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WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
9 JAN 1957

RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

-1955-

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



VALLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1955

Chairman of the Council:-

Councillor G.R. Roberts

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor Owen Jones.

Members of the Public Health Committee.

Councillor John Lewis, Jun.	Councillor G.R. Roberts
" J.W.Mowbray	" Hugh Williams(Rhoscolyn)
" Owen R. Jones	" Owen Jones
" W.R.Pierce	" J. Hywel Thomas
" Hugh Thomas	" E.G.Owen
" T.R.Williams	" H.Lloyd Parry
" G.R. Parry	" Hugh Williams(Llanfaelog)
" H.Williams Owen	" S.R. Owen
" W.M.Taylor	" E.R.Davies
" H.G. Jones	" T.R.Smith
" H.R. Owen	" Rev. Watkin Williams
" Richard Owen	

Medical Officer of Health:-

G.H.B.Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Public Health Inspector

F.I.Rowlands, M.R., San.I.

To the Chairman and Members of
Public Health Committee
Volley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the health of your District during the year 1955.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimates show that the population of this District has increased during this last twelve months by 310 to a total of 12,410. This increase figure compares with an increase of 80 occurring during the preceding year. In view of the facts that the total number of births during 1955 has shown a decline, that the acreage of the District is unchanged, it follows that this population increase figure of 310 represents a migration movement into the area.

The Rateable Value has enlarged by £2,975 and the production of a Penny Rate as on 31.3.55. shows an increase from £195. 8. 1d. to £207.6.6.

The retrogression trend in the Birth Rate shown for the first time in the preceding year, has continued - the respective figures for the preceding four years have been as follows, -

1954 (18.7), 1953 (20.6). 1952 (19.9) and 1951 (21.4).

Even so, the current rate is higher than those for either the county as a whole or for England and Wales. The Stillbirth rate of 0.7 is higher than that for either the county or for England and Wales, and compares with 0.41 for the preceding year. The corrected death rate, after showing a momentary but appreciable diminution of 1954 upon 1953 has now produced a figure (17.8) that is higher than that for 1953, which was 17.1.

A study of the Causes of Death shows four points of principal interest - although it is difficult to attribute these happenings to adverse environmental factors that a Sanitary District could correct.

In the first place the total number of deaths has increased from 205 to 243 and of these male and female deaths have equalised, after female deaths had shown a superiority as 116 is to 89. In addition, the malignant (or "cancerous") group taken as a whole, has produced nine more deaths than formerly - the present figure being 44. The cardiac (or "heart") group has also shown a higher fatality rate, there having been 74 such occurrences, which is an increase of 20.

Of infectious diseases, tuberculosis was notified on eleven occasions, six of these cases were aged 35 years or under, and of these six, four were pulmonary in type.

As was to be anticipated, there was an epidemic of measles that produced 146 cases. Whooping cough, on the other hand, although present is declining in number - no doubt due to the adoption by the county of anti-whooping cough immunisation which is now given combined with diphtheria protection. There were no real outbreaks of intestinal infections, only one case of food poisoning having been notified, compared with 54 in the preceding year.

Yet again there has been a disappointing response to the availability of mains water supplies no doubt due to a "traditional" association with shallow wells and the false water-purity security that is inevitably associated with them. Nevertheless, as will be seen from the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector six more areas in the District have had water mains laying completed.

It is gratifying to appreciate that three of the Council's sewerage schemes are in the process of construction, that a fourth (a major) scheme was about to commence, and a fifth scheme awaits Ministerial approval, but, unfortunately two other schemes considered jointly with neighbouring Authorities have shown no appreciable trend towards realisation.

Owing to the ever present risk associated with this food commodity, it is gratifying to realise that in only one premises, of the total of 36 that have been licensed, is loose ice cream being sold. There were no bacteriological reports indicating ice cream of Standards III or IV and of the others, there were only two of Standard II quality - all the remaining being of the best purity, bacteriologically.

In conclusion, I should yet again like to thank the Chairman and Members for their interest, and the Clerk, Sanitary Inspector and Officers of the Council for their willing co-operation and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. ROBERTS.

