

[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts (Bangor City, Conway Borough, Bethesda U.D.C., Betws y Coed U.D.C., Llandudno U.D.C., Llanfairfechan U.D.C., Penmaenmawr U.D.C., Nant Conway R.D.C., Ogwen R.D.C., Caernarvon Borough, Pwllheli Borough, Criccieth U.D.C., Portmadoc U.D.C., Gwyrfai R.D.C., Lleyrn R.D.C.).

Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

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THIRTIETH

Annual Health Report

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OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health.

NORTHERN DIVISION :

(As it is since April 1934).

BANGOR CITY, BETHESDA, LLANDUDNO, LLANFAIRFECHAN AND PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICTS ; NANT CONWAY, OGWEN, AETHWY (part), AND HIRATHOG RURAL DISTRICTS.

G. LEWIS TRAVIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SOUTHERN DIVISION :

(As it is since April 1934).

CAERNARVON AND PWLLHELI BOROUGHS ; CRICCIETH AND PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICTS ; GWYRFAL, LLEYN, DEUDRAETH, AND AETHWY (part) RURAL DISTRICTS.

E. LLOYD OWEN, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

APPENDIX.

Districts outside the Combine, viz. :—CONWAY BOROUG, BETTWSYCOED AND LLANBWST URBAN DISTRICTS.

For the Year 1937

CAERNARVON :

PRINTED BY W. GWENLYN EVANS AND SON, COUNTY PRINTING WORKS.

CONTENTS

(A).

INTRODUCTION.

(B).

TABLES IN COMMON.

TABLE (I). VITAL STATISTICS : OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM	4—5
TABLE (II). GENERAL STATISTICS : CAUSES OF DEATH	6—7
TABLE (III). NOTIFICATION : TUBERCULOSIS	8—9
TABLE (IV). HOUSING CONDITIONS	10—11
TABLE (V). UNSOUND FOOD, &C. : ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS	12—13
TABLE (VI). CLOSET ACCOMMODATION : MISCELLANEOUS : PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF	14—15
TABLE (VII). FACTORIES : WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES	16—17

(C).

ADDITIONAL SHORT LOCAL REPORTS.

1. BANGOR CITY (Caernarvonshire)	19—25
2. BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT (Ditto)	26—28
3. LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT (Ditto)	29—33
4. LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT	34—36
5. PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT (Ditto)	37—39
6. NANT CONWAY RURAL DISTRICT (Ditto)	40—42
7. OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT (Ditto)	43—45
8. AETHWY RURAL DISTRICT (Anglesey)	46—48
9. HIRAETHOG RURAL DISTRICT (Denbighshire).. .. .	49—54
10. CAERNARVON BOROUGH (Caernarvonshire)	55—61
11. PWLLHELI BOROUGH (Ditto)	62—67
12. CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT (Ditto)	68—72
13. PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT (Ditto)	73—78
14. GWYRFAL RURAL DISTRICT (Ditto)	79—86
15. LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT (Ditto)	87—94
16. DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT (Merionethshire)	95—102

APPENDIX (Districts outside the Combine).

17. CONWAY BOROUGH (Caernarvonshire)	103—106
18. BETTWSYCOED URBAN DISTRICT (Ditto)	107—109
19. LLANRWST URBAN DISTRICT (Denbighshire)	110—112

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GWYRFAL, LLEYN, DEUDBAETH, AND AETHWY (part) RURAL DISTRICTS.

E. LLOYD OWEN, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

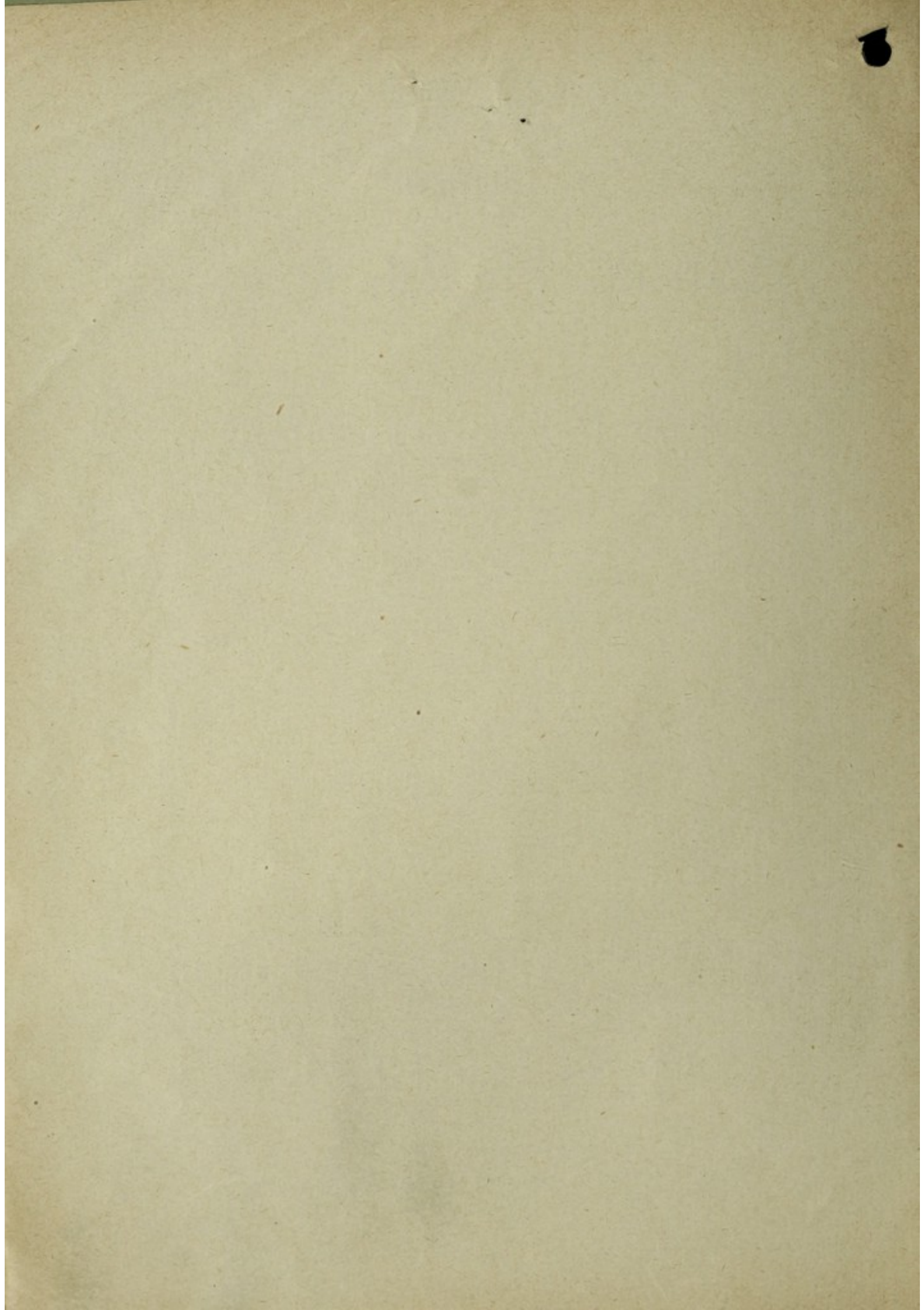
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URBAN DISTRICTS.

For the Year 1937

CAERNARVON :

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Introduction.

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to submit to you our Annual Health Report for the year 1937.

This is our THIRTIETH Annual Report.

Our Area covers the whole of Caernarvonshire (practically), and parts of Anglesey, Denbighshire and Merionethshire, so we have, between us, the opportunity of coming into touch with the County Medical Officers and Tuberculosis Physicians and other officers of *four* out of the six Counties of North Wales.

We take leave here to recapitulate some of the problems that for the most part seem to confront us from year to year. Most of these matters may be found discussed in a previous Introductory Report.

- (1) *Cancer*.—The Appeal Fund (for Radium and other Treatment) : Annual Medical Examinations. Prevention and Early-Treatment Clinics. Treatment in Hospitals with full modern equipment. Should Cancer be made notifiable? Is it infectious? Should disinfection take place after external, or all forms of Cancer? Certainly, after external, septic or discharging types.
- (2) *Venereal Diseases*.—Should they be made compulsorily notifiable? The feeling of previous Annual meetings was against this. The question of Sex Instruction in Schools and Maternity Clinics.
- (3) *Milk (also Cream, Butter and Cheese)*.—Should Sanitary Inspectors of every Council in addition to the Inspector of Food and Drugs and the County Council, take Samples of Milk? This is done in some Districts to test Cleanliness, Richness, &c. A resolution was passed at a previous Annual Meeting in favour of this. Should full jurisdiction extend over "occasional surplus" milk and butter through an Amending Act of Parliament? How to encourage more Designated or Graded Milk production (Certified, Tuberculin-Tested, Pasteurised, Accredited, etc.). Should commercial milk be Pasteurised? (See Tuberculosis below). The Question of "Milk for School Children." Veterinary Inspection of Milch Cows and other Cattle, and thorough testing of Milk, Cream, Butter, &c. The question of Cream, Preserved Cream, Confectioners' Cream, Ice Cream, &c. Should Landlords be made responsible for repairs to Cowsheds as they are to houses? and for providing proper Dairies?
- (4) *Housing*.—Should the Government be more generous, and the Councils be more courageous in the matter of building? Do the Councils advertise sufficiently the Government or County Council subsidy to owners towards Re-conditioning houses for rural workers? How many Rural Councils availed themselves of the Two Million Pounds Supplementary Grant? A great opportunity lost by some Councils. Housing and Tuberculosis. A Quota of Council Houses should be allocated to families of Tubercular persons. There should be a Special Government Grant towards the erection of roomy houses for Tubercular families.

Slum Clearance.—The Five Year's Scheme : Have all the Councils—Rural and Urban—risen to the occasion, and built the necessary alternative accommodation? Similarly with regard to Individual Unfit Houses and Overcrowded Houses (the Overcrowding Act, 1935)—will the Councils act determinedly? And again with the proposed new Agricultural houses?

- (5) *Tuberculosis*.—Long over-due Reforms: The question of an After-care Committee for each of the four Counties; the question of several additional whole-time Female Health Visitors; Annual Medical Examinations ((Tuberculin-testing for Humans?). Testing Milk and Cattle for Tubercular infection; Dr. Wade's Report on the High Mortality among Quarrymen. A Later Investigation by Drs. Sutherland and Bryson. A third Investigation by Dr. Chalke for the Welsh (Memorial) Tuberculosis Association. A combination of methods necessary to fight Tuberculosis. Dual notification (Provisional and Positive) suggested. Tuberculosis and Housing (see above). See below—Disinfection.

The Clement Davies Inquiry.—The Government Committee of Inquiry (Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., K.C., and Dr. Coutts), which held sittings in the spring of the present year (1938) in various parts of Wales, including an extra sitting at Caernarvon (on the suggestion, in the first instance of your Southern Medical Officer—E. Lloyd Owen), should find a prominent place in this list of Investigations into the abnormal incidence of Tuberculosis in the Gwyrfai Rural District all through the years.

- (6) *Disinfection in Tuberculosis and Fevers*.—(a) Of Premises. (b) Of Articles of Bedding, clothing, &c. Steam Disinfectors in existing Institutions can only be used to a very limited extent for outside cases—5, 10, 15, 20, 30, &c., miles away. How can intermediate, let alone distant districts like South Caernarvonshire, Deudraeth, Hiraethog, Geirionydd, etc., be served? The question of Portable Disinfectors and extra Disinfecting Stations. The question of a special Disinfecting Officer or Officers for disinfecting after Fever, for Tuberculosis (periodically during *life*, as well as after departure to Sanatorium and after Death), for disinfecting Schools, Halls, etc. The King Edward Memorial Association have mooted the question of Travelling Disinfecting Vans, with Disinfecting Officer.
- (7) *Fevers*. — (a) Councils who have not yet made provision for Smallpox Isolation; (b) Councils who have not yet made provision for other Fever Isolation; (c) Immunisation against Smallpox, Diphtheria, &c.; (d) Should Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, &c., be made notifiable? (e) See Disinfection above.
- (8) *Meat*.—Establishment of additional Public Abattoirs; further adoption of Humane Methods; should not the Government insist on uniformity in the method of slaughtering, and on treating sheep and lambs and pigs like other animals? Registration of Slaughtermen. Meat certificates for Sanitary Inspectors. Farmers slaughtering on licensed premises. Farmers' and Butchers' opposing view-points. Government should take control in the interest of Consumers.
- (9) *Water Supplies*.—Privately and Publicly-owned Water Undertakings should be kept under observation and Analyses (chemical and bacteriological) be called for at sufficiently frequent intervals. Every Sanitary Authority (alone or in combination with one or more others) should have a qualified Water Engineer in their Service.
All hamlets, as far as is possible, and smaller collections of houses, without a piped water supply, should have schemes of such provided for them, both for the sake of pure drinking water and for hosts of other purposes, including acting as a necessary preliminary to a Drainage system.
- (10) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—Following on, or concurrently with, a Water Scheme, such districts should be provided with a Drainage System, and all Dry Closets be converted into Water Closets.
- (11) *Public Scavenging*.—Similarly, Public Scavenging Schemes should be universally extended to every hamlet, and, as far as possible, to every smaller collection of houses.

- (12) *Isolated Houses (or Blocks of Houses), Cowsheds and other Establishments.* Barring Public Water supply, Public Drainage and Public Scavenging, adequate private facilities should be insisted upon from the start, and in the absence of such provision having then been made.
- (13) *Where to draw the line?*—It must be considered that it is often a very difficult matter to decide when Public facilities in the way of Water Supply, Sewerage and Scavenging should be extended to, or with-held from a dwelling house or collection of houses. Similarly with farms and other establishments.
It would be well if certain principles could be agreed upon. We presume it is partly, at any rate, an actuarial question.
- (14) *Maternal Mortality and Infant (including New-born) Mortality.*—Alos Still-born Mortality; how shall we lesser Sanitary Authorities help to reduce these? At least by seeking to raise the Standard of Housing and Sanitation generally.
- (15) *Vital Statistics.*—For comparative purposes it may be mentioned that the Live Birth-rate, Death-rate and Infant Mortality for England and Wales in 1937 were 14.9, 12.4 and 58.0, as compared with 14.8, 12.1 and 59.0 in 1936, and therefore slightly higher as regards Death-rate, and practically stationary as regards Birth Rate and Infant Mortality.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

G. LEWIS TRAVIS.

E. LLOYD OWEN.

Table II.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	A
TOTAL POPULATION :—	
Mid-Year 1937 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	B
Census 1921 (as revised by Registrar-General)	C
Census 1931 (as revised by Registrar-General)	D
Census 1931 (as enumerated)	E
Males	F
Females	G
No. of Persons per Acre	H
PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS (Census 1921):—	
No. of Families (Private Families)	I
No. of Dwellings occupied (structurally separate Dwellings)	J
Population of the said Private Families	K
No. of Persons per Family	L
No. of Families per Dwelling	M
Total number of Rooms occupied	N
No. of Rooms per Dwelling	O
No. of Rooms per Person (whole of Carnarvonshire, 1.36)	P
No. of persons living more than two persons to a room	Q
Giving a percentage of the said private family population of	R
(Compared with whole of Carnarvonshire—4.1)	
RATEABLE VALUE (In 1936)	S
Produce of a Penny Rate (In 1936)	T
No. of Members on the Council	U
CAUSES OF DEATH.	
Total Number of Deaths (Civilians only)	V
(a) Males	W
(b) Females	X
a(1) Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Y
a(2) Measles	Z
a(3) Scarlet Fever	A
a(4) Whooping Cough	B
a(5) Diphtheria	C
(6) Influenza	D
(7) Encephalitis Lethargica	E
(8) Cerebro-spinal Fever	F
(9) Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	G
(10) Other Tuberculous Diseases	H
(11) Syphilis	I
(12) General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	J
(13) Cancer, Malignant Disease	K
(14) Diabetes	L
(15) Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.	M
(16) Heart Disease	N
(17) Aneurysm	O
(18) Other Circulatory Diseases	P
(19) Bronchitis	Q
(20) Pneumonia (all forms)	R
(21) Other Respiratory Diseases	S
(22) Peptic Ulcer	T
a(23) Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	U
(24) Appendicitis	V
(25) Cirrhosis of Liver	W
(26) Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	X
(27) Other Digestive Diseases	Y
(28) Acute and Chronic Nephritis	Z
(29) Puerperal Sepsis	A
(30) Other Puerperal Causes	B
(31) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	C
(32) Senility	D
(33) Suicide	E
(34) Other Violence	F
(35) Other Defined Diseases	G
(36) Causes ill-defined or unknown	H
a(37) Small-pox (not been included in No. 35 above)	I
(38) Poliomyelitis (not been included in No. 35 above)	J
(39) Polioencephalitis (not been included in No. 35 above)	K
a So-called " Zymotic Diseases."	

NOTE.—In England and Wales the Death Rate (number of fatal cases per 1000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows :—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.00), Small-pox—(0.00), Measles—(0.02), Scarlet Fever—(0.01), Whooping Cough—(0.04), Diphtheria and M. Croup—(0.07), Influenza—(0.45), Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—(5.8) per 1000 Births in this last case.

Table III.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.—In England and Wales, the Case-Rate (number of Notifications per 1000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows :—

Small-pox—(0.00), Scarlet Fever—(2.33), Diphtheria— and M. Croup—(1.49), Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.05) Erysipelas—(0.37). and Pneumonia—(1.36).

Calculated in relation to the number of Births, the Case-Rate of Puerperal Fever with that of Puerperal Pyrexia was 13.93 per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) registered.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(N.B.—The number of Fatal Cases of Fever are given in Table II. The number of cases sent to Fever Hospital are given in the Additional Local Report for each Council and on Table VI. as well).

● **TUBERCULOSIS** See below

OTHER INFECTIOUS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES	Total	A
*1. Small Pox	B
*2. Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	C
*3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	D
*4. Diphtheritic Sore Throat and (undefined) Croup (not statutorily notifiable unless locally)	E
*5 Typhus Fever	F
*6. Enteric Fever and Typhoid Fever	G
*7. Paratyphoid Fever	H
*8 Continued Fever and ' Pyrexia '	I
*9 Whooping Cough (not statutorily notifiable unless locally)	J
*10 Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastro-Enteritis under two years (not statutorily notifiable).—See below for Dysentery	K
*11. Cholera (non-Asiatic unless otherwise stated)	L
*12 Measles (not statutorily notifiable, unless locally)	M
*13. German Measles (not statutorily notifiable, unless locally)	N
14. Dysentery	O
15. Relapsing Fever	P
16. Malaria—(believed to be contracted in this country)	Q
17. Malaria—(believed to be contracted abroad, or not stated)	R
18. Induced Malaria (notifiable only if liable to relapse)	S
19. Plague	T
20. Yellow Fever	U
21. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever)	V
22. Acute Polio-Myelitis (early Infantile Paralysis)	W
23. Acute Polio-encephalitis	X
24. Acute Encephalitis Lethargica (False Botulism)	Y
25. Botulism (True) as caused by the Bacillus Botulinus	Z
26. Chicken Pox (not statutorily notifiable, unless locally)	A
27. Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	B
28. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	C
29. Puerperal Fever	D
30. Puerperal Pyrexia	E
31. Influenza (not statutorily notifiable, unless locally)	F
32. Erysipelas	G

TUBERCULOSIS: NEW, TREATED AND FATAL CASES.

NEW CASES

(a) Primary Notifications, including cases notified by Tuberculosis Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	H
(b) Other New Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
(c) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	J
(1) Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	K
(2) Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L
(d) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M
(1) Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N
(2) Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O

FATAL CASES: (a) Total

(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P
(1) Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Q
(2) Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R
(c) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S
(1) Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T
(2) Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U
(d) Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths: (1) Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V
(2) Percentage of Total Tuberculosis Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W

CASES ADMITTED to Hospital or Sanatorium: (a) Total

(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	X
(c) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Y
(d) For Observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Z

* The so-called "Principal Zymotic Diseases."

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Bangor City	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmawr U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hirachog R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Guyryfai R.D.	Llwyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Conway Borough.	Bettwsycoed U.D.	Llanrust U.D.
A	96	-	0	-	9	9	-	-	-	60	2	-	-	-	11	19	71	-	4
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	60	-	-	4	9	9	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	55	-	4
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	3	19	16	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	-	-
G	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	1060	119	145	32	121	82	373	-	110	650	430	115	96	1512	660	84	108	21	75
L	1340	78	-	38	134	-	384	-	110	650	-	220	352	1491	25	84	108	8	-
M	802	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	110	-	-	45	-	460	-	-	74	-	-
N	1123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	45	-	518	-	-	74	-	-
O	216	73	2	-	1	-	28	-	9	95	-	-	3	31	52	36	11	4	65
P	844	30	20	1	-	10	365	-	2	170	-	5	38	285	55	28	12	-	20
Q	86	15	15	1	4	-	43	-	3	10	-	-	-	622	47	6	20	3	-
R	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	13	-	20	7	-	30	46	-	-	6	-	-
S	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	-	23	46	-	-	6	-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	13	6	-	-	3	225	12	-	-	112	-	-	77	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	3	225	12	-	-	100	-	-	77	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	0	25	-	-	4	-	2	7	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	4	-
Y	-	-	0	19	-	-	28	-	23	136	-	-	-	6	50	43	11	-	26
Z	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	6	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	573	47	329	37	74	6	13	-	33	293	18	88	23	157	-	31	442	3	-
D	122	-	-	37	-	-	13	12	-	140	2	-	22	32	-	19	16	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	122	-	34	37	-	-	13	12	-	-	2	-	22	32	-	19	16	-	26
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	451	47	-	-	74	6	-	-	33	153	16	88	-	5	-	12	426	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	5	6	14	7	-	25	2	20	3	8	1	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
N	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	105	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	-	1249	3800	876	-	-	1317	3545	1698	2348	557	1049	1242	-	5214	1752	2470	218	-
R	-	1249	1009	674	-	-	1117	1929	1451	1641	122	338	811	6207	2903	1251	1221	123	-
S	-	38	43	43	-	-	58	193	105	94	6	70	39	508	213	34	27	4	-
T	-	38	44	46	-	-	67	193	101	108	6	70	46	511	213	36	26	4	-
U	-	242	231	259	-	-	366	884	455	411	48	-	306	-	1097	301	91	18½	-

Table V
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD.

MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.		
No. of Dairy Cows (whether temporarily dry or not)	.. .. .	.. A
Whether Milk imported ?	From how many Dairy Farms ?	.. B
Whether Milk exported ?	From how many Dairy Farms?	.. C
No. of Samples of milk taken by Sanitary Inspector	.. .. .	.. D
No. of these unsatisfactory	.. .. .	.. E
No. of Samples of Milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	.. .. .	.. F
No. of these unsatisfactory	.. .. .	.. G
No. of Prosecutions	.. .. .	.. H
No. of these successful	.. .. .	.. I
MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.		
How many slaughterhouses licensed as well as registered ?	.. .. .	.. J
No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December (including licensed and unlicensed)	.. .. .	.. K
No. of slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year	(Ditto)	.. L
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—		
(a) For Tuberculosis	.. .. .	.. M
(b) For other Diseases	.. .. .	.. N
No. of seizures (supported by magistrate) of ditto—		
(a) For Tuberculosis	.. .. .	.. O
(b) For other Diseases	.. .. .	.. P
OTHER FOODS.		
No. of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Foods	.. .. .	.. Q
No. of Seizures	.. .. .	.. R
PROSECUTIONS.		
No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Foods	.. .. .	.. S
BAKEHOUSES.		
Total number of Bakehouses	.. .. .	.. T
No. of underground Bakehouses	.. .. .	.. U
No. of Factory Bakehouses	.. .. .	.. V
ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, Etc.		
A.—WHETHER FOLLOWING ACTS (OR PARTS) BEEN ADOPTED :—(Append		
date of adoption and Sections adopted)*		
1. Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	.. .. .	.. W
2. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts I. and II.)	.. .. .	.. X
3. " Public Health " Acts Amendment " Act, 1907 " (Part III.)	.. .. .	.. Y
4. Public Health Act, 1925	.. .. .	.. Z
B.—WHETHER BYE-LAWS RELATING TO FOLLOWING MATTERS BEEN MADE :—		
1. New Streets and Buildings	.. .. .	.. B
2. Slaughterhouses	.. .. .	.. C
3. Prevention of Nuisances	.. .. .	.. D
4. Private Scavenging	.. .. .	.. E
5. Houses Let in Lodgings or Tenements	.. .. .	.. F
6. Common Lodging Houses	.. .. .	.. G
7. Baths and Wash-houses	.. .. .	.. H
8. Public Bathing	.. .. .	.. I
9. Offensive Trades	.. .. .	.. J
10. Cemeteries	.. .. .	.. K
11. Mortuaries	.. .. .	.. L
C.—WHETHER RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED AMPLIFYING THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926		
D.—WHETHER URBAN POWERS (FOR RURAL DISTRICTS) UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875 (Statement to be appended)		
E.—WHETHER A LOCAL WATER ACT OBTAINED		
WHETHER SOME OTHER ACT OBTAINED.		
F.—WHETHER ANY FEVER MADE LOCALLY NOTIFIABLE		
(a) Measles	.. .. .	.. R
(b) Whooping Cough,	.. .. .	.. S
(c) Chicken Pox	.. .. .	.. T

* Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, is since the passing of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, in force in each District without formal adoption.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairycellan U.D.	Penmaenmawr U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hiraethog R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Gwyrfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Conway Borough.	Bettwsycod U.D.	Llanrwst U.D.
A	106	104	500	168	85	2185	1023	650	700	246	99	89	238	1150	943	270	312	55	135
B	60	9	10	4	4	1	58	1	12	10	11	3	4	8	11	2	6	3	5
C	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	27	-	49	-	4	-	-	22	20	57	-	-	-	22	-	-	8	-	-
E	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
F	6	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	-
G	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
H	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
J	4	5	2	5	3	12	7	8	7	1	1	1	-	39	31	12	6	1	5
K	4	5	2	5	3	12	7	8	-	1	1	1	3	39	31	12	6	1	5
L	4	5	2	5	3	12	-	8	9	1	1	1	3	39	31	12	6	1	-
M	6	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	18cwt	-	-	112	-	-
N	7	-	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	9½"	-	-	627	-	-
O	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
P	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	8	-	25	2	1	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
S	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	21	13	29	6	7	12	4	-	9	12	8	15	13	30	15	10	15	2	-
U	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-
V	5	3	14	3	3	1	-	-	-	3	5	2	3	3	4	5	3	-	-
W	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
X	No	No	"	"	"	"	"	Part	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	"	"	"
Y	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	"	"	"
Z	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Part	Part	Part
A	"	"	"	Part	Part	-	Part	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	-	"
B	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
C	"	-	"	"	"	No	"	No	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"
D	"	-	"	No	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"
E	No	-	No	Yes	No	No	-	No	"	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	"	-	"
F	Yes	-	"	No	Yes	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-	"
G	"	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	No	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	"	-	"
H	No	-	"	Yes	No	"	-	"	"	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	"
I	"	-	"	No	Yes	"	-	"	"	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	"	-	"
J	"	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	"	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	-	"
K	"	-	"	"	No	"	-	"	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-	"
L	"	-	"	"	Yes	"	-	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	"
M	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Yes	-
N	-	-	-	No	No	-	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	-	Yes
O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	No
P	-	-	-	"	No	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-	No
Q	-	No	Yes	No	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	"	-	-
R	-	-	"	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	-	-
S	-	-	No	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	-	-
T	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Pennaenmawr U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hiraethog R.D.	Carnarvon Boroughs.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Guyrfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Conway Borough	Betsuycod U.D.	Llanrust U.D.
A	3386	417	-	887	1114	1069	197	120	226	3071	530	1952	1035	3004	-	526	3098	238	778
B	-	385	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	2	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	97	-	-	-	607	120	140	-	-	-	-	40	2313	-	8	30	-	-
D	26	128	151	75	33	798	1331	2177	943	21	-	5	6	3764	-	58	35	49	15
E	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	-
G	-	2	6	2	2	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	3	-	1	-
H	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	105	-	-	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	3	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	2	-	11	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	105	139	22	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
N	-	10	12	15	-	24	29	-	2	30	-	-	13	347	10	8	3	6	-
O	-	-	-	5	-	60	4	-	25	25	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	20	-	-	4	107	-	8	-	-	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2000	-	-	-	4	-	45	77	-	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	59	-	-	77	-	-
S	-	2	105	3	-	5	3	-	8	-	-	-	6	51	23	-	-	-	-
T	94	6	-	42	18	-	23	13	4	62	7	25	3	214	24	2	12	10	35
U	-	1	5	-	2	2	22	-	3	3	3	1	-	3	11	-	-	-	1
V	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
W	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Y	23	41	-	23	12	1	9	-	-	196	27	15	-	74	-	5	-	57	20
Z	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	2	3	-	-	-	137	142	-	-	-	2
A	162	38	72	32	10	34	29	90	11	*322	7	12	-	370	52	14	51	1	15
B	91	-	50	32	7	34	58	90	-	180	9	8	-	405	52	14	80	-	18
C	108	35	133	28	-	20	16	80	11	145	-	-	10	201	-	-	94	-	5
D	4	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	1	-
E	9	1	16	3	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	21	3	-	2	6	-
F	204	84	264	19	-	4	74	-	-	37	-	-	-	527	26	-	53	16	-
G	3643	220	3634	281	319	244	843	407	570	†1096	1030	135	398	3411	649	102	3892	140	75
H	174	28	230	23	4	6	33	19	7	225	70	12	106	82 ^c	13	6	80	10	7
I	1	-	3	-	27	2	-	-	-	34	7	-	30	110	73	-	19	-	-
J	175	28	233	23	31	8	33	19	7	259	78	-	136	936	86	6	-	10	-
K	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
L	b	No	a	No	No	No	No	No	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
M	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-
N	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	1
O	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
P	No	"	No	"	"	"	"	No	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	No	"	"
Q	No	"	"	"	"	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	"	"	"
R	Yes	No	Yes	No	"	Yes	Yes	No	"	"	No	No	"	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	"
S	No	"	-	"	No	"	No	"	"	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	No
T	"	"	No	"	"	1	"	"	"	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	-
U	"	Yes	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-
V	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	"	-	-

a Part-time, b Whole time,

*This figure includes Disinfestation of contents of Slum Clearance Houses at the time of Vacation. †This figure includes Visits and Re-Visits during progress of work etc.

Table VII.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

REMARKS : (1) Nuisances under the Public Health Acts (See below, defects 1—8). These include not only nuisances under the Public Health Acts, but those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(2) Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts (see below, Defects 9 and 10). These offences exclude those relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)

A.—INSPECTION OF :

FACTORIES (including F. Laundries and F. Bakehouses)	Number on Register .. .. .	..	..	..	..	A
	No. of Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	B
	No. of Written Notices .. .. .	..	..	..	..	C
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	D
WORKSHOPS (including W. Laundries and W. Bakehouses)	Number on Register .. .. .	..	..	..	..	E
	No. of Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	F
	No. of Written Notices .. .. .	..	..	..	..	G
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	H
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises)	Number on Register .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I
	No. of Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	J
	No. of Written Notices .. .. .	..	..	..	..	K
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	L
TOTAL OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES	Number on Register .. .. .	..	..	..	..	M
	No. of Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	N
	No. of Written Notices .. .. .	..	..	..	..	O
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	P

B.—DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SAID PREMISES :

1. Want of Cleanliness (including lime-washing)	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Q
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	R
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	S
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	T
2. Want of Ventilation	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	U
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	V
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	W
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	X
3. Overcrowding	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Y
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Z
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	A
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	B
4. Want of Drainage of Floors	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	C
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	D
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	E
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	F
5. Other Nuisances	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	G
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	H
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	J
6. Sanitary Accommodation—Insufficient	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	K
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	L
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	M
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	N
7. Sanitary Accommodation—unsuitable or defective	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	O
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	P
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Q
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	R
8. Sanitary Accommodation—not separate for sexes	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	S
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	T
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	U
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	V
9. Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (Sec. 101)	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	W
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	X
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Y
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Z
10. Other Offences (see Remarks above)	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	A
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	B
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	C
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	D
11. Total of Defects found	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	E
	Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	F
	Cases referred to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	G
	No. of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	H

REMARK.—This Table does not include the case of *Outwork and Outworkers* (if any) in Un-wholesome Premises (Section 108).

**C.-Additional Short Local
Reports.**

BANGOR CITY (CAERNARVONSHIRE)

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions.	Purveyors from outside the District
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	9	13	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Retailing Milk Carts ..	42	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	4	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	22	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	16	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	37	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	16	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	20	19	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	153	153	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	0	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	12	9	0
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	0	33	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1935.	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	4	4	4
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	4	4	4

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1937, is 12,380.

The Estimated Population for June 1907 was 12,224.

(1). The Birth-rate is 13.2 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 26.2 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality rate is 36 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality rate was 137 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases.—Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), Nil.

Giving a Zymotic Mortality rate of 0.0 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality rate was 1.6 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 12.04 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 17.3 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 1.1 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.6 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 1.5 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 1.4 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

The following schools were closed for short periods on account of Influenza :—Glanadda Infants, Bangor R.C., Cae Top Infants, Cae Top Mixed, Garth Council, Hiracl Infants.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 108 patients were admitted. Of these 16 were treated for Diphtheria, 73 treated for Scarlet Fever, and 19 for other Infectious Diseases, namely :—Erysipelas, 2; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1; Pneumonia, 1; Mumps, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1.

With Diphtheria, 2 of the patients were under 5 years of age, 10 under 10 years of age, 2 between 10 and 15 years, and 2 between 25 and 35 years.

With Scarlet Fever, 22 were under 5 years of age; 22 under 10 years of age; 8 between 10 and 15 years; 15 between 15 and 25 years; 4 between 25 and 35 years; and 2 between 40 and 50 years.

There was 1 Death during the year. There were no "Return" cases.

Of the Diphtheria patients 13 were from outside the district.

Of the Scarlet Fever patients 13 were from outside the district.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(T. ROGERS JONES, F.S.I.A., M.R.SAN. I.).

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 215 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from within and outside the Borough.

TABLE I. CASES TREATED AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases from—</i>		
	<i>Bangor.</i>	<i>Outside Bangor.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Scarlet Fever	73	69	142
Diphtheria	16	44	60
Erysipelas	2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	3
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Measles	—	1	1
Mumps	1	—	1
Meningitis	—	1	1
Quinsey	—	1	1
Total.. ..	96	119	215

There were three deaths during the year, viz. :—Diphtheria, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY SHEWING AGES OF PATIENTS IN TABLE I.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Cases from Bangor.</i>					<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Under 5 years.</i>	<i>5—10</i>	<i>10—15</i>	<i>15—25</i>	<i>Over 25</i>	
Scarlet Fever	15	28	10	15	5	73
Diphtheria	2	..	3	8	3	16
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	..	..	..	..	1
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	1
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mumps .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quinsey .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	28	13	23	12	96

<i>Cases from Outside Bangor.</i>								<i>Grand Total.</i>
	<i>Under 5 years.</i>	<i>5—10</i>	<i>10—15</i>	<i>15—25</i>	<i>Over 25</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Scarlet Fever	10	27	20	8	4	69	1 2	
Diphtheria	7	19	9	6	3	44	60	
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Mumps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Quinsey .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Total	17	47	29	15	11	119	215	

The new extensions comprising six cubicle wards were completed and opened on the 20th July, 1937.

These wards enabled the Council to arrange for the treatment of such extra diseases as Puerperal Fever, Pneumonia, Erysipelas, &c.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Total number of cases notified within the Borough	108
Where Treated :—Isolation Hospital	96
Home	5
C. & A. Infirmary	4
St. David's Hospital	3
	108

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Treated at—</i>				<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Home.</i>	<i>C. & A. Infirmary.</i>	<i>St. David's Hospital.</i>	
Scarlet Fever	73	..	..	..	73
Diphtheria	16	..	..	..	16
Erysipelas	2	4	..	1	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	..	2	2	5
Pneumonia	1	1	..	..	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	..	2	..	3
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	1
Mumps	1	..	..	..	1
Total	96	5	4	3	108

TABLE 3.

Overcrowding Survey (Permitted Numbers)	..	..	1124
Housing Inspections	..	..	802
Complaints received and investigated	..	..	204
Drains examined and tested	..	..	141
Inquiries re Infectious Diseases	..	..	89
Number of rooms, etc., disinfected	..	..	127
Number of rooms disinfected	..	..	38
Visits to Public Abattoir and Slaughterhouses	..	..	500

Number of Animals examined :—

Beasts	..	..	1002
Calves	..	..	25
Sheep	..	..	7170
Pigs	..	..	2065
			—————
			10322
Visits to Market Hall and Food Shops	..	..	224
Shops inspections under Shops Act	..	..	29
Meat Retailing cars examined	..	..	120
Visits re Keeping of Pigs	..	..	4
Visits to Caravans	..	..	5
Miscellaneous including re-visits	..	..	201

TABLE 4.

NATURE OF DEFECTS DISCOVERED.

Choked and Defective Drains	..	..	94
Percolation of water	..	..	12
Defective W.C. Pans	..	..	22
Defective eaves, gutters and downpipes	..	..	32
Defective W.C. Cisterns	..	..	14
Defective W.C. Buildings	..	..	8
Defective Grates and Ovens	..	..	7
Defective yard pavings	..	..	5
Defective window frames	..	..	21
Defective roofs	..	..	4
Defective wall plaster	..	..	24
Offensive accumulations	..	..	2
Rat Infestations	..	..	52
Ant Infestations	..	..	25
Beetle Infestations	..	..	13

HOUSING.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The five year programme of slum clearance was continued during the year when 216 houses were made the subject of 7 Compulsory Purchase Orders and 8 Clearance Orders.

Owners of 62 houses unsuccessfully appealed to the Ministry of Health, while the appeals respecting two of the houses were upheld.

The Maes Geirchen Re-housing scheme was formally opened on December 1st. 1937, by the Right Honourable Lord Penrhyn from whom the land was purchased.

The new roads have been given the following names :—Kingsley Avenue, Greenwood Avenue, Ffordd Castell, Tanymynydd.

During the year 36 families were transferred from Clearance Areas to Maes Geirchen Estate. As several other houses are nearing completion, further transfers will be arranged early in 1938, and new Clearance Areas declared under the Council's Five Year Programme of Slum Clearance.

The inclusive rent of the houses at Maes Geirchen is 7/6 per week.

OVERCROWDING.

The Overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, came into force in the Borough on the 1st October. Notices were inserted in the Press drawing attention to the duties and obligations of landlords and tenants. The former were also supplied with printed leaflets explaining the chief provisions of the Act.

While Slum Clearance has been tackled in real earnest, and is being speedily carried out, there is yet another aspect of the Housing Problem which remains unsolved, viz. :—Overcrowding. Now that the Government has fixed a definite family grant the Council can proceed to provide new houses to meet the needs of the overcrowded families.

OTHER HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

While concentrating on Slum Clearance and Overcrowding we should not lose sight of the large number of applicants are at present on the waiting list. These applicants are now dependent on a vacancy occurring in our existing houses. Many of these are young married couples, residing in rooms for which they pay on an average from 10/- to 14/- per week.

When new housing contracts are made, consideration should be given to the provision of small houses for aged persons who, in a large majority of cases, are dependent on small pensions.

BUG AND OTHER INFESTATIONS.

In every case of transfer of families from Clearance areas to new rehousing sites, disinfection of furniture by Hydrocyanic Acid Gas is still carried out, while the bedding, &c., is steam disinfected so that it can be used the same night. The work was originally done by contract, but now the whole of the operations are undertaken by the Health Department Staff, which has been specially trained for this work.

All the furniture is gassed in removal vans owned by the Council before delivery to the new houses. The bedding, etc., is removed to the Isolation Hospital where it is passed through the Steam disinfectant. Operations commence at 7 a.m. each transfer day and all furniture, bedding, etc., are delivered to the new houses the same evening. This work is carried out free of all cost to the displaced families.

RE-HOUSING SCHEMES.

It is very gratifying to record the splendid response of the transferred families to their new environments. This is perhaps more noticeable at Ffriddoedd where 162 families have, by now, had time to settle down. The houses are being kept clean, the gardens are well cultivated, and the whole scheme reflects great credit on all concerned.

I am very confident that when the other schemes have been completed and the tenants have had an opportunity to put their houses and surroundings in good order, we shall again be able to emphasise the ready response of our citizens to improved housing conditions.

It will be interesting to record and compare the health statistics of these rehousing schemes with those of the old clearance areas.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year 500 visits have been made to the Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses. The number of animals examined were :—

Beasts	..	..	..	1002
Calves	..	..	..	25
Sheep	..	..	..	7170
Pigs	..	..	..	2065
				—
Total	..	..	..	10322
				—

The following were condemned as unfit for food :—

One carcase of Beef and all organs	..	..	..	Tuberculosis.
Two pair beef lungs and liver	..	..	..	Do.
Five pigs heads and plucks	..	..	..	Do.
One forequarter of pork	..	..	..	Do.
Six beef livers	..	..	..	Flukes.
One Pair Beef lungs	..	..	..	Pneumonia
One Beef Liver	..	..	..	Abcesses.

Other Foods.

12 tins of Cooked ham (145 lbs.)	..	..	..	Decomposed.
3 Tins of Corned Beef (54 lbs.)	..	..	..	Decomposed.

Food Sampling.—During the year the following milks were submitted for analysis :—

Tuberculosis Scheme (Biological Testing)	..	..	20
Bacteriological	..	..	1
Accredited	..	..	6
*Chemical Analysis	..	..	5

(* Submitted by the Caernarvonshire C.C.).

With the exception of one sample submitted for chemical analysis, and found to contain 8% of added water, all the samples were satisfactory.

The vendor of the unsatisfactory sample was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

As in previous years the samples of milk for Biological testing were taken under the County Council's Tuberculosis Milk Scheme. Samples are taken from all milk producers in the Borough every six months.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

(B. PRICE DAVIES).

60 houses were erected by private enterprise.

Housing.—To cope with the Council's re-housing programme under the Clearance scheme a contract for 300 houses at Maes Geirchen was entered into and by the end of the year 36 houses were occupied.

Contracts were also entered into for 54 houses at Brynllwyd and for 30 houses and 2 shops in the Central Area. 2 shops at Maes Tryfan were completed. 8 houses were completed and tenanted on Hendrewen Road.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.—The house refuse collection of the district was continued by contract at a cost of 1/10d. per head per annum. The refuse is removed from all houses once a week and from Colleges and Public Institutions twice a week. The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping with satisfactory results.

Sewerage.—During the year the section of sewer from St. David's Church to Brynllwyd was renewed and to meet the increasing demands on the sewerage system in this neighbourhood the sewer was renewed with pipes of 12 inch to 18 inch diameter.

Water Supply.—No extensions of the water system were necessary during the year, mains were laid for the Council's housing schemes at Maes Geirchen and Brynllwyd. Periodical analyses of the water (bacteriological and chemical) were carried out and the results shewed, that after filtration and treatment, the water supplied to the consumer is highly satisfactory.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	40	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	10	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	5	5	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	10	10	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	8	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	3	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	24	24	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	9	12	3
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	10	10	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, 0; Licensed, 0; Total on Register, 0.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	2	2	2
Licensed	3	3	3
Total on Register	5	5	5

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1937 is 4509.

The Estimated Population for June, 1907, was 4981.

(1). The Birth-rate is 13.3 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 28.7 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality rate is 115 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 168 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases.—Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), Nil. Giving a Zymotic Mortality rate of Nil per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality rate was 1.2 per 1000 of the Population.

(4). The General Death rate is 20.4 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 22.7 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 2.2 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death rate from Tuberculosis was 2.3 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 2.4 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death rate from Cancer was 1.5 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

The following school was closed for a short period on account of Influenza :—Cefnfaes Central.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 47 patients were admitted. Of these 1 was treated for Diphtheria and 45 treated for Scarlet Fever and 1 for Puerperal Pyrexia.

With Diphtheria the patient was between 25 and 35 years of age.

With Scarlet Fever, 14 of the patients were under 5 years of age, 16 under 10 years of age, 12 between 10 and 15 years, 1 between 15 and 25 years, 2 between 25 and 40 years.

There were no Deaths during the year. There were no "Return" cases.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

(T. POWELL JONES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.).

Water Supply.—21 houses at Tanyfoel are situated at such a high level as being impracticable to obtain a supply of water from the Council's main. During the year the overflow from a well was connected to newly erected tanks, and pipes laid to two standpipes at the end of the two rows of houses at Tanyfoel, and the supply gives entire satisfaction.

The Council has under consideration a New Water Supply Scheme, which would greatly benefit the general supply for the whole District.

Sewerage.—The sewerage is on the Separate System, and is treated on the Broad Land Irrigation System. The sewers are well maintained and scavenged periodically. Two flushing cisterns were made to function on two sewers of rather slow flow.

Refuse Collection.—The collection of refuse is done by Contract, the Council having decided on the Contractor to provide a covered lorry, which is a great improvement. All the refuse in

the District is collected in three days, the Council employ two men to collect and empty the dustbins. The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping, one man being permanently employed at the Tip, and the work is carried out in a satisfactory manner, no nuisances arising therefrom, and the tip is free from rats. An old disused pit has been filled up by this method, and it is hoped that such waste land can be utilised for the benefit of the public in the near future.

Slaughterhouses, Meat Shops, Bakehouses, Etc.—The Council proposes to improve the facilities for the slaughtering of animals. Meat Shops, Bakehouses and other trades, as well as retailing vans are regularly inspected.

Milk and Dairies.—The County Council collected milk samples from producers with the view of finding the incidence of Tubercle Bacilli. One positive result was obtained and the cow was destroyed. The County Inspector of Food and Drugs took 7 samples, 3 of which were not satisfactory.

Housing.—The Council decided to build 30 new houses within the next year, and propose to deal with 6 Clearance Areas and 5 individual unfit houses.

Disinfection.—35 cases of infectious Diseases were removed to Bangor Isolation Hospital, one case was isolated at home. All the rooms were fumigated and disinfectants supplied for washing purposes.

LLANDUDNO URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	46	49	100	5	5	5	-	-	-	10
Retailing Milk Carts ..	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	13	12	57	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	19	19	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	16	16	} 114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	13	14		6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	38	38	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	93	94	160	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	13	13	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	24	37	9
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	4	7	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, 0; Licensed, 1; Total on Register, 2.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	2	2	2
Total on Register	2	2	2

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1937, is 15090.

The Estimated Population for June, 1907, was 10,785.

(1). The Birth-rate is 10.9 per 1000 of the population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 20.6 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality rate is 72 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality rate was 146 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases.—Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 1. Giving a Zymotic Mortality rate of 0.06 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality rate was 0.65 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 12.5 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 11.5 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.6 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907, the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.3 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 1.6 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 0.79 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

The following schools were closed for short periods on account of Influenza :—Dyffryn Road Infants, Dyffryn Road Mixed, Great Orme Council, Llandudno Central, St. Beuno's N.P.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 133 patients were admitted. Of these 6 were treated for Diphtheria, 24 treated for Scarlet Fever and 103 for other Infectious Diseases.

With Diphtheria 1 of the patients was under 10 years of age, 1 between 10 and 15 years, 2 between 15 and 25 years, 1 between 25 and 35 years, and 1 between 40 and 50 years.

With Scarlet Fever 3 of the patients were under 5 years of age, 9 under 10 years, 4 between 10 and 15 years, 5 between 15 and 25 years, 3 between 25 and 35 years.

There were 2 deaths during the year. There were no "return" cases.

Of the Diphtheria patients 2 were from outside the district. Of the Scarlet Fever patients 4 were from outside the district.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. T. F. ROBERTS, M.S.I.A.).

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.

Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	..	..	53
Drains provided with efficient traps	..	..	9
New drains and intercepting traps provided	..	..	12
Drains relaid	..	..	30
Sink drains disconnected from sewer	..	..	1
Courts and back-yards paved and repaired	..	..	1

DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired	..	..	5
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	6
Damp walls—damp courses inserted	..	..	1
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	..	..	13
Additional windows provided and existing windows repaired			2
Defective spouting repaired	..	..	3
New sinks provided	..	..	1
Houses limewashed and cleansed	..	..	22
Houses disinfected after infectious disease.	..	..	52
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	..	..	3

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional W.C.'s provided	..	..	6
Water closets reconstructed	..	..	2
Water closets repaired and limewashed	..	..	1
Water closet pans and traps replaced with pedestals	..	..	3

PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

Offensive privies and pail closets converted into W.C.'s	2
--	----	----	---

VARIOUS.

Smoke nuisances dealt with	..	..	3
Nuisances from animals kept, abated	..	..	4
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	16
Miscellaneous	..	..	132

FOOD (A).

The Milk supply during 1937 averaged about 2250 gallons per day ; of this quantity about 1000 gallons was produced within the Urban District of Llandudno, and delivered direct to the consumer. A large quantity of the milk is now bottled on Registered premises before delivery ; this method of delivery should be encouraged. Every encouragement is given to producers to produce milk under the Milk Marketing Board's Accredited Producer's Scheme.

SAMPLES OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year 24 samples of milk were sent to the Biological Department, Bangor University, for examination.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS.

There are five firms in the Town holding licences under the milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

COWSHEDS.

No. of Cowkeepers on Register, December, 1936	..	..	49
No. of Cowkeepers discontinued during the year	..	..	3
No. of Cowkeepers on Register, December, 1937	..	..	46
No. of visits of inspection made	..	..	100
No. of contraventions	..	..	5
No. of contraventions remedied	..	..	5

MEAT (B).

During the year, 294 visits have been made to the Slaughter Houses at the Public Abattoir. The number of animals slaughtered being, viz. :—Beasts, 689 ; Calves, 750 ; Pigs, 1129 ; Sheep 14522.

As far as possible all carcasses and organs are inspected before they are removed from the Abattoir. It speaks well for the Butchers generally, as to the quality of the meat bought for slaughter, that only five carcasses and organs, and a few Cirrhotic livers were condemned as unfit for food.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the year 652 observations and visits have been made in connection with Markets, Shops, Stores, etc., in order to ascertain if the above regulations were being complied with. With the exception of a few minor infringements, the regulations were being observed.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

Samples of Food.—During the year 29 samples of milk were purchased for analysis, and of this number 8 were reported by the Analyst to be Adulterated. The Vendors of the adulterated samples were dealt with by the Health Committee.

OTHER FOODS.

The following unsound food has been surrendered by shopkeepers, etc., viz. :—57 lbs. of Beef ; 2 cwt. 26 lbs. of salmon ; 190 lbs. of Grapes ; 10 boxes of Pears ; and 5 boxes of oranges.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year 250 visits and re-visits were made to rat infested premises ; drains have been examined and tested, and any defects found, remedied ; rat runs have been sealed up and where necessary poison laid. Advice has been given to all complainants desiring the same, and poison supplied free of charge.

DISINFECTION.

107 visits have been paid to the Disinfecting Station, and 1114 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., have been disinfected by steam and hot air.

HOUSING (OVERCROWDING) ACT, 1925.

Nine families numbering 39 persons have been re-housed by the Council from overcrowded houses during the year, and a further seven families have obtained other accommodation.

DISINFESTATION.

During the year all houses that have come under the notice of the Health Department as being infested with the bed bug have been treated with a special insecticide, with very good results. Bedding, clothing, etc., have been treated with steam.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Most of the Shops in the Town have been visited under the above Act, with regard to Lighting, Ventilation, Heating and Sanitary Accommodation.

REPORT OF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(MR. W. T. WARD).

Water Supply.—Previous to 1875 the Town was supplied with springs on the Great Orme. These supplies, however, though being of excellent quality, becoming inadequate for the increasing population, powers were obtained for a more extensive supply, and the Improvement Commissioners purchased two lakes—Dulyn (meaning "Black Lake"), 35 acres in extent, which is a weird but grand lake, filling up, apparently, an old crater, with rock rising sheer at the back of it to a height over 300 feet and huge boulders scattered about the side and front of it ; and Melynlyn, a beautiful shining lake, 18 acres, with a surrounding watershed of 1481 acres and on this watershed the Council have recently made a small but interesting experiment in tree planting.

The lakes are situated on the Western or Caernarvonshire side of the Conway River, and are $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Llandudno. The surface of Dulyn is at an altitude of 1747 feet, and that of Melynlyn 2094 feet above ordnance datum.

Works for increasing the present storage capacity of the above lakes, now 152 million gallons to 348 million gallons have been completed. This, with a 50 per cent. increase on the present demand, will give 116 days storage.

There is no inhabitable or other dwelling on any of the watersheds to either of the lakes, and the water is as pure as it was in 1880, when Professor Frankland, after analysis, said :—
“ It is most excellent water for dietetic and all domestic purposes. It is wholesome and palatable, and contains only a very small amount of vegetable organic matter. It is exceedingly soft and therefore well adapted for washing purposes. For the supply of the Town it is fully equal to the Celebrated Loch Katrine water.”

The last section of the 15 inch Trunk mains between Llandudno Junction and Llanrhos was completed in 1909.

Llandudno is now supplied with water by two separate trunk mains (9 inch and 15 inch), giving an abundant supply for many years to come, and almost making the town immune from the possibility of a total breakdown in the water supply.

During 1928—29 a 1½ mile length of 9 inch trunk main was replaced with new 15 inch steel bitumen lined main.

New Water Mains laid. (Total length in yards).

Diameter	2 inch.	4 inch.	6 inch.
	.. 64	.. 923	.. 100

Surface water Drains laid.

Diameter	6 inch.	12 inch.	15 inch.	18 inch.	24 inch.
	.. 377	.. 914	.. 146	.. 106	.. 233

Scavenging.—The removal of house refuse and scavenging is undertaken by the Council by Motor refuse vehicle with special closing lids for loading, and is under the direct supervision of the Surveyor. Galvanised iron bins with covers, of standard pattern are provided by the Council and the refuse collected daily from the Hotels, twice a week from large houses and weekly from the smaller houses. All refuse is burnt at the Destructor.

Artisan's Dwellings.—The houses are designed in five classes, with accommodation as follows :—

27 of class “ A.”—Sitting room, Kitchen, Scullery, Bathroom and 2 W.C.'s and four Bedrooms. The rents are : 7 at 21/- ; 10 at 19/- ; and 10 at 15/-.

