sample
Total	=	<u>14</u> Samples

The milk sampling scheme, which was started in 1948, undoubtedly had a beneficial effect upon the hygienic standard of handling and distribution of milk. At the commencement in 1948, the number of satisfactory samples was only 41%. By 1950, this figure had risen to 97% and has been maintained around 90% since then.

There has, however, been a considerable decrease in the number of samples taken during the last two years. There have, of course, been reasons for this, but I hope sampling will be brought back to its former level. If not, there will be a tendency towards slackness in hygienic standards.

MILK SUPPLIES

Milk Distribution

The following milk distributors are registered with the Council :-

Registered Milk	=	2
F. T. Milk	=	1
Ungraded Milk	=	1
<u>Total</u>		<u>4</u>

The Townsville Taster Milk is distributed in the Fitzroy Ward, Howard Village, part of Goodwick, and part of the Ballis District of Fitzroy. The quantity of milk from the farms where it is produced. The quantity of ungraded milk is very limited. Pasteurized Milk is available throughout the area. The pasteurized milk is bottled and bottled at the Milk Production Dairy, Howard Street. Milk delivered to the schools is partly delivered in sealed cans and partly bottled.

Milk Sampling

The following are the results of milk sampling during the year. Samples are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, for testing and report.

Satisfactory	=	13 Samples
Unsatisfactory	=	1 Sample
<u>Total</u>		<u>14 Samples</u>

The milk sampling scheme, which was started in 1925, undoubtedly had a beneficial effect upon the hygienic standard of handling and distribution of milk. At the commencement in 1925, the number of satisfactory samples was only six. By 1930, this figure had risen to 13 and has been maintained around 100 since then.

There has, however, been a considerable increase in the number of samples taken during the last few years. There have, of course, been reasons for this, but I hope sampling will be brought back to the former level. If not, there will be a tendency towards a decrease in hygienic standards.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water Supplies

During the year, 16 samples of water were taken from the Council's water mains and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen.

The Bacteriologist reported the following results :-

Satisfactory	=	14 samples
Doubtful	=	1 sample
Unsatisfactory	=	<u>1</u> sample
Total	=	<u>16</u> samples

In addition, the Council's Water Engineer takes routine samples, both chemical and bacteriological. The remarks of the Public Analyst on samples of water before treatment were :-

"It is a water of good organic purity and satisfactory bacteriological condition. I am of the opinion that it is suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. It has marked corrosive properties and would be expected to attack metal pipes."

The Sources of Supply to the area are gathered from land springs in the Pontygotty and Glynneath Area of the Gwaun Valley, and Precelly Range. The Glynneath Scheme was brought into operation early in the year with an open storage reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons capacity. The water is conveyed by gravitation to the storage chamber at Penwallis, Fishguard, which contains graded limestone media to arrest the coarse vegetation, and to some extent counteract the solvent action of the water. The water is then conveyed to the filtration plant for filtration and treatment. Filtration is by means of the Paterson pressure filter, and treatment consists of the introduction of Lime, Alum, Ammonia, Soda Ash and Chloros.

The treated water is conveyed to the service reservoir at Penwallis, the capacity of which is 200,000 gallons.

The bringing into commission of the Glynneath Scheme placed the district in the happy position of having an ample supply of water throughout the prolonged dry period of the 1955 Summer.

The average daily consumption of water is 215,000 gallons.

The number of new premises connected to the Council's water service during the year was 17.

The number of services renewed during the year was 30.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water Supplies

During the year, 10 samples of water were taken from the Council's water mains and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge.

The bacteriologist reported the following results:-

Bacteriologist	=	10 samples
Doubtful	=	1 sample
Unsuitable	=	1 sample
Total	=	12 samples

In addition, the Council's Water Engineer takes routine samples, both chemical and bacteriological. The results of the Public Analyst on samples of water before treatment were:-

"It is a water of good organic purity and satisfactory bacteriological condition. In the opinion of the Public Analyst it is suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. It has worked satisfactory properties and would be expected to attack metal pipes."

The sources of supply to the area are gathered from land springs in the Pentegony and Glyneth Area of the Gwyn Valley, and Pwll-y-Bach. The Glyneth Scheme was brought into operation early in the year with an open storage reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons capacity. The water is conveyed by gravitation to the storage reservoir at Pwll-y-Bach, which contains graded limestone beds to arrest the coarse vegetation, and to some extent counteract the solvent action of the water. The water is then conveyed to the filtration plant for filtration and treatment. Filtration is by means of the Paterson pressure filter, and treatment consists of the introduction of lime, alum, kerosene, soda ash and chlorine.

The treated water is conveyed to the service reservoir at Pwll-y-Bach, the capacity of which is 200,000 gallons.

The drinking water consumption of the Glyneth Scheme places the district in the happy position of having an ample supply of water throughout the prolonged dry period of the 1922 summer.

The average daily consumption of water is 212,000 gallons.

The number of new houses connected to the Council's water service during the year was 17.

The number of services renewed during the year was 36.

HOUSING

General Statistics

Number of New Council Houses completed during 1955	=	12
Number of New Private Houses completed during 1955	=	<u>3</u>
		15
Number of Informal Notices served for repairs	=	9
Number of Informal Notices complied with	=	5
Number of Formal Notices served	=	3
Number of Formal Notices complied with	=	3

Council Housing Programme

<u>Pre-War</u>	Wallis Crescent	=	10
	Heol-y-Felin	=	32 = 42
<u>Post-War (1947)</u>	Maeshyfryd	=	112
	Stop and Call	=	86 = 198
			<u>240</u>

Demolition and Slum Clearance

The Council are giving serious consideration to this problem, and details will appear in the Report for 1956.

Improvement Grants

Thirteen grants approved during the year.

FOOD CONTROL

Registered Premises

The following is a summary of Registered Premises in the District :-

Ice Cream Premises	=	27
Prepared Foods	=	12
Slaughterhouses	=	<u>1</u>
Total	=	<u>40</u>

Food Stuffs Condemned

The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year:-

56.lbs. Home Killed Beef.
10 Bovine Heads.
54 Bovine Livers.
25 Bovine Lites.
1 Pork Carcase and Offals complete.
3 Pigs Livers.
2 Pigs Plucks.
4 Sheep Plucks.
29½.lbs. Bacon.
45½.lbs. Cooked Hams.
5½.lbs. Tongue.
28.lbs. Sausages.
3½.lbs. Processed Cheese.
3.lbs. Porked Pies.
4½.lbs. Sliced Meats.
45 Tins Vegetables.
131 Tins Fruit.

HOUSING

General Statistics

12	=	Number of New Council Houses completed during 1955
12	=	Number of New Private Houses completed during 1955
<u>24</u>		
200	=	Number of Informal Notices served for repairs
200	=	Number of Informal Notices complied with
200	=	Number of Formal Notices served
200	=	Number of Formal Notices complied with

Council Housing Programme

10	=	Pre-War	Wolfe Crescent
12	=		Keel-y-Keel
<u>22</u>			
112	=	Post-War (1947)	Keel-y-Keel
66	=		Stop and Call
<u>178</u>			

Demolition and Site Clearance

The Council are giving serious consideration to this problem, and details will appear in the Report for 1956.

Improvement Grants

Thirteen grants approved during the year.

FOOD CONTROL

Registered Practices

The following is a summary of Registered Practices in the District:-

27	=	Ice Cream Practices
12	=	Prepared Foods
<u>1</u>	=	Strengtheneres
<u>40</u>	=	Total

Food Stuff's Contaminated

The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year:-

- 56 lbs. Home Killed Beef.
- 10 Bovine Heads.
- 21 Bovine Livers.
- 25 Bovine Livers.
- 1 Pork Carcass and Offals complete.
- 3 Pigs Livers.
- 2 Pigs Livers.
- 4 Sheep Plocks.
- 29 lbs. Bacon.
- 45 lbs. Cooked Ham.
- 2 lbs. Tongue.
- 28 lbs. Sausages.
- 28 lbs. Processed Onions.
- 2 lbs. Porked Pies.
- 15 lbs. Riced Mince.
- 15 lbs. Vegetables.
- 121 Tins Fruit.

39 Tins Fish.
 45 Tins Milk.
 159 Tins Meats.
 4 Cartons Ice Cream Cones.
 24.lbs. Chocolate Biscuits.
 6.lbs. Chocolate Spread.
 7.lbs. Assorted Chocolates.
 364.lbs. Ice Cream Powder.
 28.lbs. Artificial Cream.
 140.lbs. Flour.
 60.lbs. Sultanas.
 22.lbs. Cokernut.
 28.lbs. Bananas.

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection

Since the de-control of Slaughtering, one private slaughterhouse operated in the District. This Slaughterhouse falls short of desired standards in regard to siting, structure, and accommodation. The various regulations and byelaws governing slaughtering will require, amongst others :-

1. A killing compartment out of sight (and if possible out of sound) of human dwellings, and out of sight of other animals waiting to be slaughtered.
2. Lairage, where animals can be lodged in reasonable comfort until they are slaughtered.
3. Proper receptacles for the hygienic storage of offal.
4. Facilities for the hygienic disposal of blood.
5. Facilities for the hygienic disposal of offal.
6. Adequate ablution and sanitary facilities for employees.

CARCASES AND OFFALS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Heifers & Steers	Cows & Bulls	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	453	Nil	52	1443	227	40
Number Inspected	453	Nil	52	1412	227	40
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole Carcasses Condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Carcasses some part of organs of which were condemned	66	Nil	Nil	14	5	8
Tuberculosis only. Whole Carcasses.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses some part of organ of which were condemned	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cysticerci. Carcasses some part of which were condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and Totally Condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

29 lbs. Fish.
 25 lbs. Milk.
 150 lbs. Meats.
 4 Cans of Green Corn.
 25 lbs. Chocolate Spread.
 8 lbs. Chocolate Spread.
 7 lbs. Assorted Chocolates.
 200 lbs. Ice Cream Powder.
 25 lbs. Artificial Cream.
 100 lbs. Flour.
 50 lbs. Butter.
 25 lbs. Cocoa.
 25 lbs. Bananas.

Sanitation and Meat Inspection

Since the district of slaughtering, one private slaughterhouse operated in the District. This slaughterhouse is a sort of health standard in terms of lighting, sanitation, and accommodation. The various regulations and bylaws governing slaughtering will regulate meat as follows:

1. A killing compartment out of eight (and if possible out of round) of human beings, and out of eight of other animals waiting to be slaughtered.
2. Tables, where animals can be lodged in reasonable comfort, until they are slaughtered.
3. Proper receptacles for the hygienic storage of meat.
4. Facilities for the hygienic disposal of blood.
5. Facilities for the hygienic disposal of offal.
6. Adequate ventilation and sanitary facilities for employees.

CARCASSES AND SPECIAL INSPECTED AND CONDAMNED

Number Killed	Horses & Steers	Cows & Bulls	Calves	Sheep & Goats	Pigs	Horses
40	427	411	22	1142	227	40
Number Inspected	427	411	22	1142	227	40
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Glanders, whole carcasses condemned	411	411	22	1142	227	40
Carcasses some part of organs of which were condemned	16	111	11	11	2	8
Tuberculosis only, whole carcasses	111	111	11	111	111	111
Carcasses some part of organs of which were condemned	12	111	11	111	111	111
Glanders, whole carcasses	111	111	11	111	111	111
Carcasses some part of which were condemned	111	111	11	111	111	111
Carcasses submitted to bacteriological examination	111	111	11	111	111	111
Generalized and	111	111	11	111	111	111
Totally Condemned	111	111	11	111	111	111

Ice Cream

The following is a summary of Ice Cream producers and retailers in the District :-

Producers Only	=	Nil
Producers Retailers	=	1
Retailers Only	=	26

It is regretted that no sampling of Ice Cream was carried out during the year, and hence no indication of the hygienic quality of locally produced Ice Cream is available. It is to be hoped that this defect will be remedied during 1956.

Cafes, Hotels and Restaurants

There are twelve catering establishments in the area. Hot and cold water is laid on in each case, and facilities for the hygienic preparation of food is available.

There are five registered Clubs.

There are eighteen Licensed Premises.

These premises are all fitted with proper sanitary conveniences. There is adequate facilities for the washing of drinking utensils and hot and cold water is laid on.

The general standard of cleanliness is satisfactory.

