Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts

THIRTY-EIGHTH
(XXXVIII).

Annual Health Report

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 HIRAETHOG RURAL DISTRICTS

T. HEBER PIERCE, M.D., Ch.B., 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 GWYRFAI, LLEYN, DEUDRAETH, AND AETHWY (part) RURAL DISTRICTS.

E. LLOYD OWEN, M.D. and Master in Surgery (Edin.), D.P.H

APPENDIX.

District outside the Combine, viz.,:— BETTWSYCOED URBAN DISTRICT

For the Year 1945

CAERNARVON:

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

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(A).

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

GENTLEMEN (AND LADY MEMBERS),

We beg to submit to you our Annual Health Report for the year 1945.

This is our THIRTY-EIGHTH 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 other officers of *four* out of the six Counties of North Wales (all except Flintshire and Montgomeryshire), and with the Tuberculosis Physicians of all the Counties except Flintshire.

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 notificable? Is it infectious? Should disinfection take place after external, or all forms of Cancer? Certainly after external (and semi-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 order to test Cleanliness, Richness, &c., which are so important to Infants, Invalids and everybody. A resolution was passed at a previous Annual Meeting in favour of this. There should be more sampling of Butter also, to check uncleanly methods. 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, &c.). Should commercial milk be Pasteurised, at least until more reliable methods of milk production have been established? (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 (separate from pantries)?

(4) *Housing.*—A quota of Council Houses should be allocated to, and ear-marked for, families of Tubercular persons. There should be a Special Government Grant towards the erection of roomy houses for Tubercular families, independently from Slum-clearance, Overcrowding and Agricultural Grants.

(5) *Tuberculosis and Silicosis.*—Recent Reforms: The Initiation of After-care Committees for each of the four Counties, coupled with the essential question of providing a full complement of trained Female Health Visitors. Annual Medical Examinations (by Mass Radiography &c), 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, in order o secure early information. 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 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), has found a prominent place in this list of Investigations into the abnormal incidence of Tuberculosis in the Gwyrfai Rural District, as well as in other Welsh Districts and Counties, all through the years.

By this, happily, the Caernarvonshire and other County Councils have initiated After-Care Committees, or Tuberculosis Care Committees, with the appointment of additional Female Health Visitors.

Not care "*after*" —*after* the patient has returned from the Sanatorium—will be the only work of the "After-Care Committee," but care from the beginning of the illness, and if possible, from the Pre-Tubercular stage. If it be feared to lose the word "After" from the title, the Committee could be called the "After-care and From the First Committee," and even the Defensory Committee, to safeguard Contacts of Tuberculous cases, and to ensure Healthy conditions and prevention.

Section 173 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1936, provided that County Councils could make arrangements for the After-care of persons who have been treated for Tuberculosis.

The Caernarvon County Council (like the other County Councils) have accordingly appointed a Statutory Tuberculosis Care Committee, consisting of 38 members, *viz.*, 24 members of the County Council, with 14 other members, being one each to represent the Local Sanitary Authorities in the County. Substantial funds for additions to the incomes of Tubercular families are being provided from various sources. Following upon these County efforts, the then Minister of Health (Mr. Ernest Brown) adumbrated generous Government provisions towards assisting in the pressing work of fighting Tuberculosis. Also facilities for X-Ray examinations and Mass Radiography. These have already been initiated.

(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, 30, &c., miles away. How can *intermediate*, let alone distant districts like South Caernarvonshire Districts, Deudraeth, Hiraethog, Geirionnydd, &c., 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, &c. The King Edward Memorial Association have mooted the question of Travelling Disingecting Vans, with Disinfecting Officer, for disinfecting premises and bedding, &c.

The question of Disinfection in connection with Tuberculosis cases bristles with difficulties and raises the matter of disinfecting carpets (where the use of these has not been discarded), of mats and of unwashable, and in some cases, expensive articles of personal clothing &c. As also the question of stripping the walls (and making good the perished plaster) and repapering or colouring the walls and ceilings, and perhaps repainting and revarnishing woodwork.

Who is to bear the expense—tenant, landlord, or Sanitary Authority. Also the question of disinfecting articles from infected houses prior to their exposure for sale at public auctions and Second-hand shops and jumble sales, including also articles purchased on the hire-purchase system and claimed back by the dealer owing to stopping of payment. Also the question of how to temporarily house the patient and family (in some cases) during the process of disinfection. Also how to overcome the natural disinclination there might be on the part of the patient and his family to have the house (or bedroom) disinfected periodically during life.

(7) *Fevers.*—(*a*) Councils and Counties who have not yet made provision for Smallpox Isolation; (*b*) Immunisation against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, &c. What was practically Compulsory Vaccination agaist Small-pox has now been made Voluntary. (*c*) Measles and Whooping Cough have once more been made compulsorily notifiable, but *not* so Chicken Pox, Mumps, &c.; (*d*) See Disinfection above. The question of notifying Scabies and Impetigo (Contagious Diseases) has arisen.

(8) *Meat.*—Under War conditions private slaughtering has been replaced by Government slaughtering. There should be Refrigerators in connection with every Abattoir and Butcher's Shop. Happily, one hopes, Humane Slaughtering has become universal.

(9) *Water Supplies.*—Privately and Publicly-owned Water Undertakings should be kept under observation and Analysis (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, and, as far as possible, smaller collections of houses, and Dairy Farms, without a piped water supply, should have schemes of such provided for them, both for the sake of having pure drinking water and for hosts of other purposes, including acting as a necessary preliminary to a Drainage System. Methodical Chlorination (added to Filtration) should be carried out in all big undertakings, and also in smaller ones should the Analysis prove unsatisfactory.

(10) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—Following on, or concurrently with, a Water Scheme, such places should be provided with a Drainage System, and all Dry Closets be converted into Water Closets.

(11) *Public Scavengiug.*—Similarly, Public Scavenging Schemes should be universally extended to every hamlet, and, to every smaller collection of houses.

(12) *The question of a Public Health Laboratory for North Wales.*—(See Report on Caernarvon Borough). By the way, the Ministry of Health through the Medical Research Council and the War Emergency Public Health Laboratory Scheme, have established a Laboratory (subsidiary in a sense to the Cardiff Laboratory), at the Fisheries Experimental Station, Conway. This was under Dr. Robinson, until he received a high appointment in Liverpool. Since then it has been under the care of Dr. Hoare. It may be hoped that this will become a permanent institution, to continue at Conway, or be transferred to Bangor, perhaps. Recently there have been indications that these War-time Laboratories have come to stay, under the National Health Service Scheme.

(13) *Isolated Houses (or Blocks of Houses), Cowsheds and other Establishments.*—Failing Public Water Supply, and Public Drainage and Public Scavenging, adequate PRIVATE facilities should be insisted upon from the start, and also "here and now" in the absence of such proper provision having been made at the beginning.

(14) *Where to draw the line?*—It must be conceded 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.

(15) *Maternal Mortality and Infant (including New-born) Mortality.*—Also 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.

(16) *Vital Statistics.*—For comparative purposes it may be mentioned that the Live Birth rate, Death-rate and Infant Mortality for England and Wales in 1945 were 16.1, 11.4 and 46.0, as compared with 17.6, 11.6, 46.0 in 1944, and therefore, somewhat lower as regards Birth-rate and Death-rate, but stationary as regards Infant Mortality.

(THE LATE) G. LEWIS TRAVIS.
E. LLOYD OWEN.

SUPPLEMENTARY: WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

The War occasioned the placing of new duties on Local Authorities with their Clerks and other officials. These duties were of a varied character, but in great part were of a Sanitary nature.

As far as possible, the normal services of the Health Department were carried on, but some projects had to be suspended, or at least slowed down, and Councils were up against a number of difficulties in furthering and even in keeping up Public Health Improvements, with the results that Housing and other standards had to be somewhat lowered.

Housing and Sanitary Repairs.

One difficulty was the securing of skilled labour to do the work, and another was the difficulty of obtaining materials. Timber, glass, iron, and other sanitary fittings, could only be obtained by a special priority certificate issued by the Ministry of Supply, and only for cases where it was proved the work was of National Importance. Recently paint had also been controlled.

With the scarcity of materials, the cost of the same had also much risen.

Overcrowding

The relief of Overcrowding also became a more difficult problem to deal with. The population of some Reception Areas had increased by one-third since the National Registration day of 1939, with the influx of official and private evacuees.

The standard of one person per room (of the total rooms in a house) could not always be acted upon, as (if the standard of the Housing Acts be taken) the size of some of the 3- or 4-bed-rooms would only provide accommodation for one person each. Fuller use of means of Ventilation was needed.

Sick Bays and Hostels.

Contagious Diseases.—The Contagious Diseases, Scabies and Impetigo, and especially Scabies were more or less prevalent among the official evacuee children, and in too many instances local children were infected, and even an occasional adult.

Minor Complaints (including Bed-wetting); also Institutional Billetting).—In most or all of the districts Sick Bays or Hostels, or both, for these objects were established.

Military Accommodation.

Soldiers, Airmen and Naval men were variously billeted in permanent, semi-permanent, and temporary camps and in private houses.

Air-Raid Shelters.

Shelters were constructed in most or all of the districts.

Milk-Distributing Depots *versus* Butter and Cream Production.

In the various districts numerous farms were newly-registered to produce and wholesell Milk for Butter Factories. Latterly some of these Factories have ceased Butter-making in favour of re-selling the Milk for Schools and distant towns.

Heat-treatment apparatus has been installed in these Factories. At first the results were not always satisfactory—what one might call partial calorisation, but not effectual pasteurisation.

Meat Supply.

Care is taken at the Public Abattoirs not to release unfit meat.

Fire-Extinguishing Services.

These came under Government Control in the various Districts.

Rat and Mice Extermination.

Some of the District Councils have agreed that the County Council or War Agricultural Committee should delegate the work to them.

A Housing Drive.

To see things for himself, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, from the Ministry of Health accompanied by Mr. Armer (Chairman of the Welsh Board of Health, Cardiff), with a Technical Adviser, visited several parts of Rural Wales. Representatives and Officials of Welsh Sanitary Authorities were invited to meet him to discuss matters.

All the Councils decided on the number of houses (with the location of the same) which they consider they should build in the period immediately following the end of the War. Some of the Councils (for example, the Lleyn Rural District Council) added a stipulation that adequate Government grants should be ceded to meet the high cost of building.

(The late) G.L.T.
E.Ll.O.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1945.

I was appointed Medical Officer for the Northern Division on May 14th, 1946, and commenced duties on May 27th, 1946.

Dr. Travis, my predecessor, gave up his duties as Medical Officer of Health in the latter part of 1945, so the Northern Division had been a few months without a Medical Officer.

My Report, which covers a year when I was not in Office, consists of statistics compiled from available data, together with Sanitary Inspectors' Reports of the various districts.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE,
Medical Officer of Health.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE
(TO THE LATE DR. TRAVIS).

As one who had been a fellow-officer of the late Dr. Travis for 37 years (from, October, 1908 until his resignation in 1945), I can do no less than here express my deep regret at his death, which took place so soon after his resignation.

He had been a loyal friend to me all through that long period.

In spite of his ripe age (he was 85 years of age at his death), he was active and bright up to the last.

He had not a Welsh Surname, but some of his fore-bears originated from Anglesey.

He had graduated highly in Public Health, and for a short time he assisted Dr. Peter Frazer, who at the time was the Joint Sanitary Committee's sole Medical Officer, and who in October, 1908, became a Medical Missionary in India.

Dr. Fraser was successor as M.O.H. to Dr. Hugh Rees, the first Medical Officer to the Joint Sanitary Committee, which was established in 1876 (over 70 years ago).

In the year 1908 an Act came into force making it compulsory on County Education Committees to arrange for a Medical Inspection of every School child on admission, and the same periodically throughout its school life.

This meant a great expansion of the Public Health Medical Service, so the Joint Sanitary Area (which embraced practically the whole of Caernarvonshire, and parts of Merionethshire and Anglesey and Denbighshire, and was under one Medical Officer only) was divided into 3 Sub-areas, with 3 Medical Officers (Dr. Parry-Edwards, Dr. Travis and myself), one for each Sub-area, Dr. Parry-Edwards (stationed at Caernarvon) being made responsible for co-ordinating the Annual Reports.

Five years later (in 1913), after the passing of another Act, Dr. Parry-Edwards became the first M.O.H. to the Caernarvonshire County Council, and the County Education Committee.

It is strange to reflect that the County Council had no Medical Departments until that year (1913).

How many Doctors, and how many Clerks and Typists, are present in the County Medical Department today? And up to the present, at any rate, the Joint Sanitary Committee have not provided any Clerical Assistance for their Medical Officers nor special allowance for Travelling.

When Dr. Parry-Edwards was appointed to the County Council, he took the Medical charge of all the Caernarvonshire School children with him.

At the same time the care of the 6 Councils in Mid-Caernarvonshire previously served by him was divided between Dr. Travis and myself (3 Districts to each), and added to our previous Districts, to make up for the School-work previously done by Dr. Travis and myself, but taken over by Dr. Parry-Edwards as School Medical Officer for the whole County.

15/5/47. E. LLOYD OWEN.

B. Tables in Common

B.—TABLES-IN-COMMON.

(Furnishing much of the matter demanded by the Ministry of Health in a condensed tabular form).

Table I.
VITAL STATISTICS.

(*Note.*—Rate per 1000 of the Population unless otherwise specified.

