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URBAN DISTRICT OF HOLYHEAD



ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1956

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Incorporating the Report

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

THE GENERAL PURPOSES AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

JAN 1956

Chairman: Councillor W.D.M. Ankers.

MEMBERS

Alderman Robert Roberts, J.P.,	Councillor C. Roberts
Councillor Richard Gray	" Edward Jones
" D.O. Green	" D.M. Williams
" R.L. Hughes	" J. Morris Williams
" Hugh Jones, J.P.	" W.D.M. Ankers
" Richard Parry	" A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E., J.P.
" G.C. Williams	" David Williams
" Richard Jones	" Mrs. M. Hughes, B.E.M.
" John Lewis, J.P.	" H.P. Jones, J.P.,
" John Roberts	" Leslie Jones
" Lt. Cmdr, J.F.H.R. Hastings Stroud.	

Chairman of the Council: Councillor H.P. Jones, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: G.H.B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.,
L.M., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector : A. Maldwyn Jones, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
and Imported Food Inspector: Cert. in Meat & Food Inspection,
Royal Society of Health.

Additional Public Health Inspector: J.R. Jones, Cert. S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I.,
Cert. in Meat & Food Inspection.
Royal Society of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee,
Holyhead Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the health of your District for the year 1956. As previously, the report incorporates the Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector.

The General Statistical State of the present year, as compared with its predecessor, reflected no unanticipated major changes. The area remains unchanged and the mid year population shows a diminution by 80 to 10,250. The Rateable Value has been £97,891 as to the earlier £54,429 with a penny rate production of £356 (1955 - £207.16.2d).

Of Rateable Premises, - Dwelling Houses have varied by 89 to 3159 whilst Business Premises have decreased by 106 to 204.

Of Vital Statistics, the crude Birth Rate of 15.9 compares with the earlier 16.7 and with the current figures for Anglesey and for England & Wales, respectively of 16.0 and 15.7. The Crude Death Rate has been 15.3 (1955 - 15.6) and for Anglesey 14.3, and England & Wales, 11.7.

There has been no appreciable change in the classifications of causes of Death that could be regarded as attributable to worsening or improved environmental factors.

Of Notifiable Infectious Diseases there was no epidemic during the year, - the low figure of 16 occurrences of that infantile scourge, - Whooping Cough, - may reflect a combination of the availability made by the Public Health Authority with a sense of realisation of the public of the schemes of protection in infancy by immunisation. It is to be hoped that progressive whooping cough immunisation public saturation will lead to the benishment of that destructive disease in the same way that similar protective measures have wiped out diphtheria. Infectious Intestinal diseases have accounted for only three cases, - two of dysentery (occurring in the same family) - one of food poisoning. In the third case (food poisoning due to *Salmonella typhi* murium) although the patient (an adult) was acutely ill and remained infectious for an exceptionally long time before producing negative reports, and although the causative infected food could not be isolated, it was more than fortunate that neither did a fatality eventuate, nor yet was there a second case.

The establishment of an alternative Refuse disposal site to the existing one at Penbone still remains an unsolved but very real problem, and one which (as it cannot be satisfactorily solved within the area of the Urban District) must, involve a second Sanitary District, who find it difficult to reconcile their own views with those of this District. Admittedly, the pointing out that the initial choice of the present site was most unfortunate, achieves no present usefulness; but on the other hand the very factor that made that a bad initial choice is the same as makes its

satisfactory control an extremely difficult task, - that is to say, the high winds blowing on to an elevated cliffside position. Obviously, apart from the Sanitary aspect, the summer tourists will continue to comment upon what has been described as a scenic eyesore.

As the Council's Health Committee know, - continued adverse comment has been made at its meeting, upon the Public Health Laboratory's reports upon water samples taken within the area, - with particular reference to samples taken in the Llaingoch - Maes Cybi district. Of two Class II reports, both were relative to Llaingoch as were both of the Class III reports. Of the three Class IV samples, two were from Llaingoch and the third from nearby Maes Cybi. Without in any way wishing to minimise the significance of the adverse water reports, yet, it should be yet again born in mind that the Council is no longer its own Water Authority, since vesting its responsibilities in the County Water Authority - and that any complaints should be more logically directed towards its representatives on that Authority than towards the Council's Officers who are not connected with that same Authority.

In view of the Council's Housing problem being a major one, officially acknowledged as amounting to 800 houses, it is gratifying that the Ministry have confirmed the Council's Clearance Orders covering 25 houses. On the other hand, in view of the fact that the housing problem is more associated with the factor of "outmoding" than of "overcrowding" and in view of the fact that the "800 target" is to spread over twenty years, it is perhaps a debatable point as to how much that figure may verge upon the conservative. In the meanwhile, it is to be hoped that in the future, owners will co-operate as have those in the past relative to the Moulton Street Clearance Area, in not reletting when present occupants of recently declared Clearance Area properties are rehoused by the Council, - otherwise, obviously, a recurring rehousing problem will continue. It is also to be hoped that when officers (not by any means necessarily of this Council) rightly adversely report upon housing conditions they will enquire as to whether complainants have tried to help themselves by at least obtaining and completing one of the Council's Re-housing Application Forms. It is often surprising how frequently people don't even bother to procure that Form for themselves.

With the coming into actual fruition, at last, of the Council's new housing projects it is hoped that the poor picture reflected by the poor annual rehousing return since 1951 will be in some measure obliterated. It was not until the Autumn that the respective Committee of the Council considered the more progressive and hopeful rehousing programme formulated by the Consulting Architects. It is hardly encouraging to the Housing Authority that the sum representing the Rental Arrears amount to so high a percentage as 47. Even allowing for the size of Unemployment, but taking into account the weekly wage figure and also the public financial assistance available, the figure quoted above does appear unreasonably large.

Even taking into account the undoubted ultimate economic advantage, of such alterations, to the Food Traders concerned, yet it is pleasing to note their ready willingness to modernise their premises and equipment according to present day standards acceptable to the "Television conscious" public, and in any case required by present Ministerial Regulations.

These measures, combined with the trend toward the increasing sale of prepacked foods (e.g. lard, butter, margarine and ice-cream) should, in theory at least, minimize the risk of contamination by bacterial food poisonings. In this connection it is gratifying to note that of the 36 Retailers of that potentially dangerous "luxury" (ice-cream), all but three dealt in the prepacked commodity manufactured by firms of national coverage. As will be seen, from the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector, of these three manufacturing retailers the one produced no less than 40% in the low grade of III and the other 33.3%, - whereas it is leniently acceptable that certainly no more than 20% may be permitted to fall into Class III.

Of diseases detected at meat inspection it was found that the incidence of Tuberculosis cattle-meat and of pig-meat were respectively 10.8% and 1.7% as to the comparable 6.3% and 1.8% of the preceding year. Diseases other than Tuberculosis were cattle 51.7% (1955, 62.6%), pigs 1.7% (1955, 1.8%).

No mean Sanitary improvement in the town during the year has been the construction of the modern centralised convenience in Swift Square, but it is to say the least, unfortunate, that the Council's intention of public betterment is being so largely negated by the behaviour of the very public itself. There seems to be nothing that the Council could do to prevent this continuing disgusting defilement of public property; - no doubt another Authority may have this matter under observation.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and members for their interest and support and the Clerk, Public Health Inspector and other officers of the Council for their willing co-operation and help.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. Roberts.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	850
Population (Registrar General's med 1956 estimate)			10,250
Rateable value	...	...	£97,891
Product of Penny Rate	...	...	£356
Number of Rateable Premises			
i. Dwelling Houses	...	...	3159
ii. Farm Houses	...	...	5
iii. Business Premises	...	...	504

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Actual Occurrences)

	<u>1955</u>			<u>1956</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	86	74	160	77	76	153
Illegitimate	6	7	13	5	5	10
	<u>92</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>163</u>

The Birth Comparability factor is 1.01.

Birth Rates (total)

The Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population = 15.9.

The Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 population = 16.06.

The Crude Birth Rate for Anglesey, 16.0; England & Wales, 15.7.

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) = 29.8.
The Rate for 1955 was 5.7. The stillbirth rate for Anglesey was 28.3; England & Wales, 23.0.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 population = 0.5. The rate for Anglesey was 0.46; England & Wales, 0.37.

DEATHS (Total)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>85</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>157</u>

The Death Comparability factor is 0.97.

^MThe Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population = 15.3.
The Death Rate for Anglesey was 14.3; England & Wales, 11.7.

The Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population = 15.3; Anglesey, 12.0.

Maternal Deaths One

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) was 5.9. Rate for Anglesey was 1.2; England & Wales, 0.6.

Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	0	4
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	-	-	-
	4	1	5
	=	=	=

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 30.7.
The Infant Mortality Rate for Anglesey was 23.0; England and Wales, 23.8.

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	0	3
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	-	-	-
	3	1	4
	=	=	=

The Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 24.5.
The Neo-natal Mortality Rate for Anglesey was 17.0; England and Wales, 17.0.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

Causes of Death	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	1	0
3. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	2
4. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	3	0
5. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	0	2
6. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	0	2
7. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	5
8. Diabetes ...	3	0
9. Vascular lesions of nervous system...	15	13
10. Coronary disease, angina ...	12	7
11. Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	3
12. Other heart disease ...	17	18
13. Other circulatory disease ...	2	1
14. Pneumonia ...	1	2
15. Bronchitis ...	8	3
16. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	0
17. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2	0

Over/

Causes of Death (Continued)		M	F
18.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	0
19.	Pregnancy, childbirth abortion ...	0	1
20.	Congenital malformations ...	1	1
21.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	10
22.	Motor vehicle and ill-defined diseases	1	0
23.	All other accidents ...	2	0
24.	Suicide ...	1	0
Total ...		85	72

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (excluding tuberculosis)

Table showing cases notified during the year, classified in age groups.

Disease	Under 1	1 yr	2yrs	3yrs	4yrs	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & over
Measles	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	4	-	1	3	7	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Tuberculosis

Notifications of Tuberculosis were as follows:-

Age	Sex	Respiratory or Non-respiratory
6	M	Respiratory
7	M	"
10	F	"
10	F	"
13	M	"
13	F	"
14	F	Non-respiratory
16	M	"
17	F	Respiratory
17	M	"
17	M	"
20	M	"
20	M	"
20	F	"
22	F	"
24	M	"
25	M	"
29	M	"
34	F	"
34	M	"
41	F	"

Over/

Notifications of Tuberculosis (Continued)

Age	Sex	Respiratory or Non-respiratory.
44	F	Non-respiratory
42	M	"
51	M	Respiratory
52	M	"
60	F	"

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

These services are provided by the County Council and by General Medical Practitioners in the District. The following figures are quoted by courtesy of the County Medical Officer.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

A total of 50 children were vaccinated for the first time during the year and 13 others were re-vaccinated.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by the Chest Physician in collaboration with the County Medical Officer and his staff. The scheme provides for the vaccination of new-born infants born into tuberculous households and of tuberculin-negative contacts of known cases. During 1956, 27 such vaccinations were carried out in the District.

Diphtheria Immunisation

A total number of 121 children were immunised during the year, of these, 73 were immunised against whooping cough.

Mortality of Tuberculosis (Continued)

Age	Sex	Residence	Year	No. of Deaths
15	Male	Non-residential	1927	1
15	Female	Non-residential	1927	1
15	Male	Residential	1927	1
15	Female	Residential	1927	1
15	Male	Non-residential	1928	1
15	Female	Non-residential	1928	1
15	Male	Residential	1928	1
15	Female	Residential	1928	1

THE VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION ACT, 1937

These services are provided by the County Council and by General Practitioners in the District. The following figures are quoted by courtesy of the County Medical Officer.

