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**Contributors**

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LLANGOLLEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the  
YEAR 1956

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE

COURT

FOR THE

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LLANGOLLEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

T. KENRICK HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

H. G. FAWCETT, C.S.I.B.

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN ----- MR. K. A. MANN

The Committee consists of all Members of the Council.

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I have the honour to present my Sixth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Llangollen Urban District for the year ended the 31st December 1956, together with the information supplied by the Public Health Inspector for the same period.

Mr. Fawcett commenced his duties as Public Health Inspector on the 2nd January, and has carried out his work in a most reliable and efficient way. I certainly hope he will stay for some time as frequent changes disrupt the smooth working of the Health Department.

We have been faced with three major problems for many years but no progress has been made as yet. They are :-

1. The provision of a Sewage Works.
2. The building of Council Houses.
3. Improvement and extension of our Waterworks to meet the increased demands.

The credit squeeze has effectually postponed many such projects so that the sooner it comes to an end the better. As things stand at present the River Dee is an open sewer below Llangollen, which state of affairs cannot be tolerated indefinitely. While there is no Sewage Works the Council is not permitted to build Council Houses and the longer these works are delayed the costs leap ever upwards, and so we find ourselves in a vicious circle from which it will be difficult to break out without a stupendous effort.

During the year we had an epidemic of dysentery which affected most of the children attending the Infants School and which last about three months.

Having been without a Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for two months at the end of 1955, I was glad to welcome Mr. Fawcett to fill the vacancy. He has proved himself a most valuable and helpful colleague and I should like to thank him for all he has done.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and consideration throughout the Year.

I am also indebted to the Clerk of the Council and Mr. Knox for their help and for the assistance I receive from them in the completion of this Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

T. KEVIN WHELAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

H. P. WARETT, C.A.I.B.

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CHAIRMAN: MR. E. A. WAIN

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We have been faced with three major problems for many years but no progress has been made as yet. They are:-

1. The provision of a Sewage Works.
2. The building of Council Houses.
3. Improvement and extension of our Waterworks to meet the increased demands.

The credit of the Council has effectively responded many such projects as that the water is clean and the better. As things stand at present the River has no sewer below the bridge which is a source of danger to the public. It is not possible to build a sewer for the Council as the Council is not allowed to build Council houses and the longer these works are delayed the more time is wasted, and so we find ourselves in a vicious circle from which it will be difficult to break out without a considerable effort.

During the year we had an epidemic of typhoid which affected most of the children attending the Infants School and which last about three weeks.

Having been without a Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for two months at the end of 1935, I was glad to welcome Mr. Waretts to the vacancy. He has proved himself a most valuable and helpful colleague and I should like to thank him for all he has done.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and consideration throughout the year.

I am also indebted to the Clerk of the Council and the staff for their help and for the assistance I receive from them in the completion of this Report.



1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the District (in acres) . . . . . 3,107.  
 Registrar General's estimated population . . . . . 3,150.  
 Number of inhabited houses . . . . . 1,085  
 Rateable Value of the District as at 1st OCTR. 1956. £31,264.  
 Sum represented by product of a penny rate for the  
 Year ended 31st March 1957. . . . . £116/18/11.6

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Town in 1956 is given by the Registrar General as 3,150 as compared to 3,140 in 1955 and 3,1060 in 1954. These figures show that our population has remained at about the same level for the past three years. It is unlikely to increase much until more houses can be built.

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births - - - (Comparability Factor - 1.03)

		<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Legitimate		30.	28.	58.
Illegitimate.		1.	1.	2.
	Totals	<u>31.</u>	<u>27.</u>	<u>58.</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	--- Crude	---	18.41	
	-- Adjusted	---	18.96	
Birth Rate in England and Wales 1956	- - - - -		15.6	

During the year there was a total of 58 live births as compared to 31 in 1955.

This showed a satisfactory but unexpected increase as the trend had been downwards for the past three years.

The Birth Rate was 18.41 compared to 10.16 in 1955 when it was below the figure for England and Wales.

This Year our Birth Rate is well above that for England and Wales which stands at 15.6

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	NIL	NIL	NIL.

No Still Births were notified during the Year.

DEATHS.

Comparability factor - .80

The total number of deaths registered was 31 as compared to 37 in 1956, and has shown a gradual decrease in the last few years. Of these 16 were Males and 15 Females.

The death rate was 9.84 as compared to 9.42 in 1955.

That for England and Wales was 11.7 so that Llansgollen has shown a lower death rate than the country as a whole for the last two years which speaks well for the healthy condition of our town.

The chief causes of death are given on the next page.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the District (in acres) . . . . . 2,5107  
 Population . . . . . 2,180  
 Number of inhabited houses . . . . . 1,085  
 Possible Value of the District as at 1st OCTO. 1955. £11,300.  
 Not represented by product of a group rate for the  
 Year ended 31st March 1955. . . . . £11,300

POPULATION

The estimated population of the Town in 1955 is given by  
 the Registrar General as 2,180 compared to 2,100 in 1950 and  
 2,100 in 1945. These figures show that the population has  
 remained at about the same level for the past three years.  
 It is unlikely to increase and will thus remain as below.

2. VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births - - - - - (Compendious Table - 1.10)  
 Live Births . . . . . 114  
 Deaths . . . . . 114  
 Total . . . . . 228  
 Birth rate per 1,000 population . . . . . 52.3  
 Death rate per 1,000 population . . . . . 52.3

During the year there was a total of 55 live births as  
 compared to 51 in 1954.  
 This shows a noticeable but unexpected increase as the  
 birth rate per 1,000 population has risen from 48.5 in 1954  
 to 52.3 in 1955. This increase is due to the fact that the  
 number of live births has risen from 51 to 55 and the  
 population has remained at about the same level.

The total number of deaths was 114 as compared to  
 114 in 1954 and 114 in 1955. This shows that the  
 death rate per 1,000 population has remained at about  
 the same level for the past three years.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths was 114 as compared to  
 114 in 1954 and 114 in 1955. This shows that the  
 death rate per 1,000 population has remained at about  
 the same level for the past three years.  
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 for the past three years.



Causes of Deaths.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1.	-.	1.
Malignant neoplasms :			
Stomach	1.	-.	1.
Other malignant neoplasms.			
Lymphatic.	1.	1.	2.
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	6.	5.	11.
Coronary disease Angina.	1.	1.	2.
Hypertension with heart disease.	-.	1.	1.
Other heart diseases	1.	4.	5.
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1.	-.	1.
Bronchitis.	-.	1.	1.
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	2.	2.	4.
Motor vehicle accidents	1.	-.	1.
All other accidents.	1.	-.	1.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	16.	15.	31.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The chief causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation and numbered 19. As the majority of deaths in Llangollen occur among persons over 70 years of age this is only to be expected.

There were only 3 deaths from cancer as compared to 7 in 1955. There were no deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus so that we are given no grounds to argue against the ill effects of smoking on the people of Llangollen.

Infantile deaths.

Only one child died under the age of 12 months and was actually not 4 weeks old. The infantile mortality rate was 17.4 as compared to 23.8 for England and Wales.

There had been no infant deaths during the previous three years.

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 90 cases of infectious disease notified in 1956, as compared to none in 1955.

These were largely due to an epidemic of dysentery which invaded the town in January.

Dysentery is a disease which affects the alimentary tract and the infectious organisms are excreted from the bowel. The infection may be conveyed to the mouth by infected food, water, milk, ice cream &c or by the hands if not washed after going to the toilet.

There was a total of 88 cases of dysentery notified covering a period of January, February and March. Of these 41 were males and 47 females. An analysis of the age incidence showed that 46 cases occurred among children aged 5 to 9 years, 14 children were affected under the age of 5 years, while 28 persons were affected over the age of 9 years. Of these latter cases 20 were over the age of 25 years, and were the older relatives who caught the infection while attending to the young children.

Investigations during the outbreak showed that although notifications first came to hand on February 18th, the disease had been prevalent since the middle of January. At this late date it was impossible to trace the actual source of the infection or even to be sure of the first case in Llangollen.





Careful enquiry as to dates of onset went back to January 16th, which was the earliest known case discovered. This case lived outside the Llangollen Urban Area but attended the Llangollen Infants School. This child probably started the outbreak which was centred on the Infants School and spread from these children to their families.

Specimens from every child and the Staff of the School were bacteriologically examined, of which 62 gave positive results for dysentery bacilli. These were excluded from school until negative results were obtained. The local Doctors stated that drug treatment had very little effect in producing a negative result as those untreated by drug became negative just as soon. None of the Teachers or Canteen Staff were positive. The epidemic had died out by April.

One factor which was responsible for the rapid spread of infection among the Infant schoolchildren was the inadequate and out-of-date sanitary arrangements at this school.

There were insufficient wash basins, no hot water, insufficient W.Cs so that it was impossible for proper hygienic precautions to be taken.

I am indebted for the help given by the County Medical Officer of Health who allowed Dr. Thomas, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Health Visitor to give their assistance in coping with this epidemic.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the town in October. These visits are organised by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board in conjunction with the County Council. The Unit stayed for a week and was stationed at Welfare House. The visit was well advertised by means of well designed posters stating the times and sessions very clearly.

The number of persons who attended was very satisfactory representing about one-third of the population. The total was 965 persons, which included 689 men and women, and 276 children from the schools. No definite cases of T.B. were found but 14 persons were required to be kept under observation.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Under 15		15 - 24.		25-34.		35.-44.		45-59		60 & Over		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Total number examined. (Normal)	84.	89.	84.	153.	52.	89.	57.	78.	82.	70.	31.	27.	290.	505
Number found to be abnormal	69.	2.	3.	5.	2.	6.	6.	7.	2.	19.	4.	8.	5	47.
OR	7.7%													

CLASSIFICATION OF ABNORMAL CASES.

(A) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Requiring further observation	14	-	2.	3.	1.	1.	2.	1.	-	2.	-	2.	-	9.
OR	1.56%													
(C) Other abnormalities of the chest	55	2.	1.	2.	1.	5.	4.	6.	2.	17.	4.	6.	5.	38.
OR	6.14%													







IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The County Council provide the facilities for carrying out these services at the Clinics and Schools.

Children can also be treated by their Family Doctors should they so desire.

The Ministry of Health continue to press forward with their Diptheria Prophylaxis Publicity Campaign. Posters to this effect have been displayed in conspicuous places. The object of the Campaign is to secure the immunisation of not less than 75% of babies before their first birthday.

The numbers immunised during 1956 are shown below :-

<u>Diptheria only:</u>	<u>5 - 9 years</u>		
	7.		
<u>Diptheria and</u> )	<u>0 - 1.</u>	<u>1.- 4.</u>	<u>5.- 9.</u>
<u>Whooping Cough</u> )	28.	8.	1.
<u>Booster Dose.</u>	<u>0.- 4.</u>	<u>5.- 14.</u>	
	9.	37.	
<u>Vaccination against Smallpox.</u>			
	<u>0 - 1 years.</u>	<u>1 year.</u>	<u>15 plus.</u>
Primary.	17.	1.	2.
Revaccination.	-	-	2.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

For the first time protection of children against Polio by vaccination was offered by the County Council. Those parents who wished to take advantage of this offer were required to register their children's names with the County Medical Officer of Health. As only limited supplies of vaccine are available this year only certain age groups will be dealt with. 7 children in Llangollen who had registered came within these groups and were vaccinated.

HEALTH SERVICES.

There have been no changes in the general provision for Health Services since 1948, and the Clinics available are :-

1. The County Council Child Welfare Clinic at Llangollen.
2. The Ante-Natal Clinic at Llangollen taken by the County Obstretician.

The larger Hospitals available in the immediate neighbourhood are :-

1. The Wrexham War Memorial Hospital.
2. The Wrexham Emergency Hospital.
3. The Wrexham Fever Hospital.
4. The Wrexham Tuberculosis Dispensary.
5. The Park Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

The Ambulance Service is by arrangement with the Cefn Mawr St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and since July 1948 the Ambulance Service is the responsibility of the Denbighshire County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND VACCINATION

The County Council has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the Health Officer for his consideration. The Health Officer has advised that the same should be dealt with by the Health Officer and that the Council should be kept advised of any further developments. The Health Officer has also advised that the same should be dealt with by the Health Officer and that the Council should be kept advised of any further developments.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND VACCINATION

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELIGION	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Health Officer has advised that the same should be dealt with by the Health Officer and that the Council should be kept advised of any further developments. The Health Officer has also advised that the same should be dealt with by the Health Officer and that the Council should be kept advised of any further developments.

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Chemical Analysis.

Raw Water from Upland Stream - Public Supply:

In parts per million of water :-			
Total solid matter in solution	...	...	160.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates.	...	...	1.25
Chlorine in Chlorides.	...	...	11.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F.	...	...	1.56
Free and Saline Ammonia.	...	...	NIL.
Albuminoid Ammonia.	...	...	0.12
Lead, Copper, Zinc.	...	...	NIL.
Microscopical Examination of the sediment	- Trace of soil		
Temporary hardness.	...	...	73.0
Permanent hardness.	...	...	NIL.
pH value	...	...	7.2

Judged by the above analysis this sample is satisfactory, there is probably a little peat or other vegetable organic matter present, which is harmless.

New Works.

No major works affecting the water supply were carried out during the year.

The mains were extended a short distance in Willow Street to serve some building land and a start was made to instal the permanent flow recorder at the Waterworks.

Works under consideration.

During the year the Council instructed Consulting Engineers (Messrs. Richards and Dumbleton) to prepare a report on the Water Undertaking.

Bulk Supply to Wrexham Rural District Council.

In October the Llantysilio Water Supply scheme was completed by the Wrexham Rural District Council and we commenced to give them a bulk supply of 5,000 gallons per day. Eventually this amount will be increased to 20,000 gallons per day.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Little progress has been made regarding the acquisition of land for the Sewage Disposal Works and it can only be hoped that some of the differences can be ironed out and at least the Inquiry stage reached in 1957.

Public Cleansing.

The collection of refuse is carried out by direct labour and the majority of properties in the District are cleared weekly. The tip at Wenffrwd continues to be used for controlled disposal.

During the year the market in waste paper salvage slumped with the result that the dealers ceased to call on business premises in the Town and we were faced with an increasing amount of paper to deal with on our tip.

The Council decided not to institute a special waste paper collection for traders and they have now to dispose of their own paper and cardboard.





Over the past few years the character of domestic refuse has changed and we are now having to deal with an ever increasing amount of soiled paper and food tins.

As far as possible all paper is sorted from the refuse on the tip and is burnt separately because there is a potential fire risk when paper is buried along with the other refuse.

During the year the North Wales Section of the Joint Scrap Survey Committee asked the Council to salvage tins and scrap metal from their refuse and they would undertake to remove all such salvage at their own expense as well as paying the Council a nominal sum for salvaging. Up to the end of the year we had salvaged approximately 13 tons of scrap. Since empty tins are bulky and take quite a lot of room to bury, by salvaging we are also conserving tipping space.

The fire which had been burning in the tip since August 1955 was finally put out in February and stringent precautions have since been taken to prevent further fires breaking out.

Housing:

No Council houses have been erected during the year as the Ministry have withheld consent for building until suitable plans for a Sewage Treatment Plant have been approved. No progress in this respect has been made this year but it is hoped a Public Inquiry will be held during the coming year.

A certain number of private houses have been built during the year which fall into the following categories :-

<u>Completed</u>	<u>In course of erection</u>
4 Police Houses.	1 House.
2 Houses.	3 Bungalows.
2 Bungalows.	

Although a survey of houses in the district suitable for Slum Clearance was made in 1955 it has not been possible to deal with them owing to the lack of facilities for rehousing the families who will be displaced.

The number of houses requiring to be dealt with under Sections 11 and 25 of the Housing Act 1936 is 101.

Rodent Control.

During the Spring the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food held a course in the Town to train rodent operators. The Council authorised two of their staff to attend this course with the result that we now have two trained capable persons to carry out sewer and refuse tip treatments and also to carry out minor treatments of Council property &c.

The Ministry as part of the course carried out a comprehensive sewer treatment and we have since carried out two more successful sewer treatments. By keeping the sewers and river banks free from serious rodent infestation we are generally keeping the rodent population to a minimum.

Two farms in the district hold contracts with the Denbighshire Agricultural Executive Committee to keep their premises free from vermin and two of the business premises hold similar contracts.

The Tannery sent one of their employees to the course to be trained and they now carry out their own treatments successfully.

Over the past few years the amount of business done has shown a steady increase and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The amount of business done in the past few years has been as follows:

1950	100,000
1951	120,000
1952	150,000
1953	180,000
1954	200,000
1955	220,000
1956	250,000
1957	280,000
1958	300,000
1959	320,000
1960	350,000

The above figures show a steady increase in the amount of business done over the past few years. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the economy has been strong and the demand for the services provided has been high. It is expected that this trend will continue in the future.

**Business**

The amount of business done in the past few years has been as follows:

1950	100,000
1951	120,000
1952	150,000
1953	180,000
1954	200,000
1955	220,000
1956	250,000
1957	280,000
1958	300,000
1959	320,000
1960	350,000

A certain number of business houses have been doing business in the past few years. The following are the names of these houses:

1. House
2. House
3. House
4. House
5. House
6. House
7. House
8. House
9. House
10. House

The amount of business done in the past few years has been as follows:

1950	100,000
1951	120,000
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1953	180,000
1954	200,000
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1956	250,000
1957	280,000
1958	300,000
1959	320,000
1960	350,000

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1953	180,000
1954	200,000
1955	220,000
1956	250,000
1957	280,000
1958	300,000
1959	320,000
1960	350,000



Moveable Dwellings.

There are four licensed moveable dwellings in the district all are situated in one farm. Regular inspections are made to secure compliance with the Public Health Act.

Food Inspections.

On January 1st 1956 the Food and Drugs Act 1955 became law and with it parts of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1952 which are designed to secure more hygienic conditions in premises where food is prepared and sold. The regulations refer both to the cleanliness of persons and premises.

Inspections have been made at a large number of establishments in the Town but the part of the Regulations dealing with structural alterations did not come into force until the 1st July.

On the whole, food preparing premises in the Town comply reasonably well with the new Regulations and every effort is being made to obtain a hundred per cent compliance.

A list of foods surrendered voluntarily by traders is given below :-

Bacon	67 lbs
Tinned fruit	120 lbs
Tinned meat	69 lbs
Tinned fish	6½ oz.
Tinned tomatoes	3½ lbs
Tinned vegetables	36½ lbs
Evaporated milk	6 tins.

Ice Cream.

All Ice cream sold in the District is pre-packed and manufactured by reputable firms outside the District.

Twenty premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, for sale only.

Milk and Dairies.

There is only one Licensed Retail Dairy in the Town.

Supplementary Licences have been issued to three distributors who come into the District but have their Dairy outside the area.

Markets.

Throughout the Year weekly auction sales have been held. In addition to the Annual Sheep Fairs held in September, the Welsh Half Bred Sheep Breeders Association held their Annual Sale here for the first time. The sale was successful and I understand the Association would like to make it an annual event in Llangollen.

Slaughtering facilities.

There is only one licensed private slaughterhouse in the district. Slaughtering is carried on there one or two days weekly. All carcasses and offal are inspected with the full co-operation of the occupier. The cleanliness of the premises and slaughtering methods have been maintained at a high standard. The quality of the carcasses slaughtered has been very good and the low incidence of disease found can be appreciated from the following table.

In November a four year old heifer was found to be affected with cysticercus bovis. The disease was localised to the head. In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture in such cases, the carcass was put in deep freeze for a period and the head and offal were rejected.



General Information

There are four general economic activities in the District...

1. Agriculture

The District has 100,000 acres of land... The main crops are...

Wheat	100,000
Corn	200,000
Barley	50,000
Oats	30,000
Hay	150,000
Stock raising	250,000
Wool	100,000
Sheep	50,000
Cattle	20,000
Pigs	10,000
Other	5,000

2. Industry

All the towns in the District are engaged in...

3. Commerce

There is only one bank in the District...

4. Services

The District has a very small population...

5. Education

There are four primary schools in the District...

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

	CATTLE (excluding Cows)	COWS.	CALVES.	SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.
Number killed.	92.	4	44	910	5.
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	12.	1	-	8	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	13.04%	25%	-	1.09%	20%
<u>T. B. only.</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase in which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease	2.17%				

Magisterial Proceedings.

Summonses were issued under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Slaughter of Animals Acts against two persons for joint offences concerning illegal slaughtering of lambs.

The offences were using and permitting to use unlicensed premises for the purpose of slaughtering. The person slaughtering was not using one of the permitted methods and he was also not licensed to slaughter. Fines totalling £18 were imposed.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Notices.	Prosecutions
1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2.	4	Nil	Nil.
2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	22.	44	2	Nil.
TOTALS.	24.	48.	2	Nil.

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.
Sanitary conveniences unsuitable or defective	2	2

Yours obediently,

T. K. HUGHES.

Cases and their hospital and community  
in which, or in part.

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Address	Onset	Duration	Course	Remarks
1	25	M	Teacher	123 Main St.	10/15	10 days	Recovery	...
2	30	F	Homemaker	456 Oak St.	10/20	15 days	Recovery	...
3	40	M	Business	789 Pine St.	10/25	20 days	Recovery	...



Medical Investigation

On October 15, 1955, the following cases were reported to the Health Department:

Case No. 1, 25-year-old male, teacher, 123 Main St., onset 10/15, duration 10 days, recovery.

Case No. 2, 30-year-old female, homemaker, 456 Oak St., onset 10/20, duration 15 days, recovery.

Case No. 3, 40-year-old male, business, 789 Pine St., onset 10/25, duration 20 days, recovery.

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Address	Onset	Duration	Course	Remarks
4	50	M	Retired	101 Elm St.	10/30	25 days	Recovery	...
5	60	F	Homemaker	202 Maple St.	11/5	30 days	Recovery	...

Yours obediently,  
T. J. HUBBARD,  
Medical Officer of Health