1954 (12.7), 1953 (20.6), 1952 (19.9) and 1951 (21.4).

Even so, the current rate is higher than those for either the county as a whole or for England and Wales. The stillbirth rate of 0.7 is higher than that for either the county or for England and Wales, and compares with 0.41 for the preceding year. The corrected death rate, 27.1, showing a temporary but appreciable diminution of 1954 upon 1953 has now produced a figure (17.8) that is higher than that for 1953, which was 17.1.

A study of the Causes of Death shows four points of principal interest - although it is difficult to attribute these happening to adverse environmental factors that a Sanitary District could control. In the first place the total number of deaths has increased from 205 to 243 and of these male and female deaths have equalised, after female deaths had shown a superiority as 116 to 89. In addition, the alignment (or "concentration") group taken as a whole, has produced nine more deaths than formerly - the present figure being 44. The cardiac (or "heart") group has also shown a slight facility rate, there having been 74 such occurrences, which is an increase of 20.

Of infectious diseases, tuberculosis was notified on eleven occasions, six of these cases were aged 25 years or under, and of these six, four were pulmonary in type.

It was to be anticipated, there was an epidemic of measles that produced 146 cases. Whooping cough, on the other hand, although present in declining numbers - no doubt due to the adoption by the county of anti-whooping cough immunisation which is now given coincident with diphtheria vaccination. There were no other outbreaks of infectious diseases, only the case of food poisoning having been notified.

It is gratifying to report that the Sanitary District has been free of any cases of diphtheria, tetanus or whooping cough, and that the incidence of infectious diseases has been kept at a low level. The Sanitary District has also been free of any cases of typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery or cholera, and the incidence of these diseases has been kept at a low level.

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GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	58,784
Population (Registrar General's mid-1955 estimate)		12,410
Rateable value (on 1.4.55)	...	£52,034
Product of Penny Rate (on 31.3.55)	...	£207.6.6
Number of rateable premises:-		
i. Dwelling houses	...	3120
ii. Farm houses	...	686
iii. Business premises	...	194

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Actual Occurences)

	<u>1954</u>			<u>1955</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	103	90	193	93	80	173
Illegitimate	6	3	9	9	7	16
	<u>109</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>189</u>

The Birth Comparability factor is 1.12.

Birth Rate (Total)

	<u>1954</u>	
Valley	16.7 (Crude)	18.7 (Corrected)
Anglesey	15.9	England & Wales, 15.2

	<u>1955</u>	
Valley	15.2 (Crude)	17.0 (Corrected)
Anglesey	15.3	England & Wales, 15.0.

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live & still) = 45.4
The Rate for Anglesey was 28.3; England & Wales, 23.0.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 population = 0.7
Rate for Anglesey, 0.45; England & Wales, 0.35.

Deaths

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>122</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>243</u>

The Death Comparability factor is 0.91.

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population was 19.6.
 The Death Rate for Anglesey in 1955 was 16.2; England & Wales, 11.7.
 The Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population = 17.8.
 The Rate for Anglesey = 13.6.

Maternal Deaths

...

...

One

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births = 5.0.
 Rate for Anglesey, 2.5; England & Wales, 0.6.

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	5	5	10
	=	=	=

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 52.9.
 Rate for Anglesey, 43.0; England & Wales, 25.0.

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of Age.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	3	3	6
	=	=	=

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATHS (ALL AGES)

Causes of Death		M	F
1.	Syphilitic disease	2	1
2.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	2
3.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4
4.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	0
5.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	4
6.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1
7.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	11
8.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0
9.	Diabetes	1	1
10.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	33
11.	Coronary disease, angina	14	10
12.	Hypertension with heart disease	4	1
13.	Other heart disease	21	24
14.	Other circulatory disease	2	3
15.	Influenza	0	1
16.	Pneumonia	3	1
17.	Bronchitis	5	2
18.	Other disease of respiratory system	0	1
19.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
20.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
21.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	3
22.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	0
23.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1
24.	Conenital malformations	2	0
25.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	15
26.	Motor vehicle accidents	4	0
27.	All other accidents	5	0
28.	Suicide	1	0
Total		122	121

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (excluding tuberculosis)

