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Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

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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.
(His Third Annual Report).

SOUTHERN DIVISION:

(As it was since April 1934).

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

G. WYN ROBERTS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
(His First Annual Report.)

APPENDIX.

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

For the Year 1947

CAERNARVON:

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

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Rhagarweiniad Dr. Heber Pierce.

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Pwyllgor Unedig Iechydol Sir Gaernarfon.

FONEDDWYR,

Dymunaf gyflwyno fy adroddiad blynyddol am 1947.

Fel yn fy nodiadau arweiniol am 1946 cymerwyd y Rhanbarth Ogleddol (yn cynnwys Bettws-y-coed) fel uned, a chynnulliwyd yr ystadegau a ganlyn o'r ffigyrau dderbyniwyd am bob dosbarth oddi wrth y Cyfrifydd Cyffredinol

Gweler ystadegau am y dosbarthau unigol yn Adran B—Rhestrau Cyffredin, ac yn Adran C. Adroddiadau Lleol Ychwanegol.

YSTADEGAU BYWYDOL.

POBLOGAETH—Figiwr y Cyfrifydd Cyffredinol oedd 68,037, 190 yn fwy na 1946.

Danghoswyd gostyngiad ym mhoblogaeth Llandudno, Llanfairfechan a Phenmaenmawr, a'r gostyngiad mwyaf yn Llandudno (210). Ym Mangor y gwelwyd y cynnydd mwyaf (260).

GENEDIGAETHAU.—Danghosir cynnydd o hyd yn rhif y genedigaethau sef 17.62 o enedigaethau byw o bob mil o'r boblogaeth mewn cymhariad 16.28 yn 1946.

MARWOLAETHAU.—Cododd rhif y marwolaethau ychydig i 14.59 o bob mil o'r boblogaeth mewn cymhariad a 13.5 yn 1946. Yr oedd cynnydd bychan yn rhif y marwolaethau yn Lloegr a Chymru, 12.0 y mil yn 1947, 11.5. yn 1946.

MARWOLAETHAU BABANOD.—Cododd rhif marwolaethau babanod ychydig o 31.7 allan o bob mil o enedigaethau yn 1946 i 43.3 o bob mil o enedigaethau byw. Y Rhif dros Lloegr a Chymru oedd 41.0.

MARWOLAETHAU MAMAU.—Syrthiodd rhif marwolaethau mamau o 2.7 pob mil o enedigaethau yn 1946 i 0.83. Mae hyn yn is na'r rhif am Loegr a Chymru sef 1.17.

MARWOLAETHAU O'R CANCER.—Cododd rhif y marwolaethau o'r Cancer o 2.07 o bob mil o'r boblogaeth yn 1946 i 2.38. Cododd y figwr hefyd yn Lloegr a Chymru i 1.85 mewn cymhariad a 1.76 yn 1946

DARFODEDIGAETH.—Er fod rhif y marwolaethau yn Lloegr a Chymru wedi cynhyddu o 0.53 o bob mil o'r boblogaeth yn 1946 i 0.54, gostyngodd marwolaethau o'r darfodedigaeth yn yr Adran Ogleddol o 0.73 yn 1946 i 0.63.

MARWOLAETHAU YN DILYN RHYDDNI AC ENYNIAD YR YMYSGAROEDD.—O dan ddwy flwydd. Cynhyddodd rhif y marwolaethau o Enyniad yr Ymysgaroedd o 2.7 o bob mil o enedigaethau byw yn 1946 i 4.17, ond mae hyn yn llai na'r rhif am Loegr a Chymru sef 5.8. mewn cymhariad a 4.4 yn 1946.

Y PAS.—Bu farw saith o'r pas sef mesur marwolaeth o 1.10 o bob mil o'r boblogaeth mewn cymhariad o 0.01 yn 1946 a 0.02 yn Lloegr a Chymru.

Y FRECH GOCH.—Bu farw un o'r frech goch, sef mesur marwolaeth o 0.01 o bob mil o'r boblogaeth, yr un figiwr a Lloegr a Chymru.

DIPHThERIA A'R TWYMYN GOCH.—Ni bu marwolaethau o'r diphtheria na'r twymyn coch yn ystod y flwyddyn.

AFIECHYDAU HEINTUS HYSBYSIEDIG.—Derbyniwyd hysbysiadau am 437 o achosion o afiechydon heintus mewn cymhariad a 500 yn 1946. Dyma'r ffigyrau mewn cymhariad â rhai Lloegr a Chymru.

<i>Afiechyd</i>	<i>Yr Adran Ogleddol.</i>	<i>Lloegr a Chymru.</i>
Y Twymyn Goch	0.76	1.37
Diphtheria	0.05	0.13
Erysipilis	0.08	0.19
Ysgyfeinwst	0.23	0.79
Y Frech Goch	2.45	9.41

DARFODEDIGAETH.—Cofrestrwyd 115 o achosion o'r darfodedigaeth ar y rhestr, mewn Cymhariad a III yn 1946. Cynhwysai rhain bersonau ddaeth i'r adran o ardaloedd eraill. Wedi derbyn ffigyrau marwolaethau oddi wrth y Cyfrifwyr lleol ychwanegwyd wyth o achosion at y nifer grybwyllwyd.

RHESTRAU HYSBYSEBIADAU Y DARFODEDIGAETH.—Wedi rhoddi cyfrif am drosglwyddiadau, achosion y collwyd golwg arnynt, marwolaethau ac ychwanegiadau yn y rhestrau, gwelwyd fod 419 o achosion o ddarfodedigaeth yr ysgyfeinws a 96 o achosion heb fod y math yma o'r darfodedigaeth ar yr rhestrau yn Rhagfyr 1947, mewn cymhariad a 370 ac 86 yn Rhagfyr 1946.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.—Yn ystod y flwyddyn trefnodd Pwyllgor Meddygol y Sir i ymweld a'r Sir i Archwilio plant ysgol o un mlwydd-ar-ddeg ymlaen—Archwiliwyd brestiau 5866 o blant, 2831 ohonynt o'r rhanbarth ogleddol. Darganfyddwyd fod dau o'r rhanbarth yma yn dioddef o'r darfodedigaeth byw o'r un ansawdd a darfodedigaeth pobl mewn oed.

Archwiliwyd plant o'r rhanbarth ogleddol mewn tri canolfan sef Bangor, Llandudno a Dolgarrog. Dengys y rhestr isod y nifer a archwiliwyd a'r nifer o blant ym mha rhai y gwelwyd tystiolaeth o ddarfodedigaeth feddyginiaethwyd. Dengys y frawddeg "Darfodedigaeth Feddyginiaethwyd" achos lle gwelwyd tystiolaeth fod yr haint cyntaf wedi ei iachau.

<i>Canolfan</i>	<i>Archwiliwyd</i>	<i>Nifer Feddyginiaethwyd</i>	<i>Rhif y Cant.</i>
Bangor	1443	207	14.3
Llandudno	1222	15	1.2
Dolgarrog	166	9	5.4

GWASANAETH IECHYD.

MAMAU A GOFALAETH PLANT.—Mae'r Adran yma o Weinyddiad iechyd cyhoeddus o dan lywodraeth y Meddyg Sirol a'i gynorthwyr.

DARFODEDIGAETH.—Gweinyddi'r ar y rhan fwyaf o'r dioddefwyr yng Nghlinic King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association ym Mangor, ond gweinyddir ar ychydig o Hiraethog a Phenmachno yn Wrexham a Machynlleth.

Os bydd angen gofal Sanatorium, derbynni'r dioddefwyr yn yr Iechydfeydd a ganlyn.

Iechydfa Gogledd Cymru yn Dinbych; Llangwyfan (cysylltiedig a Iechydfa Gogledd Cymru) Iechydfa Dê Cymru, Talgarth; Bryn Seiont, Caernarfon; Llangefni ym Môn a Chartref Awyr—agored Penhesgyn, Porthaethwy.

Mae rhestr aros bob amser am le yn yr Iechydfeydd; yn anffodus nid yw'n bosibl defnyddio'r oll o'r gwelyau oherwydd prinder staff.

Dengys y rhestr a ganlyn nifer y gwelyau sydd yn gyffredin ar gael yn y gwahanol Iechydfeydd, a'r nifer o welyau oedd wâg ar Fehefin 14, 1945, oherwydd prinder staff.

<i>Iechydfa.</i>	<i>Nifer y Gwelyau ar gael yn Gyffredin.</i>	<i>Nifer y Gwelyau heb eu defnyddio ar 14eg o Fehefin oherwydd prinder Staff.</i>
Iechydfa Gogledd Cymru	250	82
Llangwyfan	150	48
Iechydfa Dê Cymru	286	76
Bryn Seiont	39	—
Llangefni	30	—
Cartref Awyr Agored Penhesgyn	16	—

GWAITH YMCHWILFA.—Archwilir llefrith, dwr, hufen rhew, poeri, etc., yn ymchwilydd Iechyd Cyhoeddus, Conway.

Cedwir yn yr Ymchwilfa stôr o "Diphtheria Antitoxin" a Lymph i Frych-frechu. A gais dosberthir y cyfryw yn rhad i'r meddygon.

POETHGLWYFI.—Yn ystod 1947 etholwyd Meddyg-poethglwyfi i weithredu yn Siroedd Caernarfon, Dinbych, Môn a Meirionydd. Cynhelir meddygfeydd yn ysbytty Arfon a Môn ym Mangor—Cyn hir, cynhelir meddygfeydd hefyd yn Ysbytty Llandudno.

YSBYTTAI NEILLTUEDIG.—Gellir ymdrin â chlefydau heintus yn Ysbyttai Llandudno, Bangor, Croesynnyd a'r Druid (Môn) Dibynna man y driniaeth ar gartrefle'r dioddefwyr. Oherwydd diffyg staff gweithir dan anhawsterau mawr yn yr ysbyttai hyn. Mae'r gofalwragedd a'u staff i'w llongyfarch ar y ffordd maent yn cario ymlaen.

TAI.

Mae'r cynghorau lleol yn parhau i fynd ymlaen gyda'u cynlluniau Tai; mae gwaith ar lawer o dai wedi eu ddechrau. Siomedig oedd nifer y tai gwblhawyd yn 1947 ond nid ar y cynghorau lleol mae'r bai am hyn. Ni welir fawr newid yn rhif y rhai sydd yn disgwyl am dai.

Credaf na sylweddolir yn gyffredinol maint yr amser dreulir gan y gwahanol bwyllgorau Tai i ddewis tenantiaid. Mae gwaith y pwyllgorau hyn yn anawdd gan fod cymaint o geisiadau a nifer y tai ar eu cyfer mor fach. Mae siomiant yn annocheladwy.

I orffen, carwn ddiolch i holl adrannau y cynghorau lleol ac yn arbenning i'r Arolywyr Iechyd a'u staff am eu cydweithrediad a'u cymorth bob amser imi.

Dibynna iechyd y cyhoedd i raddau helaeth iawn ar wyliadwriaeth yr Arolygwr Iechyd. Credaf y daw amser pryd y bydd yn amhosibl i un dyn gario allan, ar yr un pryd, ddyletswyddau Syrfewr ac Arolygydd Iechyd ac yn enwedig, felly yn y rhannau gwladol lle cymerir gymaint o amser i fynd o amgylch.

Yn gywir,

T. H. PIERCE.

Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1947.

As in my Introductory Remarks for 1946, the Northern Area (including Bettws-y-Coed) has been taken as one District and the following statistics are compiled from the Registrar General's figures for all Districts.

Statistics for individual districts will be found in Section B—Tables in Common, and in Section C—Additional Local Reports.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's figure for the population was 68,037, which was 190 more than in 1946. Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr shewed a reduction in the populations, the greatest reduction being at Llandudno (210), Bangor had the largest increase (plus 260).

BIRTH RATE.—The Birth Rate still shows an increase, being 17.62 live births per thousand of the population compared with 16.28 per thousand of the population in 1946.

DEATH RATE.—The General Death Rate has risen slightly to 14.59 per 1000 of the population compared with 13.5 per 1000 of the population in 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales was slightly up compared with 1946 (12.0 per 1000 of the population in 1947, 11.5 per 1000 of the population in 1946).