Vaccination against Diphtheria

A total of 50 children were vaccinated for the first time during the year and 15 others were re-vaccinated.

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Mumps Vaccination

A total number of 121 children were vaccinated during the year, of these, 75 were vaccinated against mumps cough.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not necessary during the year to make application for a Court Order under Section 47 of the Act for the removal to other accommodation of any person physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions without proper care and attention.

Anxious consideration, due to pressure of public opinion, was however given under this Section, and Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936, dealing with verminous persons, to the condition of one male adult, of no fixed abode, who was finally dealt with by the Police under Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824.

Two inquiries were received respecting burial of the dead under Section 50 of the Act, but it was not found necessary for the Council to undertake burial.

By arrangement with the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee, the Mortuary at the Stanley Sailors' Hospital is available on a fee paying basis for the reception of dead bodies, and it was used by the Council eight times at a cost of £8. 11s. 0d.

CAMPING SITES AND CARAVANS

Camping and caravanning is not a problem in the Urban Area, but sporadic and non-approved use is made for limited periods of land in private occupation at the Porthyfelin end of the promenade.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A tremendous improvement was effected in the town centre with the opening of the Swift Square Male and Female Public Conveniences in conjunction with the Car Park in the Summer of 1956. These Conveniences were first planned in 1949, and finally cost £2,746 when completed, and the defacement and continuous mis-use of this accommodation is both staggering and beyond comprehension. Two unsatisfactory and inadequate Urinals have been closed and there are at present six Male Public Conveniences and four Female Public Conveniences in the town.

The Council has been concerned with the crude and inadequate sanitary conveniences at the Park since 1953, and the position remains unaltered as loan consent to effect an improvement has been with-held.

A complaint regarding indecent behaviour of spectators at the Football Field during a popular match was referred to the Football Club and Police, as the incident arose more from the lack of utilising the Sanitary Conveniences rather than from their absence.

SMOKES ABATEMENT

No action was necessary for dealing with industrial smoke nuisance. One steam raising plant at a food premises was converted from coal/coke firing to fuel oil.

RESTRICTION ON DEALING IN RAGS

No contravention of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was observed.

FACTORIES

The position at the end of the year was as shown in the prescribed form reproduced below; and some 109 visits were made to 42 premises resulting in the remedying of five defects in sanitary conveniences.

/Continued

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 - FORM 572 (Revised)

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	5	nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	90	4
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	11	14	1
TOTAL :	55	109	5

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuited or defective	5	5	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	5	5	-	-

OUTWORKERS' LIST - SECTIONS 110 and 111 - FACTORIES ACT, 1937

No. of Outworkers employed in making, altering etc. - Wearing apparel : 1

/Continued

PEST CONTROL

The work undertaken is summarised on the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the Financial Year 1956/57 :-

	Local Auth.	Type of Property Non-Agricultural		Total of Cols. 1,2, and 3.	Agriculture
		Dwelling Houses (including Cl.Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) No. of properties in Local Authority's District	4	3229	523	3756	10
(2) No. of properties inspected as a result of :-					
(a) Notification	-	100	25	125	-
(b) Survey under the Act	4	4	4	12	-
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	286	163	349	-
(3) Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	8	1823	629	2460	-
(4) No. of properties inspected (in Sec.2) which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats - Minor	-	34	9	43	-
(b) Mice - Minor	-	39	16	55	-
(5) No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority	-	73	25	98	-
(6) Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	-	78	27	105	-
(7) No. of notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act :-					
(a) Treatment.					
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-			3	-
		No notice served, but informal action secured treatment as in 6 above and proofing as in 7 (b) below.			
		3	-		
(8) No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-

/Continued

The following extract is reproduced from the July 1957 issue of Fluid Topics, a magazine devoted to the science of health protection, which crystallises in a most pertinent manner the current opinion amongst Public Health Inspectors about the prescribed form of statistics :-

"A short while ago the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made the usual annual request for a statistical report upon rodent control for the year ending 31st March last (Circular PDP/1/1957/2). Many health inspectors, shortly after completing for annual report purposes a summary of rodent control for the calendar year, find themselves faced with the necessity of completing another Return for an alternative period of twelve months.

In these days of very full occupation one cannot help but feel exasperated at such time waste, especially when it is so difficult to comprehend the need for and value of so much questioning of a statistical nature. Surely it does not matter one iota how many thousands of inspections are made so long as the practical work is well done, and one is tempted to wonder also how many hours of manpower are lost in tabulating results which in the main are nebulous.

Any value which might be claimed for the results must surely be lost by the varied interpretations which can be placed upon the questions asked. Certainly experience does not help in the completion of this annual return. There are always alternative ways of filling in some of the columns, and one man's guess is as good as another's. Neither does it appear possible to complete it in a manner to avoid one or two subsequent queries, frequently asked by an embarrassed area assistant who lays the blame for the query on London office.

The efficiency of rodent control lies in the practical efforts of local authority staffs, and much of the heavy central administrative cost is a flagrant waste of public funds. These tabulations, prepared at much effort, can be of no more value or significance than a straightforward certificate by a chief inspector that his authority have performed their duties efficiently. Yet if we wish to obtain the financial grant for rodent control purposes there is no option but to complete the form."

The town's sewerage system was last given the routine annual treatment prescribed by the Ministry in 1953. I am firmly convinced that this is a waste of time and money, as known infested sections of the sewerage system are dealt with as the occasion arises and in accordance with years of accumulated experience in this work. During the year a patented manhole cover lifter was acquired, and this has proved a most useful addition to the sewer maintenance equipment.