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

Disease	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & over	Age Unknown
Whooping Cough	1	13	13	1	-	1	1
Measles	2	51	95	3	2	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Tuberculosis

Notifications of tuberculosis were as follows:-

Age	Sex	Respiratory or Non-respiratory
9	F	Non-Respiratory
12	F	Respiratory
19	F	"
20	M	"
32	F	Non-respiratory
35	M	Respiratory
38	F	Non-respiratory
45	M	Respiratory
64	M	"
66	M	"
?	F	Non-respiratory

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total number of 175 children were immunised during the year, of these 46 were immunised against whooping cough.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

A total number of 91 children were vaccinated for the first time during the year and 10 others were re-vaccinated.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was taken in respect of any individual under Section 47 of this Act.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes as to health.

Premises:	No. on register:	Number of:		
		Inspect-ions:	Written notices:	Occupiers prosecuted:
i. Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	25	21	6	Nil
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority.	35	18	2	Nil
iii. Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	60	39	8	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.		Referred.		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied:	To H.M. Insp-ector.	By H.M. Insp-ector.	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	8	8	-	2	-

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1955.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 50.

Only one application was received requesting financial assistance towards the cost of the burial of the applicant's child, but the request could not be entertained as the case did not come within the provisions of the Act.

WATER SUPPLY.

As the County Council are now the Water Authority for the whole County, the activities of the Council in this branch of public health work, has been considerably curtailed.

The laying of mains from the County Water Scheme was completed in the Aberffraw, Bodedern, Llanynghenedl, Llanfachraeth, Llanfwrog and Llanddeusant areas, but the number of property owners who avail themselves of this service is very disappointing, and the County Council are compelled to use their statutory powers. As a result of the above extensions, twenty houses on the Pen-y-Groes Estate, Llanddeusant, and nine houses on the Maes Alaw Estate, Llanfachraeth, were provided with full internal services, both estates being served by a small sewage disposal unit.

A large number of Council Houses on other estates will be provided with internal water services as soon as village sewerage schemes become operative.

As the Council are not the Water Authority, it is difficult to prepare an accurate return of the numbers of dwelling houses and population supplied with water from public mains, but the following may be considered reasonably accurate on the 31st of December, 1955.

	<u>Houses:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
Number of houses with direct connection to main:	1,456	4,732
Number of houses dependent upon standpipe supplies:	<u>130</u>	<u>455</u>
	<u><u>1,586</u></u>	<u><u>5,187</u></u>

The population figures are based on the normal winter residents, as during the summer months the population is greatly increased particularly in the seaside areas.

Forty-four samples of water were collected, forty from private wells and four from public sources, and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratories at Conway for bacteriological examination.

The following results were obtained:

	<u>Private:</u>	<u>Public:</u>
Satisfactory:	17	3
Unsatisfactory:	<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u><u>40</u></u>	<u><u>4</u></u>
	<u><u>44</u></u>	<u><u>4</u></u>

57.5 per cent of the samples from private sources were classified as unsatisfactory for consumption in the raw state, and the owners of such wells were informed and advised on the steps to be taken to secure better quality supplies.

Twenty-three samples of water were collected from water courses and submitted for similar examination and all proved to be unsatisfactory for domestic and agricultural purposes. These reports are required for comparison purposes as and when sewage effluent from new works in course of construction, will be discharged into the water courses concerned.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE:

New Schemes:

Notwithstanding minor difficulties which have arisen from time to time, there is some progress to report, and the following is a summary of the position at the end of the year under review:-

Aberffraw. Brynau:

Schemes at both these villages are in course of construction, and proceeding satisfactorily.

Bodedern:

Constructional work still in progress, the delay in completing being partly due to the large amount of rock excavation.

Bryngwren:

Some difficulties have arisen with this scheme, as the owners of the land upon which the disposal works were to be constructed were not willing to negotiate, but it is hoped that satisfactory terms can be arrived at at an early date.

Llanfeethlu:

An amended scheme was prepared and agreed to by all parties concerned, and now awaits the approval of the Minister.

Valley and

Four Mile Bridge:

An amended scheme was prepared by the Consulting Engineers, a further Public Inquiry was held with favourable results, and it is hoped that the work will be commenced before long.