BIRTHS: (Live) (a) Total Number .. .. A
(b) Boys .. .. B
(c) Girls C
(d) Live Birth-rate (on Registrar-General's figures) .. .. D
(e) Live Birth-rate for England and Wales (per 1000 of population) .. .. .. E
DEATHS: (a) Total number from all causes (civilians only) .. .. F
(b) Males .. .. G
(c) Females .. .. H
(d) General Death-rate (on Registrar-General's Figures) I
(e) Death-rate for England and Wales .. .. J
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR: (a) Number .. .. K
(b) Infant Mortality (rate per 1000 live Births) L
(c) Infant Mortality for England and Wales .. .. M
(d) Deaths of Legitimate Infants: Number .. .. N
(e) Do. do. do. Mortality (per 1000 live births) .. .. O
(f) Deaths of Illegitimate Infants: Number .. .. P
(g) Do. do. do. Mortality (per 1000 live births) .. .. Q
DEATHS OF ELDERLY PERSONS (65 years and upwards): (a) Number .. .. .. R
(b) Senile Mortality .. .. S
ILLEGITIMATE AND STILL-BIRTH BIRTH-RATES
No. of Illegitimate Births (live) .. .. T
Illegitimate Birth-rate (Percentage of Total live Births—see above) .. .. .. U
No. of Still-births (a) Total.. V
(b) Legitimate .. .. W
(c) Illegitimate X
Still-birth Birth-rate (per 1000 live Births) .. .. Y
Still-birth Birth-rate (per 1000 of population) .. .. Z
Still-birth Birth-rate for England and Wales (per 1000 of population).. .. .. A
MATERNAL (including Puerperal) MORTALITY (Deaths connected with Childbirth and Pregnancy): Total .. .. B
(a) From Sepsis C
(b) From Other Causes .. .. D
(c) Maternal Mortality (per 1000 live Births) .. .. E
(d) Ditto for England and Wales (per 1000 Births).. .. .. F
ZYMOTIC MORTALITY (Deaths from the so-called Principal Zymotic Diseases. See table of Infectious Diseases): (a) Number of Deaths .. .. G
(b) Zymotic Mortality .. .. H
DEATHS FROM CANCER (and allied malignant diseases): (a) Number of Deaths I
(b) Cancer Mortality .. .. J
(c) Ditto for England and Wales .. .. K
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Non-Tubercular): (a) Number of Deaths .. L
(b) Respiratory (non-Tubercular) Mortality .. .. M
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS: (a) Number of Deaths .. .. N
(b) Tubercular Mortality .. .. O
(c) Ditto for England and Wales .. .. P
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA (a) Number of Deaths .. .. Q
(b) Influenza Mortality .. .. R
(c) Mortality for England and Wales .. .. S
DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: (a) Number .. .. T
(b) Percentage of total deaths .. .. U
(c) Ditto for England and Wales V

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM: An Eye-Affection of the New-born:

(a) No. of Cases notified.. .. .. W
(b) Cases Treated at home—(1) Total Number X
(2) No. where vision unimpaired .. .. Y
(3) No. where vision impaired .. .. Z
(4) No. where Total Blindness followed.. .. .. A
(5) No. which proved fatal .. .. B
(c) Cases treated in Hospital—(1) Total Number C
(2) No. where vision unimpaired .. .. D
(3) No. where vision impaired .. .. E
(4) No. where Total Blindness followed .. .. F
(5) No. which proved fatal .. .. G

	1 Bangor City.	2 Bethesda U.D.	3 Llandudno U.D.	4 Llanfairfechan U.D.	5 Penmaenmawr U.D.	6 Nant Conway R.D.	7 Ogwen R.D.	8 Aethwy R.D.	9 Hiraethog R.D.	10 Carnarvon Borough.	11 Criccieth U.D.	12 Pwllheli Borough.	13 Porthmadoc U.D.	14 Gwyrfai R.D.	15 Lleyn R.D.	16 Deudraeth R.D.	17 Betwsycoed U.D.
A	187	54	190	27	49	78	64	178	77	129	15	59	55	378	258	118	8
B	98	33	97	11	21	40	38	86	41	63	5	24	25	188	139	62	3
C	89	21	93	16	28	38	26	92	36	66	10	35	30	190	119	56	5
D	15.3	13.5	10.8	8.9	11.5	13.1	14.04	17.5	14.7	13.62	9.63	15.2	13.89	15.88	15.27	17.48	10.13
E	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
F	174	75	232	45	70	114	63	158	84	146	31	68	68	377	239	88	13
G	97	38	111	18	35	63	29	78	35	78	14	30	34	182	114	44	5
H	77	37	121	27	35	51	34	80	49	68	17	38	34	195	125	44	8
I	12.3	18.7	13.2	14.8	16.8	19.1	13.8	15.5	16.0	15.42	19.9	77.61	17.17	15.84	14.15	-	16.4
J	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
K	9	7	6	2	1	7	6	13	4	10	3	3	4	24	12	9	1
L	48.1	129.6	31.5	74.1	20.4	89.7	93.7	73.0	51.9	77.5	200.0	50.8	72.7	63.4	46.8	76.2	125.0
M	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
N	7	7	5	-	1	5	5	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
O	37.4	129.6	26.3	-	20.4	64.1	78.1	67.4	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.0
P	3	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	6	-	5.3	74.1	-	25.6	15.6	5.6	51.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	22	8	20	8	3	9	3	17	14	15	0	5	8	31	25	12	2
U	11.7	14.7	10.5	29.6	6.1	11.5	4.7	9.5	18.2	11.6	-	8.4	14.5	8.2	9.6	10.1	25.0
V	5	2	4	2	3	2	2	10	1	4	-	2	2	5	11	1	-
W	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	8	1	- 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	26.7	37.0	21.1	74.1	61.2	25.6	31.25	56.2	12.9	31.0	-	33.8	72.7	63.4	46.5	0.14	-
Z	0.41	0.49	0.23	0.66	0.72	0.33	0.44	0.98	0.19	0.4	-	0.51	0.50	0.21	0.6	8.4	-
A	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
B	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	16.9	-	-	3.8	-	-
F	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.79
G	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
H	-	0.49	0.05	-	-	-	0.22	0.19	-	0.10	0.64	0.25	-	0.08	0.11	-	-
I	29	10	42	9	10	17	15	23	20	19	6	13	7	63	34	13	4
J	2.37	2.49	2.39	2.96	2.39	2.85	3.29	2.26	3.82	2.0	3.85	3.36	1.76	2.64	2.01	1.92	5.06
K	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.74
L	13	6	18	5	11	9	4	13	3	18	4	3	5	25	22	6	2
M	1.1	1.49	1.03	1.65	2.63	1.5	0.88	1.27	0.57	1.01	2.5	0.77	1.26	1.05	1.36	0.9	2.53
N	11	2	6	1	6	2	4	4	4	7	0	7	6	25	10	7	2
O	0.9	0.49	0.34	0.33	1.43	0.33	0.88	0.39	0.76	0.73	-	1.81	1.51	1.05	0.59	1.03	2.53
P	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56
Q	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	1	-
R	-	-	0.11	-	-	0.66	-	0.19	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.16	0.23	0.14	-
S	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table II.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water) .. .. A

TOTAL POPULATION :—

Mid-Year 1945 (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) :— 1931 Northern

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) Southern .. ..(In 1945) Northern .. .. S
Produce of a Penny Rate Ditto .. .. Ditto .. .. .. 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
(40) Road Traffic Accidents L

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—(0.00), Whooping Cough—(0.02), Diphtheria and M. Croup—(0.02), Influenza—(0.08), Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—(5.6) per 1000 Births in this last case.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1213	893	2840	4472	3814	23883	44066	36889	93079	2213	1450	1120	3390	96475	22460	75915	4472
											x				y		
B	12220	4010	17540	3032	4176	5973	4557	10170	5233	9467	1557	3861	3959	23790	16880	6747	790
C	11029	4132	19281	3639	4483	4270	5842	8235	5147	8340	1802	3546	4079	24180	16680	7170	959
D																	
E	10960	4480	13679	3162	4021	4628	5643	8013	1853	8469	1449	3599	3986	23947	16441	7417	912
F	4991	2247	5540	1497	1881	2233	2784	3967	3093	3906	575	1621	1831	11726	8084	3653	398
G	5969	2233	8139	1665	2140	2395	2859	4051	2968	4563	874	1978	2155	12221	8357	3764	514
H	10.07	4.49	6.17	0.81	1.09	0.25	0.1	0.27	0.056	3.82	3.08	3.21	1.03	0.34	0.17	0.09	0.17
I	2738	1303	2820	781	1051	–	1543	2153	1800	2102	475	878	1079	6572	4379	1773	195
J	2668	1290	2569	772	1021	–	1519	2147	1747	2085	377	877	1058	6526	4319	1750	190
K	9774	4444	10337	2750	3793	–	5530	7858	5047	8035	1759	3547	4124	23987	16827	7090	719
L	3.58	3.41	3.66	3.52	3.61	–	3.64	3.66	2.8	3.82	3.70	4.04	3.82	3.65	3.84	4.00	3.68
M	1.02	1.01	1.09	1.01	1.03	–	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.26	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02
N	13862	5984	16775	4156	5808	–	7747	10628	7000	11808	3071	5592	6629	34293	23959	9848	1139
O	5.19	4.65	6.55	5.38	5.68	–	5.1	4.95	4.0	5.66	8.15	6.38	6.27	5.26	5.55	5.63	5.99
P	1.13	1.49	1.62	1.36	1.53	–	1.4	1.35	1.33	1.47	1.75	1.58	1.61	1.43	1.42	1.39	1.58
Q	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
R	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	£	£	£191,	£	£	£	£	£182	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
S	75221	11282	295	14590	24695	29747	16699	664	29213	19076	29198	3797	4152	24170	17370	7433	4989
T	293	42	769	57	96	116	66	700	180	179	121	81	66	201	167	164	19
U	24	13	30	15	13	18	13	21	22	24	21	16	16	42	43	14	11
V	174	75	232	45	70	114	63	158	84	146	31	68	88	377	239	88	13
W	97	38	111	18	35	63	29	78	35	78	14	30	34	182	114	44	5
X	77	37	121	27	35	51	34	80	49	68	17	38	34	195	125	44	8
Y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Z	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
C	–	–	–	–		–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
D	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	4	1	–
E	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G	11	2	4	1	5	1	4	3	3	5	–	6	5	21	10	7	2
H	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	4	1	–	–
I	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K	29	10	42	9	10	17	15	23	20	19	6	13	7	63	34	13	4
L	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	3	–	–
M	31	12	42	14	11	22	8	24	8	20	2	5	11	41	30	6	1
N	32	20	79	7	10	19	13	51	25	35	6	19	19	73	63	24	–
O	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P	3	5	4	3	4	3	1	3	2	–	2	3	3	8	8	2	–
Q	7	5	7	3	6	6	3	7	1	8	–	2	4	15	11	4	–
R	4	–	10	1	1	3	–	5	–	10	4	–	1	6	7	1	2
S	2	1	1	1	4	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	4	5	1	–
T	3	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
U	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	4	–
V	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		–
W	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Y	3	2	7	1	2	3	1	5	–	–	–	1	5	6	3	2	1
Z	6	1	4	–	3	6	4	3	5	13	1	7	4	27	16	8	2
A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
B	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
C	4	5	5	1	–	4	1	7	3	7	1	2	2	16	6	5	–
D	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	–
F	7	1	2	–	3	4	3	3	4	2	1	–	1	13	6	2	–
G	29	7	10	3	6	15	5	14	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J	–				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
L	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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—(1.89), Diphtheria— and M. Croup—(0.46), Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.01) Erysipelas—(0.25). and Pneumonia—(0.87).

Calculated in relation to the number of Births, the Case-Rate of Puerperal Fever with that of Puerperal Pyrexia was 9.93 per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) registered.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (0.05). Whooping Cough (1.64) Measles (11.67).

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

N.B.—The number of Fatal Cases of Fever are given in Table II.

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	P
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	Q
(1) Males	R
(2) Females	S
(c) Non-Pulmonary	T
(1) Males	U
(2) Females	V
(d) Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths: (1) Number	W
(2) Percentage of Total Tuberculosis Deaths	X
CASES ADMITTED to Hospital or Sanatorium: (a) Total	Y
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	Z
(c) Non-Pulmonary	A
(d) For Observation	B

** The so-called " Principal Zymotic Diseases."*

	1 Bangor City.	2 Bethesda U.D.	3 Llandudno U.D.	4 Llanfairfechan U.D.	5 Penmaenmawr U.D.	6 Nant Conway R.D.	7 Ogwen R.D.	8 Aethwy R.D.	9 Hiraethog R.D.	10 Carnarvon Borough.	11 Criccieth U.D.	12 Pwllheli Borough.	13 Porthmadoc U.D.	14 Gwyrfai R.D.	15 Lleyn R.D.	16 Deudraeth R.D.	17 Betwsycoed U.D.
A	186	82	271	82	96	45	65	136	43	36	68	13	19	33	-	-	1
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	41	15	27	2	2	-	11	30	2	1	2	4	5	-	-	-	-
D	41	5	2	1	10	-	3	15	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	15	11	11	-	16	5	1	30	-	-	2		5	-	-	-	-
K	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	38	51	190	76	63	1	50	47	38	28	58	6	9	-	-	-	-
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	29	-	10	1	1	36	-	8	1	3	2	1	-	-		-	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	5	-	9	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	6	-	7	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	19	5	14	2	6	13	5	15	5	17	2	10	11	59	17	14	2
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	14	5	13	2	5	12	3	12	4	14	2	10	10	53	14	11	2
K	8	5	8	2	3	5	2	6	2	7	1	7	5	39	9	6	1
L	6	-	5	-	2	7	1	6	2	7	1	3	5	14	53	5	1
M	5	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	3	-	-	1	6	3	3	-
N	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
O	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	-
P	11	2	6	1	6	2	4	4	4	7	-	7	6	25	10	7	2
Q	11	2	4	1	5	1	4	3	3	5	-	6	5	21	9	7	2
R	6	1	3	1	4	-	4	3	2	4	-	5	4	16	5	4	1
S	5	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	4	3	1
T	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	11	1	-	-
U	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
V	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	1	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	26	4	17	5	9	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	20	4	16	3	8	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	4	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table IV.
HOUSING STATISTICS.

NOTE—A Working-class house may roughly be regarded as a plainly built house with not more than one parlour (in addition to kitchen and scullery).

NEW WORKING CLASS HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Number (including numbers given separately under B.) Grand Total .. .. ..A
(i). By the Local Authority. Total .. ..B
(ii). By other Local Authorities. Total C
(iii). By other bodies and persons. Total .. ..D
B. With State assistance under the Housing Acts. Total .. ..E
(i). By the Local Authority. Number .. ..F
(a) To Replace Condemned Houses .. ..G
(b) To Abate Overcrowding .. ..H
(c) For Fresh Housing I
(ii). By other bodies or persons .. ..J

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

I.—INSPECTION.—(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. ..K
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. L
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..M
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..N
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. ..O
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. ..P

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. ..Q

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 *and* 16 *of the Housing Act*, 1936.
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal notices were served requiring repairs .. ..R
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit :—
(a) By Owners .. ..S
(b) By local authority in default of owners .. ..T

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..U
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal notices, were remedied :—
(a) By owners V
(b) By local authority in default of owners. .. ..W

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 *and* 13 *of the Housing Act* 1936 :—
(1) No. of Dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to close the house for human habitation was accepted—Action Snspcnded during the War X
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.. ..Y
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..Z

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 *of the Housing Act* 1936 :—
(1) Number of separate tenements or undeground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. ..A
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. ..B

NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total .. C
Those completed during the year. .. ..D
(i) To Replace Condemned Houses .. ..E
(ii) For Fresh Housing .. ..F
(iii) To Abate Overcrowding. .. ..G

NEW SUPERIOR HOUSES (Superior to Working-class Dwellings) :
No. completed during the year .. ..H

RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES (under Housing of Rural Workers Act, 1926).
No. Re-conditioned (and work completed) during the year I

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING. Result of First Survey :
(a) Total number of houses in the district .. ..J
(b) Number of houses Surveyed (Workmen's houses) .. ..K
(c) Number of these overcrowded L
(d) Number of Families dwelling in the Overcrowded Houses .. ..M
(e) Number of Persons dwelling in the Overcrowded Houses .. ..N

HOUSING ACT, 1936 (Part IV—OVERCROWDING)
(*a*). (1) No of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .. ..O
(ii) No. of families dwelling therein. .. ..P
(iii) No. of Persons dwelling therein .. ..Q
(*b*) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. ..R
(*c*) (i) No. of cases of overcrowded dwellings relieved during the year .. .. ..S
(ii) No. of families concerned in such cases. .. ..T
(iii) No. of Persons concerned in such cases. .. ..U
(*d*) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the Abatement of overcrowding
(*e*) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	279	42	26	45	29	62	65	60	43	604	631	-	139	310	-	36	-
L	451	48	26	52	29	62	65	60	43	604	-	-	270	401	-	36	-
M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	-
N	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-
O	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
P	39	24	25	26	-	4	12	-	43	-	11	-	45	8	-	31	-
Q	264	18	25	6	-	8	9	-	43	12	19	-	-	79	-	-	-
R	6	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	12	-	-	-
S	6	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	12	-	-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	12	-	-	21	9	2	-	-	-	51	29	-	22	21	-	12	-
V	12	-	-	21	9	2		-	-	51	29	-	22	21	-	5	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	952	81	330	52	112	28	75	116	39	505	30	-	24	614	-	43	3
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	3276	1500	4581	887	1155	-	1352	3343	1702	2390	550	1019	1300	1572	-	2300	218
K	2310	-	-	674	900	-	-	-	1451	1641	122	338	811	6147	2953	2300	123
L	117	-	-	43	33	-	-	-	101	94	13	70	53	513	20	632	4
M	140	-	-	46	83	-	-	-	101	100	13	70	60	438	20	632	4
N	597	-	-	259	167	-	-	-	455	903	77	-	354	-	909	198	18½
O	*	*	*	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	**	98	-	30	*
P	*	*	*	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	98	-	30	*
Q	*	*	*	246	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	400	-	194	*
R	26	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	1	*
S	4	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	3	-	1	*
T	4	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	3	-	5	*
U	19	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	19	-	-	*

*No figures available owing to war conditions.
**Overcrowding accentuated through Official and Private Evacuees.