82 of class “ B ”—Living Room, Scullery and 3 bedrooms. The rents are : 58 at 17/- ; 4 at 16/- ; and 20 at 14/6.

41 of Class “ C.”—Living Room, Scullery and 3 bedrooms. 8 at 13/5 ; 8 at 12/- 19 at 11/3 ; and 6 at 13/6.

116 of Class “ D.”—Living Room, Scullery, one W.C. and 2 bedrooms. The rents are : 65 at 13/- ; 8 at 10/6 ; 10 at 12/- ; 6 at 10/6 ; 8 at 14/- ; 16 at 13/- ; 2 at 4/3 ; and 1 at 5/-.

32 of Class “ E.”—Which consist of self contained tenements, each having one living room and one bedroom, scullery and one W.C. The rents at 8 at 6/6 ; and 24 at 6/6 each.

20 houses of the type of class “ B ” were completed under the assisted scheme. The rents of these houses are 14/6 each.

The rents of the above Artisan's Dwellings (unassisted schemes) are sufficient to pay the interests, repairs, rates and taxes and other outgoings, and the whole charge for the Annual Loan Redemption.

Re-Housing Scheme.—The 32 families displaced under Clearance Orders have been rehoused as follows :—

8 flats. Non-Parlour. 1 bedroom. Rents : 5 at 4/6 and 3 at 6/6.

8 Flats. Non-Parlour. 2 bedrooms. Rents : 2 at 9/6 and 6 at 6/6.

12 houses. Non-Parlour. 3 Bedrooms. Rents : 10 at 7/6 ; 1 at 12/- ; and 1 at 13/-.

4 Houses. Non-Parlour. 4 Bedrooms. Rents : 1 at 14/- ; 3 at 8/6.

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appearing in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	33	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	5	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	6	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	9	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .)	7	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	29	29	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	2	33	1
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	0	3	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920 : Registered only, 0 ; Licensed, 0 ; Total on Register, 0.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	2	2	2
Total on Register	5	5	5

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1937 is 3074.

The Estimated Population for June 1907 was 3022

(1). The Birth-rate is 9.4 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 25.7 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality rate is 103 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality rate was 142 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), Nil. Giving a Zymotic Mortality rate of Nil per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality rate was 0.88 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death rate is 13.6 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death rate was 17.0 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.7 per 1000 of the Population.

(6). The Death rate from Cancer is 1.6 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death rate from Cancer was 1.1 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

There were no schools closed during the year on account of Infectious Diseases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 28 patients were admitted. Of these 27 were treated for Diphtheria, 1 treated for Scarlet Fever.

With Diphtheria 9 of the patients were under 5 years of age, 14 under 10 years, 2 between 10 and 15 years, 1 between 15 and 25 years and 1 between 40 and 50 years.

With Scarlet Fever, the patient was between 15 and 25 years.

There was 1 Death during the year. There were no "return" cases.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(W. T. ELLIS, A.I.A.S., C.R.S.I.).

Water Supply.—An ample supply of water of a high standard quality is available throughout the year from Aber Lake. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 3 inch asbestos pipe are now being connected to the trunk main of the Aber Lake pipes to provide abundant supply in Plas Heulog Area.

Sewerage.—The usual maintenance and periodical flushing has been carried out. Several new connections and manholes have been constructed and in a few cases old drains have been relaid.

Public Conveniences.—These are cleaned and disinfected daily and kept in good order.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.—The Council's special refuse lorry (steel body) is giving every satisfaction. This work is efficiently done by direct labour. Refuse is collected weekly in winter and bi-weekly from the larger premises during the summer months. The refuse is disposed of at the Council's controlled tip which is isolated about one mile away from the town.

Scavenging.—Streets are cleaned daily, the gulleys are emptied periodically.

River.—This is cleaned periodically and rat poison is put along its banks bi-annually.

School.—No schools were closed during the year due to infectious disease.

Disinfection.—This was done with formaldehyde lamps where necessary and bedding was destroyed when directed by the Medical Officer of Health and replaced at the Council's expense.

Slaughter Houses.—There are five private slaughter houses within the district. They are well conducted, the Humane Killer is in general use.

Milk Analysis.—Samples of milk were collected during the year for biological examination, without exception all proved negative to the test.

Housing.—No new houses were erected by the Council, but they are considering the erection of 24 houses in the near future.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—All furniture has been fumigated and thoroughly cleansed before being removed into the new houses.

PENMAENMAWR URBAN. (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	12	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	13	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	18	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	9	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	12	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	20	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	4	12	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, 0; Licensed, 0; Total on Register, 0.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937.
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	2	2	2
Total on Register	3	3	3

Note—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1937 is 3,889.

The Estimated Population for June, 1907 was 4,112.

(1). The Birth-rate is 8.7 per 1,000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 26.7 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile-Mortality rate is 85 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality-rate was 144 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Meales (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), Nil.

Giving a Zymotic Mortality-rate of Nil per 1000 of the Population.

During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality-rate was 0.51 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 10.2 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 15.4 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.2 per 1000 of the population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.8 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 2.06 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 0.8 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

There were no schools closed during the year on account of Infectious Diseases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

THE GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 10 patients were admitted. Of these 1 was treated for Diphtheria and 9 treated for Scarlet Fever.

With Diphtheria the patient was between 10 and 15 years. With Scarlet Fever 3 were under 10 years of age, 2 between 15 and 25 years and 1 between 25 and 35 years.

There were no Deaths during the year.

There were no "Return" cases.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

Water Supply.—The supply to the District has been satisfactory, the quality and quantity good, and no restrictions were placed on consumers.

During the year approximately 1200 yards of new 6 inch auxilliary water main was laid to the Easterley end of the District to meet the growing demand owing to building development. Other short lengths of 3 inch and 4 inch branch mains were laid along new roads for the same purpose.

Sewerage.—The Sewerage system was maintained in a satisfactory condition. In connection with the New Housing scheme it was necessary to extend the sewers by the laying of 225 yards of 9 inch and 140 yards of 6 inch Sewers.

Scavenging.—The Scavenging of the district is carried out direct by the Council by means of their own transport and men.

The Incinerator was only in use for the first half of the year, subsequently the whole of the refuse was tipped under the "control" system as a preliminary to the formation of a recreation ground.

At present both "house" and "trade" refuse, the latter within limits, are collected and disposed of free of charge.

No complaints have been received during the year regarding either the collection or disposal.

Housing.—During the year the erection of 40 new houses commenced and were ready for occupation on the 1st February 1938. The houses comprise 6 four bedroom houses, 8 three bedroom houses, 18 two bedroom houses and special provision made in the scheme for 8 cottages for Aged Persons.

Further steps will now be taken to deal with other old properties in connection with the Housing Acts, and the Council will have to erect a further number of houses. Land for erection is already available.

Disinfestation.—On complaint, which luckily is very rare, the disinfestation of premises is carried out by the Council staff, and so far has been successful in as much as no repeat visits have been necessary. It should be pointed out that the treatment adopted is to disinfect twice.

Rats and Mice Act.—The Council periodically take action under the Act to rid their own property of these vermin. Although under the Act, the onus is thrown on to individuals, the Council on application give advice, and further provide applicants with bait, free of charge.

Isolation and Disinfection.—The district has again been remarkably free from infectious diseases.

Bake-Houses and Slaughter-Houses.—Inspections were made of these premises together with the Meat and Bread Shops and were found to be in a clean condition.

Milk.—The standard of cleanliness of the milk supply is good, and periodically samples for analysis have been taken by the County Food and Drugs Officer reinforced by samples taken by the local Council staff.

NANT CONWAY RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appearing in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	276	274	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	12	12	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	56	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	1	-	-
<i>Wholeselling, Producing and Retailing, 1. Producing only, 33.</i>			

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, 0; Licensed, 0; Total on Register, 0.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	8	7	7
Licensed	5	5	5
Total on Register	13	12	12

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1937 is 6,330.

The estimated population for June 1907 was 7,882.

(1). The Birth-rate is 16.4 per 1000 of the population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 29.5 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality-rate is 57 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality-rate was 126 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), Nil. Giving a Zymotic Mortality-rate of 0.3 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality-rate was 1.1 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 16.5 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 16.0 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 2.05 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.2 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 1.1 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 0.82 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

During the year 1937, the following Schools were closed for a short period on account of Influenza :—Dolgarrog Council. Dolwyddelen Council.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

THE GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 142 patients were admitted. Of these 12 were treated for Diphtheria 29 treated for Scarlet Fever, and 16 for other Infectious diseases. Namely :—1 Enteric Fever; 2 Erysipelas; 1 Puerperal Fever; 1 Puerperal Pyrexia; 11 Septic Throats. With Diphtheria, 1 of the patients was under 5 years of age, 6 under 10 years of age, 3 between 10 and 15 years, 1 between 15 and 25 years, and 1 between 25 and 35 years. With Scarlet Fever, 1 was under 5 years of age, 15 under 10 years, 6 between 10 and 15 years, 2 between 15 and 25 years and 5 between 25 and 35 years.

There was 1 death during the year.

There were no "Return" cases.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(EVAN WILLIAMS, A.R.S.I., A.F.A.S.).

Water Supply.—*Dolgarrog.*—This village derives its supply in bulk from the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board.

Dolwyddelen.—The supply is obtained from a reservoir filled from an upland stream. No shortage was experienced during last summer.

Penmachno.—The supply is by springs gathered into reservoirs. Improvements to the Cwm supply are well in hand.

Roewen.—The main supply is distributed in the village by standpipes. No shortage was reported during last summer.

Trefriw.—The supply for this village has its source at Crafnant Lake. No shortage was reported during the year.

In the remaining parishes of the district the water supply is from wells privately owned and some the property of the Council. No shortage was reported during the year.

Scavenging.—House refuse is removed fortnightly direct by the Council by means of a motor lorry. Night soil and house refuse is removed weekly at the village of Cwm Penmachno by Contract. Night soil is also removed direct by the Council in some of the populous portions of the remaining parishes where no sewerage is available.

The refuse tips are periodically inspected for traces of rodents, and where necessary these are dealt with by poison gas.

Sewerage.—The systems at Dolgarrog, Dolwyddelen, Penmachno and Trefriw are working satisfactorily. The remainder of the district is served by Septic Tanks and Cesspools.

River Pollution.—The practice of throwing refuse into the streams is decreasing owing to the enforcement of the provision of Ash Bins.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—Many alterations to cowsheds were found to have been carried out on my periodical inspections.

Meat Inspection.—Slaughter houses and Meat Shops were inspected as often as practicable and all have been found satisfactory.

Disinfection.—Seventeen cases were removed to the Groesynyd Fever Hospital during the year. Bedding and clothing were removed for treatment and all rooms sprayed and fumigated, and a liberal supply of disinfectants given free.

Disinfestation.—During my housing inspections, during last year, I did not find any houses requiring disinfestation.

OGWEN RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecution ^s	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	91	95	143	13	9	9	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	23	23	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	7	7	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	3	3	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	4	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	7	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	10	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	24	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	64	27
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920 : Registered, only 0 ; Licensed, 0 ; Total on Register, 0.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	6	6	6
Total on Register	7	7	7

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1937 is 5,010.

The Estimated Population for June 1907 was 6,229.

(1). The Birth-rate is 12.7 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 23.8 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality-rate is 54 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality-rate was 145 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 1. Giving a Zymotic Mortality rate of 0.38 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality-rate was 0.8 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 16.3 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 18.3 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.9 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 2.3 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 1.3 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 1.1 per 1000 of the population.

SCHOOLS.

During the year 1936, the following Schools were closed for a short period on account of Influenza :—Aber N.P.; Glasinfryn N.P.; Vaynol N.P.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

THE BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 15 patients were admitted. Of these 3 were treated for Diphtheria, 10 treated for Scarlet Fever, and 2 for other Infectious diseases. Namely :—Qunisy; Puerperal Pyrexia; With Diphtheria, nil of the patients were under 5 years of age, 2 between 10 and 15 years. With Scarlet Fever, 1 was under 5 years of age, 5 under 10 years, 3 between 10 and 15 years, and 1 between 15 and 25 years.

There was 1 death during the year.

There were no "Return" cases.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Water Supply.—Springs and shallow wells are the main sources of supply in the district. A considerable number of these are liable to contamination.

A comprehensive scheme with source at Marchlyn Mawr Lake, for supplying the Parishes of Llandegai and Pentir is now nearing completion, and it is probable that, another scheme for the Parish of Llanllechid will be completed within a few weeks.

On completion of the above schemes, the Council will be in a position to close many unsatisfactory supplies, public and private.

Sewerage.—Sewers and satisfactory disposal systems are a necessity in various parts of the district, and with the improvements in the water supplies, the question of sewerage will necessitate serious consideration.

Public Scavenging.—This work is carried out by contract throughout the district. Four sites are in use for "Controlled Tipping." During the year the work has been satisfactorily carried out.

Slaughterhouses.—There are seven slaughterhouses on the Register, and every effort is made to be present at the time of slaughtering.

Compared with previous years there was been a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered during the winter months, this being balanced by an increase in the meat imported from neighbouring districts.

Milk Supply.—At ninety-one farms milk is produced for retail or wholesale. Apart from this number there are one hundred and forty seven cowkeepers within the district.

Seven cowhouses were re-modelled during the past summer, but there still remains a good deal to be done to bring all buildings up to standard.

Connections from the new water-mains are now being laid to a number of farms, and the Council, to meet similar requirements, have further water-main extensions under consideration. An adequate water supply, that will shortly be available, at many farms should result in an increase in the number of Designated Producers.

Housing.—Sixty two houses are now being built by the Council to rehouse overcrowded families and persons to be displaced from condemned properties.

A list of houses deemed suitable for reconditioning under the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts 1926—1931 was sent to the County Council who subsequently requested that the provisions of the Acts be brought to the notice of the several owners. The principal owners were accordingly interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health and myself. In each case, we were informed that the supplementary conditions governing grants by the County Council, for reconditioning, made it practically impossible for work to be carried out under the Act.

Up to the present only one property has been reconditioned under the provisions of the above Acts.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.—Disinfection is carried out by formalin spray and fumigators. Where on the report of the Medical Attendant or Medical Officer it was deemed advisable to destroy bedding in cases of tuberculosis, the Council compensated each applicant.

Fourteen cases of scarlet fever and two cases of diphtheria were treated at the Isolation Hospital during the year.

I have no evidence of any properties being infested with the bed-bug. It is the practice to fumigate all furniture prior to removal to Council Houses, sulphur is used for the purpose.

AETHWY RURAL, (ANGLESEY).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	82	53	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Retailing Milk Carts ..	17	17	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	8	8	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	11	11	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	15	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	20	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	43	43	39
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	1	1	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, 0; Licensed, 0; Total on Register, 0.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	8	8	8
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	8	8	8

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1937 is 10,230.

The Estimated Population for June 1907 was 8647.

(1). The Birth-rate is 13.20 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 24.0 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile-Mortality rate is 102 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality-rate was 116 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), Nil. Giving a Zymotic Mortality-rate of 0.09 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality-rate was 0.37 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 17.0 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 16.1 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.6 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.6 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 2.5 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 0.91 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

The following schools were closed for short periods, during the year, on account of Influenza, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria :— Llanddona C.S.; Llandegfan C.S.; Llanfairpwll C.E.; Llanfairpwll C.S.; Llangaffo C.E.; Gaerwen C.S.; Dwyran C.S.; Llangoed C.S.; Llangristiolus C.S.; Llansadwrn C.S.; Penmon C.E.; Bodorgan C.S.; Newborough C.S.; Llanddaniel C.E.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

THE DRUID ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 62 patients were admitted. Of these 31 were treated for Diphtheria, 30 treated for Scarlet Fever and 1 for other diseases. With Diphtheria 8 of the patients were under 5 years of age, 11 under 10 years of age, 6 between 10 and 15 years, 5 between 15 and 25 years and 1 between 40 and 50 years.

With Scarlet Fever, 9 were under 5 years of age; 11 under 10 years; 7 between 10 and 15 years; 2 between 15 and 25 years and 1 between 25 and 35 years.

There were 2 Deaths during the year.

There were 2 "Return" cases.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1937.

(CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, C.R.S.I.).

(INSPECTOR OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS).

Water Supplies.—The Water Supplies of the District are derived from deep and shallow wells, many of which are furnished with pumps and are working satisfactorily. Nine new wells have been sunk in various parts of the district at an estimated cost of £825. The Council have approved of a Water Scheme for the Parish of Llandegfan at an estimated cost of £3,065. The scheme is now under the consideration by the Ministry of Health.

Sewerage.—No new sewerage schemes were carried out during the year.

Scavenging.—The Scavenging of the whole district will, in future, be done every 2 months and the refuse is brought to Llanfair P.G., where a suitable dumping ground, by controlled tipping, is provided by the Llanfair P.G. Parish Council.

River Pollution.—There is no evidence of River Pollution.

Meat and Other Foods.—The Slaughter Houses in the district are inspected at least once a week and the meat shops are periodically inspected. They are kept clean and the quality of meat sold is good.

Slaughter of Animals Act.—Under this Act all slaughtermen are now registered and the stunning of animals is carried out by a humane slaughtering system. All animals, except sheep, come under the purview of the regulations of this Act, compulsorily. The Council have now agreed to include Sheep and Lambs with the other animals under the provisions of this Act.

Milk and Dairies Order.—Every Cowshed and Dairy from which Milk is sold is inspected periodically. Samples of milk for the sediment test are taken, and although great improvement has taken place several samples still show a little sediment. The general condition of the Cowsheds and Dairies continue to show improvement.

Housing.—The Council are about to invite Tenders for the erection of 53 Houses to displace persons from 13 Clearance and 13 individual unfit houses. A revised Survey of the Housing conditions is also in progress and it is anticipated that several Clearance Areas will be represented this year for declaration by the Council.

Proposals for the erection of 33 houses, as a first instalment to abate overcrowding are under consideration by the Ministry of Health.

The Council are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing suitable re-housing sites by agreement. A compulsory purchase order has to be applied for in respect of the Brynsiencyn site.

Disinfection.—The Laycocks fumigators are used for disinfecting houses. There is no Steam Disinfector provided for steaming clothes and bedding. Disinfectants is given free and when the disinfection of bedding is ordered, the Council pays for the loss incurred.

HIRAETHOG RURAL (DENBIGHSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	120	116	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .)	40	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..	-	19	3
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	0	0

SLAUGHERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920 : Registered only, 0 ; Licensed, 0 ; Total on Register 0.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	9	7	7
Licensed	-	-	-
Total no Register	-	-	-

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1937, is 5508.

The Estimated Population for June, 1907, was 4371.

(1). The Birth-rate is 13.7 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907, the Average Birth-rate was 23.6 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality rate is 52 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality rate was 127 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 2. Giving a Zymotic Mortality rate of 0.5 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality rate was 0.67 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death rate is 15.0 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 16.8 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.9 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907, the average Death rate from Tuberculosis was 1.8 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death rate from Cancer is 1.8 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death rate from Cancer was 1.5 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

The following Schools were closed, during the year, for short periods, on account of Influenza and Measles :—

Carmel Council.

Capel Garmon Council

Gwytherin Council.

Llangerniew N.P.

Pandy Tudur Council.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 6 patients were admitted. Of these 1 was treated for Diphtheria, and 5 treated for Scarlet Fever.

With Diphtheria the patient was under 5 years of age.

With Scarlet Fever, 2 of the patients were under 10 years of age, and 3 were between 10 and 15 years.

There were no Deaths during the year. There were no "Return" cases.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION.

This place has a piped supply of water from an open reservoir, with a capacity of 56,000 gallons.

Sewerage.—This place is well sewered and the sewerage taken to an outfall works, the sewerage being treated in settling tanks and passed through filters, the effluent being discharged into a neighbouring stream. The sludge is dried and disposed of to farmers.

Scavenging.—House refuse is collected once a fortnight and disposed of by tipping into a disused quarry at Gaerfechan.

School.—The School here has a piped supply of water and the closet accommodation is on the water carriage system.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.—The Council have erected Public Sanitary Conveniences at Cerrig-y-Druidion during the year.

CEFN BRITH.

The water supply here is piped and is obtained from the Cerrig-y-Druidion pipe line.

Sewerage.—This village is part sewered, sewerage being given treatment by tank and filter.

Scavenging.—Refuse is collected once a fortnight and disposed of by tipping at Gaerfechan.

GLASFRYN.

The water supply here is also piped and obtained from the Cerrig-y-Druidion main.

Sewerage.—This village is sewered and the sewerage is given tank and filter treatment.

Scavenging.—House refuse is cleared once a fortnight.

School.—Has piped water supply and closet accommodation on the water carriage system.

PENTRELLYNCYMMER.

School.—Has piped water supply and closet accommodation on the water carriage system.

CWMPENNANER.

School.—No piped water supply. Closet accommodation on the conservancy system.

LLANFIHANGEL G.M.

This village has a piped supply of water obtained from the Alwen main of the Birkenhead T.C.

Sewerage.—This village is part sewered and the sewage given tank and filter treatment.

Scavenging.—No refuse collection is undertaken in this village.

School.—The School has piped supplies of water and the closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

LLANGWM.

Water supply from stand pipe in village.

School.—Has no water supply piped into the School but are able to avail themselves of a supply some thirty yards distant, from a standpipe on the supply referred to. The closet accommodation here is still on the conservancy system.

DINMAEL.

Has private supplies of water which are not satisfactory from Bacteriological point of view.

Sewerage.—This village is sewered and the sewage given treatment by tank and filters.

Scavenging.—Scavenging is undertaken in this village once a fortnight.

School.—Has piped supply of water easily affected by draught. Closet accommodation is on the water carriage system which discharges into the Council's sewer.

MAERDY.

The water supply for this hamlet is from a covered well on the roadside and is provided with a semi rotary pump. The hamlet is unsewered and house refuse collection is undertaken once fortnightly.

PENTREVOELAS.

This village has a piped supply of water owned by the Voelas Estate.

Sewerage.—This village is unsewered and the drains and privies from the houses in the village discharge indiscriminately into the adjoining streams. This matter has been taken up with the Estate Company and they now argue that the streams referred to could be defined as sewers. The Council do not admit this but are prepared to consider the matter of sewerage, but feel that there is a joint responsibility on the Estate, but so far the Estate do not give any indication as to what they propose to do.

Scavenging.—House refuse is collected in this village and the hamlet of Rhydlydan once a fortnight, and is disposed of by tipping on rough ground about one mile outside the village.

School.—This school has piped supplies of water and the closet accommodation is on the water carriage system.

YSPYTTY.

This village has no piped supply of water, supplies being obtained from a spring on the Caernarvonshire side of the village and it has to be carried a considerable distance. The Council have a scheme for the provision of a piped supply to this village. This village is unsewered, and no house refuse collection is undertaken.

The school for this village is on the Caernarvonshire side of the river.

NEBO.

This village has a piped supply of water collected from springs into a tank and taken to a standpipe on the roadside. House refuse collection is undertaken once a month. The village is unsewered.

The School has no piped supply of water and the closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

CAPEL GARMON.

This village has no piped supply of water, supplies for part of the village being collected from a spring into a slate cistern which has been provided with a tap. This village is unsewered but a scheme for the sewerage of part of the village is under consideration. A scheme also for a piped supply of water to this village is also under consideration.

Scavenging.—The collection of house refuse and nightsoil is carried out once a fortnight and is disposed of by tipping on rough land outside the village.

School.—The School has no piped supplies of water and the closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

MELIN-Y-COED.

This hamlet has no piped supply of water and supplies are obtained from a covered spring. This hamlet is unsewered.

Scavenging.—House refuse and nightsoil collection is carried out once a fortnight and disposed of by tipping on rough ground outside the hamlet.

The children from this hamlet attend Nant-y-Rhiw School which has piped supplies of water and the closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

LLANDDOGET.

This village has no piped water supply and supplies are obtained from two springs; one for the top part of the village and one for the lower end. This village is unsewered. A system of house refuse collection for this village has been instituted.

Llandoget School.—This School has no piped supplies of water and the closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

PANDY TUDUR.

This village has no proper piped supply of water, supplies being obtained from springs. A source of supply near Bodwrach Farm, on high land above the village is being gauged with a view to providing a satisfactory supply to this village. The village is unsewered. House refuse collection, once a month, is undertaken.

School.—The School, some little distance outside the village, has a piped supply of water, closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

GWYTHERIN.

This village has no piped supply of water, supplies being obtained from three separate springs which are not too satisfactory. Proposals for a piped supply of water for this place have been sent up to the Ministry. The village is unsewered and house refuse collection is not undertaken.

School.—The School has no piped supplies of water and the closet accommodation is on the conservancy system. The matter of drainage has been taken up with the L.E.A., and they propose reconstructing the drainage arrangements and at a later date, when a piped supply is available, to convert the closet accommodation from the conservancy system to the water carriage system.

LLANGERNIEW.

Llangerniew has a piped supply of water owned by the Hafodunos Estate. This supply is not satisfactory and the Council have under consideration a scheme for supplies from another source.

Sewerage.—The village is partly drained by a private sewer.

Scavenging.—House refuse collection is undertaken once a month.

School.—Has piped water supplies; closet accommodation is now on the water carriage system, which is sufficient for the number of children.

EGLWYSFACH.

The water supplies in this village are comprised of one pump situated in the main street of the village, a standpipe to which water is piped from the hillside opposite. Other sources of supplies are from dip-holes on the roadside and a well under a public house. The Council have submitted plans to the Ministry for the provision of a piped supply of water estimated to cost £7500.

Sewerage.—This village is not sewerred.

Scavenging.—House refuse collection is undertaken once a month.

School.—Has no piped supply of water. Closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

MURIAU DISTRICT.

House refuse is collected once a month in this district which is comprised of the residential houses on the Llanrwst-Bettwsycoed Road.

There are two smaller schools in the district, namely—Gosen and Carmel.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Most of the isolated houses and farms outside the villages have drainage systems discharging into cess-pools or septic tank installations. A good number, however, have no drainage arrangements and these are being dealt with when met. Eight new drainage systems were put in during the year as a consequence of informal action with the respective owners.

Milk.—Cowsheds and Dairies are periodically visited. During the year twenty samples of T.T. milk were taken for analysis.

Meat.—Slaughterhouses and Meat Shops in the district are periodically visited.

Bread.—Bakehouses are periodically visited.

Water.—During the year three samples of water were taken for analysis from existing and proposed new sources of supply. Protection work to some of the smaller public supplies have been carried out during the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—No cases of infestation were brought to our notice and therefore no action was necessary.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Cerrig-y-Druidion.—The supplies from Cefnhirfynydd source were reduced in quantity during the drought period in 1937 and supplies had to be supplemented from springs lower down the hillside, this however, did not prove sufficient to maintain a 24 hour supply and owing to the reduced head available supplies at the higher points of the system could not always be obtained. The Council have under consideration the question of obtaining supplementary supplies from another source. The possibilities of supplying other parts of the district are to be considered at the same time.

Samples of water were taken for analysis at two points on the pipe line at the end of the drought period.

Most of the other villages where there are no piped supplies were obliged to carry water from a distance. A number of the usual sources of supply failed.