It is the custom for the British Transport Commission to undertake their own rat control work on shipping, and at port premises, the favoured method being rat catching, and of seven rats caught, five were submitted to laboratory examination, and declared to be free from plague infection in so far that B.Pestis was not isolated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PEST INFESTATION

A summary is submitted of the action taken for disinfection and disinfection of premises :-

<u>Disease or Infestation</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>Private Houses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Tuberculosis	14	10	24	48
Scarlet Fever	-	2	2	4
Fleas	1	1	2	11
Bugs	1	1	2	4
Ants	3	9	12	24
Cockroaches	1	6	7	14
Silverfish	1	-	1	2

The Medical Officer of Health notified the Public Health Inspector of two cases of Scarlet Fever and terminal disinfection was undertaken in one case, not because it was considered necessary, but at the request of the family.

In infectious cases of tuberculosis the bedding is either voluntarily destroyed or steam sterilised at the expense of the Local Authority, and this was done on two occasions at a cost of £1. 1s. 0d. in disinfecting fees.

Disinfection and disinfection are carried out by spraying a germicidal solution in the former, and an insecticidal solution in the latter.

Two cases of dysentery and one of food poisoning by *Salmonella typhi-murium* were investigated under the direction of the Medical Officer. The two cases of dysentery which were nursed at home, occurred in the same family, being children, whose parents were subsequently demonstrated as being free of this infection. The food poisoning case was admitted to hospital in a very collapsed condition, and was off work for four months. He was discharged from hospital after four negative faeces specimens had been obtained, but continued to be a carrier of the organisms during the whole of his period of convalescence, during which time eleven faeces specimens gave a positive result out of a total of thirteen obtained.

These cases of intestinal infections have to be most carefully investigated owing to the risk of spread of infection by contaminated food.

It is interesting to refer here to a Report on Food Poisoning of All Types in 1956 issued by the Public Health Laboratory Service, in which it is stated that 7,713 incidents were recorded in 1956, a reduction of 14% on the figure for 1955, but still a substantially greater number than in 1954 or earlier years. All kinds of incidents, general outbreaks, family outbreaks, and sporadic cases contributed in similar proportions to the fall. The 7,713 incidents comprised about 18,000 cases. The number of cases of food poisoning reported to the General Register Office was 11,000. There were forty-four fatal cases due to *Salmonellae* infection, five due to *Staphylococcus Aureus*, two due to *Cl. welchii*, and two due to unknown causes.

Salmonellae infection was the most important of the known causal agents, being responsible for 56% of all incidents. The following are listed as presumed causal agents in the cases under review :-

Processed Fish	Canned Fish
Shell Fish	Fresh Meat
Canned Meat	Processed and made up meat.
Gravy	Soup
Dripping	Trifles, Custards
Cream buns	Duck Eggs
Fresh Milk	Dried Milk
Cheese	Canned Vegetables
Processed Vegetables	Canned Fruit.

The pattern shows little change from previous years, and once again emphasises that processed and made up meats account for over two-thirds of the outbreaks in which a specific food is incriminated.

In the general outbreaks of food poisoning, the largest numbers were reported from school canteens, works canteens and from hospitals, indicating not only that food poisoning is all too common at these places, but also that such outbreaks are far more likely to be reported than outbreaks arising from, for example, restaurants and cooked food shops.

The problem of food poisoning is becoming chiefly a problem of salmonella infection which is complicated by its wide distribution. The search for contaminated food and other materials of the kind mentioned will have to be continued and control measures will have to be rigidly and conscientiously applied before any substantial decrease in the amount of human infection is brought about. It may be asked whether it is worth trying to control salmonella infections when salmonellae are widely distributed through the human, animal, bird and reptile kingdom. The answer is that salmonellae, besides causing appreciable illness and discomfort to thousands of people, are responsible for forty or fifty deaths each year. At a time when deaths from most of the common infectious diseases have fallen rapidly, deaths from salmonella infection continue at about the same level as before.

Cases of alleged filthy premises arising on reports by the Health Visitor are always difficult, be they in Council or privately owned houses as the conditions are invariably a symptom of the mentality of the occupier, and cause considerable concern to the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. The co-operation of the Public Health Inspectorate is always assured in these cases but it is only in quite exceptional and extreme instances that the conditions come squarely within the terms of the appropriate section of the Public Health Act, 1936, and so a spasmodic brightening up process is always followed by an erratic decline, and a toleration of a substandard, which is nevertheless a higher standard, for the family concerned, who possibly is the least perturbed of all the interested parties.

It was possible to demonstrate to one panic stricken mother of two children that a plague of blue-bottles was caused by a number of dead birds in the chimney stack and flue. The chimney-sweep was a far more useful person to know in this case than the Public Health Inspector.

The weather conditions during the Summer of 1956 were very favourable to prolific fly breeding and quite exceptional measures had to be taken at the Slaughterhouse to combat this menace with some degree of success.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE DISPOSAL

The position of stalemate observed during 1955 respecting another and more suitable site than Penbanc for controlled tipping continued this year. The site is extremely exposed on a rocky headland, and during high winds it is quite impossible to control windblown debris which has to be collected later from the roadway by hand. The voice of vested interest, associated with the holiday or tourist industry is usually heard during each summer season and on this occasion the owner of a recently acquired farm, at which he had been caravanning intermittently for some years, and the farm house of which was now used by him for week-end and holiday use, complained bitterly about the desecration of a beauty spot and the fouling of his drinking water well, conveniently omitting to state that the well was in a field and inadequately protected and far more liable to pollution by cattle, and that he had a very well protected source of supply of roof water for domestic use.

The income from salvage sales was as follows :-

1956	Waste Paper	61 tons	1 cwt	0 qrs.	- £461 - 14s - 9d.
1955	Waste Paper	73 "	3 "	2 "	- £592 - 18s - 5d.

The tonnage for 1955 was up some 18 tons on 1954 due to the incentive of a steadier market, but collection was again curtailed by the Paper Mills in 1956 and the Council operated on a quota basis, concentrating collection from business premises only.