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

1 Bangor City.	2 Bethesda U.D.	3 Llandudno U.D.	4 Llanfairfechan U.D.	5 Penmaenmawr U.D.	6 Nant Conway R.D.	7 Ogwen R.C.	8 Aethwy R.D.	9 Hiraethog R.D.	10 Caernarvon Borough	11 Criccieth U.D.	12 Pwllheli Borough	13 Portmadoc U.D.	14 Gwyrfai R.D.	15 Lleyn R.D.	16 Deudraeth R.D.	17 Bettwstycoed U.D.
A 148	110	-	198	-	1540	-	1650	-	295	89	-	-	3601	-	650	-
B 37	12	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	5	-	-	2	5
C -	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	530	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	1
D 220	29	34	-	-	2	34	-	2	60	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
E 23	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
F-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
G-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J 3	3	1	5	3	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
K 3	3	1	5	3	7	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
L 3	3	1	5	3	7	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
M 46	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
N 29	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	***16	-	-	-	-
O-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q 304	26	1068	18	149	12	27	-	7	1800	**728	-	36	-	-	27	-
R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	2	-
S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T 21	14	27	5	4	11	2	15	9	12	-	-	-	27	-	9	2
U-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V 5	3	16	3	4	4	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	6	1

*Not Known.
** lbs.
*** Condemned Meat at Slaughterhouse—8 Tons

Table VI.

CLOSET AND ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

No. of approved Water-closets (fresh-water, cistern flushed)—At the end of the year			A
No. of Waste Water and Hand-flushed Closets	do.	do.	B
No. of Midden-privies (dry closets with fixed receptacles)	do.	do.	C
No. of Bucket privies (dry closets with movable receptacles)	do.	do.	D
No. of approved Earth-closets (e.g. Moule's Dry Closet)	do.	do.	E
No. of Closets over a stream	do.	do.	F
No. of Closets-in-common between two or more houses	do.	do.	G
No. of Houses without a Closet of any kind	do.	do.	H
Conversions to a better type.			
From Midden-privy to Bucket-privy			I
From Midden-privy to approved Water-closet			J
From Bucket-privy to approved Water-closet			K
From Hand-flushed Closet to approved Water Closet			L
No. of old Houses supplied with a Closet for the first time			M
No. of Closets repaired			N
ASH ACCOMMODATION.			
No. of old houses supplied with an Ashpit or Ashbin for the first time			O
No. of Ashpits replaced by approved covered Ashbin (e.g. Galvanised)			P
No. of houses without proper Ashpit or Ashbin			Q
No. of defective Ashpits repaired or Ashbins replaced			R
HOUSE DRAINS.			
Old Houses properly drained for first time			S
Defects in House Drains remedied			T

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.	
No. of Water samples taken	U
No. found polluted	V
No. of Wells remedied	W
No. of Wells closed	X
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	Y
No. of old houses newly connected with the Mains	Z
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.	
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	A
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	B
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	C
NUISANCES.	
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	D
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	E
No. of complaints received and investigated	F
INSPECTING, &c.	
Total number of inspections during the year	G
No. of notices issued (a) Informal	H
(b) Statutory	I
(c) Total	J
No. of Prosecutions for all causes	K

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1. Medical Officer of Health–(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in service of the one Council)	L
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H	M
2. Sanitary Inspectors (whether one or more)	N
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	O
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	P
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	Q
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	R
3. Whether other Health Officials employed	S
(a) Sanitary Surveyors (not being the Sanitary Inspector)	T
(b) Health Visitors	U
(c) Special Nurses (e.g. Fever—specify)	V

	1 Bangor City.	2 Bethesda U.D.	3 Llandudno U.D.	4 Llanfairfechan U.D.	5 Penmaenmawr U.D.	6 Nant Conway R.D.	7 Ogwen R.D.	8 Aethwy R.D.	9 Hiraethog R.D.	10 Carnarvon Boroughs.	11 Criccieth U.D.	12 Pwllheli Borough.	13 Porthmadoc U.D.	14 Gwyrfai R.D.	15 Lleyn R.D.	16 Deudraeth R.D.	17 Betwsycoed U.D.
A		923	–	936	1205	1095	288	1128	283	3140	570	–	1038	4001	–	1196	–
B	–	398	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	2	28	–	–	–
C	–	–	–	–	–	590	56	–	250	–	–	–	31	1619	–	560	–
D	15	178	109	50	23	800	1036	–	940	16	4	–	6	1810	–	680	–
E	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
F	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G	–	3	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–
H	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
J	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	–
L	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N	18	7	14	–	–	2	12	–	4	14	41	–	–	31	27	5	–
O	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	5	–	–	6	20	–	8	–
P	–	48	–	–	–	4	–	–	20	–	–	–	6	4	–	4	–
Q	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	4	–
R	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	6	22	–	–	6	17	–	8	–
S	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	34	6	5	–
T	141	81	97	12	9	–	9	–	6	95	21	–	–	114	33	11	–
U	10	2	–	4	–	6	13	–	9	96	–	–	3	59	8	–	–
V	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	10	5	–	–
W	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–
X	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–
Y	12	31	–	32	2	20	10	–	–	65	–	–	–	16	2	–	–
Z	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	8	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–
A	234	30	63	8	10	3	24	14	4	36	39	–	8	139	15	17	–
B	259	21	20	14	–	–	34	14	4	106	–	–	2	214	24	17	–
C	120	20	102	6	13	–	12	35	2	15	6	8	5	32	34	3	–
D	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	5	–
E	12	2	7	3	–	3	2	–	–	40	–	–	9	4	2	6	–
F	143	65	236	5	–	24	76	–	–	58	–	–	141	512	23	22	–
G	1681	116	2528	104	180	161	686	–	670	900	901	–	270	1871	229	102	–
H	298	13	229	19	4	11	29	–	43	63	73	–	39	261	10	15	–
I	12	–	–	–	10	1	–	–	–	14	–	–	22	34	–	16	–
J	310	13	229	19	14	12	29	–	43	77	73	–	61	295	–	31	–
K	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
L	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	v	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	No
M	No	No	No	NO	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	No
O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	–
P	No	"	No	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	–
Q	No	–	"	"	–	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	–
R	Yes	No	Yes	No	–	–	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	No	"	Yes	No	No	–
S	No	"	No	"	No	–	No	No	"	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	–
T	No	"	"	"	"	–	"	"	"	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	–
U	No	"	1	"	"	–	"	"	"	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	–
V	"	"	No	"	"	–	"	"	"	No	"	No	No	No	No	No	–

a Part-time, M.O.H.;

Table VII.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

REMARKS: (1) Nuisances under the Public Health Acts (See below, defects 1—[illegible]). 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 Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).

	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmawr U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Oguen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hirdethog Rural.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Guyrfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Bettwsycoed U.D.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A	20	19	31	11	6	4	4	-	-	14	8	-	19	14	12	6	-
B	29	19	112	22	9	4	11	-	-	19	18	-	19	14	19	12	-
C	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	153	6	67	23	13	12	9	15	36	93	31	-	40	124	95	17	-
F	194	6	41	29	19	20	9	15	36	99	53	-	21	71	56	34	-
G	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	2	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	15	-	32	-	20	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	-
J	15	-	26	-	14	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	188	25	130	34	39	24	13	-	36	108	39	-	61	138	107	28	-
N	238	25	179	61	42	36	20	-	36	119	71	-	40	85	75	46	-
O	17	-	-		-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-														
Q	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	6	-	6	-
R	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	6	-	6	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
H	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	17	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	11	-	6	-
F	17	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	11	-	6	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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
	1945	1944	1945							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	11	8	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
Retailing Milk Carts ..	45	45	208	7	7	7	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	6	6	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	530	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Private Slaughter House..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	22	22	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	5	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	16	16	44	–			–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	37	37	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	17	15	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	20	20	29	4	4	4	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	153	151	194	1	1	1	–	–	–	
Workplaces	15	14	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing..*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	12	8	1
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	0	37	0

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed	–	–	–
Total on Register	3	3	3

* Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 12,220. In the preceding ten years the average population was 13,034.

The Birth-rate is 15.3 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average birth-rate was 13.2 per 1000 of the population.

The General Death-rate is 12.3 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average General Death-rate was 12.2 per 1000 of the population.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 48.1 per 1000 births. In the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 49.6 per 1000 births.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.9 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.75 per 1000 of the population.

The death rate from Cancer is 2.37 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average death rate from Cancer was 1.81 per 1000 of the population.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During 1945, 174 patients were admitted to the Bangor Isolation Hospital. Of these 50 were Diphtheria cases and 69 were Scarlet Fever. 30 of the Scarlet Fever cases and 10 of the Diphtheria cases were from outside the Bangor Borough. The 55 cases, other than the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are tabulated in the Sanitary Inspector's Report below.

AGE GROUPS OF DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER CASES.

Age Groups.	*No. of Cases.*	
	Diphtheria.	*Scarlet Fever.*
0—4 years	3	12
3—9 years	7	32
10—14 years	8	14
15—24 years	20	11
25—34 years	8	—
35—49 years	2	—
50 and over	2	—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1945.

(MR. G. W. OUTRAM, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.).

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Complaints received and attended to	143
No. of Nuisances found	279
No. of Nuisances abated	272
No. of Nuisances not abated but work in hand	7
No. of Revisits on account of nuisances, inspecting work	159
No. of Drains and Fittings tested with color, smell or smoke machine	39
No. of Choked drains and W.C.'s released and cleansed	88
No. of Revisits to drains, inspecting work in progress and on completion	308
No. of Visits to Van-dwellers	4
No. of Visits to Bakehouses and Restaurants	41
No. of Visits to Sanitary Conveniences, etc., of Shops	154
No. of Visits to Factories with mechanical power	44
No. of Visits to Factories without power	68
No. of Visits to Cowsheds	26
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milkshops	59
No. of Milk Samples taken for Tuberculosis Bacilli	22
No. of Ungraded Milk Samples taken	106
No. of Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples taken	48

No. of Accredited Milk	14
No. of Pasteurised Milk samples taken	30
No. of Inspections and Exterminations operations re Rats and Mice	534
No. of Inspections to houses re evacuees	24
No. of Inspections re overcrowding and Rent overcharging	14
No. of Visits to Abattoir	530
No. of Visits to Butchers' Shops	38
No. of Visits to Fish Shops	41
No. of Visits to Food Shops	184
No. of Visits re Infectious diseases and inquiries	131
No. of Rooms disinfected	168
No. of Articles disinfected by steam	1489
No. of Verminous rooms disinfected	66
No. of Miscellaneous visits including re-visits	185

Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

Diseases.	*Treated at Isolation Hospital.*	*Treated at*		*Total.*	*Outside cases treated at Isolation Hospital.*
		Home.	*County Hospital.*		
Scarlet Fever	39	2	....	41	30
Diphtheria	40	....	1	41	10
Measles	3	35	....	38	4
Whooping Cough	2	13	....	15	2
Chicken Pox	....	....	....	....	3
Pneumonia	....	4	1	5	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	....	....	1	....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	....	....	3	....
Erysipelas	1	4	....	5	1
Dysentery	23	5	1	29	....
Para-Typhoid	3	....	....	3	....
Infective Hepatitis	....	....	....	....	1
Undulant Fever	1	....	....	1	....
Infective Paratitis	2	....	....	2	1
Vincents Angina	....	....	....	....	1
Food Poisoning	1	....	....	1	....
Hemolytic Strept and Eczema	1	....	....	1	....
Scabies	....	22	....	22	....
Total	120	85	3	208	54

Total number of cases treated at the Isolation Hospital—174.

There was one death during the year. namely, Pneumococcal Meningitis (a Bangor case).

9 of the 41 local Diphtheria cases notified proved to be negative and were discharged from Hospital after a few days.

Tuberculosis.

Form T. 1 (Wales).—Visits were made to the home of each notified case, and Form T. 1 giving a detailed report on environmental and other conditions completed. Copies of the Form were sent to the Medical Officer of Health and to the Tuberculosis Officer.

Disinfections were carried out when deaths occurred, and also when cases were transferred to Sanatoria.

Public Abattoir.

Animals slaughtered and inspected.

Cattle	1192
Calves	1922
Sheep and Lambs	10700
Pigs	365

Dead or imported meat brought in for distribution.

Quarters of Beef—	Imported	64
	Home killed	549
Sides of Veal—	Imported	27
	Home Killed	34
Carcases of Pork	Imported	100
	Home killed	695
Mutton or Lamb	Imported	24
	Home killed	7252
Imported bags or cases of Pork, loins and offal		2872

Unsound Meat Condemned.

Beef.

23 Carcases—Generalised Tuberculosis	10287
11 Carcases—Other Diseases	3305
Part Carcases—Localised Tuberculosis	3166
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	1907
Heads, Lungs, Livers, etc.	6645

Veal.

1 Carcase—Generalised Tuberculosis	171
12 Carcases—Emaciation and Dropsy	402

Pork.

Carcases or part carcases—Tuberculosis	—
1 Carcase—Febrile/Oedematous	344
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	76
Heads, Plucks and Livers	1005

Mutton and Lamb.

11 Carcases—Oedema and emaciation, etc.	360
Part Carcases—Bruising, etc.	56
Plucks and livers	1691

The quantity of meat condemned was 13 Tons 2 cwts. 2 quarters 1 stone, representing 1.55% of the total amount of meat received at the Abattoir during 1945.

Unsound Food from Shops.

4 Tons 10 cwts. 2 quarters 10 lbs. 3 ozs. of loose and canned foodstuffs were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, and their use for such purpose prevented same being voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

The various goods are too numerous for a full list to be published herein.

Shops Act, 1934—Section 10.

Periodical inspections of the sanitary and other arrangements for the welfare of shop workers were carried out, and 11 shops were found not complying with statutory requirements.

In all cases notices to occupiers or owners were promptly dealt with, and the required work executed.

Following the death of the Shops Hours Inspector, difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable person to undertake these duties. In December, the Health Committee decided to merge the respective offices, and appointed me to perform henceforth all duties imposed by the Shops Acts.

Milk Supplies.

All farms, dairies and milk shops have been visited regularly at various times of the day, and were usually found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Four Milk Retailers appeared before the Health Committee during the year to show cause why a series of milk samples had given unsatisfactory bacteriological results. Also, 14 vendors were warned.

It was also found necessary to draw the attention of T.T. Milk Dealers to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, with particular reference to the correct type of bottle and cap to be used.

Fried Fish Shops.

Fried Fish Shops, 10.

The above are regularly inspected and are generally well conducted.

A visit to one shop showed that the room used for the preparation of the food had been altered. A new drain had been constructed to take the discharge from the electric potato peeling machine and connected to the drainage system of the terrace.

When it was explained to the occupier that 5 years ago the Department caused the previous occupier to lay a drain direct from the potato machine to the sewer, as continual blockages occurred in the house drains, he readily acceded to the request to re-connect to this drain.

He was further informed that new drains must not be reconstructed without first submitting plans to the Council for approval.

Drainage.

5 boxed-in W.C.'S found insanitary and fitted with obsolete Hopper Pans were condemned and fitted with a modern pedestal pan and seat. No other special comment is called for.

Smoke Abatement.

A nuisance occurred from the range chimney of a restaurant kitchen. Verbal warning was given, and the owner by raising the height of the chimney prevented any recurrence of the nuisance.

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses.

Inspections have been carried out during the year to the above premises, drawing the attention of occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness as occasions arise. 7 notices were also served for lime-washing, defects, and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily complied with.

Public Places of Entertainment (Cinemas, Etc.).

Under Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, it is necessary for all places of entertainment which are granted licences by the Licensing Magistrates to be inspected.

36 visits have been made, inspecting the sanitary conveniences, general cleanliness, ventilation, etc.

Informal notices served on the owners of 2 Public Houses were promptly attended to.

Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.

The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year is not known, but is certain to be high, owing to the abnormal housing conditions, particularly after the outbreak of war.

Most cases of overcrowding encountered during routine inspections are caused by married sons or daughters living with their parents. As these families are invariably applicants for Council Houses I submit full particulars of such overcrowding to the Housing Management Committee in support of their applications.

The Management Committee appreciate this information and some cases of overcrowding are relieved in this way.

Rodent Infestation.

Excellent results were obtained by the Rodent Operator during the year. 172 properties have been treated for rats, and 21 for mice. In addition the sewers received special treatment on three separate occasions covering a period of 10 weeks.

Re-inspections and check baiting invariably showed a successful eradication of the rats, but re-infestation does occur in many cases, as complete rat proofing is almost impossible to effect and maintain.

The pre-baiting, poison baiting and check baiting method of rat destruction as laid down by the Ministry of Food in the Rodent Infestation Order, 1943, is the best method yet tried. It takes a considerable amount of time and requires care and attention to detail, but the results entirely justify the effort.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Cyril Richard, B.Sc., P.A.S.I., A.M.Inst., M. & Cy.E.

Housing Work.—Maintenance work on all existing houses. Site preparation work for 50 temporary bungalows commenced.

Sewerage and Flood Prevention.—No new work undertaken except for extensions to temporary housing site. The systems worked satisfactorily.

Water Supplies.—Extensions have been made to new housing development only. The quality and quantity of the supply have been satisfactory.

Bacteriological tests—1 before tteatment, 6 after treatment, and these were satisfactory for domestic supply.

Chemical tests—1 before treatment and 1 after treatment, which were satisfactory.

Number of dwellings supplied direct from mains.—3881 in Boro', 124 outside Boro'.—4,005.

Number of population.—13650 in Boro', 500 outside Boro'.—14,150.

No dwellinghouse in the Borough is supplied from standing pipes. 50 dwellings outside the Borough with a population of 200 are supplied from standing pipes.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.—The collection was continued by contract. The collections being once weekly from dwellinghouses and twice from Colleges and other Institutions. The disposal is by Controlled tipping at Wern Fields. Salvaging operations for paper, cardboard and metals are being continued. An extension of the culverting of the brook across the tipping fields was carried out to increase the tipping area.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE)

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in commom to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	30	39	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Milk Carts ..	12	12	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Private Slaughter House..	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	10	10	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	11	11	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	8	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	6	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	19	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	17	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	3	8	2
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	1	8	4

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	2	2	2
Total on Register	3	3	3

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 4010. In the preceding ten years the average population was 4,415.

The Birth-rate is 13.5 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Birth-rate was 15.28 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 129.6 per 1000 Births. In the preceding ten years the Infantile Mortality Rate was 92.4 per 1000 births.

The Zymotic Mortality Rate was 0.49 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the Zymotic Mortality Rate was 0.17 per 1000 of the population. (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death-rate is 18.7 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death-rate was 16.4 per 1000 of the population.

The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.49 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.33 per 1000 of the population.

The Death-rate from Cancer is 2.49 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death-rate from Cancer was 2.36 per 1000 of the population.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During 1945 the following cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment :—15 Scarlet Fevers, 5 Diphtherias.

AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Age Group.	*Scarlet Fever.*	*Diphtheria.*
0—4	2	—
5—9	9	2
10—14	3	—
15—24	1	—
25—34	—	3
35—49	—	—
50 and over	—	—

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.
(MR. T. POWELL JONES, M.S.I.A.).

Water Supply.—1. (*a*) The main source of water supply is from Afon Gaseg, the intake being at a point one mile above human habitation. The water is screened and chlorinated. Reports of the Bacteriological examination of the water are satisfactory.

(*b*) 75 Houses in the Upper Rachub area are supplied from Corbri Well by a 3 inch drain pipe.

(*c*) 20 Houses at Tanyfoel are supplied by two stand-pipes which receive the water by a ¾in. pipe from a well.

The water supply of—

(*a*) Is satisfactory in quantity and quality.

(*b*) Is not so satisfactory, the supply being fair for six houses at the highest point during peak periods. Incrustation of the pipes causes this defect, which can be remedied by scraping.

(*c*) There is adequate supply in the tank constructed near the well, but the delivery pipes will require re-newing in 1946.

2. The water supply at (*c*) Corbri, is liable to have plumbo-solvent action, especially on new lead pipes. This is shown from previous chemical analyses. New lead pipes are seldom laid, but precautions for running standing water in pipes are taken.

3. 1500 Houses are supplied from public water mains.

(*a*) 50% of the houses are supplied through pipes direct to the houses.

(*b*) 50% of the houses are supplied by means of standing pipes outside the house but within its curtilage.

Sewers.—One new sewer was laid to serve six dwelling houses which had six water closets connected to the sewer. The sewage is treated on the land irrigation system covering six acres. The sludge is removed from the ditches once a year. The main sewers are cleansed by drag-chains twice a year.

House Refuse.—The Council possess a lorry for this purpose. It is hoped that a properly covered Refuse Vehicle will be obtained. The refuse tip is well controlled and free from nuisances and pests. Scrap iron and salvaged paper were sold during the year.

Meat and Other Foods.—The meat is delivered from Bangor Abattoir and was free from any disease. Tinned foods were condemned owing mostly to putrefaction due to damaged containers.

Infectious Diseases.—Twenty cases of infectious diseases were taken to Bangor Isolation Hospital. All bedrooms were disinfected after removal of infectious cases. House disinfection is carried out by the Council, the costs being recovered from the owners.

LLANDUDNO URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	43	44	27	9	9	9	–	–	–	2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	6	–	53	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	1	–	233	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	15	–	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	16	16	76	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	11	11		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	31	–	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	67	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	32	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing.*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	22	2	28
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	4	7	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	–	–	–
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 17,540. In the preceding ten years the average population was 17,581.

The Birth-rate is 10.8 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Birth-rate was 10.5 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality rate is 31.5 per 1000 births. During the preceding ten years the average infantile mortality rate was 50.5 per 1000 births.

The Zymotic Mortality Rate is 0.05 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average Zymotic Mortality rate was 0.07 per 1000 of the population. (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death Rate was 13.2 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average General Death Rate was 12.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.34 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average Death rate from Tuberculosis was 0.43 per 1000 of the population.

The Death-rate from Cancer is 2.39 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average death rate from Cancer was 2.23 per 1000 of the population.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During the year 1945, 102 patients were admitted, viz. :—27 Scarlet Fevers ; 18 Measles ; 3 Chicken Pox ; 1 Whooping Cough ; 1 Pneumonia ; 1 Encephalitis ; 1 Carbuncle (Staff) ; 7 Erysipelas ; 10 Dysentery ; 2 Bronchitis ; 1 Fibrositis (Staff) ; 1 Infective Parotitis ; 1 Influenza ; 1 Enteritis ; 1 Puerperal Fever and 1 baby ; 2 Poliomyelitis ; 16 Tonsilitis ; 1 Haemolytic Streptococcal Throat ; 2 Pyrexias ; 2 Meningitis ; 1 Observation Meningitis ; and 1 Septic Scabies.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever Cases.

Age Group.	*No. of Cases.*
0—4 years	4
5—9 years	12
10—24 years	5
15—24 years	5
25—34 years	1
35 and over	Nil.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.
(Mr. T. F. Roberts, M.S.I.A.).

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied.

Drainage and Pavements.

Drains opened and cleared from obstruction	80
Drains re-laid	17
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts improved	4
Courts and back-yards paved and repaired	2

Dwellings.

Floors of dwelling houses re-laid or repaired	20
Delapidated walls and ceilings repaired	2
Roofs repaired and made weather-proof	10
Dangerous stairs repaired	2
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	5
Houses cleansed and lime-washed	6
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	55

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional W.C.'s provided	3
Water Closets re-constructed	1
Water closets—pans and traps replaced with pedestals	6
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed	1

VARIOUS.

Nuisances from amimals kept abated	1
Offensive accumulations removed	7
Miscellaneous	103

FOOD.

(A). MILK.

The main milk supply for the town is provided by the Conway Valley Creameries. This supply is derived from local farms in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire. Untreated milk is also supplied from local registered farms.

Chemical Analysis of Milk.—Eighteen samples of milk were purchased during the year and submitted to the County Analyst. Of these samples 17 were reported as genuine and 1 sample as doubtful. This latter sample was deficient in non-fatty solids but there was no evidence of added water.

Samples of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.—During the year 16 samples of milk were taken on behalf of the County Council, and sent to the Biological Department, Bangor University for examination.

Milk—Special Designations.—There are five firms in the town licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Cowsheds.

Number on Register, December, 1944	44
Number discontinued during the year	1
Number on Register, December, 1945	43
Number of Contraventions remedied	8

(B). MEAT.

The Public Abattoir is under the control of the Ministry of Food. Daily inspections were made during the year totaling 320 inspections. The total number of animals slaughtered and carcases inspected was as follows :—Beasts, 1687 ; Calves, 1898 ; Pigs, 80 ; Sheep and Lambs, 20.049. The following unsound meat and offal were condemned and disposed of under the supervision of the Ministry of Food :—40 Carcases of Beef, 1 Side of Beef, 115 lbs. of Bruised Beef, 467 Ox Livers, 379 Part Ox Livers, 51 Ox Udders, 122 Ox Lungs, 13 Ox Heads, 2 Ox Tripes and Intest;nes, 1 Carcase of Veal, 17 Carcases of Mutton, 1041 Sheep Livers, 45 x 6lbs. Corned Beef, 41 x 12 lbs. Corned Beef.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—During the year 538 observations and visits have been made in connection with markets, shops, stalls, etc, in order to ascertain whether the above Regulations were being complied with.

(C). OTHER FOODS.

The following tinned and other foods have been surrendered by shop-keepers and others during the year :—4 Tins of Peas, 117 Tins of Pilchards, 6 Tins of Mackerel, 31 Tins of Herrings, 188 Tins of Sardines, 57 Tins of Salmon, 48 Tins of Soup, 5 Tins of M. & V. Ration, 107 Tins of Beans, 99 Tins of Various Luncheon Meats, 8 Tins of Chopped Ham, 4 Jars of Paste, 73 Tins of Stewed Steak, 116 Tins of Evaporated Milk, 31 Jars of Marmalade, 4 Tins of 8 oz. Corned Beef, 54lbs. of Butter, 65lbs. of Poultry, 23lbs, of Bacon, 262lbs. of Sweets, 118lbs. of Biscuit Sweepings, 15 Stone of Fish, 5 Crates of Cucumber, 430lbs. of Oranges, 25 lbs of Sultanas, 32lbs. of Sausages, 139 Packets of Pudding Mixture.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.—During the year 177 visits and re-visits were made to rat-infested premises. Drains have been inspected and tested and any defects found, remedied. Rat runs have been sealed up and, where necessary, poison baits laid. Advice has been given to all complainants so desiring, and leaflets supplied free of charge.

The disinfestation work is carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Food, Infestation Control Department.

Disinfection.—97 Visits have been made to the Disinfector Station during the year and 1471 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., have been disinfected by Steam and Hot Air.

Disinfestation—Eradication of Bed Bugs.—During the year, all houses which have come under the notice of the Health Department as being infested with bed-bugs have been treated with a special insecticide with very good results. Bedding, clothing, etc., from the affected premises were treated with steam at the Disinfector Station.

Treatment of Scabies.—A Clinic has been set up at the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of persons affected with Scabies. A part-time Nurse is employed by the Council for this purpose.

REPORT OF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(Mr. J. A. Edwards, B.Eng., A.M.Inst. C.E., M.Inst. M. & Cy. E., A.M.T.P.I.).

During 1945, both the quality and quantity of water supplied has been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made monthly at the Lakes Dulyn and Melynllyn, and at the Balancing Tank at Llanbedr immediately before treatment. At the last named point water is sterilised by the Chloramine process using injections of Ammonia and Chlorine gases and Bacteriological examinations of the treated water are taken weekly at various points in the district network. The results have been satisfactory, the majority of the reports taken by the independent Analyst at Conway Emergency Public Health Laboratory showing Ministry of Health Classification 1.

No serious contamination has been experienced, and any samples which have fallen below Ministry of Health Classification 1 have on subsequent tests from the same source yielded Class 1 results, showing that the original inability to obtain this standard has been, probably, due to sampling errors.

There are 4,581 properties in the District which are supplied with water direct. (This is a 1939 figure and the increase since that date up to 1945 has been negligable). There are no properties in the town which are served by means of Standpipes.

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in commom to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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 Distric*
	1 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	33	33	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
*Private Slaughter House..	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	4	4	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	9	9	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	3	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	11	11	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	23	23	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	–	33	–
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	–	3	–

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed (The Public Abbattoir)	2	2	2
Total on Register	5	5	5

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 3,032. During the ten years ending 1944 the average population was 3,333.

The Birth-rate is 8.9 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average birth rate was 11.8 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality rate is 74.1 per 1000 births. In the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 50.2.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death Rate is 14.8 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death-rate was 14.4 per 1000 of the population.

The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.33 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death-rate from Tuberculosis was 0.45 per 1000 of the population.

The Death-rate from Cancer is 2.96 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average death-rate from Cancer was 2.08 per 1000 of the population.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During 1944 the following cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital :—2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles, 1 Chicken Pox.

AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Age Groups.	*Scarlet Fever.*	*Diphtheria.*
0—4	—	—
5—9	—	1
10—14	1	—
15—24	1	—
25—34	—	—
35—49	—	—
50 and over	—	—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.
(MR. W. T. ELLIS, A.I.A.S., C.R.S.I.).

Water Supply.—The chief sourse is Aber Lake, and the auxiliary supply is from Camarnaint. A Chlorination Plant is provided at the three streams. The Bacteriological analysis has been satisfactory throughout the year. The quantity ample, with the exception of one dwelling at a high level which will be put right as soon as the necessary three inch asbestos pipes for the job are delivered.

Bacteriological analyses were only taken after being delivered through pipes to various dwellings. No such tests were taken of the raw water supply.

The Council have no lead mains, but the majority of the service pipes are in lead. No precautions are taken against plumbo-solvent action.

Only about half the supply for the district is regularly treated with Chloros, because the existing Hypochlorinator is not of adequate size to deal with the whole town. The Council has a projected scheme to provide an efficient apparatus plus the zoning of the District in readiness to carry out such works when the normal times return again.

The number of dwellings in Llanfairfechan is 887 for a total population of 3,032. All dwellings are supplied from town water mains with the exception of four workmen's dwellings and 16 farm houses which are not provided with town water supply.

Sewerage Works.—The usual maintenance and periodical flushing is being carried out. Three quarters of the town sewage gravitates out to sea with an outlet at a point one mile from the foreshore. The other quarter is pumped out and ejected at the same point. The sewers are not sufficient to cope with storm water flow also, but the Council have had a scheme prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health which will make them efficient.

Public Conveniences.—These are kept in good sanitary repair and cleaned out daily.

Scavenging.—The roads are swept daily, the house and trade refuse is being removed to a controlled refuse tip once a week and the larger premises twice a week during the summer.

River.—The River is scavenged regularly and baited with rat poison twice a year.

Disinfection.—Premises, clothing, bedding, etc, requiring disinfection after an infectious disease or under other conditions required by the Medical Officer of Health, are treated with Formalin Vapour produced by Formaldehyde Lamps. In special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, the bedding is destroyed and replaced by the Council.

Housing.—Land surveys are now being prepared at Penybryn and Tyddyn Drychin Fields for a programme of one hundred houses.

PENMAENMAWR URBAN. (CAERNARVONSHIRE)

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	11	12	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	9	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House ..	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mea Shops	5	5	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retatling Meat Carts ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factiory Bakehouses ..	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	17	17	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	6	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	13	13	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	20	20	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing..*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	3	3	–
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	–	–	–

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945.
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	2	2	2
Total on Register	3	3	3

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 4,176. During the ten years ending 1944 the average population was 4,346.

The Birth-rate is 11.5 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Birth-rate was 10.79 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 20.4 per 1000 births. In the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 52.6 per 1000 births.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death Rate is 16.8 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average General Death Rate was 12.9 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.43 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average death rate from Tuberculosis was 0.55 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.39 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average death rate from Cancer was 1.87 per 1000 of the population.

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During 1945, the following cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital :—10 Diphtheria, 2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Dysentery.

AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Age Group.	*Scarlet Fever.*	*Diphtheria.*
0—4 years	—	1
5—9 years	1	3
10—14 years	—	4
15—24 years	—	2
25—34 years	—	—
35—49 years	1	—
50 years and over	—	—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.
(MR. J. PARRY HUGHES).

Water Supply.—The supply in general has been satisfactory but although chlorination is being carried out it must be re-iterated that to get a constant Class 1 supply it is necessary to have a filtration system, and that the Chlorination Plant be removed from its present temporary position to the " feed " side of Graiglwyd Reservoir, or alternatively to have the Reservoir covered so as to prevent secondary contamination, such work to have priority consideration over and above the question of augmenting the storage of further water.

It is however necessary at an early date to duplicate the existing reservoir, not only as a measure for having an ample storage to meet all contingencies, but also for the purpose of being able to clean out the reservoir from time to time without having to restrict supply to the District.

Sewerage.—The system is working satisfactorily.

Scavenging.—Owing to war conditions the collection of Refuse is on a fortnightly basis, and as soon as normal times occur the Council will no doubt consider the return to a weekly collection by making the necessary provisions.

Slaughter Houses.—It should be noted that although there are three slaughter houses in this District, no killing now takes place therein, owing to slaughtering being concentrated at the Llandudno Abattoir.

NANT CONWAY RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	271	260	28	2	2	2	–	–	–	–
Retailing Milk Carts ..	22	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Private Slaughter House..	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	4	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	8	8	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	11	11	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	20	20	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	14	14	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	12	12	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	8	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing..*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	–	53	82
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	1	–	–

Wholeselling, Producing and Retailing, 1. *Producing only,* 33.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	4	4	4
Licensed	3	3	3
Total on Register	7	7	7

Note—The District is without a Public Abattoir.
*Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General is 5,973. During the preceding ten years the average population was 6,646.

The Birth Rate is 13.1 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average birth rate was 13.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 89.7 per 1000 births. In the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 67.6 per 1000 births. In 1944 the Infantile Mortality Rate was 102 per 1000 births.

The General Death Rate is 19.1 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average General Death Rate was 15.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.33 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 1.27 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.85 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average death rate from Cancer was 1.99 per 1000 of the population.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

(MR. E. WILLIAMS, A.R.San.I.).

Water Supply.—1 (*a*) No general complaints were received regarding the condition of the water supplied in the different Parishes by the Council.

(*b*) With the exception of the parish of Penmachno and Roewen, the supply has been adequately satisfactory throughout the year.

2. There were no samples of piped water supply taken for bacteriological or chemical analyses during the year.

3. No case of water liable to have plumbo-solvent action was found.

4. There was no evidence of serious contamination which called for special treatment.

5. Number of dwelling houses supplied from :—(*a*) public water mains directly, 864 ; (*b*) standpipes, 123.

DOLGARROG.—The village is supplied by the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board.

DOLWYDDELEN.—The supply is from an upland stream impounded in a reservoir. The mains throughout the village were cleaned and the supply improved.

PENMACHNO.—The village of Cwm and Llan depend for their supply from springs, and storage is inadequate during dry periods, with the result that properties on higher levels were short of supply.

ROEWEN.—The supply is from springs and the main distribution is from standpipes. The supply is inadequate to meet the demand and shortage was experienced.

TREFRIW.—The main source is Crafnant Lake and the supply is inadequate. A proposed scheme of providing a new intake to the lake is in hand.

Sewerage.—The systems at Dolwyddelen, Penmachno and Trefriw are working satisfactorily.

Scavenging.—The house refuse and night soil is removed direct by the Council. Two scavenging vehicles are employed, and collections are made at ten day intervals.

River Pollution.—No cases of river pollution were found or reported during the year.

Milk and Dairies Order.—The standard of the cowsheds is improving, and repairs in many instances were carried out during the year. More farms have gone over to milk producing.

Meat and Food Inspection.—All meat shops were inspected periodically. The following were voluntarily surrendered :—91lbs. Cheese, 5 Tins Milk, 1 Tin of Corned Beef, 14lbs. Bacon.

Disinfection.—It has been very quiet as regards infectious cases. Only three cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. Bedding and clothing were disinfected at the Fever Hospital after all other cases that were notified, in particular, scabies,

OGWEN RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*No. on Register.*	*No. on Register previous year.*	*No. of Visits or Inspections.*	*No. of Premises found Defective.*	*No. of Inform. Notices.*	*No. of these complied with.*	*No. of Statutory Notices.*	*No. of these complied with.*	*No. of Prosecutions*	*Purveyors from outside the District.*
	1 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	99	98	85	3	3	3	–	–	–	–
Retailing Milk Carts ..	23	23	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Private Slaughter House..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	3	3	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	7	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	4	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	9	10	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing.*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	–	47	50
B—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	–	–	–

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	–	–	–
Licensed	–	–	–
Total on Register	–	–	–

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 4,557. In the preceding ten years the average population was 5126.

The Birth-rate is 14.04 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Birth-rate was 13.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality rate is 93.7 per 1000 births. In the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality was 63.8 per 1000 births.

The Zymotic Mortality Rate is 0.22 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Zymotic Mortality Rate was 0.19 per 1000 of the population. (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death-rate is 13.8 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average death rate was 15.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Death-rate from Tuberculosis is 0.88 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average death-rate from Tuberculosis was 1.09 per 1000 of the population.

The Death-rate from Cancer is 3.29 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death-rate from Cancer was 2.01 per 1000 of the population.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During 1945 the following cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital :—Diphtheria, 2 ; Scarlet Fever, 10.

AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Age Groups.	*Scarlet Fever.*	*Diphtheria.*
0—4 years	—	—
5—9 years	3	—
10—14 years	5	—
15—24 years	2	2
25—34 years	—	—
35—49 years	—	—
50 years and over	—	—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1945.
(MR. R. H. JONES, C.R.S.I.).

Water Supply.—The Council's water undertaking were sufficient to meet all requirements.

The supply at Llanllechid is filtered and chlorinated, with service connections in galvanised tubes.

Water from the Marchlyn Scheme is chlorinated and subjected to Soda Ash treatment to neutralise its plumbo-solvent action. The pH Value is not allowed to exceed 8.4 at source ; it is generally lower, with the water at main terminal slightly above neutral.

Bacteriological reports on samples of water from these supplies were very satisfactory.

Attention is being given to extending mains to the village of Aber and the Aberpwll district, which are at present supplied from inadequate private sources that are liable to contamination; at the same time, the necessity for water at some dairy farms is not being overlooked.

Thirteen samples were collected, and seven unsatisfactory wells closed, resulting in an additional twenty-two properties being supplied from Council mains.

Population supplied from public water mains	4225
Houses with direct supplies	811
Houses supplied from standpipes	269

Sewerage.—A new scheme is being prepared for the Tregarth and Mynydd Llandegai districts, and it is probable that the proposals will be submitted to the Ministry and County Council within the next few months.

Housing.—Six Swedish Houses are being erected at Tregarth, and the site works for another two have been commenced at Talybont. Although a site was acquired, some time ago, at Glasinfryn for the pre war proposal of building fifty traditional houses, no work has been commenced. This condition is due to the difficulty in getting acceptable tenders. The Survey (Rural Housing) is now being proceeded with.

Milk Supply.—Thirty-four samples were collected. Three cowsheds were re-conditioned during the year.

Public Scavenging.—This work is astisfactorily carried out by contract.

Rats and Mice Destruction.—This work is receiving continued attention since the Council accepted delegated powers from the County Council. The methods employed are as recommended by the Ministry of Food. There are no major infestations within the area.

Disinfection.—Bedding is subjected to steam disinfection, rooms and contents to formalin spray and fumigators. Two cases of diphtheria and ten cases of scarlet fever were treated at the Isolation Hospital.

AETHWY RURAL, (ANGLESEY).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*No Regist*	*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
	1945	1944	1945							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	275	232	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Milk Carts ..	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	12	12	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	15	15	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing..*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
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 Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	–	–	–
Licensed	–	–	–
Total on Register	–	–	–

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 10,170. During the preceding ten years the average population was 10,455.

Tne Birth-rate is 17.5 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average birth-rate was 15.72 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality rate is 73.0 per 1000 births. In the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality rate was 71.16 per 1000 births.

The Zymotic Mortality rate is 0.19 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Zymotic Mortality Rate was 0.17 per 1000 of the population. (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 3).

The General Death Rate is 15.5 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average General Death Rate was 15.51 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.39 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.65 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.26 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average Death Rate from Cancer was 2.20 per 1000 of the population.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The following cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Aethwy District :—15 Cases of Diphtheria ; 13 Scarlet Fever ; 1 Measles ; 1 Dysentery ; 1 Meningitis ; 2 Paratyphoid.

AGE GROUPS OF DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

Age Groups.	*No. of Cases. Diphtheria.*	*Scarlet Fever.*
0—4 years	1	—
5—9 years	4	6
10—14 years	—	4
15—24 years	3	2
25—34 years	4	1
35 and over	3	—

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.
(MR. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, C.R.S.I.).

Water Supply.—The water supplies of the district are derived from deep and shallow wells, and are a constant source of complaint and concern to the Council. They have not all been entirely satisfactory in quality or quantity.

The piped water supply for Llandegfan is working satisfactorily and the quantity and quality is good. The number of dwelling houses and population supplied from mains are :—

Direct to Houses, 8. Population 32.
By means of stand pipes, 100. Population, 400.

The Council has approached the Anglesey Water Committee to provide a piped water supply to Brynsiencyn, Dwyran and Newborough from a prolific and satisfactory spring at Bryngwyn Mawr. There is every indication at present that a Scheme will be carried out in 1947. The Council will not be satisfied until a piped water supply for every village is provided.

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the whole area is done every 2 months at present, but the Council has approved a scheme of fortnightly collection. The scheme will operate immediately the new motor lorry, which is on order, will arrive.

Housing.—The lack of piped water supply is one of chief hindrances to rapid progress, but the Council hope to have completed the erection of fifty houses by the end of 1947 of their post-war programme.

Disinfection.—Laycock's fumigators and spraying are used for disinfecting houses. In my opinion this method is not sufficient and a steam disinfector for steaming bedding and clothing is necessary.,The Council still recommend that a steam disinfector should be provided in the County for the use of Local Authorities and that a suitable conveyance should be acquired to transport bedding, etc., to and from the disinfecting station.

Milk and Dairies Orders.—The general conditions of the Cowsheds and dairies continue to show improvement. No new applicant for registration is allowed unless the premises are brought up to a reasonable standard of fitness.

HIRAETHOG RURAL (DENBIGHSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District	*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 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	547	530	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	6	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Private Slaughter House..	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	9	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	36	36	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing.*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..	–	14	547
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	–	–	–

SLAUGERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	7	7	7
Licensed	–	–	–
Total on Register	7	7	7

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

Meat Supplies are obtained from centres at Colwyn Bay, Abergele, Corwen.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 5,233. In the preceding ten years the average population was 5,570.

The Birth-rate is 14.7 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years th ' average Birth Rate was 15.3 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 51.9 per 1000 births. During the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 49.2 per 1000 births.

The General Death Rate is 16.0 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average general death rate was 13.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Tubercu'osis is 0.57 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average death rate from Tuberculosis was 0.8 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.82 per 1000 of the population. In the preceding ten years the average death rate from Cancer was 2.8 per 1000 of the population.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR
(Mr. G. R. Hughes).

Water Supplies.—

1. Llanfihangel an Pentrellyncymer receive a piped supply from the Alwen Reservoir of the Birkenhead Authority—Yspytty has been provided by the Council with a piped supply from a 5000 gallon reservoir—the water comes from springs and is untreated. This group can be considered as adequately supplied so far as the villages are concerned.

2. Cerrig, Glasfryn and Cefnbrith have a piped supply from a 56,000 gallon reservoir, which is fed by springs. Bacteriological Examination shows that the source of supply is satisfactory, and there has been no need to use the chlorination plant provided. The supply is deficient in quantity and the relaying of supply pipes to Cefnbrith in an attempt to help the worse spot has had to be postponed owing to inability to procure the pipes. Further development of this source is not possible, and it will not be possible to supply the farms in the area owing to shortage of water supplies.

3. Tynant, Llangwm, Dinmael and Pentrevoelas have a piped supply from sources under private or Council's ownership, whilst Maerdy and Rhydlydan are dependent upon covered roadside wells fitted with pumps and under the supervision of the Council. The pipes at Tynant and Llangwm have been renewed during the year.

All these supplies are unsatisfactory in quantity and/or quality and out of reach of most of the farms in the areas.

The Council propose to remedy the position in regard to Groups 2 and 3 by the provision of a piped supply from a Reservoir to which water will be pumped from the Alwen reservoir, and supplied by gravitation to the whole area. This scheme was under consideration before the war, and at present, plans and negotiations have reached an advanced stage—it is hoped that nothing will be allowed to prevent the completion of this urgently required scheme as soon as practicable as, in addition to giving an adequate supply to the villages named, the supply will be within reach of most of the farms in the area.