CAERNARVON BOROUGH, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions^s</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1937	1936								
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	28	28	70	5	5	5	-	-	-	12
Retailing Milk Carts ..	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	7	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	20	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	2	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	39	42	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	7	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Lauandries)	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	105	106	130	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	3	3	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	26	2
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	10	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, -; Licensed, -; Total on Register, -.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	0	0	0
Licensed (The Public Abattoir).. .. .	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921 AND 1931.—According to the 1921 Census figures there was a decrease of population on that of 1911 of 1618—a considerable decrease. The revised figures given by the Registrar General did not differ materially from these. This decrease was, no doubt largely due to the loss of men in the Great War and to the depression in the Slate Industry. According to the preliminary Census figures for 1931, however, there has been a small rise by 162 in the population to 8469.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Infant, Senile, Cancer and Tubercular Mortalities were rather low, the Birth-rate, and Maternal, Zymotic and Influenza Mortalities were rather high; and the General Death-Rate and the Respiratory Mortality were rather high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—There were no cases of lead contamination due to plumbo-solvent action reported. To prevent such lead contamination, no lead pipes should be used, unless the same are properly incased (not tin wash or ordinary tin lining) with block tin. Another method of counter-acting soft water is to use a Lime-saturating Plant, or Silica. A man is employed at Rhyd-ddu for the purpose of cleansing the village, so as to minimise the pollution of the river running past the village, which river enters Quellyn Lake, the source of the town's supply. Warning Notices have been served on the village householders. A Sewerage Scheme is also to be carried out for the village.

The Council had ordered a renewed inquiry to be made into the cause of poor pressure and shortage of water supply to houses in the Northern parts of the town. A local Consulting Engineer was employed to report on the supply generally in the town, and he prepared a Scheme in which proposals were made for general improvement, including filtration and chlorination.

A Government Inquiry was held in respect to an application for sanction to a Loan. As a result, the Ministry were agreeable to chlorination, but postponed filtration until the considerable over-consumption—or rather the great leakage—of water had been reduced.

On the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, it is proposed to instal an Automatic Chlorination Recorder.

An improvement has taken place in the upper portions of the town owing to most of the mains having been scraped and cleaned, and leakages at the same time found and remedied thus reducing the over-consumption or waste of water. But the mains may have to be renewed. The Council are considering a Scheme for renewal of some Mains and scraping and treating others.

As regards quality, while no bacilli of the typhoid-dysentery type were found on examination of the water, too many of the Colon bacilli were sometimes found. Their numbers are now being kept down through chlorination. Of 3 samples taken, both were found to be very satisfactory.

About 500 houses have only outside water-fittings, and have no slop-stones. The number will steadily diminish with the progress of Slum Clearance.

Fire Extinguishing.—It is also important to keep up pressure for fire extinguishing purposes, etc.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The sewers are kept in good order and are flushed automatically by means of underground flushing tanks, and by means of hosepipes from the town water mains. Certain difficulties having been overcome, the Septic Tanks at Maescadnant and Y Glyn were abolished, and the properties connected with the system of sewers. A 9 inch sewer has been carried to a point for any future extension on the Bethel Road.

Following upon complaints of Flooding in different parts of the town (owing to the over-taxing of the Sewerage system), the Council engaged the services of a Consultant Engineer, who has reported on the whole system. He was also instructed to prepare plans, &c., to deal with future developments in the outlying parts of the Borough, where building is already proceeding. A comprehensive scheme for the whole Borough was prepared by him, and a Public Inquiry into an application for sanction to a loan was held.

The said application, covering practically the whole Scheme, was granted.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES AND PUBLIC BATHS.—The number of Public Conveniences is 11 (8 for men and 3 for women, one of which latter is situated in the Institute Buildings). A site was chosen at Castle Hill, and the work of constructing modern conveniences for each of the two sexes was completed in October, 1930. An additional convenience is required, that is, for the South Road District.

The Public Baths continue to be appreciated.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging for the whole of the town-proper is done by the Corporation by direct labour, collection in most cases taking place daily, in others every other day, and in the better class houses twice a week. Some improvement has taken place through reorganisation of districts, better carting, &c. Complaints used to be received in regard to the Tipping Ground, and the Corporation erected an Incinerator or Destructor for dealing with the dry refuse.

An experiment in Controlled Tipping is now being made, but condemned meat, and the Abattoir offal, is still destroyed in a special Combustion Chamber of the Incinerator. Traders cart their own trade-refuse to the Tipping Ground, and a small charge is made for disposal. Some tradesmen have expressed a desire to come to some arrangement with the Corporation, for carting. At present, one bin of 5 cubic feet is allowed per journey of refuse-cart. A new arrangement is at present under consideration, whereby Traders will have to pay for additional bins, &c., and special journeys.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—Stern measures should be taken against people who may be discovered throwing rubbish into a stream (the Cadnant) running through the town, not however a source of water supply. In the meantime Handbills have been distributed once more warning the occupiers abutting on the river against this practice. Watch should also be kept on persons who carry rubbish from a distance. The river is cleansed twice a year. Gratings here and there across the river would be useful in one respect, but might cause overflow over the banks occasionally.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The town is fairly free from industries responsible for smoke nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*.—In a previous year the Sanitary Inspector made a complete report on all cowsheds in the district for the County Council, who adopted the plan of having the milk of all dairy cows examined for Tubercle Bacilli. Samples are taken twice during the year from all registered herds within the District.

Cowsheds and Dairies are regularly inspected. Progress is being maintained in providing suitable cowsheds and dairies, 3 cowsheds have been entirely re-modelled, and 3 have been provided with water for drinking and cleansing purposes. When an animal is suspected of being tubercular, the Sanitary Officers are authorised to call in a Veterinary Surgeon to examine the same. Also to take a sample of milk for Biological examination. The County Council set aside a sum of money for the taking of Biological Samples of milk from Registered Herds.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, the County Council dealt with 6 reactors, which were destroyed and the owners partly compensated.

Graded Milk.—5 vendors sold graded Milk. 2 of these produced T.T. (Certified) and 3 were Accredited Producers. A great deal of improvement is being effected in the matter of housing of dairy cows, and also in the method of handling and cleanliness. The Sanitary Inspector took samples of T.T. Milk (Certified) on behalf of the County Council. This is done monthly for Bacteriological examination, and every 3 months for Biological examination (for Tubercle).

It is well for the Council to authorise and instruct the Inspector to take samples of milk occasionally from vendors of Graded and Non-Graded Milk alike, to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Food and Drugs, as proper richness and especially cleanliness of milk is so important to Infants, Invalids and everybody.

Inexpensive analysis (but non-statutory and not recognised as a basis of prosecution) is made at Bangor College. Last year 24 samples of ordinary, commercial milk taken by the Inspector were analysed at the College. Some of the samples attained the graded standard.

The County Inspector of Food and Drugs also took 11 samples of milk in the course of his duties. 5 Bovine animals were slaughtered by the County Authorities under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Attention had to be drawn in the previous year to certain purveyors filling up their bottles during the course of transit on their daily rounds.

Free Milk.—The Town has 2 Clubs (Toc H. and Rotarian) which distribute milk to poor persons, including the less affluent school-children.

(b) *Meat.*—All meat is now slaughtered in the Public Abattoir. At the said public establishment, 5 carcasses (Tuberculosis), were found to be diseased, and with the confirming authority of a Magistrate, destroyed. Also 4 parts of carcasses with other disease.

Besides these, 7 carcasses for Tuberculosis, and 6 parts of carcasses for other diseases, were voluntarily surrendered.

Since the beginning of the year 1934, the Slaughtering Act, 1933, is in operation, including (by the Council's resolution) the application of the Act to Sheep and Lambs, which had been left optional. Electric Stunners have been installed, and are used for all animals except oxen. A Demonstration had been held in advance by a representative of the N.S.P.C.A. Taking the case of pigs, after the effective stunning, and while sticking is taking place, not the slightest scream is heard, which proves the painlessness of the operation. The necessary reflex movements to allow of proper bleeding take place all the same. In the case of Oxen (which would require much stronger Electric currents, Greener's long Humane Cattle Killer is used. A Captive-bolt killer might be better (or safer) than the said type.

Condemned meat used to be buried in the Tipping Ground, but there is a special combustion chamber provided in the Incinerator or Destructor. Here also the Abattoir offal is destroyed.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir was 18,792 being made up of Oxen, 1299; Calves, 264; Pigs, 6273; Sheep, 10,956.

The Slaughtering, now only at the public Slaughterhouse, is under constant supervision. In this matter of meat inspection, the public abattoir is a valuable asset. Meat is frequently examined therein, both at time of slaughtering and otherwise, usually on the busiest slaughtering days, and as often as possible. There is an experienced caretaker and the Sanitary Inspector is within easy reach. Friendly trade rivalry also helps to ensure the animals brought there being sound and select, but an occasional one turns out otherwise. There are no arrangements for *Marking* meat. Meat shops are systematically inspected. No meat is sold from carts.

The work in connection with the licensing of slaughterers was carried out, the number licensed being 46.

(c) *Other Foods.*—The Sanitary condition of Bakehouses generally are in a very good condition now, but limewashing may become overdue in one or two cases. Two of the older type were discontinued and demolished. Bread, Fish, Fruit, Ice-cream, Chip, &c., Shops are periodically inspected, and are improving generally.

An unusual amount of Food was condemned as unfit for consumption, viz. :—(1) *Tuberculosis*—4 Bovine animals and 3 Pigs; (2) *Other Diseases*—2 Sheep and 3 Pigs; (3) *Decomposition*—Beef (25 lbs.), Liver (114 lbs.), Corned Beef (12 lbs.), Jellied Veal (18 lbs.), Potatoes (12 bags).

J.—SCHOOLS.—The Drains of all Elementary Schools are periodically flushed by the Corporation workmen from the Town Mains by means of hosepipes. The Elementary Schools were closed for 4 days (25th January to 29th January) on account of Influenzal Colds.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES.—(See a former Introductory Report). No shelters on Private premises are known to be used.

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—During the year the town suffered from a heavy epidemic of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and practically all the cases were sent to the Fever Hospital.

There were 180 positive notifications of the ordinary fevers, viz. :—113 of Diphtheria, 60 of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Erysipelas, 2 of Pneumonia (probably microbic), and 2 of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTATIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See a former Introductory Report).

A stock of Diphtheria Antitoxin (for prevention and treatment) is now kept at the Guild Hall, and is renewed as required. Also Swab-holders. And doctors are paid by the Council for examinations of Throat-swabs, &c.

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—There is a Steam Disinfector at the Fever Hospital, where articles can be taken to be disinfected. The ambulance chauffeur takes the patients to the Fever Hospital and returns to the house for the bedding and clothing, to be disinfected. The Inspector disinfects bedrooms, &c., by means of a Sprayer and a Fumigator (using Formalin as a chemical). The Council, as such, have made no arrangements for the cleansing of verminous persons, but two cases have been effectively dealt with at the Workhouse. There are Steam Disinfectors at the Fever Hospital and the Bryn Seiont Hospital or Sanatorium, as well as the Small-pox Hospital. Arrangements are now in operation, by kind permission of the King Edward Memorial Association, for the disinfection at the Disinfecting station attached to the Sanatorium, of bedding and clothing from Tubercle-infected houses, the Council being responsible for the conveyance only. The Steam Disinfector at the said station was utilised 8 times during the year. In 5 other cases, the householders preferred to have the bedding, &c., destroyed, without expecting compensation.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The new Public Health Act, 1936, came into force on October 1, 1937, and all existing Byelaws will automatically lapse on July 31, 1938. A new series of Model Building Byelaws has been prepared for consideration by local authorities. The new Byelaws will enforce a better standard in both materials and construction, and gives a list of "short-lived" materials, the use of which will be subject to special restrictions.

P.—HOUSING.—It is gratifying to report that during recent years, 293 new Workmen's Houses have been erected by the Council. There is still a demand for houses of a cheap type for low-paid workers and the newly-married, &c., and there is a lot of overcrowding; also of insanitary property awaiting either reconditioning or clearance. It is gratifying that the Council completed 60 more houses, these last of the Non-parlour type in accordance with the present retrenchment policy of the Government. 14 houses of a superior type were built by private persons. Rents of Council Houses are 8/- to 9/3 (Non-Parlour) and 12/6 (Parlour).

The Council adopted a Scheme to rehouse Slum Clearance tenants, at Ysgubor Goch. The Council built 60 houses to replace Slum houses during the past year. Besides the matter of structural unfitness, this will relieve a number of cases of Over-crowding at the same time.

The Council have acquired further sites adjacent to Ysgubor Goch (on Maesybarcer).

No special difficulties in the way of providing sites have been experienced.

An exhaustive inspection of the Clearance and Improvement Areas in the Borough, together with individual Unfit and Overcrowded houses was made by the Medical Officer, assisted by the Sanitary Inspector. A Special Report was presented to the Health and Housing Committee, preceded by a Preliminary and followed by a Supplementary Report, and this was adopted, and initial steps taken to carry out the recommendations. Mr. James Evans from the Welsh Board of Health, also made an investigation, accompanied by the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector and presented his report to the Council.

It is estimated that there are 102 houses (including those in Clearance Areas), which are in an aged and poor condition, 267 houses of fair quality, and 1979 of good quality. About 500 houses have no internal water fittings and slop-stones.

The Housing Conditions were reviewed by the Medical Officer and colleagues, and the Health and Housing Committee formulated a Five Year Programme for submission to the Ministry

About 59 houses were included in the Improvement Areas, and about 151 of the Clearance Areas. Upon further consideration, the Medical Officer transferred a number of Improvement Areas into the Clearance Area Class. The total area in the Clearance Areas was 6350 square yards.

A number of houses were more or less seriously overcrowded. The Inspector succeeded in finding alternative accommodation for 4 such cases during the year. The overcrowding is accounted for by lack of suitable, roomy houses at low rentals for poor people.

Slum Clearance Public Inquiry.—The Council, on the representation of myself, supported by the other Officials, having made Clearance Orders with respect to Castle Ditch Court, Castle Street Court and a number of houses and other premises in Northgate Street, and the respective owners having appealed to the Ministry against such Orders, Mr. Hopkins, Government Architect Inspector, held a Public Inquiry into the whole matter.

As a result of the Inquiry the Ministry of Health confirmed the said Clearance Orders, almost in their entirety.

The properties have been, or are being demolished, and the dispossessed Tenants have been re-housed in the new Council Houses. In many cases their belongings had to undergo Cyanide Fumigation, but the Bedding was only submitted to Steam Disinfection.

During the year 52 of the condemned houses were demolished, and the sites cleared.

A second Public Inquiry was held to deal with other Slum Areas, comprising 14 houses.

The Housing (Overcrowding) Act, 1935.—Ready for the coming into operation of the Housing (Overcrowding) Act, 1935, the Sanitary Inspector made a comprehensive initial survey of the town, with regard to Overcrowded houses. Some of these houses were in the Slum Areas.

After that an Official Survey of Overcrowding was made by and under him, and 174 houses were found to be overcrowded on the basis of number of rooms, floor area, &c. This figure included 63 houses in Slum Areas which were dealt with under the Slum Clearance Act, and it is hoped that another 41 will be dealt with following the pending Slum Clearance Inquiry. Houses must also be built to rehouse the remaining overcrowded families, at least apart from some exchanges that may be made.

Arrangements were made with the Housing Committee and with House Agents (to exchange houses, &c.) in some cases.

Individual Unfit Houses and those less Unfit.—After dealing with the Areas, and, in fact, simultaneously with them, not only Individual Overcrowded Houses, but also Individual Unfit Houses (that is odd houses, not situated in Clearance Areas, that cannot be rendered fit at a reasonable expense) will have to be dealt with.

And besides these Individual (totally) Unfit Houses, those houses which are less unfit, and which can be remedied at a reasonable expense, must be seen to.

Self-Supporting Houses.—Besides replacement houses, the Council are considering a scheme for fresh or additional housing (self-supporting houses), as there is a demand for such houses at a reasonable rent.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.—The town is rich in such. These include the Tuberculosis Hospital, the Fever Hospital, the Cottage Hospital, the Workhouse (including Eryri Hospital), Home for Mental Defectives, Port Sanitary Hospital, &c. Also the Small pox Hospital not so far out of the Borough. For the Dead the Council have a Cemetery and Mortuary.

R.—REMARKS.—In a previous year, there were 2 convictions (with fines) under the P.H. Act, 1925, for selling or exchanging toys for rags, &c.

The Corporation as a Contributory Authority under the County Council Scheme, has acquired a right to the use of the Caeathro Smallpox Hospital (formerly the sole property of the Gwyrfael Council), and it has already proved of service in connection with a suspected (but not

real) case of Smallpox, as also with a real (at least not disproved) case of Smallpox in a vagrant. As regards their own Isolation Hospital, they handed it over (on terms) to the County Council, but they still enjoy the use of it as one of the contributory Authorities.

Ambulances.—In the absence of a Public Ambulance for Accident Cases, etc., it is gratifying to know that a private person has provided a vehicle which he places at the disposal of the residents at a reasonable charge. This was used on numerous occasions during the year. For infectious cases an Ambulance is provided by the County Council.

S.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—Working in the town is a Health Visitor (Nurse Hughes), engaged by the County Council. Also a Surveyor (Mr. Evans) and Assistants, and a Sanitary Inspector (Mr. R. Roberts).

My thanks are due to all these colleagues for information readily supplied.

PWLLELI BOROUGH, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions ^s	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1 1937	2 1936	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	12	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Retailing Milk Carts ..	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	2	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	90	90	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	12	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	11

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, -; Licensed, 1; Total on Register, 1.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921 AND 1931.—It may be recalled that according to the actual Census figures for 1921 there was a small increase in population on that of 1911 of 20 but the Registrar-General in his revised estimate made the change to be, not an increase, but a decrease of 265. He had to make an allowance for an influx of Summer Visitors into the town. According to the Preliminary Census figures for 1931, the population has been further reduced (by 210) to 3599.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Zymotic Mortality was nil, the Infantile Mortality was very low, the Birth rate and the Senile, Cancer and Tubercular Mortalities were rather low, the General Death rate and Influenza Mortality were moderate, and the Maternal Mortality was rather high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—It will be recalled that a new Scheme for improving (by means of a new main) the water supply to the higher levels (which include the County School, Penrallt, the higher levels of Lleyn Street, &c.), and for safeguarding (by warding off impure water) the source of supply, was carried through after a Government Inquiry into an application to borrow £3220.

The water is of a very soft nature, but no plumbo-solvent action has been detected.

In the case of soft water, to prevent possible contamination by lead, copper or zinc, ordinary cast-iron pipes are recommended between the Mains and Stopcock, but there is no objection to the use of Galvanised (that is, zinc-coated) iron pipes as long as short lengths only are used. For Service pipes, Block-tin encased in lead is safer than Tin-washed, or even Tin-lined, lead, and than Tin-washed copper.

During the summer of 1933, a prolonged drought was experienced at Pwllheli, as elsewhere, and this was continued into the following year.

Fire Extinguishing.—Good pressure is important for fire-extinguishing purposes also.

To meet any future emergency the Corporation wisely availed themselves of the powers offered under the Water Supplies (Exceptional Shortage) Act, 1934, and applied to the Ministry of Health for sanction to collect water from the water-shed at Cwm Ceiliog. A Government Inquiry was held (under Mr. Thistleton Dyer, Government Engineer) and the Ministry authorised the Corporation to execute the work.

Accordingly, the supply of water to the Borough was greatly augmented by this execution of Work at Cwm Ceiliog under the Water Supplies (Exceptional Shortage Act), 1934.

If the Corporation had not availed themselves of the powers conferred under the 1934 Act, the town would have been found with a shortage in the month of August, when the population is greatly increased by the presence of visitors. As it is, and with certain other improvements, the whole of the area will be supplied with an abundant and pure supply of water.

One other improvement that has taken place is to extend the Main up from the County School towards Penrallt. Hitherto this district was dependent for its supply on a Well which was liable to contamination by cattle and by the flooding of the adjoining stream.

It is now pleasing to observe that, apart from an occasional farm-house, or outlying cottage, almost every dwelling house within the Borough is connected to the Public Water Supply.

Another improvement will be to increase the delivering capacity of the old main from Murcwyp to the high level zone, either by laying a new main or providing some other means, such as pressure from behind. It is feared that the said old main is gradually becoming encrusted.

The Corporation have applied to the Ministry for sanction to proceed with the laying of a 6 inch Main from Cardiff Road to Embankment Road. This Main will solve the problem of the South Beach supply, as the existing 3 inch main is so encrusted that its delivering capacity is inadequate for the increasing needs of this part of the Borough. This work is likely to be completed during 1938.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—No extensions of the Sewers were made during the year.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—Modern, comprehensive Public Conveniences for each Sex (with closet and washbasin) are a requisite in every town, especially in these days of Bus Transport. A convenience is provided on the Maes, but additional ones are required.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—There is a system of Public Scavenging, with daily house-to-house collection in force generally, and no accumulations are permitted. The Council considered the advisability of disposing of House Refuse by Incineration or Pulverisation, but deferred the question owing to the heavy initial outlay. The Plant would include a combustion chamber for offal and diseased meat, as at Caernarvon. An attempt is made to minimise the evil of the present site by exercising care and by spreading sand on the surface.

Trade refuse is removed along with the ordinary refuse, and without charge.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*.—In a previous year the Surveyor made a complete report on all cowsheds for the County Council, who were considering the question of having all dairy cows examined.

The Council have discontinued their Municipal Depot for Milk, which was established to bring down the price of milk. 4 dealers sell Designated Milk. 1 of these sells T.T. Milk, and 3 dealers are Accredited Producers. All the Designated Milk comes from outside the District.

It is well for the Council to authorise and instruct the Surveyor to take samples of milk occasionally to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Foods and Drugs, as proper richness and especially cleanliness of milk is so important to Infants, Invalids, and everybody. Inexpensive analysis (but non-statutory and not recognised as a basis for prosecutions) is made at Bangor College. 24 Samples of Graded Milk were taken by the Surveyor during the year and examined thereat, none being unsatisfactory.

In co-operation with the Agricultural Department of Bangor College, samples of milk from all the herds within the Borough were submitted for Biological examination, and in none of the cases were Tubercle bacilli found.

2 bovine animals were slaughtered by the County Authorities under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering)*.—In the matter of meat inspection, the Public Abattoir is a valuable asset. There is an experienced caretaker, and the Surveyor is within easy reach. Trade co-operation also helps to ensure meat being sound. There is frequent and regular inspection of meat at the Abattoir.

The Humane Killer was already being used for Oxen, but at that time Humane instruments were not used for other animals. Following upon the enlargement of the Abattoir, and upon the passing of the new Slaughtering Act, Electrical Power has been installed, which is being used for the smaller animals, that is, calves, pigs, sheep and lambs, the captive bolt Killer being used for Oxen. Thus I am assured that no animal is slaughtered apart from a Humane instrument,

During the year a total of 6928 animals were slaughtered, thus :—Cattle 778, Calves 75, Pigs 1929 and Sheep 4146.

Condemned meat is disposed of by burying in lime. It would be done, preferably, in the combustion chamber of a Refuse Destructor.

The Corporation considered the extension of the Slaughterhouse, as it was deemed too small to meet the growing needs of the town. The accommodation for pig-slaughtering required to be improved, and the lairage capacity increased.

The Inspector of the Ministry of Health visited the Borough, and suggested amendments and modifications in the plans. The Ministry also counselled delay, due probably to their economy policy, but the Council felt they must proceed with their Scheme, and the contract for extending the Abattoir was let. The slaughtering arrangements have been greatly improved, and the conditions regarding the slaughtering of pigs leave little to be desired.

(c) *Other Foods*.—The Bakehouses were on the whole found to be in good condition and well-kept and lime-washed regularly. Similarly, Fish, Fruit, Chips, Ice Cream, &c., Shops were well kept.

J.—SCHOOLS.—A new, supplementary, Central School was completed during a recent year. The existing Boys' Council School was very badly lighted, hemmed in, and otherwise out-of-date, but it has been improved.

The Elementary Schools were closed for a short period of 2 to 4 days, on account of Influenzal Colds.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES.—(See a former Introductory Report).

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—5 cases of Scarlet Fever and 4 of Diphtheria were notified, and practically all the cases were sent to the Fever Hospital.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See a former Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For the use of Bedrooms, &c., Methods of spraying and fumigation are used. There is, of course, no Steam Disinfector for bedding, &c., such as is found in a Fever Hospital. In the absence of such, burning of bedding becomes necessary with compensation in kind. Disinfection is done free of charge. A portable "Sack" Steam Disinfector for the town or district would be valuable, unless a special Disinfecting Station (with Steam Disinfector) be established in or near Pwllheli for the use of South Caernarvonshire. (See a former Introductory Report).

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The new Public Health Act, 1936, came into form on October 1, and all existing Byelaws automatically lapse in July 31, 1938.

A new series of Model Sanitary Byelaws has been prepared for consideration by local authorities. The new Byelaws will enforce a better standard in both materials and construction, and gives a list of "short-lived" materials, the use of which will be subject to special restrictions.

P.—HOUSING.—(a) *Private Building*.—The Building Trade had been practically at a standstill, but prospects of revival appeared, and land was sold for early development purposes. Progress has been made with the building of better-class residences of the detached or semi-detached type. The building of these better-class residences indirectly improves Working Class Housing, on the principle of "moving up" or "upward filtration."

There has thus been a decided revival of building operations on the part of private builders, but their work does not cater directly for the poorer classes.

In the past year, 5 superior houses were erected and 4 Working-class houses (on old sites). Despite the completed Housing Schemes, the need of Workmen's dwellings remained acute, and the Council were alive to the problem, and realised the need of houses of low rental, and a Scheme comprising 58 houses of low rental was submitted to the Ministry of Health and approved.

The site chosen is known as Morfa'r Garreg, and it should prove an ideal site from the Public Health standpoint. Building has already commenced.

(b) *Municipal Building*.—In a year or two after the completion of an ambitious Housing Scheme (in 2 or three stages) of 40 Parlour houses (real parlour houses, not so-called Semi-Parlour ones, and renting at 12/6 and 13/6 a week, inclusive of rates), the Council made a further application to build 18 houses, also of the Parlour type, but the Ministry adhered to its new policy of with-holding sanction from building houses other than of the Non-parlour, and less spacious type.

It is true that a greater number of Non-parlour houses than of Parlour houses could be built for the same money, but the building of a good number of Parlour houses (unless let to outsiders), would also indirectly on the principle of "moving up, or upward filtration" benefit the housing conditions of the poorest classes. A parlour, moreover, can be used as a bedroom in the case of large families, and where there are one or two Tubercular members of the family that require segregation. Besides, the difference in cost hardly counterbalances the disadvantage.

The Council resigned itself to accept Non-parlour houses, and sanction to 18 of these was obtained. The houses were built on land already held by the Council.

The 18 houses were let to tenants from the poorer quarters of the town (in anticipation of Slum Clearance). This experiment appears to have been a success, and the houses appear to be tidily kept, and the families seem to appreciate their improved and brighter surroundings. These non-parlour houses rent at 4/6, 5/6 and 6/- a week (rates inclusive).

This completed Scheme of 18 non-parlour houses was immediately followed by the building of 30 further similar houses. This made 88 in all.

