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Contributors

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Publication/Creation

1964

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B O R O U G H O F L A M P E T E R

P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T

A N N U A L R E P O R T , 1 9 6 4

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H :

Jos. R. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch , D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

B O R O U G H S U R V E Y O R A N D P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R :

D.H. Cowles , M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(i)

BOROUGH OF LAMPETER

MAYOR
1964/1965

Councillor D.D. Richards

The Council consists of 16 members including
the Chairman.

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
1964/1965

Councillor J. Roberts

Town Clerk: Mr. D. Llewelyn Evans,
Town Hall,
LAMPETER.

Telephone: Lampeter 426.

COMMITTEE OF LAMBERT

WALTER
LAMBERT

Committee of L. D. R. R. R.

The Council consists of 10 members including
the Chairman.

HEALTH AND LAMBERT COMMITTEE

WALTER
LAMBERT

Councilman J. R. R.

Walter
Lambers
Mr. D. R. R. R.

Telephone: 435

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the
Lampeter Borough Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1964.

A serious problem to public health may be arising through the use of antibiotics, both in treatment of people and in intensive farming, where these drugs are used for growth promotion. Many organisms which could infect both animals and man are becoming resistant to these antibiotics. This in itself is a big problem but the acquired resistance is being passed on to other organisms; at any time, these resistant organisms may cause human disease and would be very difficult to treat. General practitioners and veterinary surgeons are aware of the problem, but the use of antibiotics in intensive stock breeding should be subject to much more stringent control. Animals and products which have been treated with antibiotics should not be used as food supplies until all trace of the antibiotic has disappeared or a known length of time has passed since ending treatment. A survey carried out in another part of the country showed that penicillin was present in 11% of milk samples tested. The penicillin was used for cattle mastitis but there would have been none in milk after a few days interval.

The Medical Research Council Monitoring Report gives results of the amount of strontium-90 in human bone. In children, the average levels for the first half of 1964 were approximately twice as high as during the corresponding months of 1963. These increases were due to the large scale atmospheric nuclear tests held in 1961 and 1962. The levels are, however, well below the "maximum permissible". For the collection of samples, special attention is continued to be given to the area of the country where rainfall is about average and radio-active fallout is thus likely to be relatively high.

Within the Council's area, there is nothing serious to report. Diseases of the heart and arteries remain the major cause of death, being twice as common as malignant diseases. There has been no great change in the number

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the
 Lancaster Borough Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1964.

A serious problem to public health may be arising through the use of antibiotics, both in treatment of people and in intensive farming, where these drugs are used for growth promotion. Many organisms which could infect both animals and man are becoming resistant to these antibiotics. This in itself is a big problem but the acquired resistance is being passed on to other organisms; at any time, these resistant organisms may cause human disease and would be very difficult to treat. General practitioners and veterinary surgeons are aware of the problem, but the use of antibiotics in intensive stock breeding should be subject to much more stringent control. Antibiotics which have been licensed when antibiotics should not be used as food additives until all traces of the antibiotic has disappeared are known length of time has passed since ending treatment. A survey carried out in another part of the country showed that penicillin was present in 11% of milk samples tested. The penicillin was used for cattle mastitis but there would have been none in milk after a few days interval.

The Medical Research Council Monitoring Report gives results of the amount of streptomycin-90 in human bone. In children, the average levels for the first half of 1964 were approximately twice as high as during the corresponding months of 1963. These increases were due to the large scale streptomycin therapy trials held in 1963 and 1964. The levels are, however, well below the "maximum permissible" for the collection of samples, special attention is directed to the fact that the area of the country where tetracycline is used average and tetracycline tablets is more likely to be relatively high within the Council's area, there is nothing serious to report. Diseases of the heart and arteries remain the major cause of death, being twice as common as malignant diseases. There has been no great change in the number

(iii)

of people living within the area and there is no significant change in the birth or death rates.

There has been a small endemic of dysentery during the year; only one case of tuberculosis was notified.

No new council houses were built during the year. With rising building costs and a known need, the sooner houses are completed the better; plans have been completed for houses to be built.

A detailed report, including a section by the Public Health Inspector, will be found in the following pages.

References:

"Nature" Dr. E.E. Anderson & Dr. M.J. Lewis, Enteric Reference Laboratory.

Dr. C.W. Mackenzie - Medical Officer, May 1965.

Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom: Results for 1964. Medical Research Council Monitoring Report, Series No. 10.

of people living within the area and there is no significant change in the birth or death rates.

There has been a small increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis during the year; only one case of tuberculosis was notified.

No new council houses were built during the year, with existing building costs and a known need. The council houses are completed the better, plans have been completed for houses to be built.

A detailed report, including a section by the Public Health Inspector, will be found in the following report.

References:

"Nature" Dr. E. E. Anderson & Dr. W. J. Lewis, Genetic Reference Laboratory.

Dr. C. A. MacKenzie - Medical Officer, May 1951.

Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom. Results for 1954. Medical Research Council Health Survey, Series No. 10.

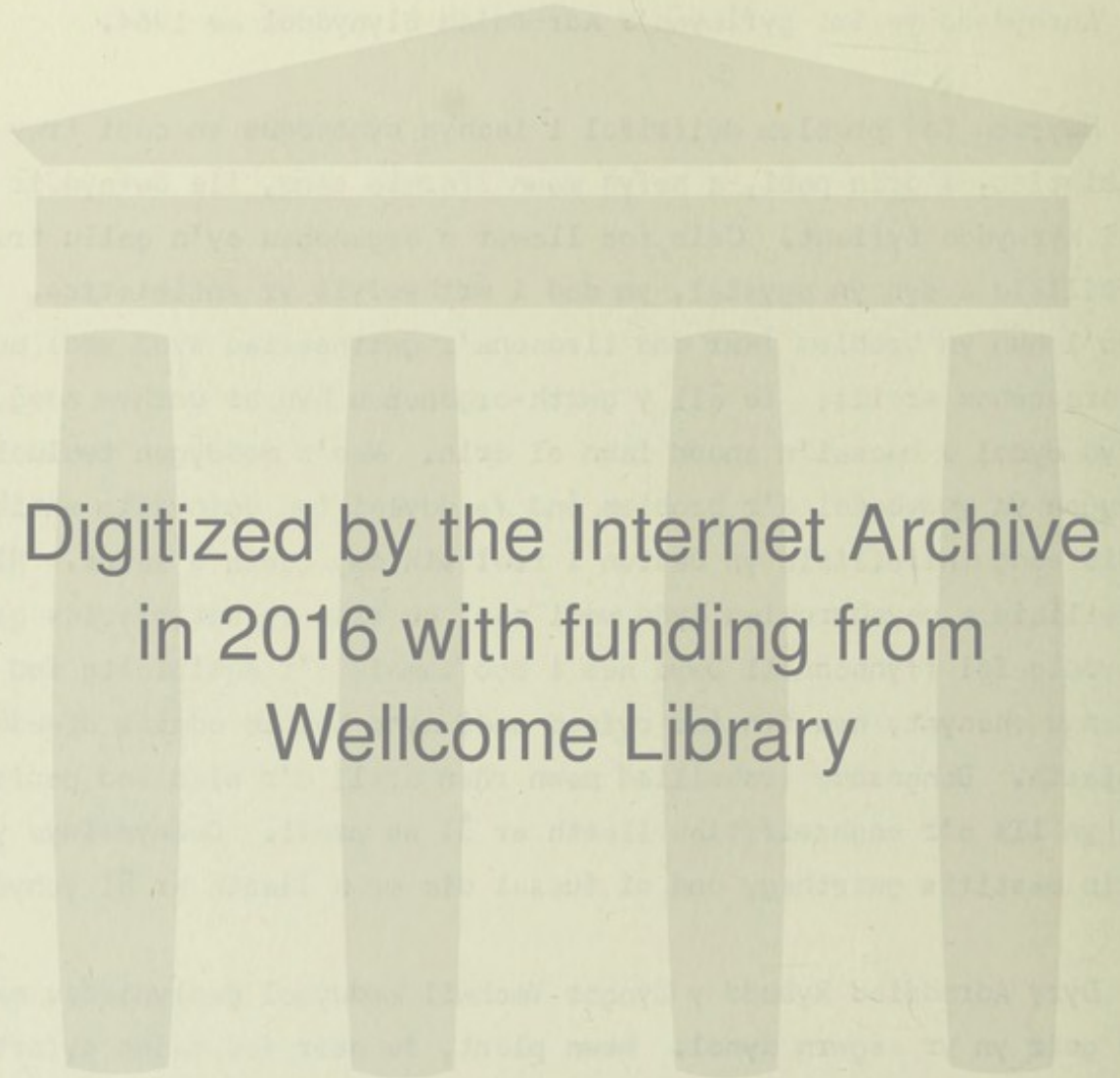
At Faer, Henaduron ac Aelodau o
Gyngor Bwrdeisdref Llanbedr.

Anrhydedd yw imi gyflwyno'r Adroddiad Blynyddol am 1964.

Hwyrach fod problem ddifrifol i iechyd cyhoeddus yn codi trwy ddefnyddio antibiotics, i drin pobl, a hefyd mewn ffermio eang, lle defnyddir y cyffuriau hyn i hyrwyddo tyfiant. Ceir fod llawer o organebau sy'n gallu trawsheintio anifeiliaid a dyn yn ogystal, yn dod i wrthsefyll yr antibiotics. Y mae hyn ynddo'i hun yn broblem fawr ond lledaena'r gwrthsafiad sydd wedi dod yn ran o'r organebau eraill; fe all y gwrth-organebau hyn ar unrhyw adeg, achosi clefyd dynol a buasai'n anodd iawn ei drin. Mae'r meddygon teuluol a'r mil-feddygon yn ymwybodol o'r broblem ond fe ddylai fod defnyddio antibiotics mewn bridio eang anifeiliaid yn destun i reolaeth mwy caeth o lawer. Ni ddylai anifeiliaid a chynhyrchion sydd wedi cael eu trin ag antibiotics gael eu defnyddio fel ffynhonnell bwyd nes i bob tamaid o'r antibiotig fod wedi diflannu ohonynt, neu tan fod cyfnod wedi mynd heibio oddiar diweddu'r driniaeth. Dangosodd archwiliad mewn rhan arall o'r wlad fod penisilin i'w gael yn 11% o'r enghreifftiau llaeth ar ôl eu profi. Defnyddiwyd y penisilin i drin mastitis gwartheg, ond ni fuasai dim mewn llaeth ar ôl ychydig ddyddiau.

Dyry Adroddiad Rybudd y Cyngor Ymchwil Meddygol ganlyniadau maint Strontium-90 a geir yn yr asgwrn dynol. Mewn plant, fe geir fod maint cyfartal am hanner cyntaf 1964 yn agos i ddwywaith yn uwch nag yn y misoedd cyfatebol yn 1963. Canlyniad arbrefion awyrgylch niwclïar enfawr oedd y cynnydd hwn yn ystod 1961 a 1962. Foddbynnag, fe geir fod y maint dipyn yn is na'r "mwyafrif caniataol". Wrth gasglu enghreifftiau, yr ydys yn dal i roi sylw arbennig i ran o'r wlad lle mae hi'n glawio yn agos i'r gyfartaledd, a lle felly y disgwylir i'r "radio-active fall-out" fod yn weddol uchel.

O fewn ardal y Cyngor, nid oes dim o bwys i'w gofnodi. Achos pennaf marwolaeth sy'n dal i fod yw clefydau'r galon a'r rhydweliâu, sydd ddwywaith mwy cyffredin na chlefydau niweidiol. Ni fu newid mawr yn rhif y bobl sy'n



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(v)

byw yn yr ardal ac nid oes newid arwyddocaol yn y rhifau geni a marwolaeth. Bu endemig bychan o "dysentery" yn ystod y flwyddyn; dim ond un a hysbyswyd oedd yn dioddef o'r darfodedigaeth.

Ni adeiladwyd yr un tŷ cyngor yn ystod y flwyddyn. Gyda phrisiau adeiladau'n codi a gwybod bod angen, gorau po gyntaf y cwblheir tai. Cwblhawyd cynlluniau tai i gael eu hadeiladu.

Fe geir adroddiad manwl, yn cynnwys adran gan yr Archwiliwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus, yn y tudalennau sy'n dilyn.

Cyfeiriadau:

"Nature" Dr. E.E. Anderson & Dr. M.J. Lewis, Enteric Reference Laboratory.

Dr. C.W. Mackenzie - Medical Officer, May, 1965.

Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom; Results for 1964
Medical Research Council Monitoring Report, Series No. 10.

Uwaga: Wzrostek nie jest nowym odkryciem, jest to tylko gen, który jest
niekiedy nazywany "dyskusyjny" ze względu na jego wielkość, ale nie na jego
wartość, która jest bardzo mała.

Wzrostek jest to gen, który jest bardzo mały, ale nie na jego wielkość, ale na jego
wartość, która jest bardzo mała.

Wzrostek jest to gen, który jest bardzo mały, ale nie na jego wielkość, ale na jego
wartość, która jest bardzo mała.

Wzrostek

"Wzrostek" Dr. E. E. Anderson & Dr. E. E. Anderson, Genetic Research Laboratory,
Dr. E. E. Anderson - Genetic Research Laboratory, 1955.

Wzrostek jest to gen, który jest bardzo mały, ale nie na jego wielkość, ale na jego
wartość, która jest bardzo mała.

VITAL STATISTICS

						<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
<u>1. BIRTHS</u>								
Total	....	....	....	....	....	24	30	26
					Leg:	21	27	22
					Illeg:	3	3	4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live					births	12.5	10.0	15.4
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	....	....	....	....	....	11.53	14.92	12.94
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	....	....	....	....	....	14.75	19.39	13.34
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales	....	....	....	....	....	18.4	18.20	18.00
<u>2. STILLBIRTHS</u>								
Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	-	-	-
					Illeg:	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England & Wales	....	....	....	....	....	16.3	17.3	18.10
<u>3. TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u>						24	30	26
<u>4. PERI-NATAL MORTALITY (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)</u>								
Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	-	-	-
					Illeg:	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
<u>5. EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (deaths under one week)</u>								
Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	-	-	-
					Illeg:	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live births	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
<u>6. LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (deaths over 1 week and under 4 weeks)</u>								
Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	-	-	-
					Illeg:	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live births	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
<u>7. INFANT MORTALITY (total deaths under 1 year)</u>								
Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	-	-	-
					Illeg:	-	-	-

						1964	1963	1962
7. <u>INFANT MORTALITY CONT'D.</u>								
Rate per 1,000 total live births						-	-	-
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births						-	-	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births						-	-	-
8. <u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u>								
Number of deaths						-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths						-	-	-
<u>DEATHS</u>								
Total						45	34	38
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)						21.63	16.91	18.91
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)						14.05	10.48	13.43
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales						11.3	12.20	11.90
Area comparability factor for births						1.28	1.30	1.03
Area comparability factor for deaths						0.65	0.62	0.71
<u>POPULATION STATISTICS</u>								
Area (in acres)						1,754		
Population (census 1961)						1,855		
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1964)						2,080		
TOTAL:						17	28	45

7. LIFETIME MORTALITY CONT'D.

1963	1964	1965	Rate per 1,000 total live births	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

8. MATERIAL MORTALITY

1963	1964	1965	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Number of deaths
-	-	-
-	-	-

DEATHS

1963	1964	1965	Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales
38	34	45	.....	.....	.....
18.91	18.91	21.63	.....	.....	.....
13.43	10.48	14.05	.....	.....	.....
11.90	12.30	11.3	.....	.....	.....

1963	1964	1965	Area comparability factor for deaths	Area comparability factor for births
0.71	0.62	0.65	.....	.....
1.03	1.30	1.28	.....	.....

POPULATION STATISTICS

1,754	Area (in acres)
1,855	Population (census 1961)
2,080	Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1964)

CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar
General's
Code Number

Causes of death

Number of deaths
Male Female Total

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 & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	-	-	-
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	2	5	7
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16	Diabetes	-	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	6	10
18	Coronary disease, angina	4	5	9
19	Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20	Other heart disease	1	1	2
21	Other circulatory disease	3	6	9
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	-	1	1
24	Bronchitis	-	-	-
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	2	2	4
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	-	-	-
35	Suicide	-	-	-
36	Homicide & operations of war	-	-	-

TOTAL:

17 28 45

TABLE 1. CONTINUED

Register Number	Cases of death	Number of deaths Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-
3	Syphilis disease	-
4	Diphtheria	-
5	Whooping Cough	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-
8	Measles	-
9	Other infectious & parasitic diseases	-
10	Relapsing fever, epidemic	1
11	Relapsing fever, sporadic	-
12	Relapsing fever, long, chronic	-
13	Relapsing fever, mixed	-
14	Relapsing fever, atypical	-
15	Other relapsing & febrile diseases	2
16	Leishmaniasis, visceral	-
17	Chagas	-
18	Relapsing fever of nervous system	4
19	Coronary disease, angina	5
20	Hypertension with heart disease	-
21	Other heart disease	1
22	Other circulatory diseases	5
23	Intoxication	-
24	Fractures	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis & hepatitis	-
28	Hepatitis and nephritis	-
29	Hypertension of prostate	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-
31	Congenital malformations	1
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	2
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-
34	All other accidents	-
35	suicides	-
36	Hamlets & operations of war	-

TOTAL

17

24

41

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Diphtheria	NIL
Dysentery (amoebic & bacillary) ..	29
Encephalitis	NIL
Erysipelas	NIL
Food poisoning	NIL
Measles	13
Meningococcal meningitis	NIL
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (acute primary and acute influenzal)	NIL
Poliomyelitis	NIL
Relapsing fever	NIL
Scarlet fever	NIL
Smallpox	NIL
Whooping Cough	NIL

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	1	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	1	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same and are under the control of the County Council.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

One person was admitted to hospital under this Order.

JOS. R. JONES
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Cardiganshire Joint District Councils,
Swydfaf'r Sir,
(County Office),
ABERYSTWYTH.

September, 1965.

TABLE 1

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	1	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	1	-

GENERAL PROVISIONS & HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA

There is no health service in the area and no order for control of the County Council.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANT, 1962

One person was admitted to hospital under this Order.

JOE. R. JONES
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Cardiffshire Joint District Council,
Sedgely's Hill,
(County Office),
Aberystwyth.

September, 1962.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1964

1. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The area is served by a system of sewers, on the partially separate system, which range in size from 6" to 21" in diameter. Most of the sewers are of modern construction, but during the year, approximately 70 yards of a 12 inch brick sewer was found to be defective and was relaid with pre-cast concrete pipes.

Thirty properties in the area are not connected to the main drainage system because their situation makes connection impracticable. These properties are served by septic tanks and cesspools.

The sewage disposal works was constructed in 1960 and is designed to treat a dry weather flow of 115,000 galls. per day on the activated sludge principle. During the year, 23 million gallons were recorded as passing through the foul sewage pumps, with a further 23 million passing through the storm water pumps. The final effluent is discharged to the Afon Teify and complies with the standard set by the South West Wales Rivers Board.

2. WATER SUPPLIES

The Cardiganshire Water Board supplies and distributes water throughout the area. All except for a few of the more outlying houses, are now connected to the public supply. Six samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

3. DRAINAGE AND NEW BUILDING

Number of plans submitted under Council's Bye-laws	34
Number of plans approved under Council's Bye-laws	34
Number with new drainage	14
Number of schemes tested and approved	14

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING

House refuse is collected once weekly from all parts of the area, and bulky articles are collected by arrangement on a rechargeable basis. During the year, the Council's Health Committee considered the possible use of the paper sack method of household refuse storage, but on investigation, decided that the system's undoubted advantages did not compensate for the greater capital and running costs involved.

Trade refuse is also collected weekly on request of Traders. A charge of 2/- per bin is levied for this service.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION FOR 1954

1. SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

The area is served by a system of sewers, an outfall sewerage system, which began its life in 1911 in the area. Since the system is of modern construction, but during the year, approximately 10 years of a 12 inch pipe sewer was found to be defective and was replaced with a 12 inch cast-iron pipe.

Thirty properties in the area are not connected to the main sewerage system because their situation makes connection impracticable. These properties are served by septic tanks and cesspools.

The sewage disposal works was constructed in 1950 and is designed to treat a dry weather flow of 11,000 gallons per day on the following basis. During the year, 23 million gallons were treated on the following basis. The total average capacity with a further 23 million gallons through the land disposal system. The total effluent is discharged to the River. The effluent is treated by the South West Water Works.

2. WATER SUPPLY

The Commission's Water Board supplies and distributes water throughout the area. All water for a few of the main supplying houses, are now connected to the public supply. Six supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

3. LIGHTING AND NEW BUILDINGS

Number of plans submitted under Council's bye-laws	34
Number of plans approved under Council's bye-laws	30
Number of new buildings	10
Number of schemes tested and approved	10

4. PUBLIC CLEANLINESS

House refuse is collected once weekly from all parts of the area, and bulky articles are collected by arrangement on a fortnightly basis. During the year, the Council's Health Committee considered the possible use of the paper sack method of household refuse storage, but an investigation, decided that the system's undoubted advantages did not compensate for the greater capital and running costs involved.

Trade refuse is also collected weekly on request at Liverpool. A charge of 2/- per ton is levied for this service.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Disposal takes place at the Cwm Rhys Quarry site. This site is run on controlled tipping lines and a bulldozer is employed for consolidating and covering the refuse with quarry waste which is at hand.

STREET CLEANSING

By arrangement with the County Council, classified roads are cleansed by this Authority. Main centres roads are cleansed daily by manual means, and other roads are cleansed regularly in order of importance.

5. FILTHY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

It is again a pleasure to report that there were no cases reported or discovered during the year.

6. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The following conveniences are maintained by the Borough Council:

Male	4	Female	3
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Mention must be made of the outbreaks of vandalism which occurs from time to time in both male and female conveniences when pans are smashed, flushing cisterns torn from the walls and coin locks broken open. As an experiment, coin locks have been removed from three conveniences and on the whole the experiment appears to be succeeding. However, misuse of conveniences, particularly in female toilets, appears to be increasing and in an effort to combat the effects of this, an attempt was made to recruit a female cleaner, but without success. During the year, a wash hand basin was installed in one male convenience as an experiment and the Committee has resolved this year to install basins in those conveniences which are suitable.

7. OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are none registered in the Borough.

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No serious cases were notified during the year.

9. FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse is taken place at the City Dump. This site is now on controlled tipping times and a bulldozer is employed for consolidating and covering the refuse with quarry waste which is at hand.

STREET CLEANING

By arrangement with the County Council, classified roads are cleaned by this authority. Main centres roads are cleaned daily by mechanical means, and other roads are cleaned regularly in order of importance.

5. PUBLIC VERMINOUS PESTS

It is again a pleasure to report that there were no cases reported or discovered during the year.

6. PUBLIC VERMINOUS PESTS

The following conventions are notified by the Borough Council:

Male 1
Female 3

Attention must be made of the outbreak of verminous which occurs from time to time in both male and female conventions when pens are washed, finished, cleaned, from time to time and again broken open. As an experiment, both locks have been removed from these conventions and on the whole the experiment appears to be successful. However, many of the conventions, particularly in female rollers, appear to be increasing and in order to combat the outbreak of this, an attempt was made to control a single outbreak, but without success. During the year, a wash hand basin was installed in one male convention as an experiment and the Council has resolved this year to install basins in those conventions which are suitable.

7. OFFICIAL TAGS

There are none registered in the Borough.

8. FLYING DISEASES

No serious cases were notified during the year.

9. FLYING DISEASES

No cases were notified during the year.

10. FOOD HYGIENE

Food premises in the Area.

Grocery and General Provisions	11
Cafes and Restaurants	10
Fried Fish Shops	2
Bakehouses	3
Dairies and Milk Shops	3
Ice Cream premises	8
Canteens and Dining Halls	7
Butchers Shops	2
Licenced Premises	8
	<hr/>
	54

Every effort is made to inspect premises regularly, and although I believe shop owners in the area are conscious of their responsibility, one occasionally sees thoughtless actions by shop assistants.

11. ICE CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of ice-cream in the area. Five samples were taken from this source of which four were reported to be grade 1 and one to be grade 2. Four other samples were taken from two premises which re-constitute "soft" ice-cream. One sample was reported to be Grade IV and the remainder to be Grade 1. The Grade IV result was attributed to faulty sterilisation technique which was rectified as shown by subsequent Grade 1 results.

12. SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The Council owned slaughterhouse at Llanfair Road serves the requirements of a wide area. It is the Council's policy to continually improve the slaughterhouse and during the year, a new condemned meat store was built, a new carcase splitting saw installed, new galvanized feeding racks fixed in lairages and ceilings erected in the slaughtering rooms.

The following table shows the through-put for the past five years:

	<u>Steers</u>	<u>Cows and</u> <u>Heifers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	415	451	17	6,545	698	8,126
1961	388	446	13	8,050	875	9,772
1962	421	579	18	7,695	1,160	9,873
1963		1,064	16	6,872	1,364	9,316
1964		929	12	7,429	1,157	9,527

10. FOOD PREMISES

Food premises in the area

11	Grocery and General provisions
10	Cakes and pastries
9	Fish and fish shops
8	Butcher shops
7	Ice cream parlours
6	Confectionery and Dining halls
5	Confectionery and Dining halls
4	Confectionery and Dining halls
3	Confectionery and Dining halls
2	Confectionery and Dining halls
1	Confectionery and Dining halls

11

Every effort is made to inspect premises regularly, and although I believe shop owners in the area are conscious of their responsibility, and occasionally even thoughtful actions by shop assistants.

11. ICE CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of ice-cream in the area. Five samples were taken from this source of which four were reported to be grade 1 and one to be grade 2. Four other samples were taken from two premises which were reported to be "not" ice-cream. The sample was reported to be Grade 1 and the remainder to be Grade 1. The Grade 1 result was attributed to faulty sterilisation technique which was rectified as shown by subsequent Grade 1 results.

12. STATIONERY

The Council owned stationery at Lincoln Road serves the residents of a wide area. It is the Council's policy to continually improve the stationery and during the year, a new condensed meat store was built, new carcases collecting saw installed, new painted feeding racks fixed in joiners and ceilings erected in the slaughtering room.

The following table shows the through-out for the past five years:

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Meat	415	368	446	451	451
Cows and Calves	17	13	13	17	17
Sheep	6,345	8,000	7,600	6,345	6,345
Pigs	698	875	1,460	698	698
Total	8,136	9,373	9,573	9,573	9,573

13. MEAT INSPECTION

100% inspection is achieved in accordance with the Regulations. During my absence on leave etc., local Veterinary surgeons act as relief inspectors.

No. of animals killed and inspected:

Cattle	929
Calves	12
Sheep	7,429
Pigs	1,157

Meat and Offal Condemned

<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	<u>Cattle</u>
Carcase and all organs	Nil
Lungs	Nil
Head and Tongue	Nil

Diseases other than tuberculosis

3	Bovine heads and tongues	Actinobacillosis
108	Livers or parts	Distomatosis; Cystic
10	Lungs	Pneumonia; Pleurisy
6	Hearts	Pericarditis

Sheep

1	Carcase	Jaundice
3	Carcases	Pyrexia
35	Lungs	Parasitic
186	Livers	Distomatosis.

Pigs

2	Heads	Tuberculosis
12	Lungs	Pneumonia; Parasitic
13	Livers	Ascaris; Cystic

14. FOOD INSPECTION

During the year, the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered and disposed of by burial at the refuse tip.

Canned Ham	87 lbs
Canned Fruit	34 cans
Canned Meat	15 cans
Evaporated Milk	14 cans

13. MEAT INSPECTION

100% inspection is achieved in accordance with the regulations.
 During the year, no cases of disease or injury were reported.
 inspectors.

No. of animals killed and inspected:

Cattle	989
Calves	12
Sheep	1,429
Pigs	1,127

Meat and Offal Computed

Meat	Offal
Carcasses and all organs	Nil
Lungs	Nil
Head and tongue	Nil

Animals sent from inspection

3 Bovine heads and tongues	Actinobacillosis
108 Livestock at ports	Distomatosis, Cystic
10 Livestock	Parasitosis, Pseudotuberculosis
8 Horses	Actinobacillosis

Slaves

1 Carcass	Actinobacillosis
1 Carcass	Pyrexia
25 Lungs	Parasitosis
100 Livestock	Distomatosis

Fish

2 Heads	Tuberculosis
12 Lungs	Parasitosis, Pseudotuberculosis
12 Livestock	Actinobacillosis, Cystic

14. FODDER INSPECTION

During the year, the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered and disposed of by burial in the refuse tip.

Concentrated feed	67 lbs
Concentrated feed	34 cans
Concentrated feed	15 cans
Evaporated milk	15 cans

15. MARKETS

The Council owns a modern, centrally situated stock market which is leased to a firm of Auctioneers. Marts are held on Monday and Tuesday of alternate weeks.

Cleansing of the Mart is carried out by Council employees and facilities for vehicle washing are provided at a fee of 2/-.

In addition, stall-holders are permitted to sell from stalls in St. Thomas Street on mart days, where refuse bins are provided for their use.

16. HOUSING

Number of dwellings in the area	643
Number of Council owned houses	121
Number of houses completed during the year:	
(a) Council	0
(b) Private	3

Housing Need

At the end of the year, 54 applicants remained on the waiting list for Council houses.

Future Housing Programme

The scheme referred to in my last report received Ministry approval towards the end of the year, and the contract was due to commence early in 1965. It is hoped that continuity of house building will now be achieved by the acquisition of land for a further scheme.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (a) Discretionary Grants

No. of applications received	4
No. of applications approved	4
No. of applications completed	6
Amount paid in grant	£2,054

(b) Standard Grants

No. of applications received	5
No. of applications approved	5
No. of applications completed	2
Amount paid in grant	£272

Up to date, the Borough Council has paid in grant the total sum of £14,696 in respect of 46 dwellings.

10. REVENUE

The Council owns a certain centrally-situated estate which is leased to a firm of Auctioneers. Matters are held on Monday and Tuesday at alternate weeks.

Cleaning of the hall is carried out by Council employees and facilities for vehicle washing are provided at a fee of 1/-.

In addition, stall-holders are permitted to sell their stalls in the Town Square on wet days, where refuse bins are provided for their use.

11. REVENUE

Number of dwellings in the area	663
Number of Council owned houses	121
Number of houses completed during the year:	
(a) Council	3
(b) Private	3

Revenue from

At the end of the year, 54 applications remained on the waiting list for Council houses.

Revenue from

The above revenue is in my last report received Ministry approval. Towards the end of the year, and the Council was one to receive early in 1950. It is hoped that a further scheme will now be achieved by the acquisition of land for a further scheme.

12. REVENUE FROM (a) REVENUE FROM

No. of applications received	4
No. of applications approved	4
No. of applications completed	6
Amount paid in grant	£2,004

(b) REVENUE FROM

No. of applications received	5
No. of applications approved	5
No. of applications completed	3
Amount paid in grant	£175

Up to date, the Borough Council has paid in grant the total sum of £1,500 in respect of 10 dwellings.

17. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There is one approved site situated in the area which is licensed for twelve caravans. All facilities are provided and the site is very well supervised and maintained. As in the past years, it was again necessary for action to be taken to remove caravans from unauthorized sites.

18. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The provisions of this Act came into force during the year. An estimated 140 premises within the area are affected by the Act and at the end of the year 50% of all premises had been registered. It must be said that the full implementation of the Act's provisions will impose a great strain on the department.

19. RODENT CONTROL

(1) Sewerage System. As usual, treatments were carried out during the year. On both occasions, only small takes were recorded.

(2) Refuse Tip and Slaughterhouse. Regular baiting is maintained at these two places where occasional minor infestations are encountered.

(3) Generally. Rodent control is carried out by a part-time operator who is assisted when necessary. During the year, 18 private dwellings were found to be infested to a minor degree and treated.

20. FACTORIES INSPECTION

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	24	27	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.	2	6	Nil	Nil

17. MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There is one approved site situated in the area which is licensed for trailer caravans. All facilities are provided and the site is very well supervised and maintained. As in the past years, it was again necessary for action to be taken to remove caravans from unsuitable sites.

18. WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL, JULY 1963

The provisions of this Act came into force during the year. An estimated 140 premises within the area are affected by the Act and of the year 50% of all premises had been registered. It must be said that the full implementation of the Act's provisions will require a great strain on the department.

19. ROBUST CONTROL

- (1) Swampy Areas. As usual, statements were carried out during the year. On both occasions, only small areas were recorded.
- (2) Public Ties and Restaurants. Regular patrolling is maintained at these two places where occasional minor infractions are encountered.
- (3) Generally. Robust control is carried out by a part-time operator who is assisted when necessary. During the year, 18 private dwellings were found to be infected to a minor degree and treated.

20. FACTORIES INSPECTION

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on R.O. list	Inspection	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, & 4 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	21	21	21
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	24	27	21	21
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	6	21	21

(2) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

21. MILK SUPPLIES - Brucella Abortus

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined NIL
- (ii) Number of positive samples found NIL
- (iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples NIL

D.H. COWLES M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND BOROUGH SURVEYOR

(2) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Defects of cleanliness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (2.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unsanitary conditions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temperature (2.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate drainage	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
of floors (2.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsanitary or	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other defects against	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
the Act (not including	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
defects relating to	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

26. MILK SUPPLIES - DEFECTIVE

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined Nil
 (ii) Number of positive samples found Nil
 (iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples Nil

D. S. J. 1952 M. S. P. M. L. S. R. S. R.

PHILIP WELSH INSPECTOR AND BOROUGH SURVEYOR