Bakeries and Bakehouses

There are five bakehouses in the district, all with mechanical power. These premises have been periodically inspected and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

Food Poisoning

Nil to report.

Food Shops

The majority of food shops in the area are of the family business type with the occupiers living on the premises. The shops are generally kept in a satisfactory condition and the general standard of hygiene is good.

Mineral Water Factories

Nil to report.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 35 premises in the District subject to the Factories and Workshops Act.

Thirty-nine inspections were carried out during the year. No defects were found and no notices served.

Ice Cream

The following is a summary of Ice Cream producers and
retailers in the District :-

Producers Only	1
Producers Retailers	1
Retailers Only	12

It is reported that no sampling of Ice Cream was carried
out during the year, and hence no indication of the hygienic
quality of locally produced Ice Cream is available. It is to
be hoped that this defect will be remedied during 1936.

Other Hotels and Restaurants

There are twelve catering establishments in the area. Hot
and cold water is laid on in each case, and facilities for the
hygienic preparation of food is available.

There are three registered clubs.

There are fifteen licensed restaurants.

These premises are all fitted with proper sanitary
conveniences. There is separate facilities for the washing of
drinking utensils and hot and cold water is laid on.

The general standard of cleanliness is satisfactory.

Bakeries and Biscuit Houses

There are five bakeries in the district, all with convenient
power. These premises have been particularly inspected and a
satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

Food Retailing

Nil to report.

Food Shops

The majority of food shops in the area are of the family
business type with the proprietors living on the premises. The
shops are generally kept in a satisfactory condition and the
general standard of hygiene is good.

Mineral Water Bottling

Nil to report.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHOPS

There are 25 premises in the District subject to the
Factories and Workshops Act.

Thirteen of these premises were covered out during the year.
No defects were found and no notices served.

GENERAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse is collected from all premises once a week. It is regretted that there is much room for improvement in the provision of covered receptacles for storage of household refuse until collection.

Trade refuse is collected weekly. A nominal charge is made to traders for this service.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping on land adjacent to Wern Road, Goodwick. Spoil from the Goodwick Brickworks is taken to the Tip as it becomes available, which makes the method of refuse disposal partially controlled.

The tipping of refuse on this moorland also serves the purpose of reclaiming the land.

Sewage Disposal

The majority of the premises in the District are connected to the public sewer. There are three sewer outfalls at (1) Goodwick Harbour, (2) Ogof Martha, and (3) Lower Fishguard. Sewage is discharged untreated (crude) into the sea. Nuisances do arise and there is a potential danger to health. Partial treatment before discharge is highly desirable.

Street Cleansing

The shopping centre is cleansed daily. This is carried out in the early part of the day. Some tradespeople make a point of sweeping up refuse and litter outside their premises in the early hours of the morning, but this is not general. Streets off the shopping centres are subjected to frequent sweeping and cleansing.

Public Conveniences

There are three all purpose conveniences in the district, situated as follows :-

The Market Square, Fishguard.
Quay Road, Goodwick.
The Promenade, Goodwick.

The need for a public convenience in Lower Fishguard is particularly necessary during the Summer months when large numbers of visitors are present.

Rodent Control

Disinfestation is carried out by a part-time Operator.

Two treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. The baits and poisons used were Bread Mash and Arsenic, and Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide.

Number of Business premises treated	5
Private Dwellings	12
LA. Premises and Open Spaces	3

Warfarin was the poison used at business premises or private dwellings. The rodent population is down to a fairly satisfactory level, and every effort will be made to rid the area of these destructive creatures.

GENERAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse is collected from all premises once a week. It is requested that there be such provision in the premises of covered receptacles for storage of household refuse until collection.

These refuse is collected weekly. A nominal charge is made to transfer for this service.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping on land adjacent to West Wood, Goodwin. Soil from the Goodwin system is taken to the top as it becomes available, which makes the method of refuse disposal practically neutral.

The tipping of refuse on this woodland also serves the purpose of maintaining the land.

General Disposal

The majority of the premises in the District are connected to the public sewer. There are three sewer outfalls at (1) Goodwin Harbour, (2) Gogol Harbour, and (3) Lower Harbour. Sewage is discharged untreated (raw) into the sea. Although the sewage and there is a potential danger to health. Partial treatment before discharge is highly desirable.