The Council rejected a proposal by the North Wales Joint Scrap Metal Survey Committee for the baling by a contractor at the Tip of loose tins collected by Council labour. This type of scrap is extremely light and bulky and considerable diligence would have had to be exercised to accumulate an economic tonnage for the contractor to deal with at the rate of £2. 10s. 0d. per ton. In actual fact time showed that neither the contractor or the Survey Committee were able to fulfil their obligations with other local authorities in the County.

A rough type of "salvage" justice was meted out to an itinerant scrap metal merchant who after picking up a motor lorry chassis at the Tip without authority was foolish enough to leave his vehicle on the Swift Square Parking Ground where a sharp eyed member of the Council Staff recognised the chassis with the result that summary Magistrates' Court justice was avoided by the payment of £1. 0s. 0d. for the scrap metal. The point of this anecdote is to emphasise the difficulty of controlling this type of unauthorised practice which has its roots in the popular conception of abandoned goods and perquisites.

The Waste Paper Salvage Depot was transferred from the accommodation at Brynmor to the Cambrian Street Yard as an expedient to give vacant possession of the premises for conversion into a clothing factory for Messrs. Jones and Park Ltd., Wigan, who now have a female staff of fifty.

The Refuse Collection Team is composed of driver and five men and the total sick leave for the year amounted to sixteen weeks spread over all members of the team, two of whom put in a full year. The Refuse Tip labour force of one Angledozer Driver also survived the year without sickness.

As the result of intermittent complaint over a period of years regarding inadequate and/or ill timed issue of protective clothing for the Refuse Collection Team, the matter was thoroughly investigated by the Council, and the following range of protective clothing decided upon :-

P.V.C. Waterproof coats with hoods P.V.C. waterproof leggings.
Rubber knee-length boots.

/Continued

The number of houses serviced each week for night soil collection is 100 and this public health service was maintained throughout the year without incident.

Two eighteen cubic yard self-trimming refuse vehicles were each given a week's demonstration trial in collecting the town's refuse, and the Council was very well satisfied with this type of vehicle and decided to purchase one of them. The principle of physical compression of refuse by gravity is not new, and it was in 1950 that the first patented model was put into service.

Some very valuable data was collected by Mr. J. R. Jones, Additional Public Health Inspector who supervised the two demonstrations, during which it was clearly shown that the Refuse Team could be reduced by one man with this type of vehicle as no manual trimming of the load would be necessary. It was also shown with a fair degree of conviction that salvage collection could also be undertaken without a trailer, with a little amendment of the body, and what is more important provided the good-will of the Refuse Team was assured.

DUSTBIN SERVICE

During the year 250 Dreadnought 2 cu.ft. capacity bins were bought at a cost of £458. 17s. 1d. and 153 visits were made in connection with replacement applications. During the demonstration trials of the refuse vehicles a dust-bin survey was undertaken which revealed that out of a total of 3,121 receptacles, 2,919 were galvanised bins as compared with only 891 out of a total of 2,518 receptacles in 1938. This progressive improvement is due to the enlightened decision of the Council to introduce a dust-bin provision scheme in 1944.

WATER SUPPLY

Even though the Council is not now the Water Authority for the area, complaints are received and accepted as a Public Health Authority for transmission to the County Water Department. The complaints fall broadly into two main categories to do with deficient and tainted or discoloured supply. There is also always the abiding interest in the condition and sufficiency of the water supply at food premises.

The County Public Health Inspector took 122 samples of the piped water supply in Holyhead, and the Public Health Laboratory classified them as follows :-

<u>Class 1</u>	<u>Class 11</u>	<u>Class 111</u>	<u>Class 1V</u>
118	1	2	1

According to Ministry of Health, Class 1 results are excellent, Class 11 results are satisfactory, Class 111 results are suspicious, and Class 1V results are unsatisfactory for a non-chlorinated piped supply.

HOUSING

In November, 1956, the Council made five Clearance Orders involving 25 houses which were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government following Public Local Inquiries. Two Compulsory Purchase Orders were made, and the confirmation of one is still awaited, involving six houses.

The Five Year Programme as approved by the Minister for the period 1955/60 involves 337 houses, and the Twenty Year Programme deals with an estimated number of 796 houses.

The re-occupation of houses in the Moulton Street Clearance Area during a limited period, caused concern, as no contravention of the Housing Act arose, and this problem was resolved to a large extent by the co-operation of owners in not re-letting once the tenant had been re-housed by the Council.

The Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1956, revised the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, and made possible compensation payments at a higher level for owner-occupied houses bought between 1st September, 1939 and 13th December, 1955; made possible new payments in respect of business in unfit houses and extended the system of "well maintained house allowances".

At the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association it was resolved to request the Minister of Housing and Local Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the cause of the failure to adequately secure the repair and improvement of dwelling houses.

In March there was a joint meeting of officers of the County Council and District Councils regarding provision of accommodation for Problem and Homeless Families, and the acquisition of a pool of unfit houses, under Section 3, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, was considered a suitable means to this end, but when the Council sought the Minister's approval for the purchase of specific houses for use as temporary accommodation, Departmental advice of an informal character, resulted in the non-implementation of the statutory provisions in suitable cases.

Housing action taken, involving 662 visits is summarised in the Ministry's prescribed form :-

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

MINISTRY FORM P.13 (Housing)

PART A. Houses Demolished

<u>Clearance Areas</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displacements</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
Houses unfit for human habitation	2	64	17

PART B. Unfit Houses Closed

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and still in force.	nil	nil	nil

PART C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Defects Remedied.

Number of Houses

(a) Informal Action	128
(b) Formal Action	nil

It was not necessary to issue any Certificates of Dis-repair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Four applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949, were received and four approved. One of these applications was not proceeded with because of the inability of the applicant to comply with Departmental conditions respecting business premises. A County Conference was held in an attempt to stimulate interest in the improvement grants provisions of the Housing Act, 1949.

OVERCROWDING

No reliable statistical data is available respecting the degree and extent of statutory overcrowding in terms of the Housing Act, 1936, but the opinion is confidently expressed that overcrowding in any of its recognised manifestations is brought to the notice of the Council sooner or later.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

The position is summarised as follows :-

	<u>3 Bedrooms</u>		<u>2 Bedrooms</u>	
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Premises				
By Council	42	29	-	-
Private Enterprise	7	4	1	2

/Continued

The rate of completion of Council Houses during the last six years is as follows :-

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Council Houses	70	14	20	25	42	29

This erratic and unsatisfactory progress is to some extent explained by the lack of agreement in the Council on the Morawelon Housing Project where 166 houses of non-traditional construction could quickly be erected, and where in fact the ceremonial turf-cutting was undertaken by F. Blaise Gillie, Esq., Under Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Cardiff on the 17th July, 1956, on the commencement of this contract, the first four houses being occupied on the 4th March, 1957.

On the 23rd October, 1956, a Special Meeting of the Housing Committee considered a Report on Proposed Housing Development prepared by the Consulting Architects, Messrs. T. Alwyn Lloyd & Gordon, Cardiff, and the following provisional rate of house building agreed upon :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1956/57</u>	<u>1957/58</u>	<u>1958/59</u>	<u>1959/60</u>
Houses	66	122	186	150	120

HOUSING ESTATES

The Chief Financial Officer summarises the financial position of the Estates at the end of the year as follows :-

<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Tenants In Arrear</u>		<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>Total Weekly Rental</u>			<u>Amount of Arrears</u>			<u>%</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>	
62	17	27	Temporary Houses	73	-12	-6	39	-16	-10	54
467	130	28	Permanet Houses	570	-16	-11	261	-13	-4	46
<u>529</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>28%</u>		<u>£644</u>	<u>-9</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>£301</u>	<u>-10</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>47%</u>

In preparation for the letting of Houses at Morawelon the Housing Application Register was reviewed in April, 1957, and it was found to contain 113 live applications from families within the Urban Area, as compared with 162 at the end of 1955.

Applicants, for Council Houses, and for transfers on the Housing Estates are visited in their homes as found necessary, in order to form an opinion of the conditions at the premises, and some 586 interviews arose in this connection. Each Council House as it becomes vacant on change of tenancy is inspected and 51 inspections were made for this purpose.

The absence of a defined policy regarding the principle to be observed in considering applications for transfers from one Estate to another became a source of increasing embarrassment to both the Council and officials as cases were being cited of families transferring twice and thrice, and each time on to a New Estate. This matter was considered in some detail and a procedure adopted which it is hoped will not be too cumbersome and inflexible, nor too fluid as to make its application inconsistent. The basic principle being to facilitate certain transfers as a matter of routine, and also to allow the Council to decide whether it was sound Housing Management to permit other specific applications. The gratification of personal desire should not be at the expense of the community, as in general, transfers mean the loss of at least one week's rent at the vacated house, pending re-letting, some compromised expenditure on re-decoration, and in some cases, repairs, and renewal of fittings. Council Houses were inspected on 30 occasions on application for transfer.

The Council dealt sympathetically with the case of a widow who had on two occasions been evicted by Court Order for non-payment of rent at privately owned premises, but receiving the tenancy of Council accommodation did not materially change her outlook, and a careless abandon has been consistently demonstrated in an erratic and irresponsible "rent conscience".

The case of two applicants, sharing premises in Holyhead, who engaged a Wrexham Solicitor, assisted by a professional photographer, to further their application for a Council House, must be unique. At least one visit to investigate the alleged housing conditions had to be post-poned as the complainants had arranged to go to Wrexham on that day to instruct their Solicitor. The pressure in this case culminated in a joint visit of inspection by the Member of Parliament and the Medical Officer of Health, and it is perhaps not without significance to note that one of the applicants still has not been re-housed by the Council for what is considered a very sufficient reason.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The work is summarised as follows :-

<u>No. of Premises with Choked Drains</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>Drains Cleared or Repaired</u>
98	98	98

This essential but unpleasant service is undertaken by the Council as re-chargeable private work, and in a few cases the charges are disputed and finally written off as irrecoverable being individually small accounts.

625 visits were made in connection with drainage and sewerage inspection and maintenance.

One persistent complaint of coal cellar flooding in a terrace of houses, resulted in the drainage of one house being completely relaid with a new connection to the sewer, and in the locating of a sealed up well with the help of a water deviner. The overflow from this well was piped into a drain for disposal and the nuisance abated.

On the 25th September, 1956, a Public Inquiry was held into the proposed West Holyhead Joint Sewerage Scheme as prepared by the Engineering Consultants, and in due course it was announced that the Scheme as prepared was not acceptable to the Ministry without further investigation.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The work summarised below involved 207 visits to premises.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Provided or Repaired</u>
Defective W.C. cisterns	12	12	12
Defective W.C. pans	20	20	20
Defective closet pails	1	1	1
Lacking W.C. cisterns	1	1	1
Defective W.C. structures	7	7	7

The re-construction of the Church House after War damage gave the opportunity to insist on the provision of adequate and suitably sited sanitary conveniences for those using the premises.

A large private school improved the lavatory accommodation by providing an extra four water closets and two wash-hand basins.

FOOD PREMISES

It is requested by the Welsh Board of Health in Circular 19/56 that this Section be amplified as under :-

The number of food premises in the area may be classified in the following general categories :-

Meat	- 13	Fried Fish & Chips	- 5	Wet Fish	- 4
Bakehouses	- 11	Licensed Premises	- 24	Greengrocery	- 5
Cafes & Restaurants	- 15	Confectionery & Tobacco	- 19	Grocery & Provisions.	- 1

/Continued

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :-

Ice Cream Hot Mix Method	: 1	Ice Cream Complete Cold Mix Method	: 2
Ice Cream Wrapped Pre-packed Retailers	: 33	Sausage Preparation	: 12

There are no dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.

Unsound food was examined at 24 premises and 50 visits were made for this purpose, and 306 visits were made to 74 premises for observation purposes, and to advise on compliance with the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-56.

It is pleasing to record the enterprise of Food Traders in modernising premises and equipment in accordance with up to date conceptions in the Trade and in line with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. A major remodelling was undertaken at one establishment involving the conversion of the premises into a high class self-service food-store, and at other premises a Meat Trader installed a refrigerated window display unit.

Cleansing of one food preparation premises was enforced, and complete re-decoration of a cafe, remodelling of a grocer's shop and wet fish shop, and the enlargement of and improvement of licensed premises were undertaken. One wet fish shop closed down. Attention was given to thirteen choked drains and the drainage was altered and repaired at two premises. Rat infestation was treated at two premises, and mice were dealt with at fourteen. Fire damaged stock was inspected at one grocery establishment and the necessary cleansing of the premises agreed upon.

There is no organised food hygiene educational activity in the town in the form of Clean Food Guilds or lectures on food hygiene. The opinion is held, and the general experience supports it, that the percentage of the Food Trade interested in this kind of thing is too small to maintain this activity in a routine and effective manner. Reliance has, and is being placed, in the development of a highly personal relationship between the Food Trade and the Public Health Inspectorate. This type of relationship is known to exert a powerful influence in communal life, more especially so, in small communities, where the person holding an official appointment becomes as important as the office he holds and earns or forfeits the respect of the community by his diligence and fair mindedness. A lecture on the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, by Mr. Morley Parry of the Ministry of Health was attended at Wrexham

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which came into force during 1956, lay down requirements in respect of :-

- (i) cleanliness of food premises, stalls etc. apparatus and equipment.
- (ii) hygienic handling of food.
- (iii) cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food, and of their clothing, and the action to be taken in cases of infectious disease.
- (iv) construction of food premises, repair and maintenance; stalls, vehicles etc., and the facilities to be provided.
- (v) temperature control of certain food.

ICE CREAM CONTROL

In the tables below, details are given of the results of testing 129 samples of Ice Cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the period June-September, 1956. There were two local manufacturers using the Complete Cold Mix Method, and one using the Hot Mix Method. There were thirty three non-manufacturing retailers supplied by seven wholesale manufacturers operating on a national or regional basis, who retailed wrapped pre-packed ice cream only.

/Continued

Manufacturing-retailers

<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
A	5	20%	40%	40%	-
B	15	100%	-	-	-
C	3	66.7%	-	33.3%	-
TOTAL	: 23	78.26%	8.7%	13.04%	-

Dealer A started manufacturing late in the Season, and the results were erratic, and not as satisfactory as one would wish. It will be noted that Dealer B had a 100% Grade 1 result.

Manufacturing Wholesalers (Non-Resident)

<u>7 Wholesalers</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
Samples = 106	85.9%	9.5%	2.8%	1.8%

The Public Health Laboratory Service recommends that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any single sample. It is suggested that 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grade 1 or 2, and not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

Sampling was undertaken this year on a reduced basis, the emphasis being on sampling a particular brand of ice cream rather than the repetition of sampling from all retailers, in view of the experience gained over the last seven years, with this wrapped pre-packed commodity.

If one were to ignore the erratic behaviour of individual samples, it can be stated that a consistently high hygienic standard is being maintained.

Three premises were registered for the retail sale of wrapped pre-packed ice cream under the provisions of Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

MILK CONTROL

During the year 98 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were obtained from eight producers, and only one sample failed to satisfy the prescribed test under the Raw Milk Special Designations Regulations, 1949. The possible explanation for this single failure is given as a case of unsuspected primary mastitis in the herd.

All the milk retailed in the town was twice sampled and subjected to the biological test for tubercle bacilli contamination, and was found clear of infection. This involved the taking of fifteen samples of Tuberculin Tested Milks.

FOOD AND DRUGS CONTROL

The following samples of food and drugs were obtained in Holyhead by the County Sampling Officer and submitted for examination under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :-

<u>Genuine Samples</u>	
Strawberries in Syrup	- 1 Lemonade Powder. - 2
Cheese Spread	- 1 Processed Dutch Cheese - 1
Essence of Rennet	- 1 Homogenised Pure Lard - 1
Cake Mix	- 2 Strawberry Gateau - 1
Creamola Foam Crystals	- 1 Ice Cream - 2
Curry Powder	- 1 Baking Powder - 1
Marzipan	- 1 Chocolate Flavouring Essence - 1
Christmas Pudding	- 1 Sausages - 1
Bronchial Mixture	- 1

Thirty-four samples of milk intended for consumption within the urban area were informally examined at the County Council's Laboratory, Llangefni, and none found so deficient in fat, or solids not fat, or containing added water, as to warrant the submission of a formal sample for examination by the Public Analyst.

FOOD INSPECTION

Considerable attention was devoted during the year to the proposal to locate an area slaughterhouse at Llangefni arising out of the Report of the Government Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses. An exhaustive report containing a counter proposal to site the proposed county slaughterhouse at Valley was prepared, and received the support of the Valley R.D.C., Holyhead U.D.C., and the urban and rural butchers in this area, acting in opposition to the agricultural interests vested in the National Farmers' Union who were supporting the Llangefni proposal.

At a County Slaughterhouse Conference attended by the Member of Parliament and some forty-two delegates representing interested parties, held on the 24th May, 1956, a majority resolution emerged, based mainly on the agricultural economics of fatstock marketing in favour of the principle of one county slaughterhouse, despite the fact, that on the 9th May, 1956, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had presented to Parliament a policy to regulate the provision of slaughterhouses in England and Wales, which reversed the previously recommended policy of moderate concentration of slaughterhouses, on which the Llangefni proposal was being exploited.

The declining use made of the Public Slaughterhouse necessitated the termination of the services of the full-time Attendant on the 23rd June, 1956, and the use of casual labour for cleansing purposes. This economy considerably reduced the financial loss on the undertaking but entailed a more personal attention to management of the premises by the Public Health Inspectorate. It is claimed that by this measure, a reasonable compromise was achieved in providing an essential Public Health Service at a minimum of administrative cost, and it is also true to say that the value of this Public Health Service to the community cannot be assessed in terms of income and expenditure.