4. Gwytherin and Llangerniew have a piped supply from a reservoir of 26,000 and 30,000 gallons respectively—the former was constructed by the Council within recent years. The water omes from springs and is not treated. Quantity and quality are satisfactory.

5. Melincoed, Capel Garmon and Llanddoget depend on springs which are covered and protected—these villages and the farms in the surrounding area require an efficient supply as the present ones are unsatisfactory.

6. Pandy Tudur is dependent on springs, and Eglwysbach was provided with a temporary piped supply to supplement that provided by the village pump and other unsatisfactory sources. Plans have been submitted to the central authorities of schemes to provide an adequate supply capable of further development for both these areas as the present supplies are unsatisfactory in quality and quantity.

Three of the public supplies are plumbo-solvent. The Council have adopted Bye-laws regulating the material to be used in pipes. Any contamination shown as the result of bacteriological examination or otherwise suspected is investigated and the sources of the defect remedied when and how possible.

Water supplies to eight houses in the hamlet of Tan Lan were found to be contaminated by sewage. Action resulted in an entirely new source being used and proper storage and new pipes provided. The new source was bacteriologically examined before using for this purpose.

Samples of water examined for private supplies were found to be plumbo-solvent and the owners directed how to meet this defect. Numerous isolated houses in the area and farms have their own supplies which vary in quality and quantity.

The numerous small sources of public water supply scattered throughout the District are troublesome to maintain and the work of keeping them as free as possible from contamination, preserving the supplies by carrying water from other sources absorbs much time and in the end give unsatisfactory results for the expense entailed.

The new comprehensive schemes proposed will bring to a large part of the district a plentiful supply of pure water and not only benefit the villages but also bring water supplies within the reach of many farms which are now unable to obtain a supply from a public source. The following tables prepared primarily in response to the request of the Ministry will also show the benefits to be derived from the schemes so far proposed.

Hiraethog R.D.C. Water Supply Schemes.

Estimated No. of inhabited houses in the District	1737
1. No. of houses now supplied from Public Mains	187
2. No. of houses now supplied from Standpipes	136
3. No. of houses now supplied from other sources piped ..	62
4. No. of houses now supplied from other sources—Standpipe ..	7
Total	392

Under the three proposed schemes, The Uwchaled, Alwen and Llyn Conwy Schemes, the total number of houses in the District which could be supplied would be 1,533, or 88% of the total.

Sewerage and Drainage.—Cerrig village is well sewered and the sewage is treated on efficient lines. New sludge beds were constructed during the year.

Glasfryn, Llanfihangel, Dimael and Capel Garmon are sewered and the sewage treated by tank and filter.

Pentrevoelas, Llangerniew and Yspytty are partly sewered—the two former villages are drained by a private sewer, and the last named has no outfall works.

The remainder of the villages have no sewerage installations, and future provision of this is dependent on water supplies. Many of the isolated houses and farms outside the ambit of the villages have drainage systems discharging into cesspools or septic tanks, but a good number have no drainage arrangements, and these are dealt with when met.

Three new drainage systems were put in during the year, as a result of informal action with the respective owners.

Housing.—No temporary or Swedish houses were applied for by the Council as they were considered unsuitable for the area.

During the year, much needed repairs were carried out on the Council Houses at Cerrig, Llangwm, Glasfryn and Cefnbrith.

The Council decided in September, that owing to the high altitude of the district, it was advisable to delay building operations until the beginning of next Spring. On being notified that the provisions of the Housing Rural Workers Acts would cease on September 30th, the Council appealed for the extension of the Act as the most efficient means of dealing with small tenements and individual houses. Two claims under the Act were paid during the year and numerous alterations and additions to existing houses sanctioned.

The great amount of preparatory work needed in connection with the Housing Schemes occupied much of the Council's Staff and taxed their patience—eventually by the end of the year the Council had acquired five sites out of the thirteen needed and was in a position to advertise for tenders for the erection of four houses each at Cerrig, Pentrevoelas and Llangerniew. Also, negotiations were in progress in connection with plans and sites for houses at Melinycoed, Llanddoget, Pandy Tudur, Gwytherin and Eglwysbach, and consideration was well advanced in regard to the houses for Llangwm, Dinmael, Glasfryn, Cefnbrith, Nebo and Capel Garmon. Type B was adopted as being the most suitable for the District.

Considering the number of scattered sites to be acquired with the varying complicated negotiations necessary in each case and the multiplicity of the Ministries, Authorities, Officials, Owners, etc., who have to be consulted before even tenders can be invited, it can be recorded that satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

Refuse Collection.—The acquisition of a lorry by the Council has materially improved conditions, and now collection of house refuse and night soil where necessary, is carried out in all parts of the District regularly once a fortnight. It has been found possible to reduce the number of refuse tips. In Spite of shortage of supplies, 40 new ashbins have been provided by owners of properties previously without bins or ashpits.

Disinfection, Etc.—Four houses were disinfected during the year after cases of Infectious Diseases, and one person compensated for damage due to dirty habits of an evacuee.

There are no swimming pools or permanent camping sites in the District and no disinfection was required.

A complaint regarding the pollution of Garrog and Hiraethog rivers was investigated and the nuisance rectified—also the same action was taken in consequence of a complaint from the Inspector of Factories in regard to a Sanitary Convenience.

Schools.—There are sixteen schools in the district—nine have a piped water supply, and seven have a water carriage system of drainage, the remainder rely on conservancy systems.

Apart from four schools of fairly recent constructions, the remainder are structurally deficient according to modern standards and require replacement.

It is anticipated that new primary and secondary schools will be erected in the District under the Education Act, 1945, and it is hoped that the Council will play a leading part in assuring that modern adequately staffed schools are provided, so that the children of the District will be in a position to benefit under the Act without having to undertake long bus journeys.

Food.

MILK.—Cowsheds and Dairies were periodically visited and two samples of milk were taken and found to be satisfactory. 21 premises were inspected, necessary repairs and alterations suggested before registration under the Milk and Dairies Order.

Most of the Milk produced is disposed of to the Milk Marketing Board and the advent of the lorries has led to the improvement of many of the bye-roads, and it is hoped, the quality of the milk. Much improvement can still be made in the matter of production of clean milk and this is dependent to some extent on the provision of adequate water supply, but to a greater degree on the recognition of the utmost cleanliness and attention to personal hygiene.

MEAT.—Supplies are still obtained from central abattoirs and, in my opinion, a return to the pre-war practise would increase the material and hygienic quality of the meat supplied to the District.

BREAD.—Bakehouses were periodically visited and found to be satisfactory.

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.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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
	1945	1944	1945							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Retailing Milk Carts ..	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	32	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–		–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	93	93	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing.*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	–	29	4
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	–	9	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	–	–	–
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)..	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir.

It has been deemed expedient to cut down this year's Annual Report to a minimum. Further elucidation on some matters may be had on reference to previous Annual Reports.

Post-War Housing.—The Corporation now own 505 working-class houses. About one-fifth of the entire population have been rehoused. A visiting Superintendent (a qualified Nurse) has been appointed. Two new building sites have been acquired (Maesincla and Maesbarcer), with about 10 acres in each (20 acres), and it is intended erecting about 100 on each (200). The contract for Roads and Sewerage was let to a firm from Wolverhampton.

More Housing Schemes, with further Slum-clearance, are looked forward to as an element in post-war reconstruction. Carrying out the suspended Sewerage Scheme will be a necessary con-comitant of these.

The two New Sites are now well on the way to completion.

As regards House-plans, it is intended building Permanent Houses, and not the Pre-fabricated kind. These plans are now being prepared by the Borough Surveyor. The houses are to be of the 3 Bedroom and 4 Bedroom type. There are houses of the 2 Bedroom type, and also houses for Aged people, already at the Ysgubor Goch Council property.

Water Supplies.—A Government inquiry had been held into the matter of Filtration of the Water Supply. Chlorination had been previously carried out, but there had been some delay with regard to Filtration. At first, there had been some postponement owing to the Ministry of Health having insisted that the rate of water-consumption (at least the volume of water passing through the Water System) should be reduced, in order to lessen the expense of Filtration. By renewing pipes and taking other steps to prevent leakage, material reduction was obtained, and following upon the above-mentioned inquiry, the work of Filtration was carried out, so that the water now is both chlorinated and filtered. The work of cleaning the Main Trunk Pipe from Nant Mills to Ysbytty was completed during 1944, with the result that over twice the volume of water is being delivered to the Reservoir.

The pipe-line from the intake to the Reservoir was cleaned and re-lined with concrete. This took some months to complete. A notice had to be issued, that the water would be cut off each night and that all water used for drinking should be boiled previous to use.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Parts of the main scheme of Sewerage improvement have been carried out with very satisfactory results in those areas which previously suffered from occasional flooding and were the cause of a great deal of complaint. Further Sewerage will be a necessary preliminary to new Housing Schemes.

Slaughtering of Meat.—The Caernarvon Public Abattoir had been made the centre of slaughtering for the surrounding district as well as for Caernarvon itself. During the year the animals slaughtered were—Bullocks, 1805 ; Cows, 665 ; Calves, 1242 ; Sheep and Lambs, 14,046 and Pigs, 4562.

Milk.—The County Council granted 3 licences during 1944 to sell Certified Milk, including 1 from outside the Borough (Pasteurised Milk).

No bovine animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Milk Sampled.—Nineteen samples of milk were taken by the County Inspector, 13 of which proved genuine. Two samples of milk were taken from each) Registered Herd at intervals of six months.

Disposal of Condemned Meat.—This used to be put in the special combustion chamber provided in the Incinerator or Destructor. Condemned meat is now, however, Government property, and as such is always salvaged for certain purposes and has to be accounted for. It is first stained a deep blue colour as a precaution.

War-time Works or Factories.—There were 4 such in the town (Aircraft, etc).

Rats and Mice Order.—Extensive baiting has been carried out and advice tendered. Baits and poison are supplied free by the Town Council.

Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases).—Diphtheria 11, Scarlet Fever, 2, Dysentery, 2.

School Closure.—None of the Schools were closed on account of epidemics.

SOME WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

Air Raid Shelters.—Four air-raid shelters were erected. Some of these were provided with a Water Supply and with Water Closets. The Sanitary Inspector was appointed to superintend the cleaning and spraying thereof, as might be necessary.

Evacuees.—There were over 600 evacuees (including unofficial evacuees) in the Town.

Hostels and Sick Bays.—There were two hostels, etc., for certain classes of evacuees, and a number of houses were requisitioned to house some families. These were 16 Slum Clearance houses which had been temporarily adapted and furnished. The Council took decisive steps (Sick Bay, Cleansing Station and Visiting Doctor) to stamp out the Scabies and Impetigo nuisance.

Gas Decontamination.—The Sanitary Inspector attended a course on this subject. Premises were ear-marked and adapted for the work (of treating Food-Stuffs, &c).

Government War-time Laboratory.—This is situated at Conway, and is under Dr. Hoare, Dr. Robinson's successor. It serves a very useful purpose. Samples of water are regularly tested there. Also samples of Ice-cream &c., have been tested there.

This Laboratory, may, in time, be succeeded by a comprehensive Public Health Laboratory at Bangor, thus bringing the wishes and efforts of the Caernarvon Town Council (Councillor Eames may be specially mentioned) and to some extent of their Medical Officer to fruition.

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.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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
	1945	1944	1945							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Retailing Milk Carts ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	4	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	8	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	28	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing.*	*Wholesalling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	2	8	2
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	1	3	–

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	–	–	–
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note. –The District possesses a Public Abattoir, but all Meat is now Slaughtered at the neighbouring town, Portmadoc.

Water Supply.—The Government War-time Laboratory at Conway, under Dr. Hoare serves a very useful purpose.

Besides the examination of Throat Swabs, etc., Bacteriological tests of samples of water are made periodically thereat.

The Wash-outs are opened 8 times a year.

Water Inspection is regularly made and a Water-Meter has been fixed at Cefn Collwyn to register the flow of water daily.

Drainage and Sewerage.—These systems have been maintained. The Sewers are automatically getting periodically flushed.

House Refuse.—This is cleared regularly, once a week throughout the year, and durig the six Summer months, three times a week at the Hotels and large Boarding Houses. The Refuse Tip is outside the district.

Housing.—There are 30 Working class dwellings owned by the Council. The tenants take a pride in their dwelling-houses, and look after them.

Post-war Building.—There was still room, on the site of their last Housing Scheme, for 30 more houses, so the Council, with the approval of the Ministry, drew out plans for building such 30 new houses, to include 5 with 4 bedrooms and 4 houses for Aged persons or Couples, with 2 bedrooms in each. The work of building them is in full swing (1946).

Milk Supply.—During 1945, the County Council granted to a local farmer a licence to sell T.T. Milk. Eleven samples of milk were sent by the County, for Analysis, two cows in milk were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

Meat Supply.—Two Cows in Milk, were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. The Council's Public Abattoir is not now being used for the purpose, meat being distributed from Portmadoc. Special care has been taken by the Sanitary Inspector to inspect the meat at the local shops, also the Public Abattoir at Portmadoc and the Van conveying the meat therefrom. Various kinds of unsound food were condemned by him, besides Meat.

Private Camps.—Such Camps are inspected, but no encouragement is given them.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.—When fevers are notified, disinfectants are supplied free, and houses, schools, etc., disinfected by the Surveyor. Bedding is destroyed where necessary with compensation in needy cases. There should be an efficient Steam Disinfector available in South Caernarvonshire, say at Pwllheli Public Assistance Home.

Mortuary.—A Mortuary has been established for the first time, this being close to the cemetery.

Rats and Mice.—The system is in operation with good results, the work being carried out jointly by the County Council and the Criccieth Council, with their Sanitary Inspector.

Ambulance.—A unit has been formed and an ambulance van presented to the Town.

Fire Extinguishing Measures.—These are now under Government control.

Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases).—Scarlet Fever, 2; Measles, 4.

School.—The Criccieth School had not to be closed through Infectious Diseases.

SOME WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

(*a*) *Billeting of Evacuees.*—Householders billeted evacuees from Merseyside from the beginning of hostilities. Later, an empty mansion just outside the district was taken by a private organisation, and a batch of refugee infants (without their parents) were brought there from bombarded London.

Hostels.—Within the district, the Girls Friendly Society premises were turned into a Hostel for a time. Later, two large houses were requisitioned and adapted as s Sick Bay (for Scabies, &c.), and as a Hostel (for difficult children) respectively. (Greystoke and Llys Heli).

School Work.—Chapel school-rooms were lent for day-school purposes for some sections of the evacuee children, and additional Water-closets provided thereat.

(*b*) *Air Raid Shelters.*—Two shelters were erected.

(*c*) *Gas Decontamination.*—The temporarily disused public Abattoir was scheduled for Cleansing and Gas-Decontamination purposes (for treating Food-Stuffs, &c.). A squad of five persons was formed to deal with such.

(*d*) *Army Mobile Laundry.*—Such a Laundry was established locally, furnished with a large elevated Water-tank, which was replenished nightly from the Town Mains.

PWLLHELI 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.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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*	*urveyors from outside the District.*
	1 1945	2 1943	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Retailing Milk Carts ..	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Work shop Bakehouses and Laundries..	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing..*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	–	15	–
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	–	15	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	–	–	–
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir. This is now used for the Lleyn Rural District as well. 18 men were registered for slaughtering during the year.