Street Cleaning

The street cleaning is carried out daily. This is carried out in the early part of the day. Some municipalities make a point of sweeping up refuse and litter outside their premises in the early hours of the morning, but this is not general. Streets off the shopping centres are subjected to frequent sweeping and cleaning.

Public Conveniences

There are three all purpose conveniences in the District, situated as follows :-

- The Market Square, Fishguard.
- West Wood, Goodwin.
- The Forelands, Goodwin.

The need for a public convenience in Lower Harbour is particularly necessary during the summer months when large numbers of visitors are present.

Robust Control

Maintenance is carried out by a part-time operator. Two treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. The belts and pulleys used were Hiram Mann and a local and Barrow Park and also Goodwin.

Number of business premises treated	5
Private dwellings	18
L.A. premises and Gogol Square	3

Warfare was the poison used at business premises on private dwellings. The robust population is down to a fairly satisfactory level, and every effort will be made to rid the area of these pestiferous creatures.

Port Sanitation

No foreign bound ships arrive or leave the port. The service is confined to ships plying between Fishguard and Eire. Sailings are made to and from Cork, Rosslare and Waterford. The chief imports are cattle, horses, sheep and dairy produce. Beef, Pork, and Mutton carcasses are also imported in small quantities.

The perishable foods do not remain long at the port, but are usually loaded into trains immediately after arrival and transported to the larger populated areas.

The ships are periodically inspected and are maintained in a good hygienic condition.

Inspections are also carried out for rodent infestation, and where necessary, Exemption Certificates under the Pest Control Shipping Order are issued.

All animals arriving at the port are rested under ideal conditions at the lairages. A Veterinary Officer is in attendance and no animal leaves unless, or until, it is fit to travel. Animals which are unfit to leave are slaughtered at the abattoir adjoining the lairages. These animals are inspected Post Mortem before being transported to other parts of the Country.

The following were found to be unfit for human consumption :-

48.lbs. Beef (Bruised).
2 Bovine Heads.
14 Bovine Livers.
5 Bovine Lites.
6 Horse Livers.
6 Horse Lites.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Disinfection of the premises is carried out after the termination of Infectious Disease or the removal of the patient to hospital. Where necessary a free supply of disinfectant is issued to the householder.

During the year, five premises were disinfected. There was no request for the elimination of cockroaches or bug infestation.

General Nuisances

During the year, 24 complaints of nuisances were investigated. Twenty-one (21) of these were dealt with by informal action.

Nuisances arising from cesspits requiring cleansing	4
Abated after Informal action	4
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	1
Abated after Informal action	1
Nuisances arising from accumulation of refuse etc.	5
Abated after Informal action	5
Nuisances arising from defective drains	5
Abated after Informal action	5
Nuisances arising from disrepair of dwellings	9
Abated after Informal action	6
After service of Formal notices	3

Mortuaries

There is one mortuary which serves Fishguard and Goodwick, situated in the Goodwick area.

The building is limited in size, approximately 120.sq.ft. in area.

There is a cold water supply available.

There is no sanitary accommodation.

There are no heating arrangements.

There is no provision for the carrying out of a Post Mortem examination.

Disinfectants are provided as required.

There is only one room for the reception of one corpse.

There is no attendant kept on the premises.

It will be observed that the building is only used for the reception of a corpse in an emergency.

Burial of Vagrant Dead.

Smoke Abatement.

Public Baths and Washhouses.

Salvage.

Camping Sites.

Petrol Licences.

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Nil to report.

Notes

There is one doorway which serves Fishburn and Goodrich, situated in the Goodrich area.

The building is listed in size, approximately 120,000 sq. ft. in area.

There is a cold water supply available.

There is no sanitary accommodation.

There are no heating arrangements.

There is no provision for the carrying out of a hot water system.

Disturbances are provided as required.

There is only one room for the reception of one corpse.

There is no attendant kept on the premises.

It will be observed that the building is only used for the reception of a corpse in an emergency.

Nil to report.

- Bartholomew Road.
- Block A.
- Public House and Shop.
- Salvage.
- Garage.
- Post Office.