West Holyhead Joint Sewerage Scheme.

Rhostrehwfa (Cerrigceinwen):

There is no progress to report on the above joint schemes, though float tests have been carried out in connection with the former.

Existing Works. Bodffordd.

This scheme has now been taken over from the County Council and is operating satisfactorily.

Rhosneigr. Trearddur Bay:

Both these schemes have operated satisfactorily, the former being a gravitation scheme. The maintenance work has been at a minimum, the only repair work required being the reinstatement of the concrete surround on the sea outfall, which had been damaged by gales. At Trearddur Bay the machinery has been overhauled with some replacements, but no repair work to the sewers was necessary.

Housing Estates: There are also small disposal plants serving five estates and apart from damage done by intruders, the plants have operated satisfactorily with no complaints from adjoining land owners.

General:

Following informal action, new or improved drainage systems have been provided in 14 private dwelling houses, seven of which have been connected to available sewers.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

House Refuse, Night Soil and Cesspool Cleansing:

Only two vehicles are operated by the Council on the above three services, and their time are fully occupied. It will be necessary to replace one of the vehicles at an early date owing to its worn-out condition.

There is a weekly collection of dry house refuse in the two seaside resorts, and a fortnightly or three-weekly collection in the remaining areas. It is hoped to give a more frequent service as soon as some of the village sewerage schemes are completed, as night soil cleansing will then be discontinued in those areas.

Night soil cleansing is a weekly service, and the areas for dry house refuse and night soil cleansing services have been extended to meet demands, particularly with the Council's Housing Estates.

Cesspool cleansing is usually done outside normal working hours, as the vehicles are fully occupied during the day on the other two services. Most of this work is done on two of the Council's Housing Estates where full internal services have been installed but no sewers available. The service is also extended to private premises on payment of the hourly charge, as and when circumstances permit.

Two tips only are operated by the Council, both of which are remotely situated in old quarries. Although the method of refuse disposal is not strictly controlled tipping, they are maintained in reasonably good condition. Unfortunately it is necessary to dispose of night soil at the tips, but this is treated immediately on unloading with lime.

Street Cleansing:

By arrangement with the County Council this service continues at Rhosneigr and Trearddur Bay, the expense being shared by the two authorities.

Beaches:

All beaches which are popular with holiday-makers are cleansed regularly during the summer months. This work could be greatly diminished if the public were more co-operative, but, notwithstanding the fact that more litter baskets have been placed on the beaches and on the roadside, litter is becoming a problem and a menace, apart from the additional expenditure of labour required to maintain the beaches and roads in a reasonably sanitary condition.

Public Conveniences:

The conveniences at Rhosneigr and Trearddur Bay are well maintained, but repeated interference with fittings and locks call for frequent minor repairs.

NUISANCES.

Sixty-one cases of nuisances were investigated, necessitating 109 inspections. The classification of the nuisances is as follows:-

Animals (Dead)	...	7
Defective Cesspools	...	5
Defective drains (soil)	...	16
Defective drains (surface water)	...	9
Defective private sewers	...	1
Fouling of foreshore	...	2
Fouling of Wells	...	1
Fouling of Watercourses	...	2
Refuse Accumulations	...	7
Manurial Deposits	...	1
Defective sanitary accomm.	...	2
Offensive odours:	...	1

B/F:	54
Unwholesome premises ...	2
Nuisances due to disrepair (housing) ...	4
Public nuisance (not statutory) ...	1
	<u>61</u>

SHOPS.

125 shops were being operated in the area at the end of the year, the same number as in the previous year, and 101 are connected with the distribution of food. The number of shops in which assistants are employed remains at 14, the remainder being operated by the owners and their families. Progress has continued to be made to improve premises, and, with the expected completion of three sewerage schemes next year, it is anticipated that further progress will be made to render them more hygienic.

The classification of the shops is as follows:-

Bakers ...	3
Boots and shoes ...	1
Butchers ...	17
Chemists ...	2
Confectioners ...	3
Cycle and radio ...	3
Drapers ...	7
Fish and Potato friers ...	5
Furniture ...	1
Greengrocers ...	3
Grocers ...	61
Grocers & Potato friers ...	2
Grocers & general dealers ...	7
Hairdressers ...	3
Ironmongers ...	3
Stationers ...	2

125

CAMPING SITES AND CARAVANS.

An additional two sites were licensed for the stationing of caravans bringing the total number of licensed sites to eight. These provide accommodation for 131 caravans. Frequent visits to these sites showed that sanitary arrangements were reasonably satisfactory and all were kept clean and free from nuisance. In four cases the permitted number was exceeded for a short time during the peak period of the holiday seasons. Notices to cease this practice were complied with.

Licences were also granted to 5 individual caravan owners who applied to station the vehicles on remote sites.

In addition to the above 44 unlicensed sites were used by caravan owners, for less than the statutory periods permitted by the Planning and Public Health Acts. This was a decrease of 15 sites on the previous year's number. Again, all sites were kept clean and free from nuisance.

HOUSING.

Further progress was made with the erection of new houses although those actually completed were nearly two thirds less in number than the previous year. Of the 32 houses completed on three sites, six were of the bungalow type, for which there is an increased demand.

On April 1st 1955, 58 houses on 16 sites in groups of two to four houses, were transferred from the Anglesey County Council to the District Council. Three of these groups adjoin existing estates and will form part of them.

The Council are therefore owners of 402 traditionally built houses on 32 sites as follows:-

Pre-war, Anglesey County Council	...	...	...	58
Pre-war, Valley Rural District Council	...	...	...	26
War period, Valley R.D. Council	...	...	...	6
Post-war, Valley R.D. Council	...	...	...	<u>312</u>

402

In addition to the above the Council own a block of three flats at Rhosneigr, temporary accommodation of nine units converted from the former W.L.A. Hostel at Valley, and eight emergency units were occupied at the end of the year at Mone Camp.

Twenty-two new houses were built by private builders during the year making a total of 77 since 1946, with a further 22 under construction. In the two service camps within the area, 36 additional houses were completed at Valley bringing the total to 120, while at Ty Croes there are 32 occupied dwellings.

Fourteen housing estates are now provided with main water supply, the house drains of seven being connected to public sewers, four to small sewage disposal units serving such estates and the remainder to cesspools. Repairs have been carried out on all estates and 60 houses on five estates and the three flats were painted externally by contractors.

The survey of houses was continued and 507 were inspected and recorded during the year, and together with the 218 inspected during the previous year a total of 725 have been inspected. In accordance with the direction given in Circular 17/55(Wales) the details recorded in the quarterly returns Form P.13(Hsg.) to the Ministry, are not included in this report.

Sixty-four applications for an Improvement Grant Under Section 20 of the Housing Act 1949 were received, thirty-two of which could not be entertained as the prescribed conditions were not complied with. The remaining thirty-two applications were favourably considered and the grants approved amounted to £5324.0.0d. Twenty-five grants amounting to £4818.10.0d. were paid in the course of the year, on completion of the works.

Since the Housing Act 1949 came into operation, fifty-eight applications have been approved, of which six have been cancelled for various reasons, and the approved grants of the remaining fifty-two applications amount to £11,833.

Twelve advances have been made to enable the applicants to build five new houses, purchase eight houses, and repair one.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk:

A further six dealers licences were granted, three under the Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and three under the Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

The area continues to be well covered by retailers, and no complaints were received from consumers of the quality of the milk or conditions of containers.

Meat:

The seven private slaughterhouses licensed last year have operated throughout the year and adequately serve the needs of the population. Some structural and hygienic improvements have been carried out and all should attain a reasonable standard as and when public services are made available.

The number of retail butchers in the area remains at 14, and the total meat shops numbered 17, three of the butchers operating two shops. Consumers in the area are also served by traders from other districts.

All the butchers shops are in a satisfactory condition, having regard to the public services available or absent in the various villages. Six butchers' premises are registered for the manufacture of meat products.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, four more licences were granted, but the total number of licensed slaughtermen in the area remains at twenty as four slaughtermen did not apply to have their licences renewed.

Strict supervision of the slaughterhouses and slaughtering has been attempted, and whilst co-operation by slaughtermen has been improved, it has not been possible to attain a regular 100% inspection. This is mainly attributable to the continued failure of one or two slaughtermen to give notice of intended slaughter. The total number of animals slaughtered during the year amounted to 2,555 whereas 2,366 carcasses were inspected, which is equal to 92.6%, the main deficiency relating to sheep and lambs. The following is a table showing the numbers of animals killed and inspected etc:-

Carcasses inspected and condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	221	-	-	2120	214	-
Number inspected	218	-	-	1940	208	-
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis & cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	83	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci.	21.1%	-	-	4.3%	.48%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The approximate weight of the discarded meat and offal is as follows:

Cattle	...	...	...	552 lbs.
Sheep and lambs	...	...	...	236 lbs.
Pigs	...	...	...	70 lbs.
TOTAL:				858 lbs.

Other Foods:

Further progress maybe reported in the general system of food preparation and distribution from shops and vehicles, the latter of which are on the increase. There are no food stalls in the area.

The number of Catering Establishments, School Canteens, Fish Friers, etc., remain stable and while the general standard is good, it is hoped that this will be improved upon when the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 come into operation.

Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses in the area has been reduced by one to 11, which continue to produce bread and confectionery for sale by retail and wholesale. Six of these bakehouses are operated by the owners themselves, the remaining 5 by employees. Traders from outside the area continue to supply shops and consumers direct.

Five informal notices were served upon owners to carry out minor repairs and maintenance work.

Ice Cream.

Seven additional premises have been registered for the retail sale of ice cream, making a total of 36. In 35 of these premises, all ice cream is sold prepacked, while loose ice cream is retailed in the remaining one. The appliances in all the shops are of the required standard.

The County Food and Drug Officer has continued to act as sampling officer during the summer months and a total of 30 samples were collected and delivered to the Public Health Laboratory for a methylene blue test, compared with 65 samples the previous year.

The following results were obtained:-

Grade I.	28
Grade II.	2
	<u>30</u>

Unsound Food.

The quantity of unsound food dealt with remains very low. The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption, and were destroyed in accordance with the usual practice:-

Baked Beans	...	...	...	6 tins
Beef	...	...	...	178 lbs.
Beetroot	...	...	...	7 tins
Boiled ham	...	...	...	43½ lbs.
Carrots	...	...	...	1 tin
Eggs (Danish)	...	...	...	13 dozen
Peas	...	...	...	12 tins
Pineapple crush	...	...	...	10 tins
Pork Luncheon meat	...	...	...	2 lbs
Shrimps, peeled	...	...	...	37 tins

A consignment of fish cakes was refused by a N.A.A.F.I. centeen on the grounds that they were unsound. On examination, these were found to be in sound condition and no action was taken.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.

Only one operator is employed, who is now able to devote his whole time to the work, being no longer called upon to carry out relief work on other public health services. Owing to the extent of the district, strict routine work continued to be difficult, and the inspection of agricultural premises is very limited.

The following is a summary of premises inspected and infestations dealt with:-

	<u>No. inspected.</u>	<u>Infestations dealt with</u>
Dwelling houses:	445	188
Agricultural premises:	137	-
Business premises etc:	113	19
Refuse tips:	2	2
	<u>697</u>	<u>209</u>

Notifications of infestations found on agricultural premises were passed on to the County Pests Officer's Department.

In an endeavour to keep infestations under control, the two refuse tips operated by the Council are treated regularly every quarter.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Twenty-four premises were disinfected following confirmed or suspected cases of infectious, notifiable, other diseases, or for miscellaneous reasons viz:-

Cancer	...	...	...	1
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	5
Scarletina	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4
				<u>24</u>

In addition to the above, two premises infested with fleas or flies were treated.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948.

There has been a reduction of factories registered under the above Acts, being mainly attributable to small factories operated by families, and in which employees have been dispensed with.

60 premises were registered at the end of the year, being 14 less than the previous year. Of these 25 are in part "A" and 35 in part "B" representing reductions of 2 in part "A" and 12 in part "B".

39 inspections were made during the year and defects were found in 8, which were remedied after service of informal notices.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Frank I. Rowlands.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.