INFANT MORTALITY.—The Infant Mortality Rate has risen slightly from 37.1 per 1000 live births in 1946 to 43.3 per 1000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales being 41.0 per 1000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—The Maternal Mortality has dropped from 2.7 per 1000 live births in 1946 to 0.83 per 1000 live births. This is lower than the Maternal Mortality for England and Wales which is 1.17.

CANCER MORTALITY.—The Cancer Mortality has risen from 2.07 per 1000 of the population in 1946 to 2.38 per 1000. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales has also risen to 1.85 per 1000 of the population, compared with 1.76 per 1000 in 1946.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY.—Whilst the Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales has risen from 0.53 per 1000 of the population in 1946 to 0.54 per 1000, the Tuberculosis Death Rate for the Northern Area has fallen from 0.73 per 1000 in 1946 to 0.63.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (under 2 years).—The Death Rate from Enteritis has increased from 2.7 per 1000 live births in 1946 to 4.17 per 1000, but this is still less than the Death Rate from Enteritis for England and Wales which is 5.8 per 1000 live births compared with 4.4 in 1946.

WHOOPING COUGH.—There were seven deaths from Whooping Cough giving a mortality rate of 0.10 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.01 per 1000 in 1946, and 0.02 per 1000 for England and Wales.

MEASLES.—There was one death from Measles giving a mortality rate of 0.01 per 1000 of the population which was similar to the mortality rate for England and Wales.

DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.—There were no deaths from Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—437 Infectious Diseases were notified during the year compared with 500 in 1946, giving the following "case rates" per 1000 of the population compared with England and Wales.

<i>Disease.</i>		<i>Northern Division.</i>		<i>England and Wales.</i>
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	0.76	..	1.37
Diphtheria	.. ..	0.05	..	0.13
Erysipelas	.. ..	0.08	..	0.19
Pneumonia	.. ..	0.23	..	0.79
Measles	.. ..	2.45	..	9.41

TUBERCULOSIS.—115 Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Registers during 1947 compared with 111 in 1946. These included Transfer Cases from other areas. In addition, eight previously un-notified cases were added to the Registers on receipt of Death Returns from the Local Registrars.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION REGISTERS.—After Transfers, Patients Lost Sight Of, Deaths and Additions to the Registers, there were 419 Pulmonary and 96 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases on the Registers on December 31st, 1947, compared with 370 Pulmonary and 86 Non-Pulmonary cases on December 31st, 1946.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.—During the year the County Medical Officer arranged for a Mass Radiography Unit to visit the County and X-Ray school-children aged eleven years and upwards. 5,866 children had their chests X-rayed, of which 2,831 were from the Northern Division. Two children from the Northern Division were found to have Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis of the "Adult" Type.

The children in the Northern Area were examined at three Centres, viz., Bangor, Llandudno and Dolgarrog, and the following Table shows the numbers examined at each Centre with the numbers of children shewing evidence of Healed Tuberculosis. (The phrase "Healed Tuberculosis" indicates cases where there was evidence of healed primary infection).

<i>Centre.</i>		<i>Examined.</i>		<i>No. shewing evidence of .. Healed Tuberculosis.</i>		<i>Incidence per cent.</i>
Bangor	.. ..	1443	..	207	..	14.3
Llandudno	.. ..	1222	..	15	..	1.2
Dolgarrog	.. ..	166	..	9	..	5.4

HEALTH SERVICES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—This section of the Public Health Administration is under the control of the County Medical Officer of Health and his Staff.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The majority of patients are treated at the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association at Bangor, but a few from Hiraethog and parts of Penmachno are seen at Wrexham and Machynlleth clinics respectively.

Patients requiring Sanatorium treatment may be admitted to any of the following Sanatoria :—North Wales Sanatorium, Near Denbigh ; Llangwyfan (attached to N. Wales Sanatorium); South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth ; Bryn Seiont, Caernarvon ; Llangefni, Anglesey ; or Pen-hesgyn Open Air Home, Menai Bridge.

There is always a waiting list for admission to the Sanatoria, but, unfortunately, shortage of staff makes it impossible to make use of all the beds.

The following table shews the number of beds normally available at the various Sanatoria and the number of patient beds vacant on June 14th, 1947, owing to shortage of staff.

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>No. of patient beds normally available.</i>	<i>No. of patient beds vacant on June 14th 1947, owing to staff shortage.</i>
North Wales Sanatorium	250	82
Llangwyfan	150	48
South Wales Sanatorium	286	76
Bryn Seiont	39	—
Llangefni	30	—
Penhesgyn Open Air Home	16	—

LABORATORY WORK.—Bacteriological examinations of milk, water, ice cream, swabs, etc., are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories, Conway.

The Laboratory also keeps stocks of Diphtheria Antitoxin and Lymph for vaccination which is supplied free on request by General Practitioners.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—During 1947 a Venereologist was appointed for the Counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, Anglesey and Merioneth, and Clinics are held at the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, Bangor. Clinics will also be held at the Llandudno and District Hospital in the near future.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.—Infectious Diseases may be treated at Llandudno, Bangor Groesynyd Isolation Hospitals, or the Druid Hospital, Anglesey, depending on where the patient resides.

Great difficulties owing to staff shortages are being experienced in these Hospitals, and the Matrons and Staff are to be congratulated on the way they are able to carry on.

HOUSING.

The Councils are still going ahead with their post war housing programmes, and many houses are under construction, but, through no fault of the Local Authorities, the number of completed houses in 1947 is rather disappointing and has not shewn any appreciable diminution in the lists of applicants.

I do not think it is generally appreciated what amount of time is spent by various Housing Committees in allocating houses to the several applicants—with so many applicants and so few houses, they have a most difficult task and disappointment must inevitably be encountered.

In conclusion, I should like to thank all the Departments of the Local Authorities, especially the Sanitary Inspectors and their Staffs for the co-operation and help they have given me at all times.

The health of a community depends a great deal on the vigilance of the Sanitary Inspector, and I think a time will come when the combined duties of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor will be too much for one man, especially in the Rural Areas where so much time has to be spent travelling about the District.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Rhagarweiniad Dr. G. W. Roberts.

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Pwyllgor Unedig Iechydol Sir Gaernarfon.

FONEDDIGION,

Cyflwynaf fy adroddiad blynyddol am 1947. Sylfaenir yr adroddiad—fy adroddiad blynyddol cyntaf—ar ffeithiau am y rhan gyntaf o 1947 dderbyniwyd gan eraill, a'r ail ran ar ffeithiau yn fy meddiant i.

Etholwyd fi fel Swyddog Meddygol i'r Rhanbarth Deol yn Ebrill, 1947. Dechreuais ar fy ngwaith ar y 1af o Orffennaf, 1947. Dilynaais Dr. Lloyd Owen.

Treuliwyd rhan helaeth o'r flwyddyn yn ymgynabod â'r dosbarth a'r gwaith. Gwnaethpwyd hyn yn fwy anodd gan na chefais gan fy mlaenorydd unrhyw gofnodion o werth. Parodd diffyg cofnodion waith ychwanegol i ddarganfod cefndir gwaith heb ei gwblhau, a theithiau lawer ac amser i ymweld a swyddogion bob awdurdod lleol yn y rhan deheuol.

Tua diwedd 1947, sicrhawyd swyddfa yn Swyddfeydd y Cyngor ym Mhwlheli, ac yn ddiweddarach caniatasoch apwyntiad ysgrifennydd.

Erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn, darparwyd Rhestrau Iechyd Cyhoeddus, systemau ffeilio a chofnodion eraill. Dycpwyd y cyfryw i bob cyngor lleol yn y rhanbarth deheuol. Darparwyd hefyd gofnodion cyffelyb yn ymwneud âg Ymchwilydd Meddygon, &c., i'r Cyngorau Sirol yn y cylch.

Mae cynllun yr Adroddiad blynyddol am 1947 yr un fath â'r blynyddoedd a fu. Gwnaethpwyd ychydig o fân gyfnewidiadau, wedi ymgynghori â Dr. T. H. Pierce, er sicrhau unffurfiaeth wrth gyfleu'r ystadegau a gwybodaeth arall yn y ddwy adran.

Carwn ddiolch i glerc a Swyddogion Iechyd pob cyngor yn y rhanbarth am roddi imi y manylion angenrheidiol i gwblhau fy nghofnodion. Carwn, hefyd, yn y cyswllt yma, ddiolch i Dr. Pierce am ei gyngor buddiol a'i gynhorthwy parod bob amser.

CYNGOR GWLEDIG AETHWY.

Wedi ymgynghori â'r rhai a diddordeb yng ngweinyddiad iechyd dosbarth Aethwy, penderfynwyd ar y trefniadau oedd mewn grym pan ddechreuais fy nyletswyddau. Yn fyr, dyma oedd y trefniadau, sef fod yr oll o'r ystadegau a'r dychwelion am y cyfan o Aethwy yn cael eu paratoi gan Dr. Pierce. Anfonwn ymlaen pob gwybodaeth ystadegol neu faterion cyffelyb i Dr. Pierce. Deliais i ymweld ac i gyflwyno adroddiadau am Adran Dwyrân i Gyngor Aethwy.

Trwy gydol yr Adroddiad yma, mae'r wybodaeth ystadegol yn ymwneud â'r oll o ddosbarth Aethwy, a darparwyd y cyfryw oddi wrth gofnodion drefnwyd gan Dr. Pierce.

I'r pwrpas o baratoi nodiadau arweiniol, cymerwyd y rhanbarth ddeheuol fel un dosbarth (ac eithrio rhanbarth Dwyrân o Aethwy). Lluniwyd yr ystadegau a ganlyn oddi wrth ffigyrau dderbyniwyd o'r oll o'r dosbarthiadau.

Gwelir yr Ystadegau am y gwahanol ddosbarthiadau yn Rhan B—Ffigyrau sydd gyffredin—Rhan C—Adroddiadau bychan lleol.

YSTADEGAU BLYNYDDOL.

POBLOGAETH.—Ffigyrau y Cyfrifydd Cyffredinol oedd 66,751, 159 yn llai nac yn 1946.

GENEDIGAETHAU.—Er nad yw rhif y Genedigaethau ddim mor uchel ag yn Lloegr a Chymru, sef 20.5 y mil o'r boblogaeth, dengys gynnydd o 17.46 yn 1946 i 18.8 y fil yn 1947.

MARWOLAETHAU.—Syrthiodd rhif y marwolaethau yn 1947 i 15.8 y fil, o 16.25 yn 1946. Y rhif yn Loegr a Chymru oedd 12.0.

MARWOLAETHAU BABANOD.—Cododd marwolaethau babanod o 28.5 y fil yn 1946 i 63.7 yn 1947. Y ffigur am Lloegr a Chymru oedd 41.0.

MARWOLAETHAU MAMAU.—Bu farw tair mam ar enedigaeth eu plant yn ystod y flwyddyn, sef 2.3 allan o bob mil o enedigaethau, yr un rhif a 1946. Y ffigyrau am Loegr a Chymru oedd 1.17.

MARWOLAETHAU O'R CANCER.—Llehaodd marwolaethau o'r Cancer o 2.61 y fil yn 1946 i 2.4 yn 1947. Y rhif yn Lloegr a Chymru oedd 1.85.

Y PLA GWYN.—Syrthiodd y marwolaethau o'r Pla Gwyn 0.91 y fil yn 1946 i 0.85 yn 1947. Y rhif am Lloegr a Chymru oedd 0.54.

MARWOLAETHAU YN DILYN RHYDDI AC ENYNIAD YR YMASGAROEDD (o dan ddwy flwydd).—Gostyngodd rhif y marwolaethau o Enyniad yr Ymysgaroedd 5.06 allan o bob mil o enedigaethau byw yn 1946, i 1.24 yn 1947. Y ffigur am Loegr a Chymru oedd 5.8.

MARWOLAETHAU O'R HEINTIAU MWYAF CYFFREDINOL.—Frech Goch, 1; Y Dwymyn Goch, Dim; Y Pas, 1; Diphtheria, Dim; Anwydwst, 6; Poliomyelitis, Dim; Clefyd Typhus, Dim.

NODIADAU CYFFREDINOL.

Gan nad wyf wedi bod yn Swyddog Meddygol ond er y rhan olaf o 1947, ni allaf ysgri-fennu adroddiad llawn am bob dosbarth. Mae'r sylwadau cyffredinol a ganlyn i raddau yn cymryd lle adroddiadau unigol yn yr Adroddiad Blyneddol cyntaf, ac yn gymwys i bob dosbarth.

CYFATHRACH A'R MEDDYGON.—Yn ystod chwe mis diweddaf 1947, ymwelwyd yn bersonol â phob meddyg yn y dosbarth. Amcan hyn oedd gwneuthur fy hun yn adnabyddus iddynt ac i sicrhau eu cydweithrediad gyda rhybuddion afiechydon y mae'n rhaid eu hysbysu, darfodedigaeth a chyflyrau tai sâl. Cynigiais innau iddynt bob cynorthwy o safbwynt Iechyd Cyhoeddus. Fel canlyniad, galwodd nifer o'r meddygon yn y dosbarth i'm gweld ac i gynorthwyo ynglŷn â materion lawer. Bu ymweld â hwynt o fawr mantais.

DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN.—Gwnaethpwyd gwell darpariadau i ddosbarthu "diphtheria antitoxin" i'r meddygon yn ystod 1947. Cyn 1947 cadwai pob awdurdod lleol gyflenwad o antitoxin; collai hwn ei rym gan achosi colled ariannol i'r awdurdodau lleol, hefyd, nid oedd ar gael wedi i swyddfeydd y cynghorau gau. Er mwyn sicrhau fod cyflenwad ar gael ac hefyd "sera" hanfodol, a rhain mewn cyflwr da, gwnaethpwyd trefniadau arbennig â fferyllywyr i gadw stoc mewn llaw. Ni chaniateir i feddyg gael cyflenwad am ddim gan fferyllydd, ond os na chyflwynna orchymyn. Enfyn y fferyllydd y cyfrif imi i'w arwyddo cyn ei dalu gan y cyngor lleol. Y Cyngor lle y cartrefa'r claf a dâl am y Diphtheria Antitoxin.

"ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS" (Infantile Paralysis).—Bu pump o achosion yn y rhanbarth ddeheuol yn ystod chwe mis diweddaf 1947. Aethpwyd a'r achosion i gyd i'r ysbyty. Ymwelais â phob tŷ gan roddi cyngor a gwybodaeth, fel ac i rwystro lledaeniad yr haint. Wedyn, rhoddais wybodaeth ynglŷn â'r achosion i'r Cyngor Ymchwiliad Meddygol, oedd yn cario allan ymchwiliad gyffredinol ynglŷn â'r haint yma.

TAI.—Yr oedd yr oll o'r Cynghorau Lleol yn adeiladu tai. Dryswyd cynlluniau rhai Cynghorau oherwydd diffyg gweithwyr a defnyddiau, ac yn enwedig cement. Mae prinder tai ym mhob ardal, ac nid yw'r nifer gwblhawyd yn ddigon o lawer iawn i gyfarfod â'r angen. Erys prinder tai am flynyddoedd i ddod, ac yng ngwyneb hyn mae'n hanfodol i bob awdurdod lleol dalu sylw arbennig i'r hyn a ganlyn:—(1). *Gosod Tai Cyngor*.—Mae'n hanfodol fod tai cyngor, hen a newydd, yn cael eu gosod i'r rhai y mae cyflwr eu tai waethaf. Er sicrhau hyn, dylai pob Cyngor ddiogelu fod y cynllun sydd ganddynt i ddewis eu tenantiaid y goreu posibl.

(2). *Atgyweiriadau i Dai*.—Mae'n angenrheidiol i bob Cyngor ddefnyddio'n llawn eu pwerau dan y gwahanol ddeddfau i sicrhau fod perchenogion tai yn eu dosbarthiadau yn cario allan atgyweiriadau hanfodol.

(3). *Meddiannu tai gwag a thai wedi eu dodrefnu*.—Mae gan bob Awdurdod Lleol hawl i gymryd meddiant o dai gwag a thai gwag wedi eu dodrefnu i gartrefu teuluoedd mewn angen am dai; mae pob Cyngor yn manteisio ar yr hawl yma, ond nid yn gyfartal. Teimlaf, lle y peryglir iechyd, y dylid llawn ddefnyddio yr hawl hwn.

GWERSYLL-LEOEDD.—Yn y gorffennol, defnyddid llawer lle yn Nê Arfon, fel mannau gwersyll. Nid oedd cyflenwad o ddwr glân, iechydiaeth, na chyfleusterau i gludo ysbwriel. Mae'r Cynghorau wedi sylweddoli y perygl ac yn ymdrin â'r broblem o safbwynt adrannau 268 a 269 o'r Ddeddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus, 1936.

Mae Pwyllgorau Amaethyddol a Cynllunio y Sir yn cymryd diddordeb hefyd yn y mater.

HYFFORDDIANT IECHYD.—Mae lle i waith mawr i addysgu ar faterion iechyd yn y Dosbarth Deheuol. Dylid rhoi gwybodaeth i'r cyhoedd am ffeithiau ynglŷn âg achos rhwystriad, triniaeth, ac adgyfnerthiad yn dilyn rhai o'r heintiau mwyaf cyffredinol, ac yn enwedig felly ynglŷn â'r darfodedigaeth.

Gallai addysg iechydol hefyd, wneud llawer i wella y safon cyffredinol o lanweithdra personol yn y dosbarth, a chreu yn y cyhoedd "ymwybyddiaeth o iechyd." Pe gwnaethid hyn, hwyrach y byddai gwelliant mewn cylchfyd a chartref er lles mawr i'r cyhoedd.

DWR.—Mae rhai lleoedd o hyd heb gyflenwad o ddwr pur. Gwelir hyn fwyaf yn y rhannau gwladol. Mae'r broblem yn fwy yn y lleoedd hyn oherwydd gwasgariad y tai dros gylch eang.

Ymddengys mai'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol i ymdrin â'r broblem fyddai cario'n mlaen gyda chynllun Mri. Howard Humphreys & Sons, sef cyflenwi angen rhanddeheuol y Sir o dri lle—Cwm-Ystradllyn, Llynnoedd Cwm Dulyn ag Afon Llafar.

CEUFFOSYDDIAETH A LLEOLIAD CARTH.—Mae angen mawr am sistem o geuffosyddiaeth a lleoliad carth mewn llawer lle. Mae'r Cynghorau Lleol yn ymwybodol o'r angen yma ac yn ymgeisio'n ddiwyd i wella'r amgylchiadau presennol.

Pwyntir allan eto fod ceuffosyddiaeth a lleoliad carth yn uniongyrchol yn faterion o fewn cylch Iechyd Cyhoeddus. Dylai blaenoriaeth yn y gwaith hwn ddibynnu ar

(1) Rhif poblogaeth y rhanbarth lle mae'r angen.

(2). Y trefniadau presennol o leoli carth.

Golygai hyn y dylai pentref neu dref sydd yn dibynnu ar geudai pridd gael blaenoriaeth; a siarad yn gyffredinol, fod y rhannau mwyaf poblog yn cael sylw gyntaf.

Gweinyddir y materion a ganlyn gan y Cyngor Sir—Mamaeth a Gofalaeth Plant, Heintiau Veneral, Gwasanaeth Meddygol Ysgolion.

GWASANAETH DARFODEDIGAETH.—Mae'r gwasanaeth yma—gwasanaeth wedi ei drefnu ac yn cael ei weithredu'n dda—o dan reoliad y King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association. Y Cyngor Sir sydd yn gofalu am y trefniadau ynglŷn â dioddefwyr o'r darfodedigaeth.

Yn ffyddlon.

G. W. ROBERTS

Dr. G. W. Roberts's Introduction.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1947. This, my first Annual Report is based on facts supplied to me from outside sources for the first half of 1947, and for the second half of 1947 from records in my possession.

I was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Southern Division, in April, 1947 and commenced duties on July 1st, 1947, succeeding Dr. E. Lloyd Owen.

The major part in 1947 was taken up in acquainting myself with the district, and the work, and this was made more difficult as no records of any value were given to me by my predecessor. The lack of records entailed extra work in finding out the background of partly completed work and also involved much travelling and time in seeing officials of each local authority in the Southern Division.

Towards the end of 1947 office accommodation was found in the Council Offices, Pwllheli, and at a later date your Authority, authorised the appointment of a Clerk/Typist.

By the end of the year, public health Registers, filing systems, and other records had been opened, and brought up to date for each of the local authorities in the Southern Division. Also similar public health records have been put into operation for the various County Councils concerned, Laboratories, Medical Practitioners, etc.

The general form of the Annual Report for 1947 follows that of previous years. Some slight changes have been made after consultation with Dr. T. H. Pierce, these mainly in order to get uniformity of the lay out of the statistics, and other information, for both the Northern and Southern Divisions.

I would like to thank the Clerks and the Sanitary Officers of each local authority in the division for supplying me with the information required to complete my records. Also in this connection, I would like to thank Dr. T. H. Pierce for his valuable advice, and assistance, so readily given to me at all times.

AETHWY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The arrangements in force on commencing duties as regards Aethwy Rural District Council were continued after consultation with all interested parties. These arrangements briefly were that all statistics and returns for the whole of Aethwy were rendered by Dr. Pierce. Any statistical information or similar matter sent to me re Aethwy was forwarded to Dr. Pierce. I continued to visit, and render reports to Aethwy Council for the Dwyran Division.

Throughout this report any statistical information re Aethwy is for the whole of the Rural District, and is compiled from records kept by Dr. Pierce.

For the purpose of the Introductory Remarks, the whole of the Southern Division (excluding the Dwyran Division of Aethwy), has been taken as one "District" and the following statistics are compiled from figures from all districts.

Statistics for individual districts will be found in Section B—Tables in Common, Section C—Additional Short Local Reports.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's figures for the population was 66,751, which was 159 less than 1946.

BIRTH RATE.—Although the Birth Rate is not as high as that for England and Wales which is 20.5 (Live Births) per 1000 of the population, it shows an increase from 17.43 for 1946 to 18.8 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

DEATH RATE.—The Death Rate in 1947 fell to 15.8 per 1000 of the population from 16.25 for 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1947 was 12.0 per 1000 of the population

INFANT MORTALITY.—The Infant Mortality rose from 28.5 in 1946 to 63.7 in 1947 per 1000 Live Births. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1947 being 41.0 per 1000 Live Births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were 3 Maternal Deaths during the year, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 2.3 per 1000 Births (Live and Still Births), the same rate as for 1946. The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 1.17 per 1000 Births (Live and Still Births).

CANCER MORTALITY.—The Cancer Mortality was reduced from 2.61 per 1000 of the population in 1946 to 2.4 per 1000 of the population in 1947. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales was 1.85 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The Tuberculosis Death Rate for 1947 was 0.85 per 1000 of the population, compared with 0.97 per 1000 of the population for 1946. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.54 per 1000 of the population.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (under 2 years).—The Death Rate from Enteritis was 1.24 per 1000 Live Births in 1947, compared with 5.06 per 1000 Live Births in 1946. The Death Rate from Enteritis for England and Wales was 5.8 per 1000 Total Births (Live and Still Births).

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Measles, 1 death; Scarlet Fever, No deaths; Whooping Cough, 1 death; Diphtheria, No deaths; Influenza, 6 deaths; Poliomyelitis, No deaths; Typhoid Fever, No deaths.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As I have only been Medical Officer of Health for the Southern Division for the latter part of 1947, I am not in a position to write a full report for each separate district. The following general remarks have been substituted largely for separate reports, in the First Annual Report, and apply equally to all districts.

LIAISON WITH MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—During the latter six months of 1947 a visit was paid to every doctor in the Division. The main object was to introduce myself, and ask for their co-operation with notifications of Notifiable Diseases, Tuberculosis, and reporting poor houses, etc. In return I offered to give any help I could in any Public Health matter, at any time on request. Following upon this, Medical Practitioners in the area called upon me, to help with several matters; and I found that the time spent visiting them was well worth while.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.—Arrangements were made in 1947 for better distribution of Diphtheria Antitoxin to practitioners in the Division. Previous to 1947 each local authority kept a stock of Diphtheria Antitoxin, and as this often went out of date, it entailed a considerable loss to each authority. Also it was not available to practitioners after the usual office hours of local authorities. In order to make certain that Diphtheria Antitoxin, and other essential sera were always "in date" and available, arrangements were made with certain Chemists to keep a stock of these substances. Diphtheria Antitoxin only was supplied free to a doctor by the chemist on receipt of a prescription. The chemist sent the account to me for signature, prior to payment by the local authority. The local authority in which a patient receiving Diphtheria Antitoxin resides, pays the chemist.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis).—Five cases occurred in the Southern Division during the latter half of 1947. All cases were admitted to hospital, and I visited each house to give advice and information, re precautions to be taken to prevent spread of the infection, etc.

Later, I completed questionnaires for each case for the Medical Research Council, who were conducting a survey of the whole country with regard to the outbreak of Poliomyelitis.

HOUSING.—All local authorities in the Southern Division were engaged in building houses. The housing programme of some local authorities was seriously interfered with by shortage of labour, and materials, particularly so cement. There is an acute shortage of houses in all districts, and the number of new houses completed is totally inadequate to meet the needs. The acute shortage of houses will persist for several years to come, and in view of this it is essential that every local authority pays particular attention to the following:—

1. *Allocation of Council Houses.*—It is essential that council houses, either new, or becoming vacant, be let to applicants whose housing conditions are poorest. In order to do this, every authority should make sure that their present system of allocating council houses is the best that can be devised.
2. *Repairs to Houses.*—It is essential that every authority use their full powers under various Acts, to ensure that the owners carry out essential repairs to all property in their district.

3. *Requisition of empty and furnished houses.*—All local authorities have the power to requisition empty, and furnished houses for families in need of housing accommodation ; and all authorities exercise this power to a varying degree. I feel that in cases where health is being injuriously affected by present housing conditions, full use of this requisitioning power should be made.

CAMPING SITES.—In the past many areas in the Southern Division were used in the summer months for camping sites, and were full of caravan trailers, tents, etc.

Many of these sites were without pure drinking water, and had no sanitation or facilities for the disposal of domestic refuse. Local authorities are now more conscious of this problem and are dealing with this problem under Sections 268 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Caernarvonshire Executive Agricultural Committee, and the County Planning Authorities are also now taking an interest in this matter.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—There is room for much work as regards Health Education in the Southern Division. It is desirable to acquaint the public with facts re cause, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation after the commoner illnesses, and particularly so with regard to Tuberculosis.

Health Education could also do a great deal to improve the general standard of personal hygiene in the area, and promote in the public a certain "health conscience." If this was done conditions of environment, and home, might improve with great benefit to the public health.

WATER SUPPLIES.—Some districts are still not supplied with pure drinking water. This is most marked in the rural districts where the problem is aggravated by the fact that the houses are dispersed over a large area.

It appears that the most satisfactory method of dealing with this problem of water supplies will be done by proceeding with the Scheme outlined by Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, of supplying South Caernarvonshire from 3 points, namely, Cwm-Ystradyllyn and Cwm Dulyn Lakes and Afon Llafar.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. —There is an urgent need for sewerage and proper sewage disposal in many districts. The local authorities concerned are all fully conscious of this need, and are making every effort to remedy the existing state of affairs.

It is again pointed out that sewerage and sewage disposal are directly a public health matter, and priority of installation should depend on :

1. Population of the area concerned.
2. Existing system of sewage disposal.

This means that a village or town with only dry closets should be given priority, and generally speaking that the communities with larger population be attended to first.

The following services are administered by the County Councils—Maternity and Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, School Medical Services.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.—This service which, in my opinion, is most excellently organised and run, is under the control of the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association. The Caernarvonshire County Council run a Scheme for the Care of Tuberculous Patients.

Yours faithfully.

G. W. ROBERTS.

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)—19.1	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—11.5	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—43.0	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)—0.53	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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Pennaenmawr U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hiraethog R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Gwyrfaï R.D.	Llwyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Bettwsycoed U.D.
A	246	91	266	60	64	88	82	197	91	198	22	86	76	472	268	123	1
B	125	49	130	25	32	44	40	100	47	106	12	43	42	238	126	64	10
C	121	42	136	35	32	44	42	97	44	92	10	43	34	234	142	59	4
D	19.17	20.50	15.86	19.94	15.95	14.83	17.15	19.11	17.53	20.7	14.0	21.6	19.2	19.6	15.7	18.6	17.85
E	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
F	169	72	234	35	76	103	66	159	75	139	29	53	54	422	248	111	4
G	86	46	109	20	41	54	32	79	35	69	13	29	26	207	124	61	3
H	83	26	125	15	35	49	34	80	40	70	16	24	28	215	124	50	1
I	113.17	16.22	13.95	11.63	18.97	17.39	13.80	15.42	14.45	14.5	18.4	13.3	13.6	17.5	14.5	16.8	5.10
J	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	20.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
K	8	8	13	1	5	4	1	5	7	13	1	9	1	31	18	7	-
L	32.52	87.91	48.87	16.66	78.12	45.45	12.18	25.38	76.93	65.6	45.4	104.6	13.1	65.6	67.1	56.9	-
M	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	41
N	8	7	13	1	5	3	1	5	7	13	0	9	1	30	16	6	-
O	34.48	81.39	50.77	18.18	81.96	37.97	13.51	28.41	84.33	65.6	-	104.6	13.1	63.5	59.7	48.3	-
P	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	-
Q	-	200	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	45.4	-	-	2.9	7.4	7.1	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	14	5	10	5	3	9	8	21	8	15	2	7	4	38	26	15	1
U	5.69	5.46	3.76	8.33	4.68	10.22	9.75	10.66	8.79	7.5	9.9	8.1	5.2	8.0	6.3	11.6	7.14
V	8	1	4	2	-	2	3	4	1	6	0	0	2	12	12	2	-
W	8	1	4	2	-	1	3	4	1	6	0	0	2	12	12	2	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Y	32.52	10.98	1.50	33.33	-	22.72	36.58	20.31	10.98	30.3	-	-	26.3	25.5	44.4	16.2	-
Z	0.62	0.22	0.23	0.66	-	0.33	0.62	0.38	0.19	0.62	-	-	0.50	0.5	0.7	0.31	-
A	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
B	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	-
C	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
E	-	-	3.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-
F	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
G	2	3	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
H	0.15	0.67	0.23	-	0.74	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	22	7	34	4	11	26	11	25	21	19	7	5	5	64	43	20	1
J	1.72	1.57	2.02	1.32	2.74	4.39	2.80	2.42	3.21	1.9	4.4	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.5	3.0	1.27
K	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
L	16	9	17	4	6	9	3	12	11	12	2	3	4	44	26	13	1
M	1.23	2.02	1.01	1.32	1.49	1.52	0.62	1.16	2.11	1.3	1.3	0.75	1.01	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.27
N	8	1	6	1	4	5	4	12	2	8	1	0	2	29	7	10	-
O	0.63	0.22	0.35	0.33	0.99	0.84	0.83	1.16	0.76	0.84	0.63	-	0.50	1.2	0.41	1.2	-
P	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Q	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	-
R	0.07	-	0.17	-	-	0.50	-	0.09	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	A
TOTAL POPULATION :—	
Mid-Year 1947 (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 Caernarvonshire 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 Caernarvonshire—4.1)	
RATEABLE VALUE .. (In 1947) Southern	S
Produce of a Penny Rate.	T
No. of Members on the Council	U
.. (In 1947) Northern	

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 Hæmorrhage 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, Malformation, &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), Measels—(0.01), Scarlet Fever—(0.00), Whooping Cough—(0.02), Diphtheria and M. Croup—(0.01), Influenza (0.09), Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) — (5.8) per 1000 Births in this last case.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A 1800	893	4896	4472	3814	88222	44066	52294	93079	2213	1450	1120	3390	96475	22460	75915	4472
B 12830	4438	16770	3008	4006	5920	4780	10310	5191	9562	1580	3974	3966	24020	17010	6639	784
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	8018	6061	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 7.12	4.98	3.42	0.67	1.05	0.06	0.10	0.19	0.05	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£	£	£194,	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
S 75972	11356	204	14604	24561	29687	16897	32193	29277	50826	11554	22404	18602	56146	52443	56826	4941
T 295	43	775	57	98	117	65	131	119	199	45	87	73	212	206	226	19
U 28	13	30	15	14	18	12	21	21	24	15	16	16	43	43	14	10
V																
v 169	72	234	35	76	103	66	159	75	139	29	53	54	422	248	111	4
W 86	46	109	20	41	54	32	79	35	69	13	29	26	207	124	61	3
X 83	26	125	15	35	49	34	80	40	70	16	24	28	215	124	50	1
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D 1	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
E	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G 8	1	6	1	4	3	2	12	1	6	1	0	2	26	3	8	-
H	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	2	-
I	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	0	1	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K 22	7	34	4	11	26	11	25	21	19	7	5	5	64	43	20	1
L	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
M 21	10	44	8	12	11	9	23	9	14	7	6	8	56	32	14	-
N 46	19	81	5	19	28	16	46	13	28	4	20	19	94	61	30	1
O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P 9	8	5	2	7	5	3	4	1	5	0	3	3	18	11	1	-
Q 10	7	5	1	2	5	3	9	7	9	0	2	2	21	12	4	-
R 4	2	8	2	1	2	-	3	2	3	1	1	0	16	10	3	1
S 2	-	4	1	3	2	-	-	2	0	1	0	2	7	4	6	-
T	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	-
U	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-
V	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y 1	2	3	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	6	5	3	-
Z 6	-	5	2	2	3	3	5	4	10	2	2	1	11	16	5	-
A	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
C 5	4	4	1	3	4	1	1	7	7	0	7	1	17	6	4	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E 1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
F 4	2	4	1	1	-	2	7	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	2	-
G 26	5	12	4	4	7	11	13	2	27	5	2	10	61	24	7	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L 1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	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—(1.37), Diphtheria— and M. Croup—(0.13), Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.02) Erysipelas—(0.19), and Pneumonia—(0.79).

Calculated in relation to the number of Births, the Case-Rate of Puerperal Fever with that of Puerperal Pyrexia was 7.16 per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) registered.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (0.05). Whooping Cough (2.22) Measles (9.41).

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

[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS: NEW, TREATED AND FATAL CASES.

NEW CASES

CHSLS												
(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
AL 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

(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Z
(c) Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A
(d) For Observation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B

* The so-called "Principal Zymotic Diseases."

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	..	..	..
(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 Suspended 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 underground 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					
	Those completed during the year.	..	..	..	..C
(i)	To Replace Condemned Houses	..	..	..	..D
(ii)	For Fresh Housing	..	..	..	..E
(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	47		47		22			4			24	40		14	27	16	
B	47		47								22	40		14	18	16	
C											2						
D					22						24				9		
E			47					4			32					16	
F			47					4						14		16	
G																	
H											22						
I			47					4			2			14		16	
J								2									
K	238	62	88	34	54	17	1553	-	20	650	4	120	96	320	489	284	15
L	301	65	88	34	68	21	1573	-	20	630	8	120	201	462	523	284	15
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	65	-	-
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	65	-	-
O	9	-	-	-	-	-	379	-	-	6	4	-	-	84	98	136	-
P	-	9	40	7	27	17	372	-	4	26	-	4	44	38	20	-	-
Q	98	22	35	4	15	6	18	-	4	-	-	4	31	94	59	12	-
R	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	12	30	9	10	-
S	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	12	30	9	10	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	8	-	5	10	12	-	-	-	4	-	60	-	-	10	4	9	-
V	8	-	5	10	12	-	-	-	4	-	60	-	-	10	4	2	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
X	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	1046	81	427	52	112	29	83	125	39	505	52	186	24	620	116	59	3
D	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	40	-	14	-	16	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	44	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	40	-	14	18	16	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
H	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	3276	1500	4631	887	1164	-	1534	3343	1702	2390	520	1049	1300	6572	-	3	218
K	2310	1269	-	674	900	-	1117	-	1451	1641	4	-	811	6147	-	8	123
L	117	37	-	43	33	-	58	-	101	94	-	-	53	515	-	-	4
M	140	37	-	46	83	-	67	-	101	100	5	-	60	438	-	-	4
N	597	231	-	259	167	-	366	-	455	903	-	-	354	-	-	-	18
O	•	•	•	•	•	•	49	•	•	•	1	-	-	82	-	-	•
P	•	•	•	•	•	•	61	•	•	•	1	-	-	90	-	-	•
Q	•	•	•	•	•	•	327	•	•	•	5	-	-	314	-	-	•
R	14	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
S	7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	8	-	-	•
T	12	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	8	-	-	•
U	55	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	37	-	-	•

*No figures available owing to post war conditions.

**Overcrowding accentuated through Official and Private Evacuees.

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 Carcasses or Part Carcasses—							
(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	Pennaenmaur 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	Bettwystycoed U.D.
A 154	110	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	-	-	-	85	-	-	3654	5800	646	-	-	-	-	-	
B 31	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	282	580	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	
D 126	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
G-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
H-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
J 3	-	1	5	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
K 3	1	1	5	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
L 3	-	1	5	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
M 45	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	29	14	14	14	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
N 92	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	107	40	107	40	107	40	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	
O-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
P-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Q 884	-	1150	28	346	2	21	25	10	6517	15	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	30	
R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T 15	11	22	5	4	15	2	15	5	15	6	10	13	23	11	8	2	-	15	15	6	10	13	23	23	23	11	8	2	-	-	-	2	
U-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
V 5	8	15	3	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	

*Not Known.

† lbs.

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmawr U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hiraeathog R.D.	Carnarvon Boroughs.	Ovriccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Gwryfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Batwsycod U.D.
A	-	926	-	936	1236	-	305	1133	290	3150	600	1049	1038	4021	-	1171	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1100	12	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	1000	250	-	-	-	31	1612	-	156	-
D	15	170	109	50	23	-	1144	-	930	16	-	-	6	1801	-	589	-
E	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	9	7	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	14	3	-	-
N	49	27	-	4	-	-	7	-	20	22	-	-	-	-	21	4	-
O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	-	-	-	3	10	2	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	30	-	-	-	-	4	3	15	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	10	-
S	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	21	13	2	-
T	152	63	109	6	9	-	16	-	10	84	-	30	53	92	32	11	10
U	44	2	110	3	10	3	6	23	6	91	1	-	12	38	39	14	-
V	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	17	2	-	-	-	2	9	14	4	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	9	13	4	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	104	75	-	26	8	2	12	-	50	62	56	2	17	21	21	5	-
Z	4	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	32	26	-	-
A	122	15	50	15	5	10	25	22	3	42	3	6	11	94	28	21	1
B	201	-	-	15	2	-	31	22	3	120	2	6	-	152	16	21	-
C	21	4	73	5	-	1	5	10	2	12	-	6	-	-	-	5	-
D	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
E	5	10	10	2	-	-	2	-	-	35	-	-	2	3	4	-	-
F	217	71	250	7	-	-	22	-	-	63	-	100	6	174	41	7	-
G	2116	140	2688	77	263	110	1130	-	500	923	60	300	36	1560	830	112	20
H	234	16	124	4	20	3	37	-	62	52	60	-	-	240	51	8	-
I	8	-	6	1	15	4	-	-	2	7	-	4	-	30	6	7	-
J	242	16	130	5	35	7	37	-	64	59	-	-	-	1830	57	15	-
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
L	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a
M	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
P	No	"	No	"	"	"	No	No	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Q	No	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
R	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	Yes	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
S	No	No	No	No	No	"	"	No	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
T	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
U	No	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
V	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

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

TABLE VII.
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

REMARKS: (1) Nuisances under the Public Health Acts. These include not only nuisances under the Public Health Acts, but those specified in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, of the Factories Act, 1937, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(2.) Offences under the Factories Act, 1937. These offences include those relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938. (S and R.O. No. 488).

A.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

(Part I of the Factories Act, 1937).

PREMISES:

(i.) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	Number on register	A
	No. of Inspections	B
	No. of Written Notices	C
	Number of Prosecutions	D
(ii.) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	Number on register	E
	No. of Inspections	F
	Number of Written Notices	G
	No. of Prosecutions	H
(iii.) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	Number on register	I
	No. of Inspections	J
	Written Notices	K
	No. of Prosecutions	L

B.—DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SAID PREMISES:

(i.) Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	Cases found	M
	Cases remedied	N
	Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector	O
	Number of Prosecutions	P
(ii.) Overcrowding (S.2.)	Cases found	Q
	Cases remedied	R
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	S
	Number of Prosecutions	T
(iii.) Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	Cases found	U
	Cases remedied	V
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	W
	Number of Prosecution	X
(iv.) Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	Cases found	Y
	Cases remedied	Z
	Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector	A
	Number of Prosecution	B
(v.) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Cases found	C
	Cases remedied	D
	Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector	E
	Number of Prosecution	F
(vi.) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	Cases found	G
(a) insufficient	Cases remedied	H
	Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector	I
	Number of Prosecution	J
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Cases found	K
	Cases remedied	L
	Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector	M
	Number of Prosecution	N
(c) Not separate for sexes	Cases found	O
	Cases remedied	P
	Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector	Q
	Number of Prosecution	R

C. OTHER OFFENCES. (Including those relating to outwork, Part 8 of the Factories Act, 1937).

Cases found	S
Cases remedied	T
Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector	U
Number of Prosecution	V

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
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	10	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Retailing Milk Carts ..	38	46	194	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	22	22	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	10	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	31	36	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	63	66	91	21	21	21	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .)	15	15	34	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	10	10	15	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	1	7	2
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	30	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
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 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 12,830, compared with 12,570 in 1946, and 12,220 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 19.17 per 1000 of the population compared with 18.36 in 1946 and 15.3 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

The General Death Rate is 13.17 per 1000 of the population, compared with 12.17 in 1946 and 12.3 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The Infantile Mortality rate is 32.52 per 1000 live births compared with 34.63 in 1946 and 48.1 per 1000 live births in 1945.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.63 per 1000 of the population, compared with 0.71 in 1946 and 0.9 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.72 per 1000 of the population, compared with 1.9 in 1946 and 2.37 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During 1947, 31 patients were admitted to the Bangor Isolation Hospital. Of these 4 were Diphtheria Cases, and 14 Scarlet Fever, compared with 13 Diphtheria and 44 Scarlet Fever in 1946, and 50 Diphtheria and 69 Scarlet Fever in 1945.

One of the Diphtheria cases and 7 of the Scarlet Fever cases were from outside the Bangor Borough. The 13 cases other than Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are tabulated in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET AND DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Age Group.	No. of Cases.	
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
0—4 years	5	—
5—9 years	4	—
10—14 years	2	1
15—24 years	—	—
25—34 years	2	1
35—49 years	1	1
50 years and over	—	1

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1947.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Abattoir	482
Animals and poultry	19
Bakehouses and restaurants	52
Complaints investigated	217
Cowsheds	24
Drainage inspections and tests	159
Drains cleared	112
Dairies and Milk Vans	91
Disinfections and Disinfestations	122
Factories	68
Food Premises	238
Houses inspected	159
Ice Cream premises (inspecting and sampling)	56
Infectious Disease enquiries	44

Licensed Premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	41
Manure and refuse receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	14
Milk samples collected	..	..	..	..	..	126
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	182
Nuisance Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	59
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	28
Owners, Agents and Builders interviewed	..	..	..	..	..	48
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	40
Rats and Mice Infestation	..	..	..	..	..	171
Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	..	52
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	10
Stables and piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	12
Van-dwellers	..	..	..	..	..	14
Vermineous premises	..	..	..	..	..	54
Work in progress	..	..	..	..	..	24

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	<i>Treated at Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Treated at</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Outside cases treated at Isolation Hospital.</i>
		<i>Home</i>	<i>Other Hospitals</i>		
Scarlet Fever	7	1	..	8	7
Diphtheria	3	..	..	3	1
Measles	5	36	1	42	—
Whooping Cough	1	33	..	34	..
Pneumonia .. ..	..	2	..	2	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	2	2	..
Erysipelas	2	1	..	3	..
Dysentery .. ..	..	1	..	1	..
Mumps	1	..	..	1	..
Infantile Paralysis	1	..	..	1	2
Sub Archanoid Haemorrhage	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	21	74	3	98	10

The total number of cases treated at the Isolation Hospital was 31, as compared with 74 in 1946. One death occurred, a child from Bangor who was suffering from Whooping Cough and Pneumonia.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

As the responsibility for administering the Isolation Hospital is being transferred to the Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July, 1948, the following figures shewing the total number of cases admitted to the Hospital since it was opened on the 23rd January, 1895, are interesting.

ADMISSION.				DEATHS.			
Bangor Cases	..	..	2860	Bangor Cases	..	..	78
Outside Cases	..	..	1026	Outside Cases	..	..	34
Total	..	..	3886	Total	..	..	112

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Notifications	..	..	..	27
No. on Register, December 31st :—				
(a) Pulmonary	..	..	..	110
(b) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	26
			—	136
No. of Deaths	..	..	..	8
No. of "Recovered "	..	..	..	2
No. of "Left District "	..	..	..	4

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

The number of cases which received Sanatorium or other Institutional treatment during the year was :—

Males .. 18. Females .. 7.

DISINFECTION.

Sixty-eight premises (houses, hospital wards, etc.), were disinfected with formalin gas during the year, following infectious diseases, deaths from diseases (chiefly cancer) and transfer of cases to Sanatoria. A quantity of bedding was destroyed on request, and the steam disinfectors was used frequently for infected or verminous bedding.

VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL.

(a) RODENT DESTRUCTION.

This work has been actively carried on during the year, except for a short interval when the position of Rodent Operator was vacant. Owing to there being insufficient work in Bangor for the Operator, his services continue to be shared with Caernarvon. All excess expenditure in connection with the work is met by the Ministry of Agriculture (Infestation Control Division), but every endeavour is made to obtain sufficient contracts to cover the working costs.

The following table gives details of complaints of infestation received or discovered and the work carried out :—

Complaints received	..	..	..	43
Premises or land inspected and found to be infested	..	..	..	57
Visits of Inspection	..	..	..	179
Visits of baiting and extermination	..	..	..	388
Premises or land cleared of infestation	..	..	..	51

(b) OTHER VERMIN.

Whenever properties infested with cockroaches, bugs, or other insect pests are reported or discovered every assistance is given to the occupier or owner to have the property disinfected by the use of liquid or powder insecticide. As the responsibility is upon the owner or occupier a charge is usually made for any treatment carried out by the Department, but in exceptional circumstances free treatment is given. Although in the course of the year 34 infestations were treated for verminous conditions of various kinds, this number included only 5 houses infested by the worst type of pest, namely, the bed-bug.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The centralisation of the slaughter of animals continues to be carried out at the Abattoir and gives entire satisfaction. There is every indication that this centralisation will continue for some considerable time, in which case slaughtering by individual butchers in their private slaughter-houses is not likely to re-commence in the near future. Whether or not private slaughtering will

be allowed to return is doubtful, but in any case when meat is de-controlled, the Council may find it an advantage to proceed with plans for the erection of a new modern Abattoir where slaughtering for the area now served could be concentrated, and scattered slaughterhouses closed. It is only by centralised slaughtering that proper supervision and post-mortem inspection of all carcasses can be carried out in an efficient manner.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED.

Cattle (excluding cows)	..	..	..	554
Cows	..	..	..	500
Calves	..	..	..	2758
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	6039
Pigs	..	..	..	69

DEAD OR IMPORTED MEAT BROUGHT IN FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Quarters of Beef	Imported	..	..	1001
	Home killed	..	..	464
Sides of Veal	Imported	..	..	—
	Home killed	..	..	31
Carcases of Pork	Imported	..	..	28
	Home killed	..	..	24
Mutton or Lamb	Imported	..	..	9343
	Home killed	..	..	101
Imported bags or cases of Porkloins and offal	..	..	..	4934

The following is a list of the meat and offal condemned as diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption, together with the reasons for condemnation.

BEEF.

16 Carcases and all offal	.. Generalised Tuberculosis.
7 Carcases and all offal	.. Tuberculosis with emaciation
5 Carcases and all offal	.. Dropsy with emaciation.
2 Carcases and all offal	.. Oedematous/Febrile.
1 Carcase and all offal	.. Septicaemia
1 Carcae and all offal	.. Toxaemia.
1 Carcase and all offal	.. Pericarditis.
14 Forequarters	.. Localised Tuberculosis.
3 Hindquarters	.. Localised Tuberculosis
10 Part Hindquarters	.. Bone Taint.
Trimming of Hindquarter	.. Fractured Leg.
5 Parts Rump and Sirloin	.. Bone Taint.
2 Buttocks	.. Fractured Pelvic Bones.
1 Buttock and Rump	.. Internal Tumour.
487lbs. Trimmings of Beef	.. Bone Taint.
240 Livers	.. Flukes—Angioma—Cysts.
	Necrosis—Cirrhosis.
506 Part Livers	.. Flukes—Angioma—Abscesses.
25 Tripes	.. Localised Tuberculosis/Inflammation.
42 Pairs Lungs	.. Localised Tuberculosis.
19 Udders	.. Mastitis.
7 Hearts	.. Pericarditis.

CALVES.

28 Carcases and all offal	..	Dropsical and emaciated.
3 Carcases and all offal	..	Immature and dropsical.
1 Carcase and all offal.	..	Umbilical Pyaemia.
1 Carcase and all offal		Acute Nephritis.
2 Hindquarters ..	..	Crushed.
2 Briskets ..	..	Internal Abscess.
1 Leg .. ..	..	Fractured.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

7 Carcases Mutton with Offal	..	Dropsical and emaciated.
3 Carcases Mutton and offal	..	Moribund.
2 Carcases Mutton and offal	..	Multiple injuries.
1 Carcase Mutton and offal	..	Carcinoma of oesophagus.
1 Carcase Mutton and offal	..	Cirrhosis/Toxaemia.
2 Hindquarters	..	Bruised.
1 Leg of Mutton	..	Bruised.
1 Saddle of Mutton	..	Bruised.
1 Carcase Lamb and offal	..	General Dropsy.
1 Leg of Lamb ..	..	Fractured.
4 Shanks of Lamb	..	Bruised.
617 Livers ..	..	Flukes—Abscesses—Cysts.
		Necrosis—Cirrhosis.
9 Plucks ..	..	Cysts.

PIGS.

2 Shanks ..	..	Arthritis.
5 Heads	..	Localised Tuberculosis.
2 Livers .. ..	..	Cysts.
1 Pluck. ..	..	Cysts.

The amount of meat and offal condemned was 12 tons, 19 cwts, 7 lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Humane slaughtering of all animals in accordance with the Act is in force in the Borough.

Number of slaughtermen's licences	13
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(b) OTHER FOODS.

Under the present rationing system, a considerable amount of time is spent inspecting various foodstuffs and issuing certificates of condemnation, as the list below will show. It was not found necessary to make any formal seizures of unsound food.

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Reason for Condemnation.</i>
455 Tins "Processed" Milks	Blown, pierced or damaged tins.
500 Tins various Vegetables	
65 Tins Soup ..	
26 Tins Tomatoes ..	
6 Tins Tomato Juice ..	
33 Tins Preserves ..	
804 lbs. Canned Meats ..	
194 lbs. Canned Fish ..	
123 lbs. Canned Fruit ..	

146 lbs. Dates	..	}	Unwholesome.
144 lbs. Tomatoes	..		
9 lbs. Cheese	..		
195 lbs. Flour	..		
61 lbs. Oranges	..		
3 lbs. Mushrooms	..		
239 lbs. Chestnuts	..		
56 lbs. Imported Kidneys	..		
39 lbs. Luncheon Meat	..		
24 lbs. Brawn	..		
20 Doz. Cauliflowers	..		
220 Loaves	..		
108 Eggs	..		
72 Meat Pies	..		
20 Jars Pickles	..		
17 Jars Beetroot	..		
117½ Stone Wet Fish	Decomposition.
79 lbs. Bacon	Decomposition.

The amount of loose and canned foodstuffs condemned was 2 Tons, 12 cwts, 1 qtr., 1 st., 3 lbs.

(c) MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations—Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—The number of Milk Purveyors registered in 1947 was 36 as compared with 41 in 1946.

Licences—Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

To produce and retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	1
To retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	6
To pasteurise Milk	..	1
To retail Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	..	2
To retail Pasteurised Milk	..	2

(d) Milk Testing.

There is one plant in the Borough where ordinary milk is pasteurised by means of the High Temperature Short Time Process, and Tuberculin Tested Milk by the "Holder" Process. Samples are taken from this plant every month and examined to ascertain whether they comply with the bacterial standard laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order. The samples are also submitted to the Phosphatase Test to prove that the milk has been sufficiently heat treated.

In addition to the local plant, one other firm retails Pasteurised milk in the Borough, but the process of pasteurisation is carried out elsewhere.

Samples of milk taken from the latter are collected in the course of delivery in the district.

During the year 126 samples were collected from all supplies for bacteriological and/or the Phosphatase Test and consisted of:—

						REPORT.			
						No.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	
(1) Raw ordinary Milk	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	50	5
(2) Accredited milk	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	—
(3) Heat treated milk	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	30	1
(4) Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	12	4
(5) T.T. (Pasteurised) milk	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	—

(e) EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Ten samples of milk from the herds of milk producers within the Borough were submitted for biological testing and all gave negative results.

(f) PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

One hundred and thirty-seven visits of inspection to bakehouses, butchers' shops, fish fryers, cafes, etc., were recorded. Minor infringements brought to the notice of the occupiers were remedied without exception.

(g) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Samples of ice cream sold in the Borough are sent for bacteriological examination in order to maintain this product in a clean and wholesome condition. The premises in which ice cream is produced are also kept under constant supervision.

The attention of the vendors was drawn to the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat treatment, etc.), Regulations, 1947, with the request that steps be taken to ensure that the requirements of the regulations are complied with, namely, that except for ice cream made from a complete cold mix powder, the regulation will require all ice cream to be thoroughly treated by heat, to be cooled immediately after heating and to be kept frozen until sold.

SHOPS ACTS 1912—1938.

Shopworkers in Bangor form an important part of the community. The administration of the Shop Hours provisions, Health and Welfare and the Conditions of Employment have caused very little trouble and where infringements have occurred interviews with the employers have put matters right. There were few occasions where further action had to be taken.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 81 premises on the register in the Borough. Of these 66 have mechanical power and the Council are only concerned with the provisions of the Act relating to sanitary accommodation. In the case of the 15 factories without mechanical power the Council are in addition responsible for other measures relating to health, *i.e.*, the provisions as to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors.

Routine inspections were carried out, and as a result, 18 informal and one statutory notice were served to remedy defects.

Defects found and dealt with included provision and repair of sanitary accommodation, repair of walls and ceiling, overcrowding and general cleansing.

Extracts from Outworkers' lists have been supplied by other Local Authorities, showing that two persons resident in the Borough are engaged in outwork received from factories in other areas.

No instances were found of work being carried on in unwholesome premises.

SCHOOLS.

Inspections of Schools have been made; the sanitary accommodation was found generally satisfactory, but as reported last year improvements to modernise the conveniences are long overdue.

Samples of school milk submitted for bacteriological examination were all satisfactory.

All cases of notifiable infectious diseases amongst school children are notified to the Health Visitor by the Department.

HOUSING.

GENERAL.

Owing to the shortage of labour and scarcity of materials difficulty is still being experienced in getting work done, and it has been considered inadvisable to take any action under Section 9 of the Housing Act. The policy of confining action to items of urgent disrepair by the service of notices under the Public Health Act is being continued. The remedy of certain defects is almost impracticable by reason of the restrictions imposed on the supply of materials.

OVERCROWDING.

No accurate figures are available as to the extent of overcrowding. Cases reported are invariably persons applying for Council Houses. The Housing Committee allocates the tenancies of Council Houses to serious cases of overcrowding whenever possible.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

(a) CINEMAS, ETC.

The cinemas in the City are visited at frequent intervals. Other places of entertainment are visited from time to time. No complaints were received during the year and on the whole they were found to be conducted in an orderly and satisfactory manner. Strict attention was paid to lavatory accommodation, ventilation and other items, which add considerably to the comfort and enjoyment of the patron and to the efficient running of the place.

(b) LICENSED PREMISES.

The Proprietors realise the Sanitary Inspector's duties embrace every aspect of hygiene in relation to public health. It must be said, however, that the licensees are only too willing to carry out suggestions made by the Department.

DRAINAGE.

The general summary indicates the constant demands of clearing and repairing drains and other sanitary fittings. The Department in addition to routine inspections and tests, undertakes drainage work on the receipt of an order from landlords. This work, particularly the clearing of choked drains, is promptly attended to.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Occupiers of factories, etc., generally complied with the provisions of the law in keeping their output of smoke to the minimum under somewhat trying conditions, chiefly the inferior type of coal received.

A Statutory Notice was served on the owners of one factory requesting that a smoke abatement door be fitted to the boiler.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

(CYRIL RICHARD, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.S., A.M.Inst.Mun.E.).

HOUSING WORK.

MAINTENANCE.

The new Maintenance Depot is carrying out its work satisfactorily and the direct labour method has proved very efficient.

NEW HOUSING.

Temporary.—10 aluminium bungalows (the first in Wales) were erected and occupied at Brynllwyd.

39 Army Huts were successfully converted into temporary dwellings, at Beach Camp.

Permanent.—The 5 houses at Caernarvon Road were completed and occupied, the 140 houses in contract at Coed Mawr Estate made progress as far as the labour and material position would allow.

7 houses at Seiriol Road and 6 at Ambrose Street were also commenced.

SEWERAGE AND FLOOD PREVENTION.

Extensions to cover the new housing schemes were continued. The main sewer outfall was cleaned and the outlet channel in Menai Straits deepened. The systems worked satisfactorily.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Extensions to the new housing estates continue. Proposals to instal waste water detection meters were approved.

Bacteriological Tests.—One before treatment, six after treatment, which proved satisfactory.

Chemical Tests.—One before treatment, three after treatment, which were satisfactory. Number of dwellings supplied direct from mains—3985 in Borough, 124 outside Borough

Estimated population supplied—13,650 in Borough; 500 outside Borough—14150.

No dwelling house in the Borough is supplied from standing pipes. Fifty dwellings outside the Borough with an estimated population of 200 are supplied from standing pipes.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection of domestic refuse was continued by contract. The collection is once weekly from dwelling houses and twice from Colleges and other institutions. The disposal is by controlled tipping at Wern Fields. Salvaging operations for paper, cardboard and metals are continuously carried on.

A further length of the stream across the tipping fields was culverted to provide an additional area for tipping.

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 common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	8	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	7	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	19	15	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .)	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	4	3	4
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	2	6	6

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
Registered only	1	1	-
Licensed	2	2	1
Total on Register	3	3	1

*Private Slaughter Houses demolished. Meat is imported from Bangor.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 4,438. compared with 4,389 in 1946 and 4,010 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 20.5 per 1000 of the population compared with 17.5 in 1946 and 13.5 per 1000 in 1945.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 87.9 per 1000 live births compared with 25.0 in 1946 and 129.6 per 1000 in 1945.

There were three deaths from Zymotic Diseases (for Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3.)

The General Death Rate is 16.22 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.9 in 1946, and 18.7 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.22 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.91 in 1946 and 0.49 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.57 per 1000 of the population, compared with 1.36 in 1946 and 2.36 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1947, 3 cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 case of Infantile Paralysis were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, compared with 15 Scarlet Fever and 1 Diphtheria in 1946.

AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET FEVER CASES.

<i>Age Groups.</i>							<i>No. of Cases.</i>
0—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

WATER SUPPLY.

The source of supply is Afon Gaseg, the Intake being 1300 feet O.D. The water is screened and chlorinated. The supply is plentiful, but the distributing main should be improved in view of the housing extension.

SEWERS.

One sewer was extended to Maes Coetmor Housing Site. The sewers are periodically scavenged. The sewage is treated on a six acre Land Irrigation System.

HOUSE REFUSE.

The Council Lorry has been provided with a steel cover which has greatly improved conditions. The cover can be easily removed for the Lorry to be used for general purposes. The Refuse Tip is kept free from vermin, and is in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING.

The Council has embarked on a bold and ambitious housing programme. 84 houses are in course of construction. It is hoped that there will be no restrictions to obstruct future schemes which will alleviate the serious housing shortage at present prevailing. Two private dwelling houses have been erected.

FOOD.

Meat is delivered from Bangor Abattoir. Two new Fish Shops have been opened. Food is kept free from contamination. Shop-keepers are anxious to serve under clean and hygienic conditions, and co-operate when requested. One new Dairy was licensed for bottling and selling of milk.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Two cases of Infectious Diseases were removed to Bangor Isolation Hospital. One case of Infantile Paralysis was notified; thanks to the diligence of the Medical Practitioners. It was immediately isolated.

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.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	46	46	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Retailing Milk Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	5	4	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	17	14	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	15	15	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	7	9		1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	67	67	65	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .)	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	32	32	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	9	11	35
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	4	2	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—Public Abattoir only now in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 16,770, compared with 16,980 in 1946 and 17,540 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 15.86 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 13.19 in 1946 and 10.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 48.87 per 1,000 live births, compared with 26.7 in 1946 and 31.5 per 1,000 live births in 1945.

The General Death Rate is 13.95 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 13.83 in 1946 and 13.2 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.35 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.47 in 1946 and 0.34 per 1,000 in 1945.

There were four deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Tables 2 and 3.)

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.02 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 2.35 in 1946 and 2.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1947, 73 patients were admitted for treatment, *viz.*:—14 Scarlet Fevers ; 2 Puerperal Fevers (and Child) ; 14 Tonsillitis ; 1 Vincent's Angina ; 6 Whooping Cough (with Pneumonia) ; 2 Broncho-Pneumonia ; 1 Hypostatic Pneumonia ; 1 Gastric Influenza ; 11 Measles ; 2 Rubella ; 3 Erysipelas ; 4 Meningitis ; 1 Pneumococcal Meningitis ; 2 Observation Encephalitis ; 1 Enteritis ; 1 Erythema Nodosum ; 1 Chicken Pox ; 2 Poliomyelitis ; 2 Observation Poliomyelitis ; 1 Infective Parotitis.

In 1946, 92 patients were admitted of which 29 were Scarlet Fever and 2 Diphtheria.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever Cases.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
0—4 years	1
5—9 years	3
10—14 years	3
15—24 years	2
25—34 years	—
35 years and over	1

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENTS.

Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	77
Drains provided with efficient traps	3
New drains and intercepting chambers provided	5
Drains re-laid	23
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts improved	1
Courts and backyards paved and repaired	1

DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings re-laid and repaired	3
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	2
Roofs repaired and made weather-proof	5
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	8
Houses limewashed and cleansed	9
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	41

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided	3
Water closet pans and traps replaced with pedestals .. .	2
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired .. .	2
Defective water closet cisterns repaired .. .	7

VARIOUS.

Offensive accumulations removed .. .	10
Miscellaneous .. .	73

FOOD.

(A) MILK.

The main 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.

Sixteen samples of new milk were purchased during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst. These were all found to be genuine and of good quality.

COWSHEDS.

Number on Register, December, 1946 .. .	46
Number discontinued during the year .. .	Nil
Number on Register, December, 1947 .. .	46

MILK—SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS.

There are eleven firms in the area licenced under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Ten samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted to the Area Laboratory, National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme, Colwyn Bay. Unsatisfactory reports were followed up with the result that subsequent tests showed Gr. 1 results.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

Constant observation was made upon premises used in the manufacture or sale of Ice Cream. Twenty-seven samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Emergency Public Health Laboratories at Conway. Samples found to be below Grade 1 were immediately investigated and, as a result, subsequent samples were reported as Grade 1.

(B) MEAT.

The Public Abattoir is under the control of the Ministry of Food. Daily inspections were made during the year totalling 236 visits. The total number of animals slaughtered and carcasses inspected was as follows :—

Beasts .. .	1,491
Calves .. .	540
Pigs .. .	7
Sheep and Lambs .. .	10,802

The following unsound meat and offal were condemned and disposed of under Ministry of Food supervision during 1947 :—18 Carcasses of Mutton ; 16 Carcasses of Beef and Organs ; 1 Carcase of Veal ; 8 Forequarters of Beef ; 7 Hindquarters of Beef ; 812 Sheep Livers ; 287 Ox Livers ; 294 Part Ox Livers ; 39 Sets of Ox Lungs ; 6 Ox Udders ; 10 Ox Heads ; 8 Forequarters of Mutton ; 7 Ox Hearts ; 25 lbs. Mutton ; 342 lbs. Beef. Total weight of Meat and Offal condemned :—8 tons, 8 cwt., 3 qrs., 5 lbs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

During the year 568 inspections and observations 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 voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year :—531 tins of Milk ; 85 tins of Meat ; 111 tins of Fruit ; 166 tins of Beans ; 108 tins of Fish ; 88 tins of Soup ; 88 tins of Peas ; 79 tins of Stewed Steak ; 2 tins of Macaroni ; 27 tins of Jam ; 32 tins of Carrots ; 32 tins of Salmon ; 26 jars of Mayonnaise ; 140 jars of Paste ; 6 tins of Ovaltine ; 8 tins of Cocoa ; 29 packets Baking Powder ; 5 packets Jellies ; 9 tins of Sausage ; 20 tins of Tomatoes ; 15 tins of Irish Stew ; 17 tins of Mixed Vegetables ; 117 tins of Beetroot ; 7 tins of Potatoes ; 4 jars of Picallili ; 40 lbs. Biscuits ; 14 lbs. Luncheon Sausage ; 56 lbs. Margarine ; 11 lbs. of Pressed Beef ; 77 lbs. Bacon ; 64 lbs. Butter ; 50 lbs. Prunes ; 4 dozen Eggs ; 56 lbs. Ground Barley ; 271 lbs. National Flour ; 16 lbs. Cheese ; 1 lbs. Oats ; 4 lbs. Flaked Barley ; 2 packets Cake Mixture ; 7 packets Semolina ; 3 packets Weetabix ; 55 lbs. Flavoured Puddings ; 94 stone of Wet Fish ; 8 stone of Haddock ; 40 stone of Kippers ; 9 stone of Crabs ; 8 stone of Prawns.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACTS.

During the year 116 visits and inspections were made to rat-infested premises. Drains have been inspected and tested, and any defects found have been 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 Council's refuse tips have been baited at frequent intervals and a complete treatment of all sewer manholes was carried out twice during the year, with excellent results.

This disinfection work was carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Food, Infestation Control Department, and later during the year under the Ministry of Agriculture Infestation Control Department.

DISINFESTATION—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year, all houses which have come to 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.

There is a Clinic at the Llandudno Isolation Hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from Scabies. A Part-time nurse is employed by the Council for this purpose.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(Mr. J. A. EDWARDS, B.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.T.P.I., Etc.)

During 1947, both the quality and the quantity of the water supplied have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made monthly at the Lakes Dulyn and Melynlyn, and at the balancing tank at Llanbedr immediately before treatment. At the last-named point water is sterilized by the Chloramine Process, using injections of ammonia and chlorine gases, and bacteriological examinations are taken weekly at various points in the district network.

The results have been satisfactory and the majority of reports taken by an independent analyst at Conway Public Health Laboratories showed Ministry of Health Classification 1. No serious contamination has been experienced, and any samples which have fallen below Classification 1 have, on subsequent tests from the same source, yielded Class 1 results, showing that the original inability to obtain this standard had been, probably, due to sampling errors.

There are 4,508 properties in the District which are supplied with water direct. There are no properties in the town which are served by means of standpipes.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER.

(Mr. GLYN A. ROBERTS, M.R.I.P.H.H.)

The Llandudno Meteorological Station is situate at the Llandudno Cricket Field and occupies a central position in the area. The Station is 13 feet above mean sea level.

The instruments comprise one Kew Pattern Fortin Barometer, Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Wet and Dry Bulb Hygrometer, Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder, and Barograph. All the instruments are by Negretti and Zambra, London, and all have been tested and certified at the National Physical Laboratory.

Daily Telegraphed Reports are made to the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, to assist the compilation of weather forecasts. Complete weather summaries are forwarded monthly to Air Ministry.

Complete sets of weather figures are available since 1909 and Mean Values and miscellaneous figures date back as far as 1861.

Reports are made regularly to the local newspapers, and information is supplied regularly to enquirers, such as students, university departments, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1947.

The total number of hours' sunshine for the year 1947 was 1,450.2, which is 9.3 hours less than the ten years mean. Bright sunshine was recorded on 296 days, and the most sunshine in one day was 14.4 hours on June 11th.

The year's total rainfall was 30.87 inches, which is 3.16 inches above the ten years mean. The wettest month was January, when 5.42 inches of rain were recorded—this was the wettest January in more than forty years. The heaviest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.57 inches on January 4th (1.19 inches fell on the 3rd). Rain fell on 181 days during the year, March having the most wet days—24.

The highest temperature recorded during the year was 81 degrees Fahrenheit on August 14th, 19th and 27th. The lowest temperature recorded was 18 degrees Fahrenheit on the night of February 23rd—this represents 14 degrees of frost and was measured in a Stevenson Screen, not on the ground!

The last spring air frost was on the night of March 15th. The first autumn air frost occurred on the night of November 27th.

The month of August deserves special mention as the sun shone on each of its 31 days, producing a daily average of 8.65 hours. This was the best August total for more than forty years.

The following Tables show the totals and means for the year 1947, with a Table showing the sunshine and rainfall figures over the ten years period 1938—1947.

TABLE I.
 WEATHER DURING THE YEAR 1947.
 BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, VAPOUR PRESSURE, HUMIDITY AND
 TEMPERATURES—MONTHLY MEANS (WITH EXTREMES).

<i>Month</i>	<i>Baro- meter (M.B's.)</i>	<i>Vap. Press.</i>	<i>Hu- midity</i>	<i>Mean of Max.</i>	<i>Mean of Min.</i>	<i>Mean Temp.</i>	<i>High- est Max.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Low- est Min.</i>	<i>Date</i>
January ..	1013.5	6.4	79%	43.6	35.1	39.3	56	3rd	19	30th
February ..	1009.4	6.4	86%	34.5	29.0	31.7	41	25th and 26th	18	24th
March ..	1000.1	7.3	83%	45.6	35.5	40.5	55	26th, 27th and 28th	20	3rd
April ..	1014.5	8.6	74%	54.6	42.6	48.3	62	13th	34	9th
May ..	1015.3	11.7	77%	62.8	48.0	55.4	78	28th	39	3rd
June ..	1013.7	13.0	78%	64.0	52.4	58.2	78	2nd and 28th	45	13th
July ..	1014.1	15.2	89%	66.6	54.9	60.7	80	28th	50	1st, 7th and 8th
August ..	1021.3	16.1	70%	72.8	56.6	64.7	81	14th, 19th and 27th	49	12th
September	1018.0	13.5	74%	65.2	54.9	60.1	76	1st	43	26th
October ..	1022.1	11.4	80%	59.2	47.6	53.4	66	2nd and 11th	39	21st
November ..	1011.9	9.2	77%	53.0	44.1	48.5	65	21st	28	28th
December ..	1015.7	8.4	85%	47.2	40.7	43.9	53	24th, 26th, 27th and 31st	31	1st and 2nd
Mean ..	1014.1	10.6	79%	55.8	45.1	50.4				

TABLE II.
MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES—SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL.

Month	Rainfall			Sunshine			
	No. of Rain days (0.01 ins. or more)	Greatest depth in 24 hrs.	Date	Daily Mean	Most sun in one day (Hrs.)	Date	No. of days on which bright Sunshine recorded
January ..	15	1.57	4th	1.56	6.4	19th	22
February ..	8	0.36	25th	1.15	9.3	24th	11
March ..	24	0.85	12th	2.52	9.8	6th	23
April ..	15	1.16	7th	5.33	11.8	16th	26
May ..	18	0.87	17th	5.69	13.9	28th	29
June ..	15	0.67	28th	5.86	14.4	11th	29
July ..	16	0.29	25th	5.55	11.5	17th	29
August ..	4	0.21	3rd	8.65	12.6	13th	31
September ..	17	0.58	12th	3.67	8.1	2nd	28
October ..	7	0.24	9th	4.05	9.8	2nd	26
November ..	23	0.89	11th	2.14	7.3	5th	23
December ..	19	0.35	26th	1.18	5.7	1st	19
Totals ..	181 days						296 days

TABLE III.
MONTHLY SUNSHINE TOTALS—TEN YEARS.

Month	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ..	52.0	37.6	85.7	39.0	43.8	48.2	44.3	38.6	63.0	48.2
February ..	65.3	92.4	40.6	76.5	55.1	74.7	61.8	82.5	52.8	32.1
March ..	142.6	87.4	115.4	117.4	76.9	138.5	134.9	112.2	147.1	78.1
April ..	219.6	183.2	123.8	128.0	214.2	162.7	155.0	202.7	158.2	159.9
May ..	176.2	208.2	197.3	213.2	215.9	206.1	210.9	168.3	235.0	176.2
June ..	174.4	271.9	304.3	191.4	254.5	234.5	153.6	202.6	179.4	178.9
July ..	137.4	145.7	176.3	194.4	177.0	230.7	94.6	128.2	193.7	171.9
August ..	173.6	184.7	159.6	159.4	126.9	143.6	198.3	180.5	157.1	268.2
September ..	100.2	134.9	147.3	117.0	148.4	111.7	130.8	117.0	119.8	110.0
October ..	96.7	106.5	77.8	94.0	84.0	118.1	81.2	102.6	89.4	125.7
November ..	86.5	42.5	31.0	42.1	51.7	38.3	42.2	49.0	21.9	64.3
December ..	46.3	21.8	36.2	25.4	30.3	46.4	41.9	40.2	40.2	36.7
Total ..	1470.8	1516.8	1495.3	1397.8	1478.7	1553.5	1349.5	1424.4	1457.6	1450.2
Difference from 10 yrs. mean ..	Plus 21.3	Plus 57.3	Plus 35.8	Minus 61.7	Plus 19.2	Plus 94.0	Minus 110.0	Minus 35.1	Minus 1.9	Minus 9.3

Total Sunshine for Ten Years 14,594.6 hours.
Mean Annual Sunshine 1,459.5 "

TABLE IV.
MONTHLY RAINFALL TOTALS FOR TEN YEARS (INCHES).

<i>Month</i>	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ..	3.24	4.99	2.57	1.44	3.44	3.68	4.57	1.45	3.93	5.42
February ..	0.49	1.82	2.83	3.02	1.19	2.19	0.72	2.37	3.63	0.92
March ..	1.46	2.11	1.37	2.28	2.92	0.84	0.83	0.56	1.03	5.38
April ..	0.27	1.93	2.05	1.84	0.82	1.40	0.96	1.59	1.12	2.94
May ..	1.95	0.78	2.65	1.92	2.79	2.26	1.02	2.79	2.50	3.47
June ..	3.08	1.64	0.78	0.55	0.24	2.15	1.58	1.72	2.66	2.72
July ..	2.64	3.73	2.83	1.04	2.57	1.91	2.62	1.44	2.08	1.54
August ..	2.60	1.51	0.68	2.87	2.55	2.52	1.78	0.40	3.49	0.38
September	1.77	0.60	2.44	0.73	2.87	4.22	4.48	1.40	4.00	1.88
October ..	4.23	2.93	3.98	3.67	4.27	2.49	3.48	3.96	0.54	0.45
November ..	2.83	3.86	4.56	1.42	0.82	2.41	5.94	0.30	2.78	4.13
December ..	3.64	2.66	1.68	1.46	3.54	1.57	2.52	3.28	3.65	1.64
Totals ..	28.20	28.56	28.42	22.24	28.02	27.64	30.50	21.26	31.41	30.87
Difference from 10 yrs. mean ..	Plus 0.49	Plus 0.85	Plus 0.72	Minus 5.47	Plus 0.31	Minus 0.07	Plus 2.79	Minus 6.45	Plus 3.70	Plus 3.16

Total Rainfall for Ten Years .. 277.12 inches.
Annual Mean Rainfall (Ten Years) .. 27.71 "

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 common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	31	31	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	9	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	11	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..)	23	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1945</i>	<i>In Dec. 1946</i>	<i>In Dec. 1947</i>
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	2	2	2
Total on Register	5	5	5

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use. Meat is imported from Llandudno.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 3,008, compared with 3,016 in 1946 and 3,032 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 19.94 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.23 in 1946 and 8.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 16.66 per 1,000 live births, compared with 38.46 in 1946 and 74.1 per 1,000 live births in 1945.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Tables 2 and 3.)

The General Death Rate is 11.63 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.58 in 1946 and 14.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.33 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.00 in 1946 and 0.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.32 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.65 in 1946 and 2.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1947, 5 cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 Poliomyelitis were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. In 1946, 11 Scarlet Fever and 1 Diphtheria were admitted.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever Cases.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
0—4 years	1
5—9 years	—
10—14 years	1
15—24 years	2
25—34 years	—
35 years and over.. ..	1

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(Mr. E. WILLIAMS, C.R.S.I., A.F.S.(Eng.).)

WATER SUPPLY.

The chief source of supply is Aber Lake, with a secondary supply from Camarnaint, which supplies the lower portion of the town. The Council are considering the provision of new chlorination plants to cover all supplies.

The supply has been ample, and no complaints of shortage were received during the year.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

The usual maintenance and periodical flushing is being carried out. The upper portion of the town sewers gravitate direct to the sea, and the lower portion is pumped out. The outfall sewer runs to a point one mile from the foreshore.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are six of these within the district, which are cleaned out daily.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following quantities of various foods were voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—156 lbs. Beef ; 27 lbs. Bacon ; 196 lbs. Margarine ; 21 lbs. Cheese ; 12 lbs. Sausages ; 16 Soda Crackers ; 190 tins of various foods.

SCAVENGING.

The main roads are swept daily, and other roads twice a week.

HOUSE REFUSE.

A weekly collection is made from all properties, and twice a week from the larger premises. The refuse tip is kept clean and treated to destroy rats.

RIVER.

Close supervision is kept, and the river is fairly clean.

DISINFECTION.

In all cases after infectious cases the rooms are fumigated with formaldehyde, and on the recommendation of the Medical Officer infected bedding is destroyed and replaced by the Council.

HOUSING.

Twelve houses are in course of erection, and it is hoped they will be complete early in 1948.

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.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1 1947	2 1946	3 1947	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House* ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	5	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	17	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	6	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	13	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	20	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1945</i>	<i>In Dec. 1946</i>	<i>In Dec. 1947.</i>
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	2	2	2
Total on Register	3	3	3

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use. Meat is imported from Llandudno.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 4,006, compared with 4,057 in 1946 and 4,176 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 15.97 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.76 in 1946 and 11.5 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 78.12 per 1,000 live births, compared with 58.82 in 1946 and 20.4 per 1,000 in 1945.

There were 3 deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Tables 2 and 3.)

The General Death Rate is 18.97 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.28 in 1946 and 16.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.99 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.47 in 1946 and 1.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.74 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 2.46 in 1946 and 2.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

No case of infectious disease was admitted to hospital during 1947.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

(Mr. J. PARRY-HUGHES.)

WATER SUPPLY.

Warnings have been given from time to time from the year 1933 of the possible necessity of having to curtail the supply of water to the town under severe drought conditions. Unfortunately, during the year under review, owing to the extraordinary influx of visitors into the district (including a large number of campers) resource had to be taken of restricting the supply to certain hours of the day, which although a wasteful method, with its inconveniences, did carry the district through the drought peak period.

In 1938 the Council called for a specialist consultant's report, and since that time two further consultants have reported, all to a like effect, that further storage capacity must be provided if the continued anxiety is to be avoided during drought conditions.

In 1937 I advised the Council that steps should be taken to minimise the number of campers using de-rated land, especially in view of the growth of the district, which since the opening of the Graiglwyd Reservoir in 1930 has resulted in the erection of 278 new houses, and plans have already been passed or provision made to date for the erection of a further 250 to 300 houses (both municipal and private) which in essence would mean an increase of between 40 to 50 per cent. in population.

During the war years, although there was an increase in population, it was a static one, and no great fluctuations occurred, which allowed the Council to maintain a constant supply of water, but now that annual holidays are again being more freely taken, it is necessary that the Council do implement at an early date any scheme for further storage, together with a scheme of filtration.

WATER MAINS.

A 4in. water main extension of 80 yards was laid in connection with the Cae Gamdda Housing Scheme.

WATER MAINS CLEANING.

During the year, 2,828 lineal yards of 4in. water main was scraped and cleaned.

CHLORINATION.

Continued chlorination of the bulk water supply is being carried out and the Council have ordered two portable chlorinators for use on auxiliary supplies if necessity compels such a procedure.

SEWERAGE.

The sewers are periodically inspected and cleaned.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The work of collection, due to the growth of the district, is increasing, and there is no doubt that in the near future the collecting staff and equipment must be increased to meet the demand. Disposal is still carried out under the "controlled tipping" system, which will in due time provide a fairly level playing or recreation pitch.

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies	287	281	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	22	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops ..	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	11	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops ..	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	12	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	12	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	8	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	-	56	102
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
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 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 5,920, compared with 5,907 in 1946 and 5,973 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 14.86 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.35 in 1946 and 13.1 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 45.45 per 1,000 live births, compared with 32.96 in 1946 and 89.7 per 1,000 live births in 1945.

The General Death Rate is 17.39 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.06 in 1946 and 19.1 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

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

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.84 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.16 in 1946 and 0.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 4.39 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 2.2 in 1946 and 2.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

One case of Scarlet Fever was admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1947, compared with 5 cases in 1946.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Mr. C. A. KORTEGAS, M.S.I.A.

During the year, Mr. Evan Williams, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. E. E. Roberts, Sanitary Inspector, resigned, and I was appointed as Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector and commenced duties on the 1st July, 1947. No additional Sanitary Inspector was appointed to replace Mr. E. E. Roberts.

WATER SUPPLY.

Dolgarrog.—The village is supplied by the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board and the supply has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Dolwyddelen.—The supply is from an upland stream impounded in a reservoir. I am pleased to report that sand filters constructed in 1945 were put in order, materially improving the water supply to the Parish, but, owing to the small bore and lack of fall of the first 450 yards of main, the supply was not at all times satisfactory. 450 yards of 5 inch main have been placed on order to replace the existing 3 inch main and it is hoped that this will be to hand and laid early in the new year.

Penmachno.—No change.

Roewen.—The supply has been inadequate to meet the demand and serious shortage was experienced.

Trefriw.—No change.

SEWERAGE.

The sewerage systems at Dolwyddelen and Penmachno are working fairly satisfactorily, but an engineer's report has been requested on the system at Trefriw.

SCAVENGING.

The house refuse and night soil are removed by direct labour. The scavenging vehicles are employed and collections are made at approximately ten-day intervals.

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.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informa Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	100	99	84	6	6	5	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	21	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	3	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	7	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	4	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	8	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	2	39	61
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 4,780, compared with 4,723 in 1946 and 4,557 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 17.15 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.09 in 1946 and 14.04 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 12.18 per 1,000 live births, compared with 39.47 in 1946 and 93.7 per 1,000 live births in 1945.

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

The General Death Rate is 13.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 13.99 in 1946 and 13.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The death rate from Tuberculosis is 0.83 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.63 per 1,000 in 1946 and 0.88 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.30 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 2.12 in 1946 and 3.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

BANGOR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1947, 5 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, compared with 8 cases in 1946.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever Cases.

<i>Age Groups</i>				<i>No. of Cases</i>
0—4 years	..	..	..	1
5—9 years	..	..	..	2
10—14 years	..	..	..	—
15—24 years	..	..	..	—
25—34 years	..	..	..	2

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

(Mr. R. H. JONES, C.R.S.I.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council's water undertakings were sufficient to meet all demands during the year.

Water from the Marchlyn Mawr source was drawn from the emergency intake for a short period during the summer; this was due to the "rose" at the lake intake becoming fouled with vegetable matter. The services of a diver was acquired to remove the rose, and movable screens are now in use.

The Ministry has approved, in principle, extensions from the Marchlyn trunk main to supply the villages of Aber and Aberpwl as the existