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Contributors

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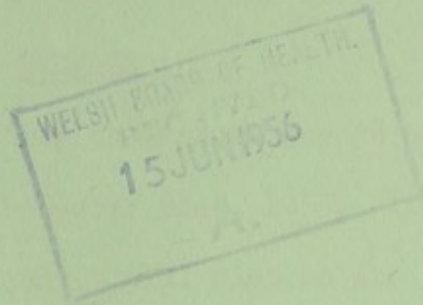
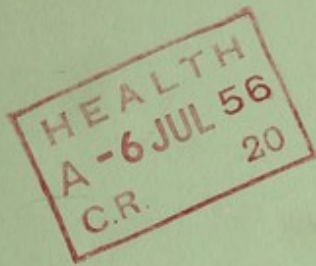
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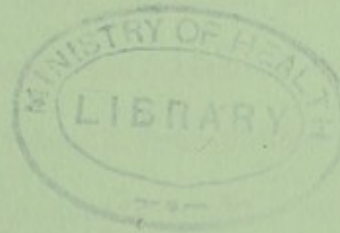
BOROUGH OF LAMPETER



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

1955



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

I. Morgan Watkin, Ph.D. (Lond.), M.Sc., M.B.,
B.Ch., D.P.H. (Wales)

BOROUGH SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR:

D. J. Davies, A.R.S.I. (Resigned 30th September, 1955)

T. R. Sambrook, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (commenced duties 1st June, 1955)

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

LAND OFFICE

1897

REVENUE OF THE

LANDS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR 1897

REVENUE OF THE

LANDS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR 1897

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
J. A. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER

Your Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of
the Lampeter Borough Council.

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ended December 31st, 1955. This is the fifth report which I have presented to you and it will also be the last as I shall be leaving your service shortly.

The only unusual feature during the year was an outbreak of Sonne dysentery, details of which are given on a later page. The Borough need not be unduly perturbed about this outbreak for, at that particular time, about a thousand cases of dysentery per week were being notified in England and Wales. The younger generation at Lampeter was also affected by one of the periodic outbreaks of measles. There was no death from either disease.

The number of live births registered was twenty eight - an increase of three over the previous year. Only one illegitimate birth was recorded. One stillbirth was registered and one infant died before reaching the age of twelvemonths. No mother died in childbirth.

The number of deaths registered was also twenty eight - six fewer than in 1954. Twelve deaths were ascribed to heart disease, four to vascular lesions of the nervous system (strokes) and three to cancer in its various forms. There were two fatal accidents one of them involving a motor vehicle. The remaining deaths were due to various causes as may be seen in an ensuing table.

Only one new case of tuberculosis was notified as against four in the preceding year. The decline in new notifications is a very gratifying feature.

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During the year the Council lost the services, through retirement, of Mr. D. J. Davies, the Borough Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. T. R. Sambrook was appointed to take his place. I wish to take the opportunity of paying tribute to Mr. Davies' long years of faithful service, on the one hand, and to welcome Mr. Sambrook to the staff, on the other.

A more detailed account of the work of the department will be found in the ensuing pages which includes a separate section prepared by Mr. Sambrook, the present sanitary inspector.

During the year the Council lost the services, through retirement,

of Mr. D. J. Davies, the Borough Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. T. H. Sandbrook was appointed to take his place. I wish to take the

opportunity of paying tribute to Mr. Davies' long years of faithful service

on the one hand, and to welcome Mr. Sandbrook to the staff, on the other.

A more detailed account of the work of the Department will be found

in the ensuing pages which includes a separate section prepared by

Mr. Sandbrook, the present sanitary inspector.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1754
Population (Census 1951) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1799
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1955) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1950
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1955 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£11,148
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1956 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£33,693
Sum represented by a penny rate 1955/56 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£42
Estimated sum to be obtained by a penny rate 1956/57 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£131

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

							<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number of registered live births ...	...	...	...	Leg:	27	10	17		
				Illeg:	1	1	-		
Number of registered still births ..	...	...	...	Leg:	1	1	-		
				Illeg:	-	-	-		
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year .	...	...	...	Leg:	-	-	-		
				Illeg:	1	-	1		
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks	...	...	...	Leg:	-	-	-		
				Illeg:	-	-	-		
Number of deaths of women ascribed to childbirth	...	...	...	...	Nil				
Number of registered deaths ...	...	...	...	...	28	12	16		
Areal comparability factor for births ...	...	...	...	...	1.04				
Areal comparability factor for deaths ...	...	...	...	...	0.71				

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These are essentially the same as in 1954. The main features are as follows:-

- (a) No ante-natal or post-natal clinic is held in the district by the local health authority. Expectant and nursing mothers receive medical advice from their own medical attendants.
- (b) An infant welfare clinic is held at Lampeter once a fortnight.
- (c) The domiciliary midwifery service is carried out by the district nurses who are also State Certified Midwives.
- (d) A health visitor covers the Lampeter area.
- (e) Home nursing is in the hands of the district nurses.
- (f) Vaccination is carried out by the person's own medical attendant but immunisation against diphtheria is performed partly by the former and partly by medical officers of the local health authority.
- (g) An ambulance is stationed at Lampeter.
- (h) Arrangements for the prevention of illness consist in periodic talks and advice given by medical officers and the health visitor of the local health authority. Care and after-care is in the hands of the district nurses and of the health visitor. Tuberculosis cases are also followed up by the Chest Physician's health visitor.
- (i) Domestic help is provided by suitable persons engaged locally.
- (j) The borough of Lampeter lies almost mid-way between the towns of Aberystwyth and Carmarthen in both of which general hospitals exist. The former is under the aegis of the Mid-Wales Hospital Management Committee and the latter under its West Wales counterpart. Public health laboratories of the Medical Research Council are also to be found in both centres. The infectious diseases' hospital for the area is at Tanybwlech, close to Aberystwyth.
- (k) The central core of the Health Services is still the general practitioner. There are four doctors providing general medical services in the borough.

GENERAL EVOLUTION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

There is essentially the same as in 1954. The main features are as follows:-

- (a) No maternal or post-natal clinic is held in the district by the local health authority. Important and nursing mothers receive medical advice from their own medical attendance.
- (b) An infant welfare clinic is held at Lancaster once a fortnight.
- (c) The domiciliary midwifery service is carried out by the district nurses who are also State Certified Midwives.
- (d) A health visitor covers the Lancaster area.
- (e) Home nursing is in the hands of the district nurses.
- (f) Vaccination is carried out by the general practitioner but immunisation against diphtheria is performed partly by the general practitioner and partly by medical officers of the local health authority.
- (g) An ambulance is stationed at Lancaster.
- (h) Arrangements for the prevention of illness consist in periodic talks and advice given by medical officers and the health visitor of the local health authority. Care and after-care is in the hands of the district nurses and of the health visitor. Tuberculosis cases are also followed up by the Chest Physician's health visitor.
- (i) Domicile help is provided by suitable persons engaged locally.
- (j) The borough of Lancaster lies almost midway between the towns of Ayr and Glasgow and is situated in both of which general hospitals exist. The former is under the care of the Mid-West Regional Management Committee and the latter under the West of Scotland Regional Management Committee. The health authorities of the Medical Research Council are also to be found in both centres. The infectious diseases hospital for the area is at Tayside, close to Aberdeen.
- (k) The central core of the Health Service is still the general practitioner. There are few doctors providing general medical services in the borough.

CAUSE OF DEATH

<u>Registrar General's</u>		<u>Number of deaths</u>		
<u>Code Number</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.. ...	-	-	-
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	1	-	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .	-	1	1
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16	Diabetes... ..	-	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	1	3	4
18	Coronary disease, angina	-	3	3
19	Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20	Other heart disease	4	5	9
21	Other circulatory disease	1	-	1
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	-	-	-
24	Bronchitis	-	-	-
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	-	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	1	1	2
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	-	1	1
35	Suicide	1	-	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total =		12	16	28

CAUSE OF DEATH

Report of	Male	Female	Case of Death	Registrar General's	Code Number
-	-	-	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
-	-	-	Tuberculosis, other	2	2
-	-	-	Hyphoid disease	3	3
-	-	-	Diphtheria	4	4
-	-	-	Whooping cough	5	5
-	-	-	Measles	6	6
-	-	-	Scarlet fever	7	7
-	-	-	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	8	8
-	-	-	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	9	9
-	1	-	Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	10	10
-	-	-	Malignant neoplasms, breast	11	11
-	-	-	Malignant neoplasms, uterus	12	12
1	-	-	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	13
1	-	-	Leukemia, leukosarcoma	14	14
-	-	-	Diabetes	15	15
3	1	-	Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	16
3	-	-	Coronary disease, angina	17	17
-	-	-	Hypertension with heart disease	18	18
2	4	-	Other heart disease	19	19
-	1	-	Other circulatory diseases	20	20
-	-	-	Influenza	21	21
-	-	-	Pneumonia	22	22
-	-	-	Pneumonia	23	23
-	-	-	Other diseases of respiratory system	24	24
-	2	-	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	25	25
1	-	-	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	26	26
-	-	-	Nephritis and nephrosis	27	27
-	1	-	Hypertrophy of prostate	28	28
-	-	-	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	29	29
-	-	-	Conjunctival inflammation	30	30
1	1	-	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	31	31
-	-	-	Lower vehicle accidents	32	32
1	-	-	All other accidents	33	33
1	-	-	Unkilled	34	34
-	-	-	Killed and operations of war	35	35

Total 12 16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

[illegible]

THE OUTBREAK OF DYSENTERY

On Friday, February 11th, I was notified by a Lampeter medical practitioner that a number of persons under his care, principally children, were suffering from diarrhoea accompanied by the passage of blood and mucus. A laboratory report on one of the children had, that morning, proved the condition to be Sonne dysentery. During the following fortnight other cases came to light and eventually thirty eight cases were confirmed bacteriologically. A number of others had probably contracted the disease but, by the time they were medically examined, the condition had cleared up. Others again had probably had the condition so mildly that they did not bother to visit their doctor.

Sonne dysentery is a disease acquired by eating or drinking articles which have been contaminated by a person harbouring the dysentery germ. It may also be contracted, especially in children, by putting previously infected articles, such as pencils, into the mouth. Fingers which have touched infected material may, when sucked, give rise to the disease. All cases of dysentery arise from a lowered standard of hygiene among some members of the community. The disease is one affecting the bowels and, if everybody were to wash his hands thoroughly after visiting the lavatory, the disease would soon be non-existent.

Investigation of the Lampeter outbreak showed that the first-known sufferers from the disease were four children aged from 5 - 6 years who attended Ffynonbedr C.P. School. Those attacked later were brothers, sisters, parents or persons having close contact with these children. In view of the suspicion that the source of infection lay in the school, a medical examination of school cooks, milk suppliers and all those taking part in food handling was undertaken. These tests showed that the milk, water and foodstuffs were not the cause of the outbreak at the school.

It was elucidated, however, that, about ten days prior to the outbreak, a young child from Ffynonbedr School had visited a South Wales town where he contracted an infection highly suggestive of dysentery. No bacteriological tests were carried out in South Wales, although dysentery was known to be present in that particular locality. It is believed that this child returned to school in Lampeter whilst still in an infective state, for it is suggestive that the four children first affected were members of the same class.

Nearly 100 persons were medically examined in connection with the outbreak. The majority of those who contracted the disease were only mildly ill. It should, however, be remembered that those who are but mildly affected can, nevertheless, transmit the disease to others. Young babies and very elderly people are liable to contract the disease in such a severe form that the issue may sometimes end fatally. The discovery that a member of the Welfare Home kitchen staff had contracted the disease was, therefore, viewed with concern. This was accentuated when a 72 year old patient was taken ill with the disease a few days later. Stringent precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the Home and these, I am glad to state, were successful.

Although a few further cases occurred in the surrounding area, no new case of dysentery occurred within the borough after February 22nd.

THE OUTBREAK OF DYSENTERY

On Friday, February 11th, I was notified by a Lancaster medical practitioner that a number of persons under his care, including children, were suffering from diarrhoea accompanied by the passage of blood and mucus. A laboratory report on one of the children had, that morning, proved the condition to be Shiga toxin. During the following fortnight other cases came to light and eventually thirty-eight cases were confirmed bacteriologically. A number of others had probably contracted the disease but, by the time they were medically examined, the condition had cleared up. Others again had probably had the condition so mildly that they did not bother to visit their doctor.

Shiga toxin is a disease acquired by eating or drinking articles which have been contaminated by a person harbouring the dysentery germ. It may also be contracted, especially in children, by putting previously infected articles, as pencils, into the mouth. Fingers which have touched infected material may, when washed, give rise to the disease. All cases of dysentery arise from a lowered standard of hygiene among some members of the community. The disease can be effected by the bowels and, if everybody were to wash his hands thoroughly after visiting the lavatory, the disease would soon be non-existent.

