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Contributors

Newtown & Llandidloes (Wales). Rural District Council.

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NEWTOWN and LLANIDLOES
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.
(R. Davies-Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.S., S.A.)
for the
Year Ended December 31st., 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the Newtown and Llanidloes
Rural District Council,
Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual
Report on the health of your District for the year ended December
31st., 1943.

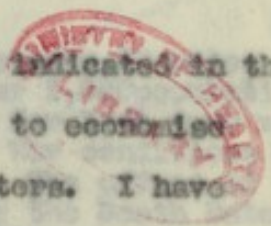
The report is drawn up on the lines indicated in the
Welsh Board of Health's Circular, and in order to economise
labour and paper, is confined to essential matters. I have
omitted repetition of information given in previous reports.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

R. Davies-Jones.

Medical Officer of Health.

Maengwyn,
Caerwyn,
Mont.
September 30th., 1944



W.B.O.H

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THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CHICAGO, ILL., 1922

YEAR TABLES

POPULATION	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
1,000,000	800,000	200,000	1,000,000
1,100,000	900,000	200,000	1,100,000
1,200,000	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000

This table gives a brief summary of the population of Illinois for the years 1900 to 1920. The population of Illinois in 1900 was 2,250,000, and in 1920 it was 3,800,000. The increase in population during this period was 1,550,000, or 68.9 percent. The population of Illinois in 1900 was 1,000,000, and in 1920 it was 1,200,000. The increase in population during this period was 200,000, or 20 percent. The population of Illinois in 1900 was 1,000,000, and in 1920 it was 1,200,000. The increase in population during this period was 200,000, or 20 percent.

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a third of the total deaths.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Diseases accounted for 13 deaths, and all forms of Tuberculosis for 8 (compared with 11 for last year, and an average of 3.5 for each of the previous 13 years.

CAUSES of DEATH.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	4	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Influenza	1	-	1
Cancer of Oesophagus	1	-	1
Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	-	2	2
Cancer of Breast	-	2	2
Cancer of all other sites	11	3	14
Diabetes	1	-	1
Inter-Cranial Vascular Lesions	3	3	6
Heart Disease	17	14	31
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System.	4	-	4
Bronchitis	7	7	14
Pneumonia	-	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	2
Diseases of Digestive Organs	1	1	2
Nephritis	3	3	6
Premature Birth	3	4	7
Congenital Malformations and Infantile Diseases	2	1	3
Road Traffic Accidents	1	-	1
Other Violent Causes	3	1	4
All other Causes	4	5	9
Totals	62	54	116

AGE AT DEATH	YEARS	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Age Period	0 - 1	5	5	10
	1 - 5	1	2	3
	5 - 15	1	-	1
	15 - 25	1	2	3
	25 - 35	4	1	5
	35 - 45	-	2	2
	45 - 55	7	7	14
	55 - 65	7	7	14
	65 - 75	16	9	25
	75 - 85	17	13	30
Age Group	85 - 95	9	6	15
	over 95	1 (aged 97)	-	1
		62	54	116

It will be seen that more than a third of the total deaths were those of persons of 75 years and over - (46 out of 116) - and well over half were those of persons of 65 years and over - (71 out of 116).

a list of the total deaths
 respiratory tuberculosis and non-respiratory tuberculosis
 accounted for 18 deaths, and all forms of tuberculosis for 5 (percentage
 with 11 for last year, and an average of 2.8 for each of the previous
 15 years.

TABLES of DEATHS

TOTAL	PERCENT	MALES	FEMALES	Age-Period
10	4	2	2	0 - 4
9	1	1	0	5 - 9
1	-	1	0	10 - 14
1	-	1	0	15 - 19
2	2	-	2	20 - 24
2	2	-	2	25 - 29
24	8	11	13	30 - 34
1	-	1	0	35 - 39
2	2	2	0	40 - 44
10	10	11	9	45 - 49
4	-	4	0	50 - 54
14	7	7	7	55 - 59
2	2	-	2	60 - 64
2	1	1	1	65 - 69
2	1	1	1	70 - 74
2	2	1	1	75 - 79
7	4	5	2	80 - 84
2	1	2	0	85 - 89
1	-	1	0	90 - 94
2	1	2	0	95 - 99
2	2	2	0	ever 65
121	10	12	9	Totals

TOTAL	PERCENT	MALES	FEMALES	Age-Period
10	0	0	0	0 - 4
9	0	1	0	5 - 9
1	-	1	0	10 - 14
1	-	1	0	15 - 19
2	2	2	0	20 - 24
2	1	2	0	25 - 29
24	7	7	17	30 - 34
14	7	7	7	35 - 39
22	2	12	10	40 - 44
20	13	17	3	45 - 49
11	0	2	0	50 - 54
2	-	2	0	55 - 59
2	-	2	0	60 - 64
2	-	2	0	65 - 69
2	-	2	0	70 - 74
2	-	2	0	75 - 79
2	-	2	0	80 - 84
2	-	2	0	85 - 89
2	-	2	0	90 - 94
2	-	2	0	95 - 99
121	10	121	0	Totals

If will be seen that more than a fifth of the total deaths
 were those of persons 75 years and over - (44 out of 121) - and still
 more than half of persons of 85 years and over - (71 out of 121).

3

The following table shows the District of ...
TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 16 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 9 males and 7 females, 11 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary.

Of the 9 males 5 were pulmonary cases and 4 non-pulmonary. One of the male non-pulmonary cases was that of an evacuee child aged 1½ years, who has since left for another area, but as the condition developed while he was in this area he is included in our notifications. In addition 1 male pulmonary case from another area moved into this district and again moved out, and so is not included in the table that follows.

Of the 7 female cases, 6 were pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. In addition, 3 female pulmonary cases, (aged 30, 31, and 36), moved into this area after they had been notified in their previous sanitary authority area; the one aged 30 moved out of the area and has since died in a Sanatorium; the other 2 still remain in this area, one in the Parish of Llandinam, the other in Kerry; also one evacuee child was found to be tuberculous while living in this area, returned to Rock Ferry, and has since died in a Sanatorium of that Authority. These 4 female pulmonary cases are not included in the table that follows.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of these 16 new cases.

AGE GROUP	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
I - 5 yrs	-	-	3	-
5 - 15 yrs	-	1	1	-
15 - 25 yrs	1	4	1	-
25 - 45 yrs	1	1	-	1
45 - 65 yrs	3	-	-	-
Totals	5	6	4	1

These 16 new cases were distributed among the Parishes in the Council's area as follows:-

Carno	1 male pulmonary
Kerry	1 male pulmonary
Llanidloes	
Without	3 male pulmonary + 1 female pulmonary
Llanllugan	1 female pulmonary
Llanenog	1 male non-pulmonary + 1 female non-pulmonary
Mochnre	1 male non-pulmonary + 1 female non-pulmonary
Trefeglwys	2 male non-pulmonary + 2 female pulmonary
Tregynon	1 female pulmonary

This table follows the trend shown by the detailed table presented in my report of last year - the high incidence of tuberculosis in the Parishes of Trefeglwys & Llanidloes Without, and that Trefeglwys still heads the list for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Llanidloes Without for Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This should be borne in mind when considering post-war building programmes - better and more houses would help to reduce the incidence of Tuberculosis in these two parishes, especially Llanidloes Without with its high incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

These tables also bear out the opinion expressed in my report of last year that the high incidence of tuberculosis in this area compared with other areas is due in the main to excess of the non-pulmonary form, and therefore points to the necessity for special vigilance in the production and distribution of milk for human consumption.

There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 2 males and 1 female. Of these 2 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 to other forms of Tuberculosis, the following table shows the age and sex distribution of these 3 deaths:-

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
I - 5 yrs	-	-	1	-
15 - 25 yrs	-	1	-	-
25 - 45 yrs	2	1	-	1
45 - 65 yrs	-	2	-	-
Totals	2	4	1	1

The following table shows the Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis in each of the Urban and Rural Districts of Montgomeryshire during the 14 years 1930 to 1943 (These figures have been extracted from a more detailed table prepared by Mr. J. R. Tomley, to whom I would acknowledge my thanks.)

DISTRICT	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER of DEATHS from TUBERCULOSIS		
		in 1939	in 1943	Total 1930-1943
Llanfyllin M.B.	1,577	2	14	
Llanidloes M.B.	2,553	-	26	
Machynlleth U.D.	1,901	5	39	
Montgomery M.B.	850	-	5	
Newtown - Ll. U.D.	4,612	6	36	
Welshpool M.B.	5,327	5	30	
Total URBAN	16,670	13	160	
Forden R.D.	4,937	2	33	
Llanfyllin R.D.	10,990	1	35	
Machynlleth R.D.	3,881	7	61	
Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.	9,812	3	119	
Total RURAL	29,640	13	238	
' COUNTY	46,310	26	498	

1943 is the first year since 1930 in which the number of deaths from Tuberculosis was greater in the Urban areas of the County than in the Rural areas. This is mainly due to the larger than average number of deaths in Machynlleth U.D. and Welshpool M.B., and the smaller than average number in Llanfyllin and Machynlleth Rural Districts. Unfortunately there is no reduction on the average in THIS area for the year, and the area shows the same trend that I noted in my last report - a death rate from tuberculosis higher than the average for the County, and that the main excess is still in the NON-PULMONARY form.

The following summarises

The State of the REGISTER of CASES of TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On Register Dec. 31st, 1942	53	26	12	6	45	32
ADD						
Verified Notifications, 1943	5	6	4	1	9	7
	38	32	16	7	54	39
DEDUCT Deaths 1943	2	4	1	1	3	5
	36	28	15	6	51	34
LESS Recovered 1943	3	2	1	-	4	2
LESS Died from other causes, 1943	53	26	14	6	47	32
	1	-	-	-	1	-
	32	26	14	6	46	32
LESS Moved out of Area	5	5	1	-	4	3
	29	23	13	6	42	29
ADD Moved INTO Area	5	5	-	-	5	5
ON REGISTER DEC. 31, 1943	32	28	13	6	45	32

I give below a list of the villages with the approximate number of houses in each, situated in the Special Areas -

Welshpool	50 houses	Yan	150
Welshpool	50	Welshpool	100
Welshpool	100	Welshpool	50
Welshpool	50	Welshpool	50
Welshpool	50	Welshpool	50

These figures are given for the villages, but it can not be stated that they are satisfactory or satisfactory.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following notifications were received during the year:-
(the previous 3 years are also given for comparison)

	1943	1942	1941	1940
Scarlet Fever	14	5	10	15
Whooping Cough	1	10	12	3
Diphtheria	-	4	3	2
Erysipelas	4	6	6	3
Measles	29	6	105	213
Pneumonia	23	31	39	35
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-
Total	<u>71</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>276</u>

It will be seen that the year 1943 was again remarkably free from Infectious Diseases. The total absence of Diphtheria is particularly gratifying, and is probably due to the immunisation of children, and it is particularly important that this should continue, and that parents of children between 1 and 5 years of age should safeguard their children against Diphtheria by having them immunised. Parents should be reminded of their duty, and their attention again called to the fact that they can have this done free of charge by the School Medical Officer, who is very anxious that all children between 1 and 5 years of age should be brought to him on his visits to the schools to receive these prophylactic injections. It is not necessary that a child should be on the school register or attending school. Children under school age or for any reason not attending school are entitled to immunisation at school without charge, and it is most important that children under school age should receive these injections.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES in the AREA.

The Public Health Staff of your Council consists of the Medical Officer of Health (part-time), and a qualified Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H.H. Thomas, who is a whole-time Officer, and whose report is attached hereto.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES in the AREA.CAERWS

The Water-Supply of Caerws remains very unsatisfactory owing to the excessive amount of iron and manganese that it contains. The Filtration scheme officially recommended by the Ministry would prove too expensive for adoption, bearing in mind that the well from which the water is pumped is only 15 to 17 feet deep. In my opinion it would be folly to spend thousands of pounds upon filtering water from such a shallow well.

There are 169 houses in the village of Caerws, 79 of these are connected and are making some use of the public supply of water, 9 are connected but not using the water, and 81 houses are not even connected to the main, but draw their water from private wells.

The weekly collection of dry house refuse has been continued in Caerws village, but the Council's efforts to arrange for the removal of night soil from the village have been frustrated by their inability to secure any person to undertake this work.

The drainage and sewerage in Caerws remains in the same unsatisfactory condition. There is no sewerage of the village as a whole - a small minority of the houses have water-lavatories with cess-pits or septic tanks.

I give below a list of the villages with the approximate number of houses in each, situated in the Council's area:-

Bettws	30 houses	Van	140
Carno	53	Caerws	169
Kerry	150	Trefeglwys	46
Llandinam	56	Llawryglyn	27
Llangurig	28	Tregynon	23

Bettws, Kerry, Llandinam, Caerws, and Tregynon

Have piped supplies of water, but it can not be claimed that they are satisfactory or sufficient in Kerry, Caerws or Tregynon.

Llangurig and Trefeglwys

Have a piped supply to less than half the houses in these

villages, but the supply is uncertain and definitely inadequate in both cases.

Carno, Van, and Llawryglyn

have no piped water supply.

The SEWERAGE of these 10 villages is in an even more deplorable condition. About $\frac{1}{2}$ the houses in Kerry are sewered, but the system is not satisfactory and needs to be completely overhauled. The condition in the other 9 villages is even worse than in Kerry, in fact there is no sewerage system in any of them, except in Llandinam where a private system makes provision for some of these houses.

It is realised that economic considerations account for the very unsatisfactory conditions of water supply and sewerage throughout the district. The provision of small, separate water-supply schemes and sewerage schemes to each of these 10 villages and other even smaller hamlets would prove a severe financial burden upon the Council; the smaller the units of water-supply and sewerage schemes, the less efficient and more costly proportionately they become. The solution of the difficulty and excessive cost of water-supply lies, in my opinion, in basing the scheme upon as large an area as possible - the boundaries of the area being the natural mountain barriers, every part of the area within these mountain barriers being supplied from one source, or, if supplied from more than one source, each being linked with the other, so as to help each other over temporary difficulties. During the year 1943 the Council took a step in this direction - after a conference with the other Sanitary Authorities in the County, they delegated their powers as water Authorities for 12 months to the County Council to the extent of enabling the County Council to have a comprehensive survey made of the water resources of the County as a whole. There has been a time-lag, but I understand that the County Council is now proceeding to have this survey made. I would recommend the Council to pursue this policy and try to secure the largest possible area as the unit for water-supply - the area might embrace even adjoining counties or parts of them. The more comprehensive the scheme the wider the spread of the costs, and efficiency and purity would be more easily obtained. The larger the scheme the more likely it is to attract really substantial Government Grants, without which I fear it will be impossible to secure water-supplies for Rural Areas.

Given water, then we can proceed with sewerage schemes.

57 lbs. of bacon. 5 tins of milk. 3 tins of meat. 2 loaves.

POST-WAR HOUSING

During the year 1943 the Council devoted considerable thought to Post-War Housing Schemes, and now a complete list of 13 suggested sites for 180 new houses has been prepared. I would, however, recommend the Council to concentrate its attention for the first 3 post-war years upon building houses in or around existing villages rather than in the more isolated areas. Owing to the closure of the mines further houses are probably not required in the Van. This would leave 9 village schemes.

The Council has before it two ~~or~~ entirely different policies and opposite policies - that of building houses in or near existing villages, with the economy of easier water supply and sewerage, and possibly eventually electric supply, and the advantage to the future tenants of communal life and proximity to schools, shops, buses and Railway stations. This policy is advocated by the representative of the Welsh Board of Health. The alternative policy is that of putting groups of houses in the rural areas so as to stop the flow of population from the country districts to the villages, and to house the people nearer their employment. It would be more difficult and expensive to provide water, electricity and sewerage, unless the siting of these houses were delayed till such time as national policy on these matters should be made clear. This latter plan is supported by Mr. Carr, the County Planning Officer. It would appear that the sounder policy would be to build, in the first instance, near to existing centres, and to postpone building in more remote districts until after it is known where water supplies will be available, then to choose sites with this in mind, and where there is definite need.

In concluding, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the Council's interest and co-operation in safeguarding and advancing the health of their district, and my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector for his valuable service.

September, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a summary of the conditions existing and of the work carried out by the Department for the Year ending December 1943.

Number of Inspections and visits made	670
Infectious Diseases. Number of visits	30
Number of premises Disinfected	21
Number of Inspections under Milk and Dairies Orders	182
Number of Inspections under Factories, Shops Acts	24
Number of Milk samples submitted for Bacteriological examination	52
Number of Water samples submitted for Chemical examination	4
Number of Water samples submitted for Bacteriological examination	27
During the year 34 informal notices were served	

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION. Periodic visits are made to food premises and generally the conditions were found to be satisfactory. The supply and distribution of Meat throughout the district continues to be carried out from the Abattoirs at Newtown and Llanidloes. The sampling of Foods for adulteration under the Foods and Drugs Act is undertaken by the County Authority.

The following foods were found to be unfit for consumption and destroyed during the year.

37 lbs. of bacon. 5 tins of milk. 3 tins of meat, beans.

MILK. The total number of premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Order is 317. During the year 30 premises were registered for the production of milk for sale. 52 samples of milk were taken during the year from retailers and submitted for examination. The results received show that 44 were satisfactory, 5 of moderate purity, and 3 unsatisfactory. The sampling of wholesale milk is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at the receiving depots.

WATER SUPPLY. During the year, 2,123,850 gallons of water were pumped at the water works, Caeraws, and the number of electrical units consumed was 3020. Compared with the readings for the year 1942 there is a decrease of 214,677 gallons pumped, and a reduction of 429 units of electricity consumed. Throughout the year the number of gallons of water pumped per unit was 703.2.

I regret I am unable to report any improvement in the chemical characteristics of the water, which remains similar to that of previous years.

The total number of samples sent for Bacteriological examination was 27. Of this number, 12 proved to be satisfactory, and 15 samples unsatisfactory. The results of 4 samples sent for Chemical analysis were good. During the year no Wells were taken over by the Council.

DISINFECTION. In the case of Infectious Diseases disinfection of premises and clothing is carried out after removal of patient to the Isolation Hospital. In cases where the patient is treated at home, terminal disinfection is done. In most cases this process consists of vapour fumigation, and disinfectants supplied with instructions and advice as to the necessary precautions

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a summary of the conditions existing with respect to the Department for the year ending December 31, 1943.

27	Number of inspections and visits made
28	Industrial Hygiene, Number of visits
29	Number of premises inspected
30	Number of inspectors under Milk and Public Order
31	Number of inspections under Factories, Shops and
32	Number of Milk samples submitted for bacteriological
33	examination
34	Number of Water samples submitted for chemical examination
35	Number of Water samples submitted for bacteriological
36	examination

During the year 24 industrial notices were served

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

The conditions were found to be satisfactory. The results of the inspection of these premises are given in the following table. The carrying of loads for the purpose of transport and the use of lifts and hoists in connection with the work were found to be satisfactory.

27 lbs. of bacon, 2 lbs. of milk, 2 lbs. of meat, 1 lb. of...

MILK

The total number of premises registered under the Milk and Public Order Act in 1943, during the year 30 premises were registered for the production of milk for sale. 20 premises of this class during the year were inspected and submitted for examination. The results showed that 14 were satisfactory, 2 of satisfactory quality, and 1 unsatisfactory. The carrying of loads for the purpose of transport and the use of lifts and hoists in connection with the work were found to be satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year, 1,127,000 gallons of water were supplied to the water works, 1,000,000 gallons, and the number of electrical units consumed was 100. 100,000 units of electricity were consumed. The results of the inspection of the water supply are given in the following table. The carrying of loads for the purpose of transport and the use of lifts and hoists in connection with the work were found to be satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

In the case of industrial premises inspected during the year, 12 premises were found to be satisfactory, and 10 were found to be unsatisfactory. The results of the inspection are given in the following table. The carrying of loads for the purpose of transport and the use of lifts and hoists in connection with the work were found to be satisfactory.

to be taken. In certain cases it is deemed necessary to disinfect clothing etc. by steam which has a greater penetrating power than the usual vapour. In such cases it is arranged for use to be made of the steam disinfectant at the Public Institution.

During the Year, one house was treated for vermin infestation.

REFUSE COLLECTION. The collection of Refuse is carried out by the Council at Caersws, where a weekly collection is operated, the work being done by contract.

At Kerry a site has been provided for the disposal of refuse, but no organized collection maintained. The site is situated approx $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the village, and occupiers of premises are responsible for the conveyance of refuse to the site.

HOUSING. Owing to the prevailing circumstances no Housing Survey was made during the year, and no action taken in the case of unfit houses. During the year the Council undertook the provision of 8 houses under the Government's scheme to provide houses for Agricultural workers. The sites chosen were at Sarn and Trefglwys, and work commenced in November on each site for the erection of a block of 4 houses.

The Council houses numbering 30 were all occupied on December 31st.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. H. Thomas.

to be taken. In certain cases it is deemed necessary to eliminate
effluent etc. by means which has a greater purifying power than
the usual vapour. In such cases it is arranged for use to be made of
the steam distillator at the Public Institution.
During the year, one house was treated for vermin infestation.

WATER SUPPLY. The collection of refuse is carried out by
the Council of Officers, whose weekly collection
is operated, the work being done by contract.
At every site has been provided for the disposal of refuse, but
no organized collection maintained. The site is situated near
the town the village, and occupants of houses are responsible for the
removal of refuse to the site.

HOUSING. Owing to the prevailing circumstances no housing
survey was made during the year, and no action taken
in the case of built houses. During the year the Council continued
the provision of 6 houses under the Government's scheme to provide
dwelling for agricultural workers. The sites chosen were at Sam and
Kwagaga, and work commenced in November on each site for the erection
of a block of 4 houses.
The Council houses awaiting 20 were all completed on December 31st.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) E. H. Thomas.