It will be recollected that 1955 was the first full year for the Public Slaughterhouse to be vested in the Council on termination of meat and livestock control at the end of June, 1954, and a comparative statement of income is appended showing the toll charges levied :-

<u>QUARTER</u>	<u>1955</u>			<u>1956</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
MARCH	115	- 7	- 0	89	- 8	- 10
JUNE	94	- 14	- 5	47	- 8	- 8
SEPTEMBER	163	- 17	- 0	117	- 15	- 4
DECEMBER	<u>123</u>	<u>- 18</u>	<u>- 6</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>- 9</u>	<u>- 5</u>
	<u>497</u>	<u>- 16</u>	<u>- 11</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>- 2</u>	<u>- 3</u>

During the year 332 visits were made to the Public Slaughterhouse, and 139 visits to the British Transport Commission's Cattle Yard, and the record of meat unfit is as follows :-

/Table overleaf

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Number killed	265	3	-	2054	692
Number killed (Ex. Bire)	491	-	-	547	2
Total	756	3	-	2601	695
Number inspected	756	3	-	2601	695
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeroci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	3	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	391	-	-	106	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticeroci	51.7%	-	-	4.2%	1.7%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	81	-	-	-	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	10.8%	-	-	-	1.7%
<u>Cysticerocosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

WEIGHTS OF UNFIT MEAT

CY - Cattle Yard

SH - Slaughterhouse

	<u>BEASTS</u>		<u>SHEEP</u>		<u>PIGS</u>	
	<u>CY</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>CY</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>CY</u>	<u>SH</u>
Tuberculosis	1578	420	-	-	-	100
Dropsy	-	-	-	30	-	-
Parasites	85	75	154	74	-	46
Cirrhosis	2439	2085	-	-	-	-
Injuries	478	196	-	3	-	-
Cysticerocosis	25	5	-	-	-	-
Moribund	-	-	50	-	-	-
Actinomyocosis	25	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis.	13	-	-	-	-	-
	4643	2781	204	107	-	146 lbs.

Total Weight for the year : 3tons 10cwts 0qrs.

/Continued

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

Meat	390lbs.	(88 tins)
Vegetables	62½lbs.	(60 tins)
Fish	91½lbs.	(80 tins)
Milk	70¾pts.	(61 tins)
Fruit	134½lbs.	(115 tins)

35lbs. 5qrs	Cod Fillets	Decomposition
71½lbs.	Imported Lamb	-do-
6lbs.	Sausage	-do-
57lbs.	Cooked Ham	-do-
15½ozs.	Creamed Rice	Affected by Mould.
7 tons	Potatoes	Frost bitten.

The method of disposal of condemned food is by staining meat and like products with a green dye prior to its removal to the processing plant by the haulage contractor. Tinned goods are perforated and buried in the Refuse Tip in conjunction with other waste matter. As the occasion arises agreement has been reached that unsound potatoes^{are} diverted for pig feeding.

At the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association a resolution was passed requesting the Minister of Health, in conjunction with the Minister of Housing and Local Government to institute an inquiry into all the problems associated with Bovine Cysticercosis.

LICENSED SLAUGHTERMEN

There were fifteen persons holding licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933/54, but of this number only three were slaughtering regularly during the year.

IMPORTED FOOD AND PORT HEALTH CONTROL

A complete check was exercised on all landings of imported food from the Republic of Ireland. This work involves alternate Sunday duty by the Public Health Inspector^s and the following comparative table shows the reduction in sailings :-

	<u>No. of Ships Manifests Scrutinised</u>	<u>No. of Notifications to receiving Local Authorities</u>
1955	575	759
1956	419	1848

Amount of Shipping Entering the District During the Year

<u>Ships</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Net. Reg. Tons</u>
From Foreign Ports	5	929
Coastwise	1,168	1,556,456
Fishing	225	-

Principal Ports from which ships arrive

Cargo vessels	Dublin, North Wall
Passenger Vessels	Dun Laoghaire

Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

<u>Passenger Traffic</u>	<u>No. of Passengers</u>	
	<u>Inwards</u>	<u>Outwards</u>
Cargo Service	680	449
Mail Service	433,746	417,506

CARGO TRAFFIC

Tonnages divided into Commodities

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Imported Tons</u>		<u>Exported Tons</u>	
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Coal, coke & Patent Fuel	-	-	12,478	12,122
Building & Road Making Materials	-	19	2,435	3,208
Timber	-	32	-	-
Machinery	-	-	2,602	2,662
Vehicles & Parts	-	-	4,664	2,027
Iron & Steel	1,217	1,248	9,922	9,869
Oil & Spirit (Mineral & Motor)	-	-	8,615	8,166
Woolen Goods	-	-	519	966
Raw Wool	1,691	2,093	-	-
Other Textiles	-	-	1,062	1,442
Chemicals & Chemical Fertilisers	-	-	9,592	9,818
Fish	1,959	2,149	-	-
Fruit & Vegetables	39	8	-	-
Grain, Flour & Milling Offals	16	1	-	-
Other Food & Provisions	28,317	23,715	-	-
Livestock	58,220	55,838	860	962
Other Commodities	32,084	24,233	62,663	42,575
	<u>123,543</u>	<u>109,336</u>	<u>115,412</u>	<u>93,817</u>

GRAND TOTALS

<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
123,543	109,336
<u>115,412</u>	<u>93,817</u>
<u>238,955</u>	<u>203,153</u>

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LIVESTOCK

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Asses.</u>	<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Bears</u>	<u>Camels</u>	<u>Elephants</u>
Export	1480	-	-	-	-	305	3	3	3
Import	2600	126867	13322	139	18	1718	-	-	-

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