Investigation of the Lancaster outbreak showed that the first human sufferer from the disease was four children aged from 2 to 6 years who attended St. John's C.F. School. These attended later were brothers, sisters, parents or persons having close contact with these children. In view of the suspicion that the source of infection lay in the school, a medical examination of school books, milk supplies and all those taking part in food handling was undertaken. These showed that the milk, water and foodstuffs were not the cause of the outbreak at the school.

It was established, however, that, about ten days prior to the outbreak, young children from St. John's School had visited a South Wales town where they contracted an infection highly suggestive of dysentery. No bacteriological tests were carried out in South Wales, although dysentery was known to be present in that particular locality. It is believed that this child returned to school in a latent state, for it is suggestive that the children first affected were members of the same class.

Nearly 100 persons were medically examined in connection with the outbreak. The majority of those who contracted the disease were only mildly ill. It should, however, be remembered that those who are not mildly affected are, nevertheless, transmitters of the disease to others. Young babies and very elderly people are likely to contract the disease in such a severe form that the same may sometimes end fatally. The discovery that a member of the Welfare Home kitchen staff had contracted the disease was, therefore, viewed with concern. This was ascertained when a 72-year-old patient was taken ill with the disease a few days later. Sterilization procedures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the kitchen and, I am glad to state, were successful.

Although a few further cases occurred in the surrounding area, no new cases of dysentery occurred within the borough after February 11th.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new case.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	-	-	-	-
60 and over	1	-	-	-
Totals:-	1	-	-	-

MISSOURI

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new class.

AGE GROUP			
SEX			
Male	Female	Total	
0 - 4			
5 - 9			
10 - 14			
15 - 19			
20 - 24			
25 - 29			
30 - 34			
35 - 39			
40 - 44			
45 - 49			
50 - 54			
55 - 59			
60 and over			
Total			

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action was required to be taken during the year under the above enactment.

MISCELLANEOUS

International vaccination certificates against smallpox and cholera of persons residing in Lampeter and proceeding to certain overseas destinations were authenticated in the manner prescribed by the World Health Regulations No. 2.

I. MORGAN WATKIN

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Swyddfa'r Sir,
ABERYSTWYTH.

SECTION IV OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1941

The section was required to be taken during the year under the above enactment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Information vaccination certificates against smallpox and cholera of persons residing in London and proceeding to certain overseas destinations were authenticated in the manner prescribed by the World Health Organization No. 2.

I. MORRIS WATKIN

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Swatara St,
Aberystwyth.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Town Hall,
Lampeter.

Your Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my contribution to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1955.

1. Statistics and Social Conditions

Area in acres.....	1754.
Population.....	1950.
Number of inhabited houses.....	650.
Rateable Value.....	£11,206.
Product of penny rate.....	£46. 13. 10.

Lampeter is important as a centre of education, in which field it has a long and meritorious history. Pride of place is St. David's College, which, with its courses in the Arts and Theology, is one of the most important establishments of its kind in the country.

The town is the Assize town for the County and a shopping and social centre for a wide area.

As a holiday town Lampeter has varied attractions. Beautiful country surrounds it and, within very easy reach the Cardiganshire coastline. Also, first class salmon fishing in the River Teify.

From the Agricultural standpoint it is the Mart centre for a very wide area.

2. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(a) Closet accommodation in the town.

Estimated number of water closets complete with flushing cistern.....	806
Number of hand flushed closets.....	1
Number of pail closets.....	1

(b) Closet accommodation and cesspools which are situated on the perimeter of the town where public sewers are not available.

Number of water closets complete with flushing cistern.....	12
Number of pail closets.....	7
Number of chemical closets.....	5
Number of cesspools and septic tanks.....	11

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Tom Hall,
Inspector.

Your Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my contribution to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

1. Statistics and Social Conditions

Area in acres.....	1734.
Population.....	1930.
Number of inhabited houses.....	830.
Rateable Value.....	£1,208.
Product of penny rate.....	24s. 13. 10.

Lapport is important as a centre of education, in which field it has long and meritorious history. Trade of place is St. David's College, which with the nursery in the first and second, is one of the most important establishments of the kind in the country.