Thus for many years the chief feature of the Municipal activities of the Borough has been the carrying out of Housing Schemes.

(c) *The New Housing Scheme.*—The Council did not erect any houses during 1936, but negotiations took place for the purchase of land at Morfa Garreg for building developments and the provision of Playing Fields. Building has already commenced as stated above.

(d) *Slum Clearance.*—The Housing Act of 1930 was designed to deal with the problem of Slum Clearance. After the Act was passed, the Medical Officer made a fairly extensive inspection of the Insanitary Houses in the Borough, and presented a report, which was duplicated and circulated by the Council. The Council agreed that drastic measures were required to improve matters. Later a further review of the Housing Conditions was made by him and the Surveyor, so as to enable the Health Committee and Council to formulate and submit to the Ministry of Health a Five Years' Programme of Slum Clearance, including provision for alternative accommodation. Some Clearance Orders were made, and in spite of appeal on behalf of the landlords, were sustained by the Ministry after a Public Inquiry held by a Government Architect (Mr. R. D. Jones).

Subsequently Orders were made by the Council with respect to a number of Unhealthy Areas. Here again, in spite of appeals by the landlords in person or represented by Agents or Solicitors, the Orders were almost in their entirety sustained by the Ministry after a Public Inquiry held by another Government Architect (Mr. Hopkins).

To meet the needs (principally) of the displaced occupiers 48 houses of the Non-parlour type were built and completed, and at the end of the period these houses were occupied by the new tenants.

The then Mayor (the late E. R. Davies, Esq.), had a large and honourable share in pushing these later building schemes forward.

(e) *Individual Unfit Houses and Overcrowded Houses.*—Simultaneous with remaining Clearance Areas, the next step has been to deal with Individual Unfit Houses (Houses that can not be made habitable at a reasonable expense), and with Overcrowded Houses. The Slum Clearance Act (of 1930), did not deal with Overcrowding as such (that is, unless the house was structurally unfit as well), but the new Overcrowding Act will cover this as well. 70 houses were found to be overcrowded.

(f) *A particular "Unhealthy Area."*—The Medical Officer has more than once submitted a special report on an old building used for business purposes, which together with ruins of houses, and a number of defective houses, he invited the Council to declare as an "Unhealthy Area" under the Housing Acts.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.—There is a Workhouse with Hospital facilities therein in the town. A Cottage Hospital will be a great boon to the town and to the Lleyn Peninsula. It is gratifying that a recently built mansion, which has never been occupied, will be utilised for the purpose. Pwllheli will not be complete without a Cottage Hospital.

Ambulances.—Are there sufficient Ambulance Facilities for Accident Cases? The Fever Hospital at Caernarvon has its own Ambulance.

R.—SHIPPING AND SETT MAKING.—These industries were more quiet. The use of Tar-macadam is injuriously affecting sett-making.

As regards shipping, 2 foreign vessels of 408 tons, and 32 coastwise vessels of a total tonnage of 4327 tons, entered port. No rats (which sometimes convey Plague, and call for being destroyed) were found.

S.—DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.—The Borough has a Public Cemetery with, conveniently, a chapel in connection with it, but the town lacks a Mortuary.

T.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The offices of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor are combined in one person, Mr. Charles L. Roberts, to whom I am indebted for information readily supplied.

U.—FURTHER REMARKS.—The Municipal Housing Schemes have followed on another undertaking of the sort, viz., the Municipal Depot for Milk, which was established for keeping down the price of milk. Previous to that was the Municipal Cinema, and, long before that, the Municipal Abattoir, as well as Town Hall, &c., &c., so that the Municipal, Corporate, and Progressive instinct in the Borough of Pwllheli is strongly developed.

After an uneventful period, the then Mayor (who died in the middle of his beneficent labours) and Corporation led the town in greatly renewed activity, for example, in the matter of Better Housing and Amplified Water Supply, which activity it is to be hoped will be continued for a long time.

CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Perveyors from outside the District.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1937	1936								
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	3	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Retailing Milk Carts ..	7	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	3	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	8	8	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	31	27	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	3	3	0
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	0	7	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, -; Licensed, -; Total on Register, -.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1931 and 1921.—It may be recalled that according to the actual Census figures for 1921, there was a great increase in population on that of 1911, of 510, but the Registrar-General gave, in a revised estimate, a smaller but still large increase of 426.

According to the Preliminary Census figures for 1931, however, the population has been reduced (by 437) to 1449. This figure somewhat justifies the remarks made by me in previous Annual Reports:—"The Registrar-General had to make allowance for an influx of Summer Visitors to the area. It is possible that the Registrar-General should have made a larger deduction."

Since the "Review of Districts," there has been an addition of about 50 to the population and about 620 acres to the area. There has been a further addition of 13 persons and about 170 acres (2 farms and 1 cottage).

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Maternal, Zymotic and Tubercle Mortalities were nil, the Birth-rate and Respiratory Mortality were low, and the General Death-rate, and the Infant, Senile, Cancer and Influenza Mortalities were rather high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—The town is fortunate in possessing a plentiful supply of excellent water. The supply has proved ample, not needing vexatious restrictions for use of water for gardens or motors. Steps were taken to improve the pressure at the high levels during the period of maximum use.

The Council secured an additional supply of water by constructing a new dam on Graig-Goch mountain, at an altitude of 650 feet above sea-level. This supply is fed by two mountain springs, which were analysed and found to be of the same superior quality as Ffynnon Wen. The cost of the works was approximately £1,000.

Lead contamination is guarded against in most cases by using galvanised iron (pipes short lengths) instead of lead pipes. Blocktin, encased in lead, is safer than tin-washed, or even tin-lined lead, and than tin-washed copper. Some such precautions should be taken in all cases. The mains are cast-iron. It is gratifying that all the houses within the town proper, that is, the town as it was before the extension of boundaries (and barring some outside Farmhouses) are now (after recent connections) provided with Tap Water. Several hundred of yards of new water mains were laid owing to the extension of boundary and development of the new Morannedd Estate. Not only mains, but branches and connections.

The Council have also favourably considered, and granted applications from outside the District to grant water-service from their mains.

Fire Extinguishing.—Good pressure of water is valuable for fire-extinguishing purposes also.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—No further Sewerage works have been called for after the task of diverting the Eastern Sewer and constructing a Sewage storage Tank in connection with the Eastern Out-fall. Under the scheme in question the Western Sewer and Out-fall were also considerably relieved. Three houses on the Western side some time back became flooded, and steps were taken to prevent a recurrence, by duplicating a length of the Sewer.

It was decided to extend the Sewer so as to serve the new houses on the newly-developed Morannedd Estate, which Estate forms part of Criccieth after a recent extension of boundaries. This means that several hundreds of yards of new Sewers (as well as Water-mains) were laid. These were followed by branch sewers and connections.

All the houses within the town proper, that is, the town as it was before the extension of boundaries (and barring some outside Farm-houses), have now proper Water-closets.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—A new comprehensive (with provision for both sexes) Public convenience was erected on the Lower Maes. Later, another was constructed on the East Side (Esplanade or Sea Wall). Another was badly required on the West Side and has been completed.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—There is a scheme of Public Scavenging in the town. An arrangement was made whereby Tradesmen paid the Public Scavenger through the Council for removing their Trade-refuse. Lately it was decided to select a new Tipping Ground. Also to do the work by Direct Labour, a Motor Lorry being purchased to do the haulage.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—The bed of the Maes Stream had to be cleared of rubbish and deposit at times.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The town is free from Industries conducive to Smoke Nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*.—In a previous year, the Surveyor made a complete report on the cowsheds in the district for the County Council, who were considering the question of having all dairy cows examined. Samples of milk have been taken most years by the County Inspector of Food and Drugs. Nevertheless, it is well that the Council have authorised and instructed their own Inspector to take samples of milk occasionally, as proper richness and especially cleanliness of milk is so important to infants, Invalids, and everybody. This has been done, and the analysis made at the Agricultural Laboratories of the Bangor University College. Such analysis, although not done by the Public Analyst (and therefore not eligible to be the basis of prosecutions) is very valuable, and has supplied the Council, as well as the milk Dealers, (who have been informed of the main results), with valuable information. The Sanitary Inspector has been given discretion as to when to take these informal samples.

At the request of the County Council, special samples of milk were being taken by the Sanitary Inspector from all the Dairyfarms for examination (biologically) for Tubercle Bacilli, but henceforth such samples for the whole County will be taken by an official of the County Council, as well as samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) and Accredited Milk.

During the year, 4 samples were taken by the County Inspector of Foods and Drugs, all of which proved genuine.

The Sanitary Inspector in a previous year attended a Milk Course at Bangor University College. The Council were impressed by his report, and secured a lady lecturer from Madryn Agricultural School to address a meeting of milk producers and their staffs.

The Sanitary Inspector keeps the Milk Carts also under observation.

Graded and Non-Graded Bottled Milk is sold in the District. It is worthy of note that some time back a Criccieth producer of milk secured the second prize over the whole County of Caernarvon for Clean Milk. T.T. (Tuberculin Tested, Certified) Milk is imported from 2 Outside farms, and one importer is an Accredited producer. Most of the Milk supply is imported from outside the District. 2 bovine animals were slaughtered by the County Council under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering)*.—Some meat is imported from outside the District. The meat shops and meat carts were kept under supervision. Also the Slaughterhouse, including visits during time of slaughtering.

The Council have purchased the only Slaughterhouse in the town, and thus converted it into a Public Abattoir. This is a noteworthy act, many towns of larger size than Criccieth being without a Public Slaughterhouse.

The new Slaughtering Act has come into operation, providing for the licensing of Slaughtermen and for the use of Humane instruments, and the Criccieth Council, after a demonstration given by Inspector Rowe, of the R.S.P.C.A., have exercised their option to include sheep and lambs under the Act.

Electrical Apparatus should be installed in the Slaughterhouse for the humane killing of pigs, as required by the Act.

(c) *Other Foods*.—The sanitary conditions of the Bakehouses were found satisfactory and also to be improving, and machinery is being installed. One additional bakehouse was some time back constructed, practically new throughout. Again with regard to Fish and Fruit Shops and their contents. These also were found satisfactory.

J.—SCHOOLS.—The loose chippings in the School Yards which used to constantly block the gullies were replaced by tar-chippings. Land (over an acre in extent) was acquired for the purpose of a new Playground. The School was not closed on account of illness during the year.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES.—See a former Introductory Report.

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—6 cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Diphtheria were notified, and practically all the cases were admitted into the Fever Hospital in spite of the exceptional run of cases from the more central part of the County.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTATIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—(See a former Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For the use of bedrooms, &c., the Alformant lamp with Formalin Tablets is used. Also a Sprayer has been purchased. There is, of course, no steam disinfector for bedding, &c., such as is found in a Fever Hospital. A portable "Sack" Steam Disinfector for the District, or for a combination of Districts would be valuable (See a former Introductory Report), that is, unless a Disinfecting Station for South Caernarvonshire is decided upon.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The new Public Health Act, 1936, came into force on October 1, 1937, and all existing Byelaws will automatically lapse on July 31, 1938. A new series of Model Building Byelaws has been prepared for consideration of local authorities. The new Byelaws will enforce a better standard in both materials and construction, and gives a list of "short-lived" materials, the use of which will be subject to special restrictions.

P.—HOUSING.—For several years, owing to the collapse of the Addison Scheme, and the supposed inadequacy of the Neville Chamberlain and Wheatley Schemes, not a single Working Class house was built. This made it impossible to make Closing Orders. Indeed, the shortage of houses had given a fresh lease of life to a declared "Unhealthy Area," and a number of other inferior and defective cottages. However, as the result of the country-wide and tremendous storm in October, 1927, the said "Unhealthy Areas," with its 10 houses, was irretrievably damaged, so that all but three had to be immediately vacated. These 3 houses, with the ruins of the others, and the site, were brought by the Council for road widening. Also another house pulled down for the same purpose. One inferior house was bought by the Council for demolition, and the site is left as an open space (or small "lung"). Thus 12 houses became demolished.

In the meantime, steps were taken to erect houses to re-house those tenants who had been unable to find suitable homes, and who lived under make-shift conditions.

This building of 8 houses (in two blocks of 4) was in due time completed.

Besides the Government Subsidy, certain free contributions, in money and kind, including free site and free planning, were received, reducing the burden on the rates to a penny in the pound.

A few years later, the Council took steps to erect 8 additional Workmen's dwellings (Non-parlour houses this time again, by order of the Ministry), they having at their disposal a suitable piece of land.

The rents of the two sets of houses were (in a sense) pooled. The rents of the new houses were fixed at a weekly rent of 7/6 (to cover rates), and the rents of the first lot were reduced from 10/- to 8/6 (both figures covering the rates).

Owing to the demolition of 12 houses in all, Criccieth numerically, inspite of the first 8 new houses was not as well off in the matter of Workmen's dwellings as before. So the additional 8 new houses were very welcome.

The newhouses consisted of a Living-room, Scullery, bath-adjunct, and three bedrooms with a good open space in front and behind.

Later again, 3 houses were condemned as Individual Unfit Houses. A house was found to re-house one of the families, and 2 new houses were built to re-house the other 2 families.

7 new superior houses and 2 less superior ones were built by private enterprise during the past year. There are a number of other houses, in progress of building.

In a previous year, 2 Workmen's houses underwent considerable improvements (Dormer Windows, etc.), and 2 or 3 others less considerable improvements.

As the result of a careful inspection of those houses in the town considered as doubtful in standard, the Medical Officer, at the inception of Slum Clearance, presented a Report classifying a number of them as Less Inferior and More Inferior respectively.

Later the Medical Officer presented a report under the Slum Clearance Act, grouping some houses as Improvement Areas, and leaving others to be treated individually. The Ministry of Health, for some reasons, did not favour the scheduling of Improvement Areas, but advised that all the doubtful houses be dealt with individually.

Besides houses being structurally defective, 13 families were found to be living under Overcrowded conditions, according to the Standard of the Overcrowding Act (Some cases, however since relieved), and there are 5 to 10 houses more or less inferior. These facts prove the shortage of houses in the town still. More new Workmen's dwellings are wanted to raise the standard of Health and Housing.

Land for Houses.—The Council have newly purchased land for building, and are preparing a scheme for erecting 12 new houses, including some houses with 4 bedrooms. The new houses will relieve the worst cases of overcrowding, and relieve also the scarcity of better-class Workmen's Dwellings.

The Slum Clearance Act did not deal with overcrowding as such, but the new Housing (Overcrowding) Act covers this omission.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.—There is no Hospital or other similar institution in the town itself.

Are there sufficient facilities for Accident Cases? There is a Stretcher. There should be an Ambulance within easy reach.

R.—FIRE BRIGADE.—The Fire Brigade has been re-constituted, and a Book of Rules, etc., printed. Regular practices take place.

S.—PLAYING FIELDS.—A generous lady has further placed the town under obligation by presenting land for the purpose of Playing Fields, for the use of children and adults, and, of course, for the benefit of visitors as well as residents.

T.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The offices of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor are combined in one person, Mr. Gwilym Williams, to whom I am indebted for information readily supplied.

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appearing in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1 1937	2 1936	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	31	31	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	3	3	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	10	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	14	14	20	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	65	65	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	31	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	3	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.
In 1920 : Registered only, 5; Licensed, 0; Total on Register, 5

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed	0	0	0
Total on Register	3	3	3

Notes.—The Borough is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921 AND 1931.—It may be recalled that according to the 1921 Census figures there was a decrease in population on that of 1911 of 260. The revised figures given by the Registrar-General showed a still further decrease by 106. The Registrar-General had to make allowance for the presence of Summer Visitors to the Area.

According to the Parliamentary Census figures for 1931, the population has been further reduced (by 198) to 3986.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Zymotic Mortality was nil, the Infant, Respiratory, Tubercular and Influenza Mortalities were rather low, the Cancer Mortality was moderate, and the Birth-rate and General Death-rate and the Maternal and Senile Mortalities were rather high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply is in the hands of a private company, the source of water being Tecwyn Lake. Some time ago a new tank was provided near Llyn Tecwyn, and the water mains were scraped by means of an appliance ("a devil") driven by water-pressure, with beneficial results as regards cleanliness of the water and pressure (for extinguishing fires, as well as for more immediate purposes). Also, a dual main was provided from beyond Penrhyn in the direction of Portmadoc, which increased the supply to Portmadoc and District.

At present the Waterworks Company are considering the question of augmenting the Water Supply. They are negotiating for the purchase of another lake.

In the previous year the Water Mains to Borthygest and Morfa Bychan were scraped by the Water Company. A second line of Main from Borthygest to Morfa Bychan was laid in order to provide water to the Garreg Wen Estate, and to increase the supply to Morfa Bychan.

Glanmorfa Terrace, near Portmadoc.—These houses were without an adequate amount of wholesome water within a reasonable distance. A scheme was carried out consisting of a Service Tank by the house called Ty Cerrig, connected by a pipeline to a fountain at the side of the Main Road, to serve 21 houses. They are, however, without *Internal* water supply, as also 10 houses in Morfa Bychan, and 6 in other places.

No cases of lead contamination by water possessing plumbosolvent action came to notice.

Fire Extinguishing.—As indicated, good pressure is important for fire-extinguishing purposes also.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The "Cut" receiving the discharge from Outlets is deepened annually from Portmadoc to Tremadoc at a cost of about £70 (half the amount being returned by the Tremadoc Estate). This Cut is to receive more drastic treatment.

The following Schemes are under consideration by the Council :—

In Borthygest.—Mersey Street, Ralph Street and Back Amanda Terrace Sewers.

In Portmadoc.—Lombard Street, Back Lombard Street, Garden Place and Church Street Sewers, and the proposed new Sewer alongside the Cut.

In Tremadoc.—Main Sewer Outfall.

Drainage and Sewerage were improved in the previous year at Cornhill, Smith Street and Osmond Lane.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There are 5 of these—2 at Portmadoc and 2 at Borthygest and 1 at Morfa Bychan. Some time back, plans and specifications for a new public convenience at Portmadoc (section for each sex and with wash-basins) at a cost of £512 were approved after a Government Inquiry by Colonel Wells and sanction to a loan for the same obtained. The work was completed. The urinal by Harbour Bridge was removed on sanitary grounds.

After a Public Inquiry held in the early part of the previous year, sanction was obtained to a convenience with a section for each sex, to be built at Borthygest, and the same was completed. Additional conveniences are required in the District, for example, Tremadoc and Morfa Bychan, and near the Railway Station, Portmadoc.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Work continues to be done by direct labour. The refuse is removed in a covered tipping motor waggon, and deposited in a disused mine near Tremadoc, etc. The system includes the emptying of Dry Closets, Ashpits and Cesspools. The System is in force at Portmadoc, Tremadoc, and Borthygest and Glanmorfa Terrace. It was not considered practicable for the more rural parts to participate in the advantage, but property-holders at Morfa Bychan made out a case for a partial system of Public Scavenging there. The motor waggon is a success, and a new one was procured to replace the old one, which was in constant use for 7 years.

The system has been to the advantage of the District both financially and sanitarily.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—The Cut (a tidal stream), which receives the contents of sewers (the sewage, however, being largely carried off by the out-going tide) is periodically cleared, but the matter is to receive more drastic treatment. This Cut is referred to above. Notice was given to abolish a closet situated over a stream at Tremadoc in a previous year.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The town is free from industries responsible for Smoke Nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*.—The Surveyor in a previous year made a complete report on all cowsheds in the district for the County Council, who were considering the question of having all the dairy cows examined. Two local dealers have received a licence to sell milk under the designation "T.T. Milk (Certified)" as also a purveyor from a neighbouring District.

Another local dealer sells Bottled, but not Graded Milk.

Preliminary to admitting the Milk Vendors on the New Registers, all the Cowsheds were inspected minutely, and notices served in 35 cases. As a consequence, the majority of the cow-keepers have provided new drainage, liquid tanks, manure pits, additional ventilation and light, new flooring, water supply, and improved yards.

After some trouble the Surveyor obtained application for registration, not only from persons selling milk, but those selling butter and cheese, and a complete list was sent forthwith to the County Council in order that it might, if desired, proceed with an inspection of cattle.

The County Inspector of Food and Drugs took samples of all Milk in a former year and testified that the samples were all genuine, and paid a tribute to the good work done in the District by way of sanitary improvements to the Cowsheds generally, which had resulted in a superior standard of purity and cleanliness in the production of Milk.

The Surveyor also has been authorised and instructed to take samples of milk every 6 months in order to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Food and Drugs, and to satisfy the Portmadoc Council. Proper richness and especially cleanliness of milk is important to Infants, Invalids and everybody.

The Pwllheli, Criccieth, Caernarvon and Gwryfai (Rural), etc., Councils have also done this. Inexpensive analysis (non-statutory) and not recognised as a basis for prosecutions) is made at Bangor College.

Samples of Milk at the request and on behalf of, the County Council were taken in a previous year from 35 herds, and in each case were found (by biological examination) to be free from Tubercle Bacilli. This process was repeated in the last year. In future this sampling for the County Council will be done by an official of their own.

The Surveyor is fairly satisfied that the employees are healthy and free from Tuberculosis. One bovine animal was slaughtered by the County Authorities under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering)*.—Meat is periodically inspected at time of slaughtering. Similarly Meat Shops are periodically inspected. There are no Meat Carts or Meat Stalls.

Some years ago, the Council, after a very successful Demonstration of the practical use of Instantaneous, Painless or Humane Killers, adopted the Humane Slaughtering Bye-law (Model Bye-law 9 B), enforcing the use of Humane Killers. This is carried out in the case of oxen and large pigs.

The new Slaughtering Act has come into operation enforcing the Humane Slaughtering of oxen, including calves. Unfortunately, the Council have not for the present exercised their option to make the Act applicable to sheep and lambs as well. The Act also requires that pigs should be electrically stunned and made instantaneously unconscious before using the knife, where electrical power is available, as at Portmadoc.

"Newell's" slaughterhouse has by the owner's consent become a Semi-public one, and in time it is hoped to prevail upon all the butchers to kill there, conditionally on its being brought up to date. Electrical Power should be installed for the humane killing of calves, pigs, sheep and lambs. Some Councils use the Humane Cattle-killer instead of Electricity for oxen (to save Electric current perhaps). At present, at Portmadoc, the Humane killer is only used for oxen and large pigs.

Condemned meat is disposed of under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector.

(c) *Other Foods.*—The Sanitary condition of the Bakehouses was found to be satisfactory. Lime-washing, &c., is enforced. Periodical inspections of Bread, Fruit, Fish, Chips and Ice Cream Shops are made.

J.—SCHOOLS.—All the Schools were in a former year inspected and reported upon, and the Education Committee responded by remedying defects in Lavatories, Windows, Ashpits, eaves, gutters, &c.

Some time ago the Snowdon Street Schools playground was tar-macadamised. This was done by the Council on behalf of the County Education Committee, at a cost of £400.

There is talk of building a new school in the town.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES.—See a former Introductory Report. Shelters or private premises do not appear to be used to any extent.

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—28 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. All could not go to Hospital, as preference had to be given to a crowd of Diphtheria cases from other Districts.

M.—DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTATIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. (See a former Introductory Report).

It may be said here that a supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is always kept by the Council. Also Swab-holders. Doctors are refunded the cost of examining Throat-swabs. Where doctors take Throat-swabs, etc., the cost of examination is paid by the Council direct to the laboratory.

The latest teaching is to use much stronger doses than heretofore of Antitoxin.

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For disinfecting bedrooms, &c., Cromesol liquid disinfectant and Formaldehyde tablets are used. Carbolic acid is supplied *gratis* in Infectious cases. There is, of course, no Steam Disinfector for bedding, etc., such as is found in a Fever Hospital. In the absence of such, burning of bedding materials, &c., may at times be necessitated, with or without compensation. A portable "Sack" Steam Disinfector for the town or district would be useful unless a special Disinfecting Station (with a Steam Disinfector) is established at Pwllheli (or somewhere nearer) for South Caernarvonshire. (See a former Introductory Report).

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—Revised Bye-laws covering all the usual matters were adopted and sealed 8th June, 1926.

The new Public Health Act, 1936, comes into force on October 1, 1937, and all existing Bye-laws automatically lapse on July 31, 1938.

A new series of Model Building Byelaws has been prepared for the guidance of Councils. The new Byelaws will enforce a better standard in both materials and construction, and they give a list of "short-lived" materials, the use of which will be subject to special restrictions. Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c., can now be dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936.

P.—HOUSING.—11 houses were erected by private enterprise during the year, including some wooden bungalows or Summer residences. The Medical Officer has his qualms as to the

desirability of these wooden bungalows : also of using discarded houses as Summer residences. Apart from the question of the type of house, it may be said that there is land suitable for development at Morfa Bychan and Borthygest.

The Council, about 3 years ago adopted a Scheme for building 25 workmen's dwellings. These were to be of the Parlour Type, with 3 bedrooms. They were to be built in blocks of 2.

The Council applied to the Ministry for consent to a loan to erect these houses, but the Ministry adhered to its new policy of with-holding sanction from building houses other than those of the Non-parlour type.

It is true that a greater number of Non-parlour houses than of Parlour houses could be built for the same money, but the building of a good number of Parlour-houses (unless let to outsiders) would also indirectly on the principle of "moving up or upward filtration" benefit the housing conditions of the poorest classes. A parlour moreover can be used as a bedroom, in the case of large families, and where there are one or two Tubercular members of the family that require segregation. The Ministry by limiting houses to Non-parlour ones are placing Urban Districts on the same level as Rural Districts, whereas a higher standard has always been expected from Urban Districts, to wit, Urban Building Bye-laws as compared with Rural Building Byelaws. Besides, the difference in cost hardly counterbalances the disadvantage.

Private Building of Houses.—Privately-built Houses help to reduce the Housing Shortage. Such private houses are being built in various parts of the District. For example, 42 such houses have been built, or are in building, by one private person on the Meadow Estate at Portmadoc.

Self-Supporting Houses.—Apart from Replacement Houses (Houses to replace Slum Houses and Overcrowded Houses), it might be desirable to build a number of Self-supporting houses (with a Parlour, &c.). It would require the Ministry's consent, although the Council would not receive grants. They would expect the Council to carry through the Slum Clearance and Overcrowding Act first, or at least *pari passu*.

After the collapse of the Addison Scheme, no fresh efforts towards a Municipal Housing Scheme had been made. While there may have been no acute *numerical* or *quantitative* shortage there was no doubt a *qualitative* shortage, that is, there were a number of defective houses which could be deserted or closed were a number of municipal houses erected.

Arguments that were adduced for going in for a Housing Scheme were (1) that the G.W.R. had complained of a dearth of houses for their employees (2) that newly-married couples had to go to rooms (3) that landlords were pestered with applications, and (4) that Portmadoc Council was about the only Urban Council in North Wales that had not gone in for a Housing Scheme. Occupants of unfit houses complained to me that they could not get other houses with more accommodation and in better state of repair. The Medical Officer made a fairly exhaustive inspection of the Housing conditions and presented a Report to the Council.

The Slum Clearance Act, 1930.—In September, 1931, I represented 7 small areas in the District as Clearance Areas. These comprised (in addition to some derelict or dilapidated out-buildings), 23 houses, 17 of which were inhabited. At one time, it seemed as if the principal owner and the Council would come to terms as to agreed demolition, with selling of the site by the owner to the Council for Re-Housing purposes.

The Council made formal Clearance Orders with respect to the condemned areas, and a Public Inquiry was held by a Government Architect. The result was that the Council's Clearance Orders were confirmed, practically in their entirety.

Housing Schemes.—Land was purchased by the Council at Portmadoc and Tremadoc for the purpose of Re-housing (to the extent of 22 houses), viz., 16 for Portmadoc and 6 for Tremadoc, and such houses have been completed.

The Council are now considering a General Scheme for the erection of up to 50 houses. They are at present negotiating for approximately 5½ acres of land for the erection of a maximum of 80 houses.

Individual Unfit Houses.—After dealing with the Areas, the next step will be to deal with certain Individual Unfit Houses (that is, houses that cannot be made habitable at a reasonable expense) and with Overcrowded Houses.

The only two cellar dwellings in the district have been closed, following condemnation.

Overcrowded Houses.—*The Overcrowding Act, 1935.*—Under the New Overcrowding Act, less overcrowded conditions than heretofore and imperfect separation of the sexes are regarded as Overcrowding, so it was necessary to make a survey of the relation of the size of houses to the number, ages and sex of inmates throughout the district. Government Grants will be available towards relieving Overcrowded conditions if an undue burden on the rates can be proved. 49 houses have been discovered to be more or less Overcrowded according to the Standard of the new Act.

Houses out of Repair.—Besides totally unfit houses, those houses which are less unfit, and which can be remedied at a reasonable expense, must be seen to. It seems there is a difficulty in getting some owners to carry out repairs, and occasionally it may be difficult to get a Contractor to do the work for the Council, in default of the owner undertaking to do the work.

The former Unhealthy Areas at Britannia Place and Saw Mill Terrace and Garth Terrace, have been remedied and new W.C.'s and drains been provided, but they will have to be kept under observation. There were practically no habitable Workmen's dwellings empty at the end of the year.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—There is a Cottage Hospital in the town—the Madoc War Memorial Hospital. It also acts as a Maternity Home.

Are there sufficient Ambulance facilities for Accident Cases?

R.—SHIPPING.—The ships that enter the District during the year were 6 foreign vessels with a total tonnage of 1028 and 30 coastwise vessels, with a total tonnage of 2760. No rats (which sometimes convey Plague, and call for being destroyed) were found. Neither were any other defects found.

The foreign shipping in number was the same as, and in tonnage higher, than in the previous year. The Coastwise shipping in number was higher, but in tonnage was lower.

S.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The offices of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor are combined in one person. Mr. Morgan Thomas was the Officer until towards the end of 1934, when he resigned owing to poor health. He however accepted the post of Consulting Surveyor to the Council. Mr. Thomas was succeeded as Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector by Mr. E. Ifor Price. I am indebted to Mr. Price for information readily supplied.

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1 1937	2 1936	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	148	148	408	4	4	4	-	-	-	4
Retailing Milk Carts ..	81	61	148	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	39	38	291	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	49	49	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	28	28	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	30	33	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	140	144	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	18	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	160	173	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	1	84	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	4	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, -; Licensed, -; Total on Register, --.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	39	38	39
Total on Register	39	38	39

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921 AND 1931.—It may be recalled that according to the Census figures for 1921, there was a considerable decrease in population on that of 1911 of 4062. The revised figures given by the Registrar-General did not differ materially from these. This decrease was due to the loss of men in the Great War and to the depression in the Slate Industry.

According to the Preliminary Census Figures for 1931, there has been a further small reduction (of 245) to 23,947.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATE AND MORTALITIES.—The Senile, Cancer and Influenza Mortalities were rather low, and the Infant, Maternal, Zymotic and Respiratory Mortalities were moderate, and the Birth-Rate and the General Death-rate, were rather high, and the Tubercular Mortality high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—The Water Supply is being improved at Brynaerau, Pontllyfni, Aberdesach, Saron (in South Gwyrfai), Llanfaglan and Foryd.

The supply is likely to be early improved at Rhydlydan to Tanrallt, Capel Ucha, Nant Peris and Cwmyglo (Upper). The water supply is inadequate or unsatisfactory at Pantglas, Gyrn Goch, Lower Llanrug, Brynrefail, &c.

Marchlyn Scheme.—The consideration of a big scheme of water-supply from a stream flowing from the Marchlyn Lake for the adequate supplying of the parishes of Llanddeiniolen, Llanrug and Llanfairisgaer was renewed by the Council and a Public Inquiry was held under a Government Engineering Inspector (Mr. Fyffe). Sanction to a loan was received, and the work was commenced and has been completed. The District Council, County Council and the Government gave liberal grants.

The Main Llanberis Water-supply was analysed on account of a sharp, short outbreak of Dysenteric Diarrhoea. Chemical analysis of the Branch Main, Bwlan to Brynrhedyn, has disclosed an excessive amount of Zinc, arising from galvanized iron pipes.

Re Fire Extinguishing.—Water pressure is good on the whole, and there are Fire Hydrants and Hosepipes. But are there trained Fire-Brigades, apart from the brigade of 6 at Llanllyfni?

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Drainage and Sewerage were improved at Deiniolen and Bontnewydd, with minor improvements in other localities.

Sewerage is being improved at Talysarn (Storm-water sewer), Rhosgadfan (Sewers and Sewage-disposal Works). Beddgelert (new plant to Disposal Works), Llanllyfni (extension of Sewer and Disposal Works).

Sewerage is likely to be early improved at Llandwrog, Swan, Rhosisa, Part of Groeslon (from Dyffryn Terrace to Brynteg, including Llainffynnon), Village of Llanwnda, Bethel, Rhiwlas, Llanrug, Llanberis, Portdinorwic.

All sewage should be treated before being discharged into the rivers Llyfnwy, Gwyrfai, Caledffrwd, Rhythallt, Seiont, &c.

As a consequence of houses having been supplied with water, many have happily also been connected with sewers and a great number of dry closets have been converted into water closets. In some places in spite of the existence of sewers and water supply, houses and whole terraces remain unconverted, for example, Waenfawr.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There are only about 6 Public Conveniences in the District (Penygroes, Beddgelert, Dinas Dinlle, Talysarn, Port Dinorwic, Llanberis. *Additional* Public Conveniences are required, especially at Penygroes (additional), Deiniolen, Cwmyglo, Waenfawr and Llanrug. Also in the other villages (Groeslon, Llanllyfni, Carmel, Clynog, Aberdesach, Bethel, Saron, Rhiwlas, etc.). Motor Transport has made the matter more urgent. No village should be without conveniences for both sexes.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging is at last in operation very nearly throughout the District, that is, in all the villages and in several outlying cottages.

The Council have started Scavenging the Northern Division with the help of motor wagons. They have procured one properly covered Dennis Lorry (2 ton). It is proposed doing the work (including cleaning of closet pails) once weekly throughout the Northern District.

There is still considerable lack of uniformity in the work, as between the 2 Divisions and levelling-up would seem to be required; for example, one village may be scavenged once or twice a week (that is, 4 or 8 times a month), another only twice a month, (in some places only once a month or once in 2 months, and in one Division the Public Scavenger does not handle the closet-pail directly).

The aim should be to get all villages alike as far as possible under a weekly or bi-weekly removal of pail-closets and house refuse, and so abolish all existing middens, thus 2 or 3 Tipping grounds would be sufficient for the whole District), but this should not be made an excuse for delaying sewerage schemes, and the conversion of dry closets into water closets.

The Council do not remove Trade Refuse, but Tradesmen have the free use of the Council's Dumping grounds. They would acknowledge to some extent the Council Contractors for carting the same. Private Cesspools are not emptied by the Public Scavenger.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—Owing to the absence of treatment of the sewage, there is naturally pollution of the rivers and streams, for example, the rivers Llyfnwy, Gwyrfa, Caledffrwd, Rhythallt, Seiont, &c. That is, at Pontrhythallt, Talysarn, Llanllyfni, Bontnewydd, Bethel, Clwtybont, etc. An improvement was carried out at Bethel. Owing to the continued defective disposal at Beddgelert, the Sewage System discharges into the Glaslyn river, but the restoration of the Disposal Plant will obviate this. It is intended taking up the question of stream pollution in the various districts immediately.

House-dwellers should not throw injurious matters into streams, and drinking water for animals should be safe-guarded.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The District is fairly free from Industries conducive to Smoke Nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*.—In a previous year the Sanitary Inspectors made a complete report on all cowsheds in the District for the County Council, who were considering the question of having all dairy cows examined.

The Milk and Dairies Act and Order, 1926, is being gradually enforced and Registration with improvements, is being insisted on. Some farmers only sell milk from April until October. The cowsheds and dairies are regularly visited. Flooring, Drainage, Lighting and Ventilation have been already improved in several instances. In the case of Defects, owner and occupier are notified and pressed to co-operate in giving immediate attention. The Council have authorised and instructed the Sanitary Inspectors also to take samples of milk occasionally to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Food and Drugs, as proper richness and especially cleanliness of milk is so important to infants, Invalids and everybody. Inexpensive analysis (but Non-Statutory and not recognised as a basis for prosecutions), is made at Bangor College. 9 farmers produced Designated Milk. 4 of these produced T.T. Milk and 5 were Accredited Producers. The Sanitary Inspectors would like to assist producers to raise the standard of milk so that applications for Licences to sell Graded Milk would come from a greater number of them in the near future.

Monthly Samples of milk used to be taken by the Sanitary Inspectors of Certified and Grade A (T.T.) Milk, and Bimonthly samples of Grade A milk, on behalf of the County Council, but the County Council have now made their own arrangements. But as above stated, the Sanitary Inspectors will continue to take samples of all commercial milk for the information of this Council—2 or 3 times annually.

There is already an awakening among those vendors anxious to sell milk for the use of school-children under the "Milk for Schools Scheme" and some excellent improvements have been obtained. Besides structural improvements in the cowsheds and dairies, the vendors have procured costly sterilizing apparatus (for sterilising cans and bottles). It is hoped that the

Accredited Milk Scheme will also induce great improvements that will result in raising the standard of milk.

It is gratifying to report that the Gwyrfaï Council decided to instruct their Officers to take samples of milk, not only for examination for dirt and adulteration and for the more common varieties of microbes, but also for Tubercle Bacilli, this latter work being done on behalf of the County Council. The examination was done and the tests made at the Biological Laboratory of the University College of Bangor. This was a step in the right direction and very necessary work. In the first year 138 samples were taken, and all but 2 of them were free from Tubercle Bacilli. A second round of samples was taken, and this practice has been continued, but the County Council have now their own Inspector to take the samples.

The County Inspector of Food and Drugs took 35 samples of milk (33 genuine), and 2 of butter (both genuine).

An attempt is made to maintain observation on employees in the milk trade (and also the meat trade) in the matter of health and freedom from Tuberculosis.

33 cattle were slaughtered by the County Authorities under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering).*—Regular weekly visits to slaughterhouses are aimed at, but owing to the scattered nature of the District, the work of supervision is very laborious. All the butchers advise as to the days and hours of slaughtering. As many as possible of the slaughterhouses are inspected on day of slaughtering, but as a rule the slaughtering by all takes place on the same days or day, so that all cannot be inspected the same week. There is urgent need for at least two Public Abattoirs in the District, one in the Nantlle Vale, where there are 15 private slaughterhouses, and one in the Cwmyglo neighbourhood for the joint use of Llanberis, Deiniolen, and Llanrug, both being populous districts. The Caernarvon Abattoir would serve the centre, and in fact is now used by Gwyrfaï butchers to some extent, but many butchers are as yet not very favourably disposed to the idea of a Public Abattoir. The Southern Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Closs Parry), prepared a report on the subject for the Llanllyfni Parochial Committee accompanied with an estimate of the expense, which estimate discouraged the Council. Meat Shops and Meat Carts are also inspected weekly or as regularly as possible. Before the passing of the new Slaughtering Act, too little progress was being made in the matter of Humane Slaughtering. Several butchers possessed the Humane Killer (but the use of these was too often limited to cattle, instead of being extended to calves, pigs and sheep). And even in the case of cattle, poleaxing (with its occasional ghastly initial failures) was done by many butchers, and a few resorted to pithing, a reprehensible method.

While the new Slaughtering Act has made it compulsory to use Humane Instruments in the case of oxen and calves, it has unfortunately left to the decision of the Local Councils to make them compulsory in the case of sheep and lambs. The enactment with respect to oxen and calves is being enforced and obeyed generally, by means of either a captive-bolt or a loose-bullet Humane Killer and by electricity. I regret the Council did not exercise their option in favour of including sheep and lambs, and trust they will think better of the matter in due course. Perhaps Parliament in the near future will make the inclusion of sheep and lambs compulsory and not merely optional.

The Council have decided to consider the question of including sheep and lambs, and the question of Public Abattoirs at the same time on an early occasion.

It is compulsory to include pigs where electrical power is reasonably obtainable. Electrical power is now obtainable in nearly all the villages. There are signs that the officers of the N.S. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are watching whether the provisions of the Act are being carried out by Butchers and by the Council.

Condemned meat is disposed of by burying deep (6 feet at least) in the Council's dumping ground or elsewhere, apart from dwellings and water-courses, and sometimes by burying in quick-lime, especially in the case of carcasses.

Efforts are made to inspect Meat-shops (also Stalls and Stores) and Meat Carts on parts of Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. A good standard of cleanliness is generally noted in these.

It is felt that the standard of meat sold in the District has improved and continues to do so, and that the butcher has come to appreciate the service of the Inspectors, whose advice is sought in the matter of doubtful meat (as it is also with other doubtful food). A better understanding has come to exist.

(c) *Other Foods.*—Bakehouses and Bread Shops are visited regularly, and are found generally very tidy, clean and well kept, and satisfactory as regards cleanliness and freedom from accumulations, air space, ventilation, &c. In a previous year three Bakehouses were modernized, by providing modern ovens and installing a water supply with proper cleansing arrangements.

Weekly visits or Surprise visits are made to Chipshops and places where Fish, Fruit, Ice-cream, &c., are sold. These places are kept in a very cleanly state.

The Inspectors are often called in by the shopkeepers when they suspect anything wrong in either fish or fruit, which shows they are anxious to supply the public with good and sound foodstuffs.

J.—SCHOOLS.—*Llanberis.*—Your Medical Officer had visited and made an adverse report. Temporary improvements were carried out, and a new school decided upon, which is now completed.

Bad Drainage and defective Water supply to Bettws Garmon School were notified to the Education Authority, and the work is almost completed.

The Llanberis Council School was closed for 2 weeks on account of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. 8 other Schools were closed for a short period of 4 to 11 days on account of Influenzal colds.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES.—The County Council maintain a Fever Hospital, with an Ambulance, at Caernarvon. They have also a Smallpox Hospital about 3 miles from Caernarvon, viz., at Cae Athro (in the Gwyrfa District).

Hardly any Tuberculosis Shelters were seen in the District, which seemed a pity. Recently the King Edward Memorial promised to supply them in a limited number of cases recommended by their Officers, and the offer has been availed of in a number of cases.

L.—CASES SENT TO THE FEVER HOSPITAL.—As many as 142 cases of Scarlet Fever and 128 of Diphtheria were positively notified, and practically all the cases were admitted into the Fever Hospital, although the overflow cases at Caernarvon had to go to Bangor or Conway or Anglesey.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTATIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See Introductory Report).—Stocks of Diphtheria Antitoxin and Swab appliances are kept at the home or Office of the Sanitary Inspectors and at the Council Offices. The Council has now passed to make them free for all, as a preventive and necessary health measure. Heretofore they were reserved for the "poorer" (as opposed to the "richer") inhabitants.

Swab-holders are also kept, and the Council pay the Laboratories for the examination of Swabs.

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For the use of bedrooms, &c., sulphur or formalin fumigation (by means of "fumers") and the formalin sprayer are used. Disinfectant Soap and Fluids are also supplied free. The Council is without a Steam Disinfector, but recently the King Edward Memorial has agreed to place the Disinfector at Bryn Seiont at the disposal of the Gwyrfa Council in cases of Tuberculosis. In Fever cases, the one at the Caernarvon Fever Hospital might perhaps be made available by arrangement with the County Officials. A portable "Sack" Steam Disinfector might be practicable for this District. (See Introductory Report).

Re disinfection of bedrooms, &c., after a patient has left home for a Sanatorium, or after death, better means have been devised to let the Sanitary Inspector know at the earliest moment of the departure or death of such person.

Bedding was destroyed in several cases on the advice of the Sanitary Inspectors and compensation allowed in necessitous cases.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The New Public Health Act, 1936, came into force on October 1st, 1937, and all existing Byelaws automatically lapse on July 31, 1938. A new Series of Model Building Byelaws has been prepared for the guidance of Councils. The new Byelaws will enforce a better standard in both materials and construction, and they give a list of "short-lived" materials, the use of which will be subject to special restrictions.

The Ministry's Model Byelaws re Tents. Vans and Sheds are at present under consideration by a Sub-Committee of the Council.

P.—HOUSING.—There is a shortage (more or less acute) in several localities of houses which are reasonably habitable, and with moderate rentals suitable for working men. Overcrowding is the result. Landlords are sometimes unwilling to let houses to large families. The difficulty is to provide dwellings at a maximum rent of 5/- or 6/- weekly for the quarry districts. The usual rents in the District are very low, ranging only from £3 to £12 per annum, or an average of £6 to £10. Rents of over 5/- or 6/- a week are considered prohibitive by quarrymen. There are a great number of dwellings which might have been, but for the shortage, condemned as unfit. Ground damp is the great enemy in old cottages, due to the absence of a damp-proof course.

Efforts are made by the Sanitary Inspectors to help the families to find a more roomy dwelling, and often Estate Agents are interviewed.

The Council had 6 new houses to their credit (at Clwtybont) since 12 years or more, "But what was that between so many?" Since then 116 houses have been completed, and many more are near completion (See below).

In the past year 6 applications to the County Council under the Rural Workers Act, 192 were considered favourably, and a grant given. This number of applications is a great advance on previous years. Have the Parishes been sufficiently informed of these facilities? The County Council have now removed their condition that these re-conditioned houses had to be let to tenants earning not more than £2 5s. 0d. per week.

Housing Survey.—As required by the Housing Act, 1930 (the Slum Clearance Act), a general survey was made at the time by the Sanitary Officers with respect to Housing Conditions within the District. 113 houses were found that were not reasonably fit for habitation and that could not be repaired at a reasonable cost and that therefore should be condemned and probably demolished.

The Council considered the report, and decided that at least 100 new houses ought to be built, say within 5 years, and that 20 houses should be built by them immediately, 10 at each end of the District.

Sites were secured, and a start made at Penygroes and Deiniolen. Fortunately, the Wheatley Grant (on the point of being withdrawn), was available for these. Some difficulty was experienced in coming to an agreement with the owners on the price of the land. These 20 houses were completed.

The Council made a claim with respect to 104 houses for the Supplementary Grant to be made under the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931 (which Act provided for a total grant of two million pounds for England and Wales towards houses for Rural Workers), but the National Advisory Committee, after a visit from Mr. James Evans, Inspector of the Welsh Board of Health, only saw their way to allocate a Supplementary Grant for 13 houses. These again were completed. These commanded the Wheatley Grant as well as the Supplementary Grant. The adjoining County of Anglesey benefitted to the extent of about 200 new houses under the Supplementary Grant.

The Slum Clearance Act, 1930: Preliminary Work.—A fresh review of the Housing Conditions under the Slum Clearance Act, 1930, was made, and Clearance Areas, Improvement Areas and Individual unfit Houses were Scheduled with a view to demolition of a number of

houses, and building new houses to be inhabited largely (but not necessarily entirely) by the dispossessed tenants. This constituted the Council's 5 years Plan, as required by the Ministry of Health. Strange to say, the Ministry decided against treating any Areas as Improvement Areas, except in large towns, which your Medical Officer regards as unfortunate, and indeed unfair to such small local Authorities. Now every house in such an "Improvement Area" must be taken on its own merits. Thus in such an Area, there is now no provision for making 2 houses into one, or say 12 houses into 6 (or into 9) and for building new houses to make up for the reduction in the number of houses. Thus, two small and deficient houses (destitute say of a bedroom with a fireplace or destitute of a pantry or of a scullery) can not be made into one well-appointed house.

Clearance Orders made by the Council, followed by a Public Inquiry.—After careful and repeated inspections by your Medical Officers, assisted by the Surveyor and 2 Sanitary Inspectors and temporary Assistant, your Medical Officer made Formal Representations to you as a Council of a number of Areas (Clearance Areas) considered by him as requiring demolition and Clearance.

You as a Council adopted the said Representations and made a Clearance Order with respect to each area, and passed on these Orders for consideration and confirmation by the Ministry of Health. There were 19 areas comprising 85 houses. A Public Inquiry was held under Mr. Hopkins (Government Architect) into the subject-matter of the provisional Clearance Orders. Opposition to all the proposed Orders except two was made at the Inquiry by the House-owners personally, or by their Agents or Solicitors.

On the days following the Inquiry, Mr. Hopkins, in company with the Clerk of the Council and others visited all the properties in dispute. The result of the Inquiry was that practically all the Council's Clearance Orders were confirmed.

New Houses for Re-housing.—Of course areas can not be demolished and cleared until a sufficient number of houses have been built by the Council (or secured by the tenants) to replace the vacated houses.

Action with respect to further Clearance Areas, to Individual Unfit Houses and to Overcrowded Houses—

(a) *Further Clearance Areas.*—There are further Unhealthy Areas which have been, or which await to be represented as Clearance Areas for the Purpose of having fresh Clearance Orders made by the Council. These will no doubt necessitate another Public Inquiry.

At the expected Inquiry about 20 Clearance Areas will be considered, comprising about 120 houses.

(b) *Individual Unfit Houses.*—Besides Areas, there are a large number of Individual Unfit Houses (that is, houses that cannot be made habitable at a reasonable expense) that will have to be dealt with. The term "Reasonable Expense" is not further defined in the Act. It is a term that allows a certain amount of difference of opinion.

There are about 333 of these Individual Unfit Houses.

(c) *Overcrowded Houses. The Overcrowding Act, 1935.*—Besides glaring cases of Overcrowding, less crowded conditions than heretofore are regarded as Overcrowding, so it has been necessary to make a survey of the relation of the size of the houses to the number of inmates throughout the District. Some cases of Overcrowding will be relieved in the process of Slum Clearance and the building of houses for replacement. Government Grants will be available under the Act towards relieving Overcrowded houses. As many as 223 (not counting 76 "Review" cases) have been scheduled in the Southern Sub-District, and 270 in the Northern Sub-district.

Overcrowding often necessitates the use of living rooms for sleeping purposes, and renders Isolation in cases of Fever or Tuberculosis out of the question.

Overcrowding is aggravated during the Summer months, as several of the houses take in visitors. Ordinary lodgers also aggravate overcrowding. They are sometimes asked to remove by the Sanitary Inspectors,

Overcrowding Survey in England and Wales, 1936.—According to this Survey, Gwyrfaï is one of the twenty most Overcrowded Rural Districts. With a population of 24,347, the number of Overcrowded Families is 513, or a percentage of Working-class families of 8.2.

(d) *Housing Programme.*—The Council have a large Housing Programme. 21 at Llanrug (completed); 80 at Llanberis (10 near completion); 10 at Dinorwic (near completion); 19 at Rhiwlas; 10 at Portdinorwic; 22 at Bethel; 132 at Deiniolen; 18 at Cwmyglo; 14 at Waenfawr; 45 in the parish of Llandwrog; 55 in the parish of Llanwnda; 37 in the parish of Clynnog; 6 in the parish of Beddgelert. 60 in the parish of Llanllyfni (12 houses completed at Nebo, and 14 at Llanllyfni).

There is great difficulty, including long delay, in getting sites for new houses owing to a great discrepancy between the price of owners and that of the District Valuer. The Council passed a resolution to ask for a Compulsory Purchase Order for a number of sites, and secured such an Order after a Government Inquiry. This has had a wholesome effect.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The Caeathro Smallpox Hospital, now in the hands of the County Council, is situated in the District. Also a Quarrymen's Hospital at Llanberis. There is an Orphanage at Bontnewydd, with separate wings for boys and girls.

A Mortuary should be provided in the Nantlle Vale district, and in the Northern Division.

Ambulances.—Are there sufficient Ambulance Facilities for Accident Cases? In any case, there is a Private Ambulance at the Mona Hotel, Caernarvon.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—There are two (combined) Sanitary Surveyors and Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. W. O. Hughes and Mr. Closs Parry, to both of whom I am indebted for information readily supplied. There is also Mr. D. H. Roberts (aided by Assistants), as Engineer and Surveyor to the Council. Mr. W. J. Jones and Mr. R. H. Roberts (Water Inspectors), complete the Sanitary Staff.

LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1 1937	2 1936	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	120	118	173	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	31	31	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	21	21	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	21	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	4	2	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	11	13	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	12	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	92	92	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trade:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	116	4
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, -; Licensed, -; Total on Register, -.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	30	31	31
Total on Register	30	31	31

Notes.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921 AND 1931.—It may be recalled that the census Population of 1921 as compared with that of 1911, was practically stationary. The actual Census figures for 1921 were more by 183 than those of 1911, but the Registrar-General, having to make allowance for the influx of Summer Visitors, made the true figures to be less by 159 than those of 1911. According to the Preliminary Census figures for 1931, there has been a further reduction (by 513) to 16,441. Since the recent "Review of Districts," the estimated population has risen to 18,203.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATE OR MORTALITIES.—The Zymotic Mortality was nil, the Infant, Maternal, Cancer and Respiratory Mortalities were rather low, the Birth Rate and Senile and Tubercular Mortalities were moderate, and the General Death Rate and Influenza Mortalities were rather high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—A more adequate supply has been wanting or is wanted in various places, not only for Dietetic and Cleansing purposes, but to assist Drainage, and to allow of conversion of Dry into Water Closets. For example at Nevin, and Morfa Nevin, Moelfre, Edeyrn, Llithfaen, Penrhos, Mynytho, Llangian, Llanengan, Sarn Bach, Bwlchtocyn, Llanaelhaearn, Llangybi, Llanystumdwy, Pentrefelin, Garn, Llaniestyn, &c.

Fire Extinguishing.—Good pressure of water is necessary for fire-extinguishing purposes also.

Nevin and Morfa Nevin.—The Council 2 or 3 years ago sought rights to water from the Llithfaen side of the Eifl Mountain, but encountered difficulties with one or two riparian owners.

They also hesitated from fear of the expense such a distant source would involve, and decided to make a more determined attempt to secure a nearer source, or to develop the resources of the existing gathering ground, but these efforts proved disappointing. The Ministry again suggested that Nevin, in conjunction with Llithfaen, should consider afresh the Eifl Mountain Scheme, but Nevin considered a fresh source of its own from Garn Fadryn, and Llithfaen received Government consent to a separate scheme for itself.

Nevin, having after all abandoned the Garn Fadryn Scheme, is also now abstracting water from the Eifl Mountain source, and supplying the hamlet of Pistyll on the way.

Edeyrn will also benefit from the proposed Nevin Scheme.

Llithfaen.—A Public Inquiry under Dr. Carlyle was held into a scheme of £2400, but sanction to a loan was for a time with-held for further consideration of whether Llithfaen and Nevin could not combine on the Original scheme, but Llithfaen received consent to its own part of the scheme, and the work was carried out.

Abersoch.—Arising from a public meeting a Private Company sprang up, formed of numerous resident shareholders. A scheme was planned to utilise the water from a neighbouring stream. The Company, owing to some opposition, promoted a Private Bill in Parliament, which became an Act, and the works were undertaken and completed. The Company have now offered to sell the Works to the Lley Council.

Llanbedrog, Mynytho and Aerodrome (at Penrhos).—The supplies here were very inadequate to meet modern requirements and a high standard of health. A scheme was decided upon and an Engineer engaged. A Public Inquiry, held by Mr. Gregson Williams, into an application for sanction to a loan of £4800 took place. Sanction was granted and the work was carried out and completed. Extensions have also been made since.

The Council, anxious to oblige, ventured to undertake to supply the new Government Aerodrome with sufficient water. To enable them to do this, and to maintain supply for Llanbedrog itself, it was found necessary to launch a new Water Scheme, which benefits Mynytho as well, and perhaps, in time, Llangian, Llanengan, Sarn Bach and Bwlchtocyn.

Trevor.—A good source was acquired, and a scheme prepared to place before the Ministry of Health. Sanction to the loan of £4500 was received, and the work carried through. Continued progress has been made with making the necessary connections, and much progress has latterly been made in converting the remaining dry into water closets.

Efailnewydd and Llannor.—An excellent source was found, and a scheme submitted to the Ministry for supplying both Efailnewydd and Llannor. This was approved of, and the works were carried out at a cost of £2500, assisted by Government Grants. This has also facilitated the path towards proper drainage—a crying need at Efailnewydd. Also for Llannor.

Rhydyclafdy.—The Village Authorities joined the School Authorities in utilising and paying towards the Water-works.

Aberdaron.—Aberdaron depended largely on the river water, which was very suspicious. An Engineer was engaged, and a scheme of £5000 formulated, which after a Public Inquiry held by Mr. Carlyle, received the sanction of the Ministry. Liberal grants were made by the District Council, the County Council and the Government, and the work was completed.

Sarn and Botwnnog.—The villages and schools were badly in need of water. A scheme of £5700 was formulated and after a Public Inquiry held by Mr. Fyffe received the sanction of the Ministry. Liberal grants were made by the District Council, the County Council and the Government, and the work was completed.

Bryncroes.—Bryncroes and its school are obtaining a new Water Supply.

Chwilog.—A scheme of £5000 was formulated, and a Public Inquiry held by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Evans. Sanction was received, and the work was carried out.

Pencaenewydd.—A Scheme of Water-supply for the village sanctioned by the Ministry, was carried out.

Pentrefelin.—A Scheme of £779 was formulated, and a Public Inquiry held by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Evans, but the Ministry demanded better protection of the suggested source from pollution, and a different source has been adopted for preparing a scheme

Edeyrn.—Water in prospect from the Supplementary Nevin Scheme, which is at present being carried out.

Garn.—A Scheme of £660 was formulated, and a Public Inquiry held by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Evans, but the Ministry considered the volume of water inadequate. A small scheme is being carried out to supply the new Council houses which are being commenced, but a proper scheme for the whole of Garn will ultimately be necessary.

Llanystumdwy.—Plans have been made for extending the Chwilog water to Llanystudwy.

Llanaelhaiarn.—Plans have been made to take the old works over and to construct storage tanks and to relay the Main. Water will be extended to the group of houses called Tyddyn Drain.

Similarly, Moelfre, Llanybi, Llanystumdwy, Penrhos, Llaniestyn, Llangian, Llanengan, Sarn Bach, Bwlchtocyn, &c., are in need of water, both for domestic purposes and as a preliminary to better drainage.

No cases of lead contamination by water possessing plumbo-solvent action came into notice. 5 Wells or Pumps were repaired or protected.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—A sewerage Scheme to follow the New Water works is badly needed at Llanbedrog. Besides Llanbedrog, drainage improvements have been wanting or are wanted at Sarn, Bottwnog, Llithfaen, Edeyrn, Abersoch, Abererch, Efailnewydd, Llannor, Chwilog, Llanystumdwy, Pentrefelin, Garn, Prenteg, Pencaenewydd, Llaniestyn, &c.

Morfa Nevin.—Sewerage for Morfa Nevin was badly needed and a Scheme was prepared and has been carried out. Some of the cesspools were very foul.

Engineers were engaged and a scheme prepared arranging for taking the sewage to the sea as a more satisfactory method in the future interest of Edeyrn. A Public Inquiry, held by Mr. Gregson Williams, into an application for sanction to a loan of £11,000 took place.

Nevin.—A terrace in Nevin was drained for the first time. This will be an inducement to more building.

Trevor.—The existing sewer has been extended and the outfall now discharges into the sea. The undrained parts of Trevor have been supplied with a 6 inch sewer, and about 20 houses have already been connected with it. There is no excuse now for delay in converting the remaining dry into water closets.

Llanaelhaiarn.—A Sewerage Scheme has been carried out, the sewage emptying into a Tank, and thence passing to a Rotary Distributor.

Abererch.—There was much dissatisfaction arising from the incompleteness of the Sewerage System, and its reaction on the School. Fresh negotiations with the predominant landlord were started. Subsequently the said landowner had the existing sewer at the bottom of the village extended upwards to drain the upper part of the village as well. No tank with filter has yet been installed.

Abersoch.—Improvements in the way of taking in unsewered areas and in improving the method of discharge were badly needed. A Public Inquiry (under Mr. Fyffe) was held into an application for sanction to a loan of £3750 for carrying out the scheme. The work was held up owing to conflicting opinions as to the route and the question of pumping, but a decision was arrived at. The scheme for pumping has been postponed until after the summer of 1938.

Llanbedrog.—The Sewerage here should receive early consideration, the new Water-works having paved the way.

Edeyrn.—Sewerage is badly needed here, and was borne in mind when considering the Morfa Nevin Scheme. It would be useless without more water, but there is a Water Scheme in prospect (the Nevin Supplementary Scheme).

Aberdaron.—The sewerage has been improved.

Sarn.—A Drainage Scheme here should receive early consideration.

Fourcrosses.—Treatment and Discharge of the Sewage is to be improved, but there has been considerable delay owing to difficulty in coming to terms with the landowner.

Chwilog.—A Government Inquiry was made into a proposed Sewerage Scheme. Sanction has been with-held pending the further observation of the currents at the proposed Outfall.

Llithfaen.—A Scheme has been prepared, but application for sanction has been delayed, owing to the heavy expense that would fall on the Parish. A way out has been found by the Council deciding to pool all Old and Future Sewerage debts.

Penmorfa.—The Sewerage is to be early improved at Penmorfa.

Better Sewerage is also wanted at Pencaenewydd, Prenteg, Llaniestyn, Llanystumdwy, Pentrefelin, Garn, Efail Newydd, Llannor, Bottwnog, &c. The necessary water has been obtained for Prenteg, Efail Newydd, Llannor, Bottwnog, and for Chwilog and Pencaenewydd, but not for the other places as yet, but Water Schemes are in prospect for Pentrefelin, and should be prepared for Llaniestyn and Garn.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—All the larger villages should be supplied with these.

The Surveyor designed and completed such a Convenience at Nevin as previously at Aberdaron, with provisions for both sexes. There is also a Public Convenience at Trevor.

A site for a Convenience was at last fixed upon at Abersoch, and a Convenience constructed.

Conveniences are badly needed at Sarn, Llanaelhaiarn, Llanbedrog, Penmorfa, Garn and other places, now that the motor bus traffic has become so general.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging was in force at the larger villages. It should be extended to Sarn, Llannor, Tydweiliog, Llanystumdwy, Pencaenewydd, Afonwen, Brynbachau, Llangybi, Tyddyn Drain (Llanaelhaiarn), &c.

Two or more covered motor wagons, conveying to 2 or more public Tipping grounds, would be useful.

In some cases, emptying of closets is not included, which is a great defect.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—There were complaints of pollution of the stream at various villages, e.g., Sarn, Llanystumdwy, &c. As above stated, public scavenging should be extended to all the villages, which would tend to keep the streams clean. Signboards have been put up at various times. All rivers and streams in the vicinity of villages have had to be cleansed.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The District being almost purely agricultural, there has been no smoke Nuisance from Industries.

I.—FOOD INSPECTIONS.—(a) *Milk*.—In a previous year the Sanitary Inspectors made a fairly complete report on the cowsheds in the District for the County Council, who were considering the question of having all dairy cows examined. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is being administered as regards Registration and Inspection. The Cowsheds and Dairies are being periodically inspected. The Council might again consider the question of authorising and instructing the Sanitary Inspectors to take samples of milk for analysis in order to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Foods and Drugs, as proper richness and especially cleanliness of milk is so important to infants, invalids and everybody. Inexpensive analysis but non-statutory, and not recognised as a basis for prosecuting is made at Bangor College. 14 farmers in the District produced designated milk. 7 of these produced T.T. Milk and 7 others were Accredited Producers. The milk is also sold in Pwllheli and Criccieth and Portmadoc, as well as in the Lley District (Nevin and Abersoch, &c.).

54 Bovine animals were slaughtered by the County Authorities under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The County Council adopted the plan of having the milk of all dairy cows examined for Tubercle Bacilli, and the two Sanitary Inspectors have assisted by taking the samples and sending them to the Laboratory at Bangor for the Biological test. Also by taking sample of Graded Milk; but in future all samples on behalf of the County Council will be taken by an official of their own.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering)*.—Meat is periodically inspected at times of slaughtering and in the shops. The "slaughtering days" of the butchers have been ascertained throughout the District.

There is a Slaughterhouse of modern design, erected by the Granite Quarry Company, at Trevor. One of the Surveyors (Mr. Turner) suggested to the Council the provision of five public abattoirs in the Lley District, to do away with all the private ones. The Council deferred consideration pending the re-distribution of Parishes. This redistribution having been concluded the matter should be taken up seriously.

The Slaughtering Act is in force making it compulsory for slaughter-men to be licensed.

Humane Instruments are also made compulsory in the case of oxen and calves. Unfortunately the Council have not exercised their option to include sheep and lambs as well.

Unfortunately also pigs are left out of the Act unless Electric power is reasonably obtainable, but it is available in many of the localities for example Trevor, Llanbedrog, Abersoch, Nevin, Morfa Nevin, and Humane Slaughtering should be insisted upon.

(c) *Other Foods*.—The Bakehouses, &c., were inspected and found fairly satisfactory. Lime-washing, &c., is enforced.

J.—SCHOOLS.—Sarn School was closed for a week on account of Diphtheria. Fourcrosses and Llangwnadl Schools were closed for a week, and several other schools for 2 to 4 days on account of Influenza Colds.

Where there is a scarcity of water in the villages (as above), the local schools, of course may also suffer, for example, Bottwnog, up to the present. At Abererch the dry closets were in great need of conversion into water-closets. There was great delay in connecting Llannor School with the new Water-works, but the work has now been done.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES.—(See Introductory Report). Are there sufficient Facilities for Accident Cases ?

I.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—77 cases of Scarlet Fever and 19 of Diphtheria were notified. As many as possible were admitted to the Fever Hospital, but preference had to be given to a long stream of Diphtheria cases from the more central part of the County.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTATIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—In country districts far from a Disinfecting Station and Steam Disinfector, expensive feather beds, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, wearing apparel, &c., after a dangerous Infectious Disease, call for being destroyed by burning with or without compensation. In the past year an average of about £2 10s. 0d., was paid in compensation.

A separate (from the Caernarvon one) Disinfecting Station should be established in this end of the County. Such a stationary disinfector would probably be more reliable than the portable (or "Sack") Steam Disinfector as devised by Colonel Lelean for use in the late Great War, and suggested for home public health by Professor Wynne, of Sheffield. (See Introductory Report).

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The New Public Health Act, 1936, came into force on October 1, 1937, and all existing Byelaws automatically lapse on July 31, 1938. A new series of Model Building Byelaws has been prepared for the guidance of the Local Authorities, and have been adopted by the Council. The New Byelaws will enforce a better standard in both materials and construction, and gives a list of "short lived" materials, the use of which will be subject to special restrictions.

P.—HOUSING.—There is an acute shortage of healthy houses of the working class type to meet the need of new tenants and to replace insanitary dwellings, as not many Working-class houses are built. Owing to the Collapse of the Addison Scheme and the supposed inadequacy of the Neville Chamberlain and Wheatley Schemes, not a single Council House was built.

Three grants towards re-conditioning houses (under the Rural Workers Act, 1926) were made by the County Council. Have the Parishes been sufficiently informed of these facilities?

In past years several houses claimed and qualified for the Neville Chamberlain Subsidy Scheme of £6 a year for 20 years. In fact, the District at that time compared very favourably with other Districts in the matter of private building of Workmen's Dwellings, that is, of Dwellings within the size of Workmen's Dwellings (but not necessarily occupied by the ordinary "working man").

On the other hand, in spite of hard pleading on my part, the Council (or Sanitary Committee) declined to make a claim (until it was too late) for the Supplementary Grants under the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931, towards building houses for Rural Workers. These grants would have been in addition to an ordinary grant available under the Wheatley Act, 1924, and would have enabled the houses to be let for about 2/6 a week, the same to cover rates. Parliament had set aside a sum of Two Million Pounds to be drawn upon for the purpose. Another County—Anglesey—has benefitted to the number of about 200 new houses under this Scheme.

Later, the Council contemplated building a number of Workmen's Dwellings on the strength of the Wheatley Grant alone, and appointed a Committee to each of the two Divisions of the District to prepare a Scheme. The Fourcrosses Division were very slow in moving, and the Sarn Division also ceased to move the moment the said Wheatley Grant was withdrawn.

The reason given for the withdrawal of the Wheatley Grant was that the cost of building had come down enormously, and that money could be borrowed at a low interest, so that self-supporting houses could be built by Councils. In my opinion the working-men of Lleyŷ could not pay a full economic rent for such houses. I do not know whether the Council could have afforded to spend money from the rates to make up the deficit.

A new hope of improvement came under the Slum Clearance Act of 1930, and the new Overcrowding Act of 1935.

The Slum Clearance Act, 1930, and the Overcrowding Act, 1935.—The Slum Clearance Act, 1930, placed unfit houses in 3 categories, viz., (a) Houses in Clearance Areas; (b) Houses in Improvement Areas; (c) Individual Unfit Houses.

At first we hesitated to treat small groups or rows of houses as Clearance Areas, preferring to regard these as possible Improvement Areas. We soon learnt that in Rural Districts and small towns the Ministry did not favour the scheduling of groups of houses as Improvement Areas, limiting such Improvement Areas to large collections of houses in big towns.

We, therefore, thought of taking action under the "Individual Unfit" clause. After a trial it was thought to be very slow work to deal with solitary houses here and there over such a large area, and there would be the difficulty of having to build new houses one by one over the said large area—a rather uneconomic method.

Clearance Areas.—We therefore sought out all the "Clearance Areas" in the district, and inspected and scheduled these. Bearing in mind that a block of 2 or more houses would form an Area, we came across quite a number of such areas, very defective in structure, each area containing from 2 up to 12 (say) houses.

Before taking more formal steps, the Council instructed the two Sanitary Inspectors to write the owners, stating that a serious view was being taken of the state of the properties and asking them were they prepared to render such properties habitable, even should the expense of doing so be in a sense "unreasonable."

Very little active response was made to the chance thus offered to the house owners, so the Council were constrained to make Provisional Clearance Orders with respect to 28 such Areas. Owners of 5 of these Areas did not protest to the Ministry of Health so the Clearance Orders made with respect to these 5 Areas became automatically confirmed by the Ministry. A protest was lodged with the Ministry with respect to the other 23 areas, so that a Public Inquiry by an Architect of the Ministry became necessary. This took place at the end of the Summer and the Council's Clearance Orders were practically all confirmed.

Sites for Houses.—Just as Clearance Orders were provisionally made by the Council, so Sites for erecting houses were provisionally selected by the Council. Such sites having been secured, and Housing plans approved, the work of building has started in earnest.

Individual Unfit Houses.—Individual Unfit Houses (viz., Houses that cannot be rendered habitable at a reasonable expense) remain to be dealt with.

The Slum Clearance Act does not give a more precise definition of these Unfit houses than the term "unreasonable expense."

In the last resort the County Court Judge may have to give his verdict as to what constitutes "unreasonable and reasonable expense."

They should be considered immediately in connection with Overcrowded Houses, and with Houses for Agricultural Needs, under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.

Overcrowded Houses—the Overcrowding Act, 1935.—Under the Overcrowding Act, less crowded conditions than heretofore have to be regarded as Overcrowding, including defective sex-separation, so that it became necessary to make a careful survey of the relation of the size of house to the number and age and sex of the inmates, throughout the District.

The total number of houses found to be overcrowded was 270. Notices have been served under this Act.

Government Grants will be available towards relieving Overcrowded houses.

Q.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—There are no Hospitals or similar Public Institutions in the District. A cottage Hospital in the neighbourhood of Pwllheli or just outside the town, would be a boon, and active steps are being taken to provide such, a mansion having been left for such an object by a deceased lady-resident.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—There are two Sanitary Inspectors, each being Sanitary Surveyors as well.

For the Sarn Division, Mr. J. T. Turner is the Sanitary Inspector.

The late Mr. Harry Roberts was the Sanitary Inspector for the Fourcrosses Division. Mr. Roberts died in the previous year. His death was a great sorrow to me, as he had been Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector (acting alone) to the Lley Council some years before I entered the service of the Council (in Autumn, 1908), so he and I had been in close association for over 27 years, and I had received great assistance and kindness from him over the whole period. I wish every success to his successor in the Fourcrosses District (Mr. Lloyd Jones).

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT (Merionethshire)

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1 1937	2 1936	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	34	34	38	10	10	5	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	12	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	12	12	18	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	5	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	5	10	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	11	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	9	9	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..		32	2
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District			

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920 : Registered only, - ; Licensed, - ; Total on Register, -.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	2	3	3
Licensed	10	9	9
Total on Register	12	12	12

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921 AND 1931—According to the 1921 Census figures, there was a decrease in population as compared with 1911 of 422—a moderate decrease. The revised figures given by the Registrar-General made the population still less by another 200.

The decrease was partly due to the loss of men in the Great War, and partly to the depression in the Slate Industry.

According to the Preliminary Census figures for 1931, however, there has been a tiny rise (by 50) in the population to 7417.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Maternal and Zymotic Mortalities were nil, the Cancer Mortality was low, the Birth-rate and the Respiratory Mortality were rather low, the Infant, Senile and Influenza Mortalities were moderate, and the General Death-rate and the Tubercular Mortalities were rather high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—The Ministry of Health is now calling on all Councils to periodically and systematically take samples of water for analysis from all their undertakings. (1) *Penrhyndeudraeth and Minffordd*.—These places are supplied by the Portmadoc Water Company with water from Llyn Teewyn. (2) *Harlech District*.—Harlech (with Llanfair), was at last provided with an augmented Water-supply from a mountain lake (Llyn Fedw), and the work completed (Spring 1936).

The supply of water for Harlech and adjacent part of Llanfair village, was, owing to the great increase in building of private residences, liable in dry weather to prove insufficient. (See Llanfair District below). It was necessary to augment the water supply to meet the increasing demands and to provide the higher-situated houses with better pressure. During the 1933 drought it is said the Reservoir was unofficially replenished from a privately-owned stream.

Llyn Fedw was at last fixed upon, and the necessary Plans and application for sanction to a Loan sent up to the Ministry. The Deudraeth Council were prepared to assist the Llandanwg and Llanfair Parishes to some extent, but the Ministry expected a much higher grant from the District Council and the County Council to meet their own grant. At last terms were agreed upon.

(3) *Llanfair District*.—The Llanfair area participates with Harlech in the new Water Supply. A new supply was badly needed for Llanfair village and School. It took 20 minutes for some residents to carry one journey of drinking water from the nearest well.

(4) *Pensarn and Llandanwg*.—These two hamlets also participate in the new Harlech and Llanfair supply.

(5) *Llanbedr*.—This village is served with a supply from the Dyffryn Water-works. As the village was situated partly in the Deudraeth and partly in the Dolgelley Rural Districts, the two Councils acted together in purchasing the old water-works and increasing the supply.

(6) *Gwynfryn*.—This hamlet (in the parish of Llanbedr) is without an adequate water-supply. A Scheme for obtaining water for Llanbedr (to replace the present supply) and for Gwynfryn was the subject of a Public Inquiry under Messrs. Connell and Owain Evans.

Failing an entirely new supply, it will be up to Dolgelley District to join in supplying Gwynfryn with water, and in improving the supply at Llanbedr.

(7) *Talsarnau*.—An improved supply was much needed, as the pressure of water got very low in Summer. Recourse had then to be made to a doubtful source, or water had to be carried from far-removed wells in pails

It was decided to tap (with necessary purification) a mountain stream. A scheme was prepared by the Surveyor and a Government Inquiry held under Messrs. Connell and Owain Evans. Sanction to a loan was received, and the work was completed, constituting a great improvement.

(8) *Glanfryn*.—This little hamlet midway between Ynys and Talsarnau had also to be considered. It now participates in the new Talsarnau Supply.

(9) *Eisingrug*.—Similarly with this tiny hamlet.

(10) *Ynys*.—The water supply of this hamlet had to be improved in quantity and accessibility. It now participates in the new Talsarnau supply.

(11) *Trawsfynydd*.—Further connections were made, and all the houses in the village are now supplied with water from the Council's mains, but there are a number of houses (18) without a separate tap, but which draw water from stand-pipes.

(12) *Gellilydan*.—A village comprising over 24 houses and a School. Arising from a report by the Medical Officer of Health (Passed on to the Parish Council by the District Council), the Parish Council and Surveyor discovered a convenient source of a new Water Supply at Cae Glas Farm. The Surveyor prepared a Scheme, which was sent up to the Ministry for their approval and sanction to a loan. Owing to a disagreement between the Council and the Ministry on the Language question, the work was carried out by means of current revenue only. This water has allowed of a sewerage scheme (see below). The inhabitants were at first exercising their minds what they should do with their age-long benefactors—the old wells.

(13) *Maentwrog*.—The predominant landlord had the water-supply overhauled. A new tank was built, and the supply pipes relaid for a portion of the length between the tank and village. But an additional water-supply would be necessary if a much-needed sewerage scheme were decided upon.

(14) *Garreg*.—The School was connected with a supply, and the supply protected and made more accessible to the villagers but an additional source was found necessary, and this again should be supplemented against dry periods. A scheme has been prepared and is now under consideration. The supply of the majority of the houses is from Stand-pipes, and not direct from the Main.

(15) *Rhyd*.—This village, comprising 17 houses and school, is provided with a new Water Supply, which is a great improvement on the old system.

(16) Llandecwyn parish does not possess a Scheme of Water-Supply, but 3 houses are supplied from Llyn Tecwyn, the source of the Penrhyn and Portmadoc supply.

No cases of lead contamination by water possessing plumbo-solvent action were found.

Fire Extinguishing.—Good pressure of water is important, not only for ordinary needs, but for Fire-extinguishing purposes.

Penrhyndeudraeth has newly had a Fire-station and Appliances (with stand-pipes and hydrants). The Council has been in communication with Festiniog and Portmadoc Councils with respect to the services of a Fire Brigade for the District.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—(1) *Minffordd*.—The greater portion of the village is drained by means of 9 inch stoneware pipes into the Penrhyndeudraeth main sewer, which now discharges into the river Dwyryd at Briwet Bridge. The portion known as Lower Minffordd is drained into a Septic Tank with filters and the effluent discharged into the river Glaslyn.

(2) *Penrhyndeudrath*.—A Scheme for Better Sewerage and Better Sewage Disposal at Penrhyndeudraeth was passed by the Ministry of Health and the work completed in the beginning of 1936.

A Public Inquiry under an Engineering Government Inspector (Mr. Calvert), had been held, and alternative situations for the Outfall were placed before him, the one chosen being just below Briwet Bridge.

There were several areas outside the prescribed distance of 100 feet from the sewers, and there was partial obstruction with oozing near the G.W.R. Station, and the state of the existing Outfall was very unsatisfactory. The new Scheme, after the amicable withdrawal of formidable opposition, diverts and extends the outfall into deep and running tidal water.

Several extensions were carried out, and the process of extending to outlying groups of houses, which previously had no proper drains, is still in progress.

Unfortunately, many closets at Penrhyn and Minffordd remain unconnected with the Sewers, although the latter are available.

(3) *Trawsfynydd*.—There are here 4 independent systems of sewerage and sewage-disposal. The disposal of sewage was improved by providing settling tanks and filters at 2 places. Previously, the drains discharged in the open, or into ditches. Tanks have been provided at Ty'n y Pistyll, at Ty Llwyd (for Ty Llwyd Terrace and Ardudwy Terrace), and at Llainwen. The tanks were provided, and sewers relaid, so as to facilitate the conversion of Dry into Water-Closets among other reasons.

(4) *Gellilydan*.—A new Drainage scheme was required for the village and School, the arrangements being primitive, adequate sanitary conveniences not being present. Plans were prepared by the Surveyor for the proper draining and Sewerage of the place, and the work has been completed, but the School closets have not yet been converted into Water Closets.

A comprehensive Water Scheme had already been carried out—a needful preliminary, (see under "Water Supply" above).

(5) *Maentwrog*.—Similarly, the method of sewage disposal, &c., at Maentwrog is unsatisfactory, the sewage not receiving proper treatment. Further, the sewerage system is not suitable to allow of conversion of dry into water-closets. Improved Sewerage and Water Schemes are necessary.

(6) *Llanfair*.—With the completion of the water scheme, an associated sewerage scheme is being contemplated for Llanfair, the latter being made possible by the former, and being much required. The existing drainage system is not suitable to allow of conversion of dry into water closets. Early improvement is expected.

(7) *Harlech*.—The disposal of sewage at Harlech is by Land Irrigation. It might provide more effective filtration and treatment if the land were cultivated instead of being merely grazed as at present. Early extension of Sewerage into the Llanfair end of Harlech is expected.

(8) *Garreg*.—Following upon a further improved Water-Supply, a proper sewerage system should be provided, with separate drain for each house, and allowing for conversion of dry into water-closets.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There is a Public Urinal at Harlech (not sufficient) Harlech is greatly in need of further conveniences for both sexes. Conveniences for Trawsfynydd and Penrhyndeudraeth (for both sexes) and Maentwrog (for men only), have recently been constructed. Conveniences are much needed at Garreg (Llanfrothen), Talsarnau, Llanbedr, etc.

The new Motor Bus system of transport makes the matter more urgent.

Trawsfynydd had a difficulty in procuring a site, but this difficulty was overcome. The Surveyor designed modern conveniences for the place, which have been completed.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging (including emptying of dry closets and ash-receptacles, but not cesspools is in force at Minffordd, Penrhyndeudraeth, Talsarnau, Harlech, Llanbedr, Llanfair, Llanfrothen (Garreg and Rhyd), Maentwrog, Gellilydan and Trawsfynydd, that is, practically throughout the district. The work is done by contract, the terms being weekly removal, and the contract being renewable every 3 years by open tenders. Gwynfryn Village has now been included in the System of Public Scavenging.