Water Supply.—At present, there is a heavy draw on the supply. Steps are being taken to increase the head of water and to improve the pressure. The water is chlorinated at Murcwymp and Cwmceiliog. Some improvements were carried out at Murcwymp. Further improvements at Murcwymp and Cwmceiliog will be carried out. The matter is in the hands of a Water Engineer.

Housing.—No new houses were erected during the year. All the 146 Council Houses were occupied throughout the year, and the standard of cleanliness and tidiness maintained by the tenants was generally fair. The occurrence of War greatly affected building developments. Repairs to a very large extent could not be proceeded with during the War. Similarly, overcrowding could not be adequately relieved, and was accentuated by War conditions—Evacuees, Military, &c., To replace some unfit houses, and to meet fres housing needs, the erection of 64 new houses, at Morfa Garreg has been decided upon, 40 Pre-fabricated houses and 24 Permanent ones. Assurances re a reasonable price to be paid the Government for Pre-fabricated Houses were asked for. The Town water is being extended to the Housing Sites.

Shipping.—A number of ships arrived during the year, some of them two or three times.

Milk Supply.—All the Cowsheds were inspected and found in a fair condition. The requirements of the Milk Marketing Board help to maintain the standard of cleanliness of utensils and the interior of buildings. The bulk of the Milk Supply is obtained from outlying farms in the Lleyn district. The Milk-carts and the utensils are generally clean and well-kept, and Milk Samples generally are free from dirt, but further improvement is still necessary. A quantity of T.T. and Accredited Milk is imported from the Lleyn District.

Thirty samples of Milk were taken by the County Inspector, 22 proving genuine.

One Cow in Milk, was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Early in 1943the Town Clerk, on behalf of the Council, sent a list of duties to every Milk Vendor based on the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Meat Supply.—The Pwllheli Abattoir was operated during the year by the Ministry of Food. Humane slaughtering is carried out, and by registered slaughtermen.

Besides the work done by the Government Officials, the Surveyor inspects the meat before it is passed on to the respective Purveyors.

After the outbreak of War, the Pwllheli Public Abattoir became the recognised centre for slaughtering, both for Pwllheli Town and the surrounding district of Lleyn.

Schools.—None were closed on account of illness.

Conveniences.—The town is fairly well supplied with Conveniences.

Scavenging.—Tomen-y-byd is being rapidly filled up to its full extent. Another Controlled Tip, well-removed from houses, is to be sought. Better would be a Destructor.

Rats and Mice.—Extermination at the Council's property is being carried out by trained employees of the Council.

Hospital.—At long last Bryn Beryl, a mansion bequeathed for the purpose of a Hoapital for Pwllheli and the whole of Lleyn Peninsula, came into use, but only as a military hospitls up to the present.

Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases).—4 cases Diphtheria, 3 Scarlet Fever; 1 Dysentery (Sonne).

Military Camps.—There were Military Camps stationed in the surrounding Rural District, but none within the Borough. A number of airmen, &c., as well as evacuee children were billeted in the Town. There was also a Motor School for training women-drivers of lorries.

Hostel.—There was a Hostel for a certain class of evacuees, run by the Lleyn R.D. Council.

Air Raid Shelters.—The Corporation constructed 4 Air Raid Shelters, use to be made of passages between and underneath a portion of the houses. These will be abolished.

The Medical Officer (Dr. Lloyd Owen) has condemned a row of Ruinous, Unsightly and Dangerous Buildings in the centre of the Town (called "Yr Hen Gei" (The Old Quay).

After the lamented death of Mr. D. Price, considerable time elapsed before the Council were able to secure a New Surveyor (who is also Sanitary Inspector).

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially decoted to this District, equally important matter relatin8 to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables apper taining in commom to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Offensive Trades	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	–	33	–
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	–	2	–

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	–	–	–
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The Borough is without a Public Abattoir.

One Slaughterhouse only is used now, and under the Government and not only for Portmadoc, but for Criccieth, and other outside places.

Housing.—Twenty-three Working-class houses are owned by the Council. The Portmadoc Council had purchased over 11 acres of land for the erection of up to 138 houses to meet Overcrowding and other Housing demands. A scheme for 28 houses was being prepared, but owing to the recent War Emergency, the scheme wae left in abeyance. With regard to remedying disrepairs, a great deal of the work, owing to the inability to obtain materials during the War emergency, has been left untouched. Where possible, the Surveyor is asked to carry out the work.

The Surveyor states that the number of houses which are overcrowded is as yet unknown, but there is a serious shortage of Housing Accommodation.

Post-War Housing.—The scheme for the erection of 138 houses has been submitted to the Welsh Board of Health. Sites are available for Private Housing as well.

Milk Supply.—Four licences were granted by the County Council to Dairy Farmers during 1944, 3 to sell T.T. Milk, and 1 to sell Accredited Milk. 23 samples of milk taken by County Inspector: 19 proved genuine. The Sanitary Inspector also takes samples.

Twc Cows, in Milk, were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Meat.—Only one of the Portmadoc slaughter-houses is now being used for the purpose, and meat for butchers from outside the district (Criccieth, Penmorfa, Penrhyndeudraeth, etc.), is being slaughtered here. The Humane Killer is used for all animals.

Eight tons of Meat were condemned at the Semi-public Abattoir, besides various kinds of Foods at the Shops.

Water Supply.—Derived from Tecwyn Lake almost entirely. Thirty-seven houses are without internal Water supply, *viz.*, Lower Penmorfa, 21; Morfa Bychan, 10; others, 6. The Portmadoc Water Company have installed a Chlorinating Plant since some time. Owing to war conditions, water consumption had increased considerably. Therefore, consumers were earnestly requested to use every reasonable economy. In an emergency, water drawn from six disused springs, and then first boiled, could have been used. Also arrangements made in conjunction with the adjoining Local Authorities in the event of a breakdown on account of enemy action.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The scheme for a new Sewer to run alongside the Cut has been revived, and the Council is prepared to proceed with the Scheme, provided they receive sanction to a loan. This means constructing a New Sewer alongside the Cut, and involving Tremadoc and Portmadoc.

Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases).—Scarlet Fever, 5; Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied by the Sanitary Inspector. Houses are disinfected by him after Fevers and Tuberculosis.

Schools.—No schools were closed during the year on account of illness.

Conveniences.—Additional conveniences are required near the G.W.R. Station, and at Tremadoc and at Morfa Bychan.

Mortuary.—To replace the old one, a new mortuary, with facilities for "Post Mortem" examinations has been secured, *viz.*, by conversion of the Cemetery Lodge.

Ambulance Car.—There is an Ambulance-conveyance jiontly owned by the Portmadoc and Deudraeth Councils and by Cooke's Explosives.

Shipping.—A number of coasting vessels arrived.

WAR TIME ACTIVITIES.

(*a*) *Emergency Government Laboratory at Conway.*—Water samples, Throat-swabs, etc., may now be examined at this Laboratory, the Council paying an Annual retaining fee.

(*b*) *Food Decontamination.*—A scheme for dealing with Gas-contaminated Food was arranged, and 2 squads each consisting of 4 persons were formed.

(*c*) *Mobile Cleansing Unit.*—This apparatus, on wheels, was supplied to the District for Decontamination purposes.

(*d*) *Lectures on Decontamination.*—The use of Portmadoc Town Hall was kindly given for the purpose of hearing four lectures on the method of Decontaminating Foodstuffs, Clothing, Woodwork and so on after contamination by poisonous Gases. The Lectures were given by Dr. Philips of Morfa Nevin, and the arrangements were made by Mr. Ellis, Clerk of the Deudreath Council, in consultation with Dr. Lloyd Owen, Medical Officer of Health. The Surveyors and Sanitary Inspectors of Dolgelley, Barmouth, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Penrhyndeudraeth, Portmadoc, Criccieth, Pwllheli and Lleyn attended.

(*e*) *Fire Extinguishing.*—This came under Government control.

(*f*) *Air Raid Shelters.*—Two Air Raid Shelters were constructed. One was a surface shelter to accommodate 50 persons and was situated near the G.W.R. Station. The other was a basement shelter in the Town Hall to accommodate 200 persons.

(*g*) *Military Hospital.*—Without once having been opened as a school, the fine new Central School Buildings were handed over temporarily for use as a Military Hospital.

(*h*) *Hostels.*—The Council requisitioned a house known as Craig-y-Don, Borth-y-Gest and had it converted into a Hostel for the reception of evacuated children suffering from some minor ailments such as Bed-wetters. There were 20 beds available and the Hostel was run by a Matron who is a qualified Nurse.

At Portmadoc there was a Private Nursery for young evacuees.

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter rela ing 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.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	436	413	452	19	19	19	–	–	–	7
Retailing Milk Carts ..	67	67	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	31	31	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	19	19	61	2	2	2	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	22	22	23	5	5	5	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	115	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	124	124	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing..*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	4	138	298
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	4	3	–

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only (all in abeyance)..	–	–	–
Licensed	1	1	1
*Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

* All meat (except Pig flesh) is imported from without the District.

Housing.—Six hundred and fourteen new working-class houses are owned by the Council, including the 4 houses built during the year for Agricultural Workers at Bontnewydd. To follow these 614 possessed by the Council, there is a Post-war Programme of 669 houses. With these (contemplated), 1,283 houses, the Council will own one-fifth of the whole houses in the District. The average rent of the older houses in the district is £6—£10 per annum. The outbreak of War placed all officials responsible for housing repairs in a very difficult position. For example, Timber and other materials were not obtainable unless it could be proved that the work was of National Importance. The war has occasioned the postponement of the Model Byelaws, series 4 (Building), being adopted. No County Council grants under the Housing of Rural Workers Act were earned.

Post-War Housing Programme.—Acting upon instructions from the Council, the Surveyor (Mr. Closs Parry), accompanied by the local Councillor for each Parish, visited each Parish, and has prepared an Estimate of the number of houses to be included in the Post-war Housing Programme. The number is 665 houses, *viz.*:—390 to replace unfit houses, 90 to allay overcrowding, 107 for young married couples, 68 for Tuberculosis cases, with 10 houses for Agricultural labourers in the Parish of Clynnog.

First Year's Housing Programme.—Sites have been approved by the Ministry for 160 houses at Dinorwic, Clwtybont with Deiniolen, Penisarwaen, Saron, Rhostryfan, Bontnewydd, Cesarea, Clynnog, Portdinorwic and Llanberis. The Council has asked for approval of site or location for 98 more houses. The Ministry are sending 20 Swedish Houses. These are to be erected at Deiniolen (6), Llanberis (8), and Bontnewydd (6). No Tenders for laying the foundation of these Swedish Houses were received, and the Council, with the approval of the Ministry, have decided to proceed by Direct Labour.

Progress of the Housing Scheme.—Preparations are well advanced with the Council's Post-War Housing Scheme.

A large number of sites have been approved by all the various Departments (1946).

The six Swedish Houses at Bontnewydd have been let.

Six houses at Deiniolen are expected to be occupied soon, and possibly additional two Airey houses will also soon be ready for occupation. Work is well in hand on the completion of eight Swedish houses at Llanberis.

Tenders have been received and accepted by the Council for 16 houses at Cesarea, 8 at Saron, 30 at Llanberis, and 24 at Portdinorwic.

Some difficulty has been experienced in getting Contractors to tender for these Housing undertakings.

Water Supply.—The Report of Sir Frederick Cook on the water supplies has been received, and an Amended Scheme was considered by the General Purposes Committee, when it was recommended that the Scheme be submitted to the County Council and the Welsh Board of Health for their approval.

It is estimated that this huge scheme will cost—if not Half a Million Pounds, at least an astronomical figure.

Milk Supply.—Nine licences were granted by the County Council to Dairy Farmers during 1945, six to sell T.T. Milk, and three to sell Accredited Milk. Bacteriological sampling is done twice annually as far as possible in May and December. A large number of Farmers applied to be registered to whole-sell Milk for Butter manufacture. The required sanitary improvements in the case of several Farmers were carried out in the Summer months.

Fifteen formal samples of milk were taken, 13 proving genuine.

Twelve cows in milk were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Meat Supply.—Private slaughtering has been stopped for the duration of the War and the final disposal of unsound meat has been transferred to government officials. Meat for the district is now slaughtered at the Caernarvon Public Abattoir, but at the slaughter-house at Portdinorwic in connection with the Bacon Factory, about 120—150 pigs are slaughtered weekly. For inspection of this work, Mr. Closs Parry gives an average of a part of 3 days a week of his time.

Schools.—One school was closed for one week on account of Infectious Disease during the year.

Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases).—Fifty-four cases (not including the Military).

Public Scavenging.—This is done throughout the district. In the Northern Area this is done once a week by a 3-ton Dennis Lorry. The Council does not remove trade refuse, but tradesmen are allowed to make use of the Public tipping ground. The Council has decided to purchase two new Scavenging Lorries, and the cost of the work is to be placed on the General Rate. It is hoped that thus Scavening will be done once a week throughout the District.

Conveniences.—New Public Conveniences are wanted at Cwmyglo, Llanrug and other places.

Disinfection.—In cases where bedding is destroyed compensation is given by the Council in nearly all cases.

Ambulances.—Private ambulances are available at the Mona Hotel, Caernarvon, and at the Paragon, Penygroes.

Disposal of the Dead.—There should be at least two mortuaries in the district. As a War-time provision, the temporarily disued slaughterhouses at Penygroes, Llanberis and Deiniolen were ear-marked for the purpose, and three squads were trained.

WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

(*a*) *Official Evacuees.*—The District was a reception area for evacuees, and at the outbreak of War some 3,000 school children, together with pre-school-age children and mothers were evacuated from Merseyside. When we recollect that in most large Towns there are found at the same time both the greatest wealth and the extremest poverty (not that slovenly habits are always by any means accompaniments of poverty) it is not surprising that at first some unplesant experiences were reported with regard to some of the children and to some awkward and difficult mothers. A number of the children proved to be bed-wetters. And a further number to be suffering from those contagious diseases Scabies and Impetigo.

(*b*) *Emergency Government Laboratory at Conway.*—Water samples, Throat Swabs etc., are now examined at the Conway Laboratory, the Council paying an annual Retaining Fee.

(*c*) *Overcrowding.*—As stated in the Introductory Report, the matter of overcrowding is a very difficult problem to deal with. The population of Gwyrfai has increased one-third since the National Registration day, 1939, but is now about stationary.

(*d*) *Scabies and Impetigo.*—The Gwyrfai Council, guided by the Clerk (Mr. R. T. Griffith, and their Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Closs Parry) showed enterprise and initiative from the very start of evacuation.

A Sick-Bay was provided at Llanllyfni, a private dwelling-house being converted. It was staffed with a Matron (Mrs. Hughes), 1 Nurse and 2 domestic helps. There were 13 beds and when circumstances allowed, and in case of emergency, children were taken from other parts of

the County. But owing to increasing demands upon this Sick Bay, cases from outside the Council Area had to be excluded. Indeed, the Council had to open another Sick-Bay at Waenfawr, with 17 beds and a similar number of staff. Latterly, the Council had to give up the premies at Llanllyfni, and Mrs. Hughes was transferred to Waenfawr.

The Council also opened two Hostels, one for boys, situated at the former famous Marconi Station, Waenfawr, and one for girls at the Caer Menai residence, Caernarvon. Some 70 to 80 children could be accommodated between these two Hostels.

A Hostel at Penybryn Mansion was run by the Gwyrfai Council and the County Council for the benefit of the whole of North Wales.

(*e*) *Milk Depot : Pasteurisation.*—With the restriction upon prices of farm butter, 34 additional farms were registered to wholesell milk to a Milk Depot. All the farms were inspected by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Closs Parry) and when necessary a detailed list of structural improvements and requirements were served upon the applicants.

(*f*) *Air-Raid Shelters.*—Six Shelters had been constructed *viz.*, 1 at Portdinorwic, 1 at Deiniolen, 2 at Llanberis and 2 at Penygroes.

(*g*) *Gas Decontamination.*—Two Squads of four persons each were trained, having been recruited from the Butchers at the Bacon and Pork Factory, Portdinorwic, the said Squads being based at Portdinorwic.

A Building at the Portdinorwic Quarry had been ear-marked for Food Decontamination.

Mobile Cleansing Unit.—At Penygroes there was a Mobile Cleansing Unit, working by Steam-power. To man it, a Squad was trained by Mr. Closs Parry (Senior Inspector).

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.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	709	709	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Milk Carts ..	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Slaughter House*..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Meat Shops	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	4	4	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	58	58	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	12	12	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	124	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Workplaces	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing.*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	–	141	568
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	–	–	–

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	–	–	–
Licensed	–	–	–
Total on Register .. In abeyance	–	–	*

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*All meat now slaughtered at the adjoining District—Pwllheli.

Housing.—Eighty-two new working-class houses are owned by the Council. Three grants were made during the year under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts (1926—42).

Post-War Housing.—First Target.—The Council hope they may be sufficiently aided by Government Grants to build 100 houses. That is about an average of 4 in each village.

In the meantime the Council (in 1944) completed (through Contractors) the 22 houses or Agricultural Workers which were ear-marked for them by the Ministry of Health.

No houses were built in 1945, but preparations were being made, sites were being sought, and Contracts being arranged.

In the present year (1946), building is going on with 6 houses at Morfa Nevin and 6 houses at Llanystumdwy. Contracts have been let for 6 houses at Nevin, 6 at Llithfaen, 6 at Trevor, and 2 at Garn. Sites have been acquired at several other places.

The Council has ordered Twenty Airey Houses to be distributed among a number of places.

Milk and Butter.—Fifteen Licences were issued by the County Council in 1942 to milk vendors within the district, namely, 12 to sell T.T. Milk and 3 to sell Accredited milk.

Butter Factory.—(At present Milk Centre).—Most of the Farmers in the district now produce milk for the Factory at Four Crosses, and numerous applications for registration were made. Pressure is put upon them to get the premises and methods to comply with the Milk and Dairies Order, but there is still much work to be done in this direction. Many of the Farms that produce Milk are very short of a proper Water Supply. Samples taken from two Wells supplying Water to the Butter Factory were found to be unsatisfactory, and pressure was put on the Management to provide a wholesome supply. This was agreed to, and a suitable and adequate supply has been provided, under the direction of a competent engineer. Butter-making at the Factory has now stopped, in favour of re-selling the milk to schools and to Urban Districts.

Thirty-four Bovine animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Sixty samples of milk were taken by the County Inspector, 42 of which proved genuine.

Meat Supply..—No slaughtering has taken place in the District since the War started, but the work has been transferred to the Pwllheli Public Abattoir. The Meat Shops were visited.

Water Supply.—Numerous samples of Water were taken during the year and sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for Bacteriological Examination. Most of them gave satisfactory results.

A new storage tank (280,000 gallons) was completed at Eifl Mountain to supply part of Nevin, Morfa Nevin, Edeyrn and Dinas. This can be worked in conjunction with the existing Nevin Water Works. The water-supply is likely to be very improved at Pentrefelin, Llaniestyn, part of Llangwnadl. The supply is insufficient at Morfa Nevin, Llangybi etc. Samples of Water taken from a proposed supply to the village of Llangybi proved very satisfactory as regards quality, but it is hoped to get a more plentiful supply from another piping soon. A Water Supply scheme had been prepared for Pentrefelin, and a supply is badly needed, but the Ministry of Health felt themselves unable to sanction the necessary loan during the War emergency, unless labour and material could be economically assured.

Schools.—No Schools were closed during the year.

Sewerage.—A new septic Tank with filter has been completed at Aberdaron village, with outfall into the Tidal River. This will abate the nuisance. It is regretted that it was not possible to carry out any new Sewerage schemes in the Eifionydd sub-district, as the need, especially at

Chwilog, is becoming greater, due to the considerable increase of population. A Government Public Inquiry has been held at Chwilog. Also (in 1946) at Llithfaen and Efailnewydd. Extension has taken place at Pencaenewydd.

Also the Sewerage at Llanystumdwy remains incomplete. Eight schemes in all are held in abeyance. Proper Drainage Schemes are badly needed at Llanbedrog, Edeyrn, Sarn, etc., and extensions at Abersoch, Nevin, Edeyrn, Llanystumdwy, etc.

Public Conveniences.—These exist at Nevin, Abersoch and Aberdaron. A convenience is being erected at Llanystumdwy, and Conveniences are being proposed for Llithfaen, Morfa Nevin, Edeyrn, etc.

Scavenging.—The Sanitary Surveyors have submitted a scheme to the Council for improvement on the present method of collection. This has not yet borne fruit. Public Scavenging has been initiated in Llanystumdwy. Also Scavenging has been improved at Bodfean, Tydweiliog and part of Mynytho.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.—Disinfectant was supplied, disinfection carried out, and when necessary bedding destroyed, the householder being compensated.

Admitted to Fever Hospital, Caernarvon (including Suspected Cases).—Thirty-five cases including 4 from among the Military.

Schools.—No Schools were closed on account of Infectious Diseases.

SOME WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

1. *Houses for Evacuated Families.*—A number of houses were repaired by the Council and prepared for families evacuated from Bombed Areas. These became occupied.

A Mansion and a spacious house respectively were taken by London or other organisations, for housing Infants and young children from blitzed districts.

2. *Gas Decontamination.*—Cleansing or Decontamination sites at Chwilog, Trevor and Sarn were ear-marked and squads formed for Gas Decontamiation (for treating Food-stuffs, &c.).

3. *Rats and Mice Destruction.*—The Council since some time had provided, free of charge, poison bait for Rats and Mice Destruction. Also a three months campaign was started and 2*d.*, for each Rat-Tail was paid by the Council. Latterly the Council delegated the work to the War Agricultural Committee.

4. *Military Camps.*—A permanent Camp had been erected in the district, which came under the control of the Admiralty; this has now reverted to Messrs. Butlin. Also other Camps. These were in addition to the long standing Penrhos Aerodrome. In every matter arising, the Surveyors endeavour to co-operate with the Officers in charge.

5. *Military Hospital.*—The Military took over and added to a spacious Residence bequeathed for use by Pwllheli Town and Lleyn Rural District as Cottage Hospital.

6. *Hostels and Sick Bay.*—The Council provided one of each.

7. *Shelters.*—There were Public Shelters at Chwilog, Nevin and Sarn. Morrison Shelters were distributed among houses surrounding Aerodromes, etc.

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.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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
	1945	1944	1945							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	148	148								2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	9								
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)										
Public Slaughter House ..										
Private Slaughter House*..										
Meat Shops	10	10								
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3								
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6								
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3								
Bread Shops	12	12								
Retailing Bread Vans ..	6	6								
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries	9	9								
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	17	17								
Workplaces	4	4								
Home-workers' Premises ..										
Offensive Trades										
Common Lodging Houses										

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing.*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..		78	70
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District		2	

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only			
Licensed			
Total on Register (In abeyance)			

Remark.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*Owing to War Arrangements, no meat is slaughtered within the District but is imported from outside (Barmouth, Blaenau Ffestiniog and Portmadoc).

Housing.—Before the last War the Council had built 43 houses, 12 under the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931, and 31 under the Slum Clearance Act, 1930, to replace houses in Condemned or Clearance Areas. The Standard of the majority of Working Class Houses is still poor. Most of them are about 80 years old and comprise only kitchen, larder (which may be dark) and two or three bedrooms, and many of them are without a back door. Where there are three bedrooms, one is usually below 50 square feet area. When the War broke out the Council had purchased sites and provisionally accepted tenders for the erection of further houses to relieve overcrowding at Penrhyndeudraeth, Maentwrog, Harlech and Llandecwyn. Land for houses was already possessed, or has recently been bought, or is being sought for, for all the villages in the Area.

The War prevented the Council from proceeding with the housing scheme to relieve overcrowding, let alone for replacing unfit houses. Of course, in a number of instances both conditions have been remedied at the same time.

New Housing 1946.—Ten Swedish Houses are in course of erection in the Deudraeth District, being 4 at Harlech and 6 at Gellilydan. Six Permanent (brick) houses are in course of erection at Penrhyndeudraeth.

All the above are constructed by direct labour. The Council has been promised 30 Airey Houses, which are to be built at Penrhyndeudraeth (8), Harlech (12), and Llanbedr (10). Sites for the erection of houses have been acquired at Penrhyn (52), Talsarnau (14), Llandecwyn (12), Llanfrothen (10), Trawsfynydd (24), Harlech (35), Llanfair (12), and Llanbedr (10 ?)

National Rural Housing Survey.—This has been undertaken. The Council have engaged two persons to do the work, in addition to the Sanitary Inspector. The result will reveal the number of houses requiring major repairs, and those requiring demolition.

Housing Repairs.—There is a difficulty in obtaining materials and in securing skilled labour to do the work. However, the Council have before them a list of 165 defective houses (131 of them in blocks or areas) and are considering how many of the same could be rendered habitable, without undue expenditure.

Government Houses for Agricultural Labourers.—The Council had chosen Llanfair as the site for erecting the 4 houses ear-marked for them out of the 3,000 houses for the Agricultural labourers of England and Wales decided upon by the Ministry of Health as a First Instalment in this direction, but such houses were lost to the District owing to site disagreements or real difficulties. The Council, however, are paving the way for an extensive scheme of House building to relieve Overcrowding and to replace unfit Houses, and to raise the standard of Working-class houses generally.

Requisitioning.—During 1915 the Council requisitioned 5 unoccupied Houses, and by so doing were able to accommodate 7 families.

Water Supply.—In some villages (for example Garreg, Rhyd, Croesor and Gwynfryn), the houses depend for Water Supply on Public Standpipes, or Wells. Before long it is hoped Water for Gwynfryn will be supplied from the adjoining Dolgelley district., the Welsh Board of Health having agreed to the extension. The Council have agreed to terms with the Portmadoc Waterworks Company for extending Water Mains from Penrhyn to Garreg, Llanfrothen to supplement the present supplies. The Council now await the approval of the Welsh Board. Water extensions were commenced to new Housing areas and sites, especially Harlech, Llandecwyn and Gellilydan. The County Council appointed an Engineer to make a Survey of the Water Supplies of the County, and his Report has been presented. Trawsfynydd suffered from shortage of water, but the supply has been supplemented. As for Maentwrog, the Council propose to take over and improve the existing private scheme.

Drainage and Sewerage.—An insufficient Water Supply retards the provision of a sewerage scheme, and consequently prevents the conversion of Midden and Bucket privies into Water closets. The Sewerage at Gwynfryn, Garreg, Maentwrog and Ynys should receive early attention. Schemes have been prepared for Llanfair, Harlech, Talsarnau and parts of Trawsfynydd and Penrhyn (The Pant), that is, improvements on the present works.

Scavenging.—By the Council throughout the District.

Milk Supply.—T.T. Milk is sold (as licensed by the County Council) from five farms and the Deudraeth Sanitary Inspector takes milk samples from these farms regularly every month on behalf of the County Council and their Medical Officer. These dairy farms are, one at Penrhyn, one at Trawsfynydd and three at Maentwrog. There are 78 Dairy Farms in all within the District. Seventy of these send milk to the Milk centre.

Fourteen Samples of Milk were taken during the year through the County Constabulary. Twelve of the 14 samples were certified genuine by the Public Analyst.

Two samples were below standard and the vendors of the same were fined.

One bovine animal was slaughtered during the year under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Urinals.—Urinals for the first time are required at Talsarnau, and additional ones at Harlech and Penrhyndeudraeth. A temporary Convenience at Llanbedr has been followed by a permanent one.

Meat.—The Meat of this district is distributed from three centres, *viz.*, Portmadoc, Blaenau Ffestiniog and Barmouth, all outside the Deudraeth Area. An application by the Council (to the Meat Commission) to establish a Public Abattoir at Harlech was refused.

Disinfection.—This is carried out by Spraying and Fumigation. In the absence of a steam disinfector, bedding, in the case of death of Tubercular persons is ordered to be destroyed and the owner compensated in suitable cases. Disinfectant is provided free to householders in all cases of Infectious Diseases.

Steam Disinfection.—There is talk of having a Steam Disinfector at the Penrhyn Workhouse, could this be made available for the Deudraeth District Council?

Isolation Hospital, Caernarvon.—Cases admitted: Scarlet Fever 1; Diphtheria, 1.

Tuberculosis.—The County Council has an active After-care Committee, prepared to extend substantial help to sufferers from Tuberculosis and to their families.

A special Health Visitor has been appointed to pay visits &c.

Diphtheria Immunisation, Care of Mothers and Infants, Blind Persons Acts, &c.—The County Medical Authority are very active in these matters also, and also in the matter of Rats and Mice.

A Diphtheria Campaign was carried out during the year, when Film Exhibitions were shown at Penrhyn and Harlech in co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education. The Exhibitions were well patronised.

The percentage of children immunised at the end of 1945 was as follows:—Children from 0—5 years 100 per cent. Children from 5—15 years, 89 per cent.

Better Fire Extinguishing Facilities.— have been secured, in addition to the fire engine These are now under Government control.

Ambulances.—In addition to the ambulance station at Penrhyndeudraeth intended for non-fever emergencies, there is now an Ambulance at Dolgelley.

Colomendy Fever Hospital, has, unfortunately, had to be given up so thatthe Deudraeth District is now at the mercy of Caernarvon or other Fever Hospitals.

BETTWSYCOED URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	*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.*	*Purveyors from outside the District*
	1 1945	2 1944	3 1945	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	8	8					–	–	–	–
Retailing Milk Carts ..	7	7					–	–	–	–
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Slaughter House ..	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Private Slaughter House..	1	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meat Shops	1	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshop Bakehouses ..	1	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bread Shops	3	3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retailing Bread Vans ..	3	3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	8	8				–	–	–	–	–
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workplaces	7	8		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home-Workers' Premises ..	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offensive Trades	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Lodging Houses	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Milk Dealers on the Register.	*Retailing only.*	*Retailing & Producing..*	*Wholeselling & Producing*
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	–	7	1
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	–	5	–

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1943	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945
Registered only	–	–	–
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*Privati Slaughter House not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The Estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1945, is 790. During the preceding ten years the average population was 931.

The Birth Rate is 10.13 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average Birth Rate was 10.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 125.0 per 1000 births. During the preceding ten years the average Infantile Mortality Rate was 27.9 per 1000 births.

The General Death Rate is 16.4 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average General Death Rate was 15.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Tubercu'osis is 2.53 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 1.89 per 1000 of the population.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 5.06 per 1000 of the population. During the preceding ten years the average Death Rate from Cancer was 2.30 per 1000 of the population.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1945.

The District was without a Sanitary Inspector during the period.