The town is the centre for the County and a shopping and social centre for a wide area.

As a holiday town Lapport has varied attractions. Beautiful country surrounds it and, within very easy reach the Goringhampton coastline. Also first class salmon fishing in the River Torry.

From the Agricultural standpoint it is the heart centre for a very wide area.

2. Sanitary Conditions of the Area

(a) <u>Great accommodation in the town</u>	
Estimated number of water closets separate with flushing cistern.....	604
Number of half flushed closets.....	1
Number of half closets.....	1
(b) <u>Great accommodation and cesspools in the area situated on the perimeter of the town where public sewers are not available</u>	
Number of water closets complete with flushing cistern.....	12
Number of half closets.....	7
Number of chemical closets.....	2
Number of cesspools and septic tanks.....	11

With the exception of 4 premises, all properties in this area are supplied with mains water. Two of these properties being situated in such a position that adequate water pressure is impossible and, the other two are not within a reasonable distance from the Council's mains. The four properties in question are adequately supplied from deep wells within their curtilage.

(c) Closet accommodation and cesspools situated in the country district.

Number of water closets complete with flushing cistern....	14
Number of chemical closets.....	2
Number of pail closets.....	19
Number of cesspools.....	13

All houses in this area are chiefly dependent for their water supply from deep wells.

The following are the exception:-

Falcondale Mansion.
Four Farms.
One Smallholding.
Seven private dwelling houses.

These are supplied from a private piped supply.

3. Public Cleansing.

(a) Refuse Collection.

All refuse is collected by one horse and cart. The refuse of the town and properties on the perimeter is collected twice weekly. Refuse from the country district is collected bi-weekly. The Council are awaiting delivery of a mechanical dustless loading Refuse Collection Vehicle. This, when delivered, will be much more efficient and hygienic than the existing open cart.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

(c) Street Cleansing.

The main roads in the town are swept each day. Unclassified roads are cleansed once weekly. The main centre of town roads are swept each Sunday in addition to the above.

4. Sanitary Inspections of the Borough.

The following inspections have been made as detailed below:-

Number of inspections of Cafes and Bakehouses.....	26
Number of inspections of Schools.....	3
Number of inspections of Reservoir.....	48
Number of inspections of pumping station at Olwen and gathering grounds.....	periodically.

With the exception of a few cases, all properties in this area are supplied with water. The of these properties being situated in such a position that adequate water pressure is impossible to obtain. The few are not within a reasonable distance from the Council's mains. The few properties in question are adequately supplied from deep wells within their curtilage.

(c) Great accommodation and amenity afforded in the country district.

Number of water closets complete with flushing apparatus.....	12
Number of chemical closets.....	2
Number of bath closets.....	19
Number of cesspools.....	13

All houses in this area are chiefly dependent for their water supply from deep wells.

The following are the exceptions:-

Poland's House.
Four Farms.
One Barnfield.
Seven private dwelling houses.

These are supplied from a private piped supply.

3. Rubbish Clearance.

(a) Rubbish Collection.

All refuse is collected by one horse and cart. The refuse of the town and properties on the perimeter is collected twice weekly. Refuse from the country district is collected bi-weekly. The Council are awaiting delivery of a mechanical refuse lorry. Refuse Collection Vehicle. This, when delivered, will be much more efficient and hygienic than the existing open cart.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

(c) Street Cleaning.

The main roads in the town are swept each day. Unsurfaced roads are cleaned once weekly. The main centre of town roads are swept each day. In addition to the above.

4. Sanitary Inspections of the Borough.

The following inspections have been made as detailed below:-

Number of inspections of Gates and Backhouses.....	26
Number of inspections of Schools.....	3
Number of inspections of Houses.....	18
Number of inspections of public houses.....	
Other and general grounds.....	

Number of inspections of Refuse Tips.....	periodically.
Number of inspections of Mart Premises.....	periodically.
Number of inspections of Public Conveniences.....	daily.
Number of inspections of Public Parks.....	periodically.

5. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council have the services of a part time Rodent Operator. Routine inspections are made on all Council property including Refuse Tips.

A number of private premises were inspected and advice given on the best methods to deal with minor infestations. It was not found necessary to serve a Statutory Notice under the provisions of the above Act for the destruction of rats.

In the majority of cases, following the receipt of a complaint from business premises, a request was made for the Council's Rodent Operator to deal with the infestation. The cost of carrying out this service is charged to the respective occupiers.

Public sewer treatment has been carried out and quite good 'kills' have been recorded.

6. Tuberculosis.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations) relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Three visits have been made to give advice on disinfection at private houses following the occupation of rooms by infected persons.

7. Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Milk (Special Designation) Order and Regulations.

Routine visits are paid to the premises occupied by Registered distributors of milk within the district.

8. Ice Cream.

There is only one person registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream under the provision of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-51.

Ten premises are registered to sell Ice Cream as dealers.

Regular visits have been made to all these premises and they have been found to be satisfactory.

Number of inspections of Public Parks.....	periodical
Number of inspections of Public Conveniences.....	daily
Number of inspections of Public Premises.....	periodical
Number of inspections of Public Tubs.....	periodical

Prevention of Disease by Public Act, 1933.

The Council have the services of a part time Public Operator. Routine inspections are made on all Council property including Public Tubs.

A number of private premises were inspected and advice given on the best methods to deal with minor infestations. It was not found necessary to serve a Statutory Notice under the provisions of the above Act for the destruction of rats.

In the majority of cases, following the receipt of a complaint from business premises, a request was made for the Council's Public Operator to deal with the infestation. The cost of carrying out this service is charged to the respective occupiers.

Public sewer treatment has been carried out and quite good results have been recorded.

Tuberculosis.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, nor under Section 173 of the Public Health Act 1936 which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Three visits have been made to give advice on disinfection at private houses following the occupation of rooms by infected persons.

Milk and Public Health Regulations.

Milk (Special Bacteriological) Order and Regulations.
Routine visits are paid to the premises occupied by registered distributors of milk within the district.

Ice Cream.

There is only one person registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream under the provision of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

Ten premises are registered to sell Ice Cream as dealers.

Regular visits have been made to all these premises and they have been found to be satisfactory.

9. Fish and Chip premises

There are two fish and chip premises in the town. Forty eight visits have been made to these premises and they have been found to be satisfactory.

10. Infectious Disease.

On receipt of notification of an infectious disease the premises are inspected and investigations carried out. Disinfection is carried out where required.

During the month of February, 1955, an outbreak of Dysentery occurred in Lampeter. This was confined chiefly amongst the children of one of the schools.

A thorough investigation was carried out to ascertain the source of this disease but the result was negative. Disinfection was carried out wherever necessary to personal effects, bedding and bedrooms.

11. Licensed Victuallers.

Regular inspections have been made to these premises.

Number of Hotels.....	3
Number of Inns.....	6
Refreshment Room at British Railway Station.....	1.

On the whole all the licensed premises are being kept satisfactorily clean and orderly.

The sanitary accommodation on some premises is not too satisfactory but I am giving this attention.

12. Public Slaughterhouse.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the town. All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse owned by the Council.

13. Water Supplies.

The normal water supply to the town is obtained from two spring gathering grounds. The water being collected in settling tanks at each gathering ground, and from these it is gravity fed to a service reservoir. A secondary means of supply which is used to augment the spring supply is a deep borehole situated at Olwen Field Farm. Unfortunately, pumping is restricted to a maximum of 2,000 gallons per hour from this source due to silting up of the bore if this figure is exceeded.

9. Visit and other measures

There are two fish and chip premises in the town. Forty eight visits have been made to these premises and they have been found to be satisfactory.

10. Infection Diseases

On receipt of notification of an infectious disease the premises are inspected and investigation carried out. Disinfection is carried out where required.

During the month of February, 1955, an outbreak of Dysentery occurred in Lanchester. This was confined chiefly amongst the children of one of the schools.

A thorough investigation was carried out to ascertain the source of the disease but the results were negative. Disinfection was carried out wherever necessary to personal effects, bedding and bathroom.

11. Licensed Premises

Regular inspections have been made to these premises.

Number of Hotels.....	3
Number of Inns.....	0
Refreshment Room at British Railway Station.....	1

On the whole all the licensed premises are being kept satisfactorily clean and orderly.

The country accommodation on some premises is not too satisfactory but I am giving this attention.

12. Public Buildings

There are no private slaughterhouses in the town. All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse owned by the Council.

13. Water Supply

The normal water supply to the town is obtained from two spring catchment grounds. The water being collected in settling tanks at each catchment ground, and from there it is gravity fed to a service reservoir. A necessary reserve of supply which is used to augment the spring supply in deep droughts situated at Olney, Kilsby, and Uffington, pumping is resorted to a maximum of 2,000 gallons per hour from this source due to lifting up of the town in this figure is exceeded.

Manual chlorination is carried out daily at the reservoir.

An abnormally dry summer was experienced during this particular year and restrictions had to be enforced for conserving the water. The supply was maintained during the day but between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. for a period the supply was turned off. The following winter was comparatively dry and the rainfall light. Also, the snowfalls were very light. Consequently, it is anticipated that the water supply to the town will give rise in the following year to some concern due to the lack of replenishment of the sources during the winter months.

Samples of water for Bacteriological Examination have been taken from the supply to the town and the resulting reports have been quite satisfactory.

Much time has been expended both during the day and at night carrying out house to house inspections for the detection of leakages on consumers services or fittings.

No capital works have been carried out during the year in question.

One sample of water was taken from a private well. This sample on Bacteriological Examination was found to be quite satisfactory.

One suspected case of lead poisoning was carefully investigated but, it was found after making enquiries that the patient had been drinking water from a contaminated supply outside the Borough.

14. Housing Statistics.

(1) Housing development.

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority.....	84
Number of flats.....	4
Number of bungalows for the Aged.....	6
Number of houses built by Local Authority during the year..	Nil
Number of houses or bungalows built by private enterprise..	3

(2) Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	32
(b) Total number of Council Houses inspected not included in (a) above.....	55
(c) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	94
(d) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	Nil

Normal chlorination is carried out daily at the reservoir.

An abnormality of water was experienced during this previous year and restrictions had to be imposed for conserving the water. The supply was maintained during the day but between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. for a period the supply was turned off. The following water was comparatively dry and the rainfall light. Also, the amounts were very light. Consequently, it is anticipated that the water supply to the town will give rise in the following year to an economic rise to the level of requirement of the houses during the winter months.

Analysis of water for bacteriological examination have been taken from the supply to the town and the resulting reports have been quite satisfactory.

Each time has been expended both during the day and at night carrying out house to house inspections for the detection of leakage or consumption of water.

No capital works have been started out during the year in question.

One sample of water was taken from a private well. This sample on bacteriological examination was found to be quite satisfactory.

One suspected case of food poisoning was recorded. It was found after making enquiries that the patient had been drinking water from a contaminated supply outside the house.

1A. Public Health.

(1) Housing Development.

Number of houses owned by the local authority.....
 Number of houses.....
 Number of houses for the aged.....
 Number of houses built by local authority during the year.....
 Number of houses or buildings built by private enterprise.....

(2) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....
 (b) Total number of Council houses inspected not included in (a) above.....
 (c) Number of inspection visits for the purpose.....
 (d) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or insanitary as to be unfit for human habitation.....

(3) <u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.</u>	
(a) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence on informal action by the Local Authority of their Officers.....	26
(b) Number of Council Houses rendered fit (not included in (a) above).....	49
(4) <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
(a) <u>Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936</u>	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(i) By owners.....	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	Nil
(b) <u>Proceedings under the Public Health Acts. -</u>	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i) By owners.....	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	Nil
(c) <u>Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	Nil
(5) <u>Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) Overcrowding.</u>	
(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	) Figures not available.
Number of families dwelling therein.....	
Number of persons dwelling therein.....	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....	Nil
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	Nil
Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....	Nil

Number of defects during the year within
service of Council Housing

(a) Number of defective dwelling-houses reported in correspondence as informal action by the local authority of their Officers.....
(b) Number of Council Housing reported as (not included in (a) above).....

Action under Section IV of the Housing Act, 1936
(d) Proceedings under Section 10 and 11 of
the Housing Act, 1936

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....
Number of dwelling-houses which were repaired after service of formal notices:
(i) By owners.....
(ii) By local authority in default of owners.....

(e) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
(i) By owners.....
(ii) By local authority in default of owners.....

(f) Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) Overcrowding

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....
Number of families dwelling therein.....
Number of persons dwelling therein.....
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....
Number of persons concerned in such cases.....
(d) Instances of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....

15. Improvement Grants.

Six schemes were approved for the alteration and improvements of dwelling houses under the Housing Act 1949 during the year ended 31st December, 1955. The schemes were completed in respect of three houses and the grant paid during this period.

16. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

There are three sewage outfalls from the Borough. One discharges directly into the Dulas River and thence to the River Teify. The other two discharge into open ditches which extend for approximately 300 yards and then finally discharge into the River Creuddyn which eventually joins the River Teify.

Prior to the Sewage entering the River Teify a considerable amount of oxidisation and dilution has taken place and, on discharge into the River, it is in a reasonable inert condition.

In addition, there is a group of 6 dwelling houses which are drained by a combined drain with an outfall into the Mill Race and thence to the River Dulas.

It is pleasing to note that the proposed Joint Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme between the Lampeter Borough Council and Newcastle Emlyn R.D.C. is reaching its final stages with the respective consulting Engineers preparatory to going out to tender.

The Mart/Station Terrace Sewerage Scheme for the alleviation of flooding is practically completed.

17. Private Drainage.

Ten new lengths of private drains were inspected and water tested and subsequently approved.

Twelve blocked private drains were released.

18. Inspection and Supervision of Foods.

Forty visits have been made to shops for the inspection of meat and other foods during the year.

Number of Food Shops.....	18
Number of Greengrocers.....	1
Number of Meat Shops.....	4
Number of Cafes.....	7

No cases of food poisoning have been notified during the year. There are four bakehouses in the Borough and regular inspections have been carried out.

15. Improvement of River

Six schemes were approved for the restoration and improvement of dwelling houses under the Housing Act 1949 during the year ended 31st December, 1955. The schemes were completed in respect of three houses and the grant paid during this period.

16. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

There are three sewage outfalls from the Borough. One discharges directly into the Helen River and thence to the River Teify. The other two discharges into open ditches which extend for approximately 300 yards and then finally discharge into the River Gwendry which eventually joins the River Teify. In addition, there is a group of 6 dwelling houses which are drained by a combined drain with an outfall into the Mill Race and thence to the River Helen. It is in a reasonable state of repair.

In addition, there is a group of 6 dwelling houses which are drained by a combined drain with an outfall into the Mill Race and thence to the River Helen.

It is proposed to note that the proposed Joint Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme between the Llanover, Brynhyfryd, Gwent and Newport Waterworks, R.D.C., in reaching the final stages with the respective authorities. Engineers are presently working out the details.

The North/South Wales Sewerage Scheme for the alleviation of flooding is practically completed.

17. Private Drainage

Ten new lengths of private drains were inspected and water tested and subsequently approved.

Twelve blocked private drains were removed.

18. Inspection and Supervision of Trades

Forty visits have been made to shops for the inspection of food and other foods during the year.

Number of Food Shops.....	15
Number of Greenhouses.....	1
Number of Meat Shops.....	1
Number of Cafes.....	1

No cases of food poisoning have been notified during the year. There are four businesses in the Borough and regular inspections have been carried out.

The total amount of food condemned and destroyed during the year was as follows:-

Jellied Veal.....	16 lbs.
Corned Beef.....	6 lbs.
Ham (tinned).....	27 lbs.
Tomatoes (tinned).....	48 lbs.

19. Public Slaughterhouse.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	426	225	135	4528	811	Nil
Number inspected	426	225	135	4528	811	
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	3	16	4	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	290	150	22	165	28	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	68%	66%	19%	4%	4%	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Not recorded for 1955					
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration			- - - -			
Generalised and totally condemned			- - - -			

20. Factories.

Inspections are made for the purpose of provisions as to health under the Factories Act, 1937.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	22	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	29	9	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	51	19	-	-

This concludes my report for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

T. R. Sambrook,

Borough Surveyor and
Sanitary Inspector.

20. Expenditures

Expenditures are made for the purpose of providing for health under the provisions of, 1937.

Particulars	Number of Patients	Number of		Total
		Admitted Patients	Outpatients	
(A) Expenditures in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be entered by local authority.	32	10	-	-
(B) Expenditures not included in (A) in which Section 7 is entered by the local authority.	29	9	-	-
(C) Other expenditure in which Section 7 is entered by the local authority (excluding outpatients' treatment)	-	-	-	-
Totals	61	19	-	-

This statement is prepared for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours obedient servant,

T. E. Sankar

Honorary Secretary and
Sanitary Inspector.