Removal of Trade Refuse is left for arrangement between Trader and Scavenger.

The Public Scavenging has been improved by collecting weekly instead of fortnightly, but all the ashpits should be abolished in favour of suitable covered ashbins.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—No action was taken with regard to Pollution of Rivers or streams. There is sewage pollution at Maentwrog, &c.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The District is an agricultural one, free from smoke nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*.—No special action was taken by the Council, apart from the work of the County Council, with a view to detecting adulterated or unclean or infected (for example Tuberculous) milk. In my opinion the Sanitary Inspector should be authorised or instructed to take samples in order to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Food and Drugs, as proper richness and especially cleanliness of milk is so important to infants, invalids and everybody. The Pwllheli, Criccieth, Caernarvon, Gwyrfa, etc., Councils have done this. Cleanliness should be a special concern with local Councils. It may be stated, however, that the Deudraeth Inspector has taken a number of samples on behalf of the County Medical Officer of Health, in connection with Graded Milk.

Inexpensive analysis (but non-statutory, and not recognised as a basis for prosecutions), is made at Aberystwyth and Bangor College. The County Inspector of Food and Drugs took 3 samples of Butter (all found genuine) and 12 samples of Milk (one found not genuine, followed by prosecution).

Occasional visits to milk shops and milk carts were paid. 5 Cattle were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925 in 1931. No figures for 1932. 3 in 1933. 5 in 1934, 10 in 1935, 16 in 1936, and 16 in 1937.

No Graded Milk was being produced in the District until 1935, when one Vendor received a Licence to sell Grade A. (T.T.) Milk, and 1 to sell Grade A. Milk. 6 vendors sell Bottled Milk, but not specially designated. In future, commercial milk is to be classified into (1) Tuberculin Tested; (2) Ditto Pasteurised; (3) Ditto Certified; (4) Accredited (Pasteurised or not); (5) Pasteurised (whether Accredited or Ungraded).

At present one vendor sells Accredited Milk, and three vendors sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk.

(b) *Meat*.—Inspections of slaughterhouses and during slaughtering hours were made. The butchers have certain fixed days for slaughtering. A centrally-situated Public Abattoir would greatly facilitate matters, or perhaps two would be necessary. It would allow of strict regulation and early and frequent inspection of meat and the control of outlying villages. Meat shops, carts and stalls were also inspected. Should any meat be condemned, the same is buried, and the Council bears the expense. Some trouble was at one time caused by butchers slaughtering in unlicensed and unregistered buildings, and in an open field, but action was taken, as far as the law allowed.

Humane Slaughtering.—It is gratifying that a Humane Slaughtering Act has been passed. Also that the Deudraeth Council at a meeting to which they had invited the R.S.P.C.A. Inspector for the County, decided to include Sheep and Lambs within the operation of the Act. It was hoped that all the Butchers had loyally adopted the methods thus made compulsory, but an Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. drew the attention of the Council to a butcher who had slaughtered without Humane Instruments. The Butcher was seriously reprimanded and cautioned.

Shooting or Electrocuting, before using the knife, ensures instantaneous unconsciousness and a painless death. It is compulsory to electrocute Pigs, when electric power is reasonable obtainable.

(c) *Other Foods*.—Periodical visits were paid to Bakehouses, Fruit Shops, &c., and these establishments were found satisfactory on the whole, but in Bakehouses regular limewashing has sometimes to be insisted upon.

J.—SCHOOLS.—Schools were closed as follows during the year :—Brontewyn for Influenza, Llanfrothen (for Measles) and Rhyd (for Measles and Influenza).

Talsarnau School and Schoolhouse, fabric and contents, greatly suffered from the historic storm of October, 1927. Installation of water-closets (with proper drainage and sewers) also are lacking.

The County Council agreed to erect a New School and a new Schoolhouse.

The new School-house has been built, but the erection of a new School is lagging.

Llanfair School has been supplied with water. The dry closets at Llanbedr School are to be converted into water closets. The sewer is to be extended for the purpose. Also a sewer be provided at Garreg. A sewerage scheme has been completed for Gellilydan village, but the School Closets have not been converted. But the County Council have decided to convert the closets both at Gellilydan and Trawsfynydd.

Bronaber and Maentwrog schools also have only dry closets.

At Maentwrog, means of Treatment of the Sewage from the Sewer should be provided as a step towards the conversion of Dry into Water closets. Also an ample Water-supply provided

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES.—See Introductory Report. Fever Hospitals are badly needed for the District. Deudraeth District is the only one among my 8 districts which is not in connection with either a General Isolation Hospital or a Small-pox Hospital. Possibly one Hospital for the ordinary Fevers, situated in a central position, in the neighbourhood of Dolgelley, say, on the Trawsfynydd side would be sufficient. A Conference of County Council and all the Districts Councils has been held at Dolgelley, and the principle of a Fever Hospital been passed, the said Hospital to be provided and run by a Joint Committee of the County Council and all the District Councils.

The Trawsfynydd Dam-constructing Works, after pressure from the Council, arranged to send any infectious cases to the Vale of Conway Isolation Hospital (Groesynyd). The Trawsfynydd Artillery Camp have sent cases to the Caernarvon Isolation Hospital.

As regards Tuberculosis, Shelters are in very little use. The King Edward Memorial Association are prepared to supply Shelters on the advice of their Tuberculosis Physician in a limited number of cases.

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—In previous years, in the absence of a County Fever Hospital, the heavy expenses of sending cases to a hospital in another County (Caernarvon) had to be undertaken (not by the Council) in three instances. In 1930 the Caernarvon Hospital admitted a case of Observation Anthrax from the Trawsfynydd Military Camp by special arrangement. In 1933 a Non-typhoid case from Penrhyn was kindly admitted to the Caernarvon Fever Hospital for observation.

In 1934, 2 cases were sent, 1 of Scarlet Fever and 1 Observation case (the latter from the Trawsfynydd Camp).

A former epidemic of Diphtheria.—In the late Autumn of 1930 an epidemic of Diphtheria started in Penrhyndeudraeth and neighbourhood, which did not die out until the beginning of March in the following year. 68 cases in all were notified, in some instances 2 or 3 cases from the same house. The number of deaths were fortunately not very numerous, but the absence of a Fever Hospital was a great handicap.

During 1937, 48 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, but there was no Fever Hospital available to receive any of the cases.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See Introduction to Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For Disinfection, &c., Fumigation and the Formalin Spray are used. There is no Steam Disinfector for Disinfecting purposes, such as would be present in a fever hospital or a Tuberculosis hospital. Bedding was destroyed in some cases with compensation to the extent of £3 per case. A portable "Sack" Steam Disinfector would be useful. (See Introductory Report for the previous year).

Verminous persons are dealt with at the Poor Law Institution.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The old Semi-urban Bye-laws respecting New Buildings and applicable to Penrhyn and Harlech only, were revised by the Council, and duly confirmed by the Ministry of Health. Also the extension of Bye-laws of the Rural type to parishes not hitherto covered by them.

The New Public Health Act, 1936, came into force on October 1st, 1937, and all existing Byelaws automatically lapse on July 31, 1938. A new series of Model Building Byelaws has been prepared for consideration by Local Authorities to replace the existing 3 series of Urban Rural and Intermediate. These are to receive final consideration.

The new Byelaws will enforce a better standard in both materials and construction, and gives a list of short-lived materials, the use of which will be subject to special restrictions.

P.—HOUSING.—There is a general shortage of reasonably habitable workmen's dwellings throughout the District, the shortage being acute in some places like Harlech, Llanbedr and Penrhyn and acute or moderate in Trawsfynydd, Llanfair, Talsarnau, Minffordd, and parishes of Llandecwyn, Llanfrothen and Maentwrog (including Gellilydan). Not a single Council House was built until 1934 (under the Housing—Rural Authorities—Act, 1931). This made it well-nigh impossible to serve Condemnatory Notices. The Council at one time intimated to the Ministry that they were prepared to subsidise workmen's cottages to the number of 20, on the terms offered in the Neville Chamberlain scheme of a refund by the Treasury to the Council of £6 a year for a period of 20 years, and this led to the building of some subsidy houses many years back, but these were private, not Council, houses.

After the collapse of the Addison Scheme, no fresh efforts, unfortunately, towards a publicly owned housing scheme were made by the Council, but a number of villas and better-class houses have been built in the Harlech area by private persons. Sufficient advantage was not taken by the Council of the substantial Wheatley Grants, which were later unfortunately withdrawn, but 12 houses were built in 1934, as above stated, with the help of these Grants, under the Housing—Rural Authorities—Act, 1931

Insanitary Property and Slum Clearance.—(a) Not one house was re-conditioned with the aid of a grant from the County Council under the Rural Workers Act, 1926. Have the Parishes been sufficiently informed of these facilities and do the County Council welcome applications? The County Council have a number of Small Holdings in the District.

(b) As regards existing houses, the chief difficulty in the way of rendering them habitable is the cost of repairs and the comparatively low rental, and inability to pay higher rent to cover interest on outlay. Also the difficulty of carrying out drastic repairs while the house is occupied.

Many of the older houses have their back against the earth, and some are otherwise damp; and have no through ventilation, and are devoid of a proper pantry and scullery (including washing accommodation. Many consist of only one Living-room (with or without a Scullery), and 2 bedrooms thus involving Overcrowding which in turn accentuates the unfitness.

The average age of the prevalent type of houses is from 80 to 120 years.

The Council made a claim for the Supplementary Grants to be made under the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931 (which Act provided for a total grant of Two Million pounds for England and Wales), with respect to 50 houses which they hoped to build, but the National Advisory Committee, after a visit from Mr. James Evans, Inspector of the Welsh Board of Health, only saw their way to promise a Supplementary Grant for 10 houses. These 10 houses thus qualified for Supplementary Grants as well as Wheatley Grants. Two others had to be undertaken with the help of the Wheatley Grant alone. News came that the Supplementary Grants had been withheld on the supposed grounds that the existing local funds were sufficient, so that not a penny piece of the Two Million Pound Fund towards houses for Agricultural workers came to Deudraeth. Compare this with Anglesey. The Council however, had, in my opinion, a moral claim to the money. The 12 houses were spread over this large district as fairly as possible (viz. :—2 each at Llanbedr, Llanfair, Harlech, Talsarnau, Llandecwyn and Llanfrothen). The Council should however endeavour to build a good number of other houses once more, besides those that are being made under the Slum Clearance Act, 1930. Absence of houses means driving away from, instead of bringing people back to the land.

(c) *The New Housing Act, 1938.*—By this Act, equalised Grants are available for replacing both structurally-unfit houses and Overcrowded Houses, and also for providing houses for the Agricultural population to meet other needs, such as Agricultural Development.

(d) *Self-Supporting Houses.*—The Council have contemplated building Self-Supporting houses in the parishes of Penrhyndeudraeth (including Penrhyn and Minffordd) and Llandanwg (including Harlech).

(e) *Housing Sites.*—It was found that sites were not so readily available throughout the District, as was at first thought.

(f) *The Slum Clearance Act, 1930 and Replacement Houses.*—Your Medical Officer, having in company with the Surveyor (Mr. Morris Jones), made a survey of the whole District, scheduled 45 groups of houses as Unhealthy Areas, subdividing them into 15 Improvement Areas and 30 that might be classed as possible Demolition Areas (or Clearance Areas).

Of these latter 30, your Medical Officer formally represented 16 areas as Clearance Areas and recommended that you as a Council should make Clearance Orders with respect to the same. This you did and presented them at a Public Inquiry presided over by Mr. R. D. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., Government Architectural Inspector, and practically all the Orders were upheld.

To replace the houses in the Condemned Areas (Clearance Areas), 18 houses were completed before the end of 1937, viz., 8 at Harlech, 7 at Llanfair and 4 at Maentwrog. 8 others are by this completed at Penrhyndeudraeth, and 4 are near completion at Trawsfynydd.

(g) *Remaining Unhealthy Areas.*—After dealing with the 16 Clearance Areas, there remain about 29 Unhealthy Areas. The Ministry having abandoned the term "Improvement" Areas, these Areas must be considered afresh, and perhaps some of the houses be considered individually.

(h) *Individual Unfit Houses.*—That is, houses that cannot be rendered habitable at a reasonable expense. These may be solitary houses, or houses included in blocks or in areas as above-mentioned.

(i) *Overcrowded Houses : The Overcrowding Act, 1935.*—The Slum Clearance Act does not deal with overcrowded houses as such, (that is unless the houses are structurally unfit besides), but the new Overcrowding Act, 1935, is largely designed to deal with such houses. In some cases, the building of a new house to replace a structurally unfit house will at the same time relieve Overcrowding, both conditions being present in the same house.

The overcrowding at Penrhyndeudraeth (17) houses, shows the extent of shortage of houses.

The following is a Summary of the Survey of Overcrowding :—

(1) Total No. of Houses in the District	= 1750
(2) No. of houses Inspected for Overcrowding	= 1251 (Working-class houses).
(3) No. of houses found Un-crowded	= 1215
(4) No. of houses found Over-Crowded	36

(j) *Further Replacement Houses.*—Besides new houses to replace some or all of the houses to be demolished in the Clearance Areas, other houses will be required to replace any Individual Unfit Houses that may be condemned and ordinarily demolished, and also a number to remedy conditions of Overcrowding discovered in the recent Survey.

As already stated a number of houses may be both structurally unfit and overcrowded at the same time.

The greater heed paid to sex-separation will involve an increase in the number of bedrooms in a house, with possibly a decrease in the size of some of them. In the latter event, a greater heed to the means of ventilation will have to be paid.

Q.—WORKHOUSE AND MENTAL DEFECTIVE INSTITUTION.—Such Institutions are contained in the District.

R.—HOSPITALS FOR ACCIDENTS AND GENERAL CASES.—There are none within the District itself. Deudraeth and Portmadoc have joined hands in arranging Ambulance Facilities.

S.—SWIMMING POOLS.—There are no Swimming Pools in the District that need Inspection.

T.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The Offices of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor are combined in one person, Mr. Morris Jones (Harlech), to whom I am indebted for information readily supplied.

CONWAY BOROUGH (CAERNARVONSHIRE)

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions.	Purveyors from outside the District.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	26	26	165	8	8	8	-	-	-	3
Retailing Milk Carts ..	35	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	4	4	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	6	6	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	12	12	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	7	6	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	10	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	28	26	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	8	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	7	35	4
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	5	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920 : Registered only, - ; Licensed, - ; Total on Register, -.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	6	6	6
Total on Register	6	6	6

Note.—The Borough is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1937, is 8960.

The Estimated Population for June, 1907, was 6000.

(1). The Birth-rate is 13.1 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 22.5 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile-Mortality rate is 68 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality-rate was 149. per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoe (under 2 years), 1. Giving a Zymotic Mortality-rate of 0.1 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907, the average Zymotic Mortality-rate was 1.03 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 12.2 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 18.7 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.5 per 1000 of the population. During the 10 years ending 1907, the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.7 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 1.8 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 2.3 per 1000 of the Population.

SCHOOLS.

The following schools were closed for short periods on account of Influenza :—Deganwy N.P., Conway N.P. Infants, Llandudno Junction Infants.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 18 patients were admitted. Of these 4 were treated for Diphtheria, 12 treated for Scarlet Fever and 2 for Other Infectious Diseases, namely :—1 Streptococcal Throat, and 1 Observation Enteric Fever.

With Diphtheria, 1 of the patients was under 5 years of age and 3 under 10 years of age.

With Scarlet Fever, 2 were under 5 years of age, 6 under 10 years of age, 2 between 10 and 15 years of age and 1 between 15 and 25 years, and 1 between 40 and 50 years.

There were no Deaths during the year. There were no "Return Cases."

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(MR. REES GRIFFITH, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.).

Housing.—The first part of the Council's Rehousing programme was completed during the year when sixteen families were removed from Conway, Farmers Arms, and Brynhyfryd Cottages to the Plas Newydd Estate.

The tenants have expressed much appreciation of their new abodes, and with one or two exceptions have made determined efforts to justify the endeavours of the Council to improve their circumstances.

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on August 4th, into the remaining areas of the Council's Clearance Programme, and the Orders were upheld in every case.

Eleven individual houses were represented as beyond repair at a reasonable cost. Demolition Orders were made, with varying results; in four cases undertakings were accepted from the owners not to use for human habitation. In other cases the houses will be demolished as they become vacant.

Milk.—Sampling of Herd milk under the Tuberculosis Order has been carried out directly by the County Council this year, therefore no records are available. There is no change in the number of "graded" dealers or producers.

Rats and Mice.—There is little change in the condition of the district respecting these pests. Like any other old town, it is extremely difficult to effectively destroy all the rat population. The occupiers of infected premises wage a continual war against rats, and some firms spend many pounds in prevention. Advice and apparatus is often in demand from this department, and supplies of all kinds of preventatives are distributed freely.

Meat and Foods.—The high standard in quality of food animals slaughtered in this area is maintained. Serious disease is very rare, condemnations are usually due to the commoner parasitic infections. Much of the local meat comes from animals slaughtered in neighbouring public abattoirs.

In the earlier part of the year several imported tinned hams were surrendered as unmarketable owing to excessive salt. Later consignments were much improved.

House Refuse Collection.—Refuse collection with 10 cubic yard motor vehicle, driver and four loaders, continues without change. A once weekly system is maintained in the principal area, with fortnightly collections in outlying districts.

The five day week on collection is working smoothly, and obviates the necessity for obstructing roads with a refuse collection vehicle on Saturdays. New houses are continually added to the rounds as and when occupation occurs.

The purchase of a larger vehicle has permitted us to take on nearly 160 additional new houses in three years with very little additional cost, and constant reorganisation has up to the present enabled us to cope with the demand. Although this cannot go on indefinitely, no change is indicated this year.

Disposal.—The Council has agreed to continue with the controlled tipping method on the marsh known as Morfa Bach. 1719 loads have been tipped during this year. Of these, 679 were house refuse, 690 Highways waste, 284 loads of miscellaneous material, and 66 loads of good soil for topping, weighing approximately 5000 tons, and covering an area of 9130 square yards.

Bed Bug Disinfestation.—Cases requiring attention are frequently dealt with. Nineteen cases were reported during the year (excluding slum clearance houses). There are many of the older terrace type houses where it is extremely difficult to deal with individual cases owing to the varying standard of cleanliness and effort in neighbouring houses.

In connection with re-housing tenants from the slum areas, the entire removal including disinfestation with Cyanide was carried out by contractors. Bedding was treated by steam at the local hospital, therefore no provision was required for additional sleeping arrangements. Subsequent inspection carried out at regular intervals of the new rehoused tenants houses and furniture, has failed to find any trace of re-infestation. Regular inspections will be continued, and the co-operation of the tenants invited.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S REPORT, 1937.

(E. O. FOULKES, A.M.I.St.E.).

Water Supply.—The Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board. The common supply of water for the constituent districts is from Llyn Colwyd, a natural lake situated in the heart of the Caernarvonshire mountains. The analysis of the water proves it to be most excellent for domestic use. Extensive reconditioning of mains has been carried out in the Pydew and Deganwy areas with beneficial results.

New mains laid during the year to supply new development and properties in the rural area—650 yards 6 inch mains; 430 yards 3 inch mains.

Sewerage.—426 yards of new sewers were laid. The Llandudno Junction and Morfa Pumping Stations are working satisfactorily and the flooding in these districts are now remedied.

Playing Fields.—The 9 acres of land acquired by the Council at Llandudno Junction has now been laid out and will provide football and cricket pitches, and yachting, with children's playing equipment.

The work is nearing completion and grants have been allocated by the Playing Fields Association and Carnegie Trust.

These fields are a welcome and appreciated asset to the district.

Parks.—The magnificent Bodlondeb mansion, Park, Woodlands and Gardens, 60 acres in extent, has been acquired by the Council and opened to the Public.

Bathing Beaches.—With the continued influx of visitors to the seaside and the demand for bathing facilities, etc., the Council have carried out a section of Improvements at the Deganwy Beach, namely, extension of sea wall and promenade, provision of Beach Chalets, Public Conveniences, Refreshment Kiosk, etc., with a small sewage pumping plant, at a total cost of £6000.

Morfa Beach.—The sandy beach continues to be popular and controlled camping is allowed. A Public Convenience and Refreshment Kiosk are being erected on the site.

Open Air Bathing Pool (Private Enterprise).—The Deganwy Pool continues to be well patronised by residents and visitors.

Public Conveniences.—Three new conveniences are in course of erection—(a) Deganwy Beach; (b) Llandudno Junction; (c) Conway Morfa Beach.

The Council have under consideration additional conveniences at Conway and Deganwy.

Physical Fitness Campaign.—The Borough has adequate facilities to provide outdoor recreation but there is no provision for indoor gymnasium, &c.

Rehousing.—The new Plas Newydd Estate is nearing completion and comprises of 23 dwellings to rehouse the displaced tenants from all the clearance area included in 5 year programme. The Council have very wisely acquired sufficient land to extend this Estate should additional houses be required.

Summary.—Rehousing.

Plas Newydd—

12 one bedroomed tenement living room, scullery, W.C. and Bath	5/3
19 3 bedroomed non parlour	7/3
6 4 bedroomed non parlour	7/9
2 5 bedroomed non parlour	8/3

Other Estates—

16 4 bedroomed parlour type	17/-
96 3 bedroomed parlour type	14/3
40 Do. do.	14/6
24 Do. do.	14/6
4 Do. do.	13/9
148 Do. do.	12/8
92 3 bedroomed Non-parlour	11/-
6 Bungalows (2 bedroomed)	10/8

Total 465

BETTWSYCOED URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	10	10	16	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Sheps (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	1	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	4	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	4	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	8	8	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	3	3	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, -; Licensed, 0; Total on Register, -.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1937 is 765.

The Estimated Population for June, 1907, was 1168.

(1). The Birth-rate is 15.6 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 20.6 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality-rate is 83 per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality-rate was 129 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), Nil. Giving a Zymotic Mortality rate of — per 1000 of the population. During the ten years ending 1907, the average Zymotic Mortality-rate was 1.7 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 28.7 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 14.6 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 6.5 per 1000 of the population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 2.1 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 1.3 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 1.2 per 1000 of the population.

SCHOOLS.

There were no Schools closed in the District on account of Infectious Diseases, during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

THE GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, there were no patients admitted to the Hospital from this district.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(T. POWELL JONES, M.S.I.A.).

Water Supply.—Water Supply is obtained from Elsi Lake, 721 feet above sea level. The water shed is free from human habitation. An abundant supply of water is obtained throughout the year. The Council contemplate proceeding with a filtration scheme.

Infectious Disease.—Cases are removed to Groesynd Isolation Hospital. The District was free from any epidemic. Infectious bedding and clothing are steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital, and disinfectants are supplied for cleansing purposes.

Scavenging.—Household refuse is removed satisfactorily by contract. Hotel and restaurant refuse is collected twice weekly during the summer months. The Public highways are scavenged daily.

Milk Supply.—The County Council collected milk samples with a view to finding the incidence of Tubercle Bacilli. It is pleasing to learn that not a single positive result was obtained.

The cowsheds and Dairies are visited frequently and all periodically limewashed and kept in clean condition. One producer, outside the District, was licensed to sell T.T. milk.

Meat and Other Foods.—All bakehouses are visited frequently, and are periodically lime-washed and kept in clean condition.

One slaughterhouse is registered and is to be found clean and well kept at all times. The offal is satisfactorily disposed of. Sound meat is being sold and handled in an hygienic manner.

Foodstuffs in all shops and in retail vans are inspected, and few verbal notices were necessary.

Housing.—Four houses were closed under Housing Act, 1936, and the owners gave undertakings not to use the houses for human habitation.

Rats and Mice.—Every effort was made to destroy rats in Council properties, including refuse tips, sewers and culverts, etc., and much success was obtained. Advice and assistance were given to farmers, householders and tradesmen to destroy rats.

Disinfestation.—As no displacements of families took place under the Housing Acts, there was no cause to disinfect dwellings or other articles.

LLANRWST URBAN (DENBIGHSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	5	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	6	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	2	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	10	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	12	12	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	27	27	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	-	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

In 1920: Registered only, 0; Licensed, 0; Total on Register, 0.

	In Dec. 1935	In Dec. 1936	In Dec. 1937
Registered only	5	5	5
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	5	5	5

Note—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1937, is 2377.

The Estimated Population for June, 1907, was 2775.

(1). The Birth-rate is 17.6 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the Average Birth-rate was 24.4 per 1000 of the population.

(2). The Infantile Mortality-rate is — per 1000 Births. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Infantile Mortality-rate was 178 per 1000 Births.

(3). The Zymotic Diseases. Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), Nil; Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), Nil. Giving a Zymotic Mortality-rate of — per 1000 of the population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Zymotic Mortality-rate was 1.1 per 1000 of the population.

(4). The General Death-rate is 15.5 per 1000 of the Population. During the ten years ending 1907 the average Death-rate was 20.5 per 1000 of the population.

(5). The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 1.6 per 1000 of the population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.9 per 1000 of the population.

(6). The Death-rate from Cancer is 2.5 per 1000 of the Population. During the 10 years ending 1907 the average death-rate from Cancer was 1.0 per 1000 of the population.

SCHOOLS.

The following Schools were closed for short periods on account of Infectious Diseases:—
Llanrwst N.P., Llanrwst Mixed Council, Llanrwst Infants Council.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See Introductory Report).

THE GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1937, 4 patients were admitted. Of these 2 were treated for Scarlet Fever and 2 for Septic Throats.

With Scarlet Fever 1 of the patients was under 5 years of age and 1 between 15 and 25 years.

There were no Deaths during the year. There were no "Return" cases.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

(GRIFFITH EVANS, F.F.S.C.).

Water Supply.—The water supply is in every way satisfactory. During the year we extended the main for 800 yards to supply houses within the extended area.

Scavenging.—The system of scavenging working quite smoothly. A covered lorry is occupied for 4 days a week collecting all the refuse, thus calling at least once a week at every house in the district.

Public Conveniences.—No alterations have been made to the existing Conveniences. They are all supplied with an efficient water flushing system and are swilled out every morning with disinfectant.

Disinfection.—Every house, after a case of infectious disease is disinfected either with Spray or Fumigation as the case may be. Clothing and bedding taken to Groesynyd Hospital for Steam disinfection.

Housing.—Four new houses were completed by Private Enterprise. Twenty-six new houses, under the Slum Clearance Act were almost completed by 31st December, 1937.

Contract for another 26 has been approved and are now in course of erection. Another scheme of 47 houses has been approved by the Ministry of Health and are expected to be ready by December, 1938, thus making a total of 99 houses in all.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—All furniture, etc., has been fumigated and well cleansed before being removed into the new houses.

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL'S MEAT INSPECTOR.

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on Meat Inspection carried out by me in the Llanrwst Urban Area during the period November 1st, 1936, to October 31st, 1937.

The following were found unfit for human consumption and were accordingly condemned and destroyed :—

One pig	..	..	..	..	Septicaemia.
Five imported tinned hams			..	..	Putrefaction.

It is noteworthy that not a single case of Tuberculosis was encountered.

Number of animals slaughtered—

Cattle	..	..	..	269
Sheep	..	..	..	5169
Pigs	..	..	..	635
Calves	..	..	..	130
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	6203
				<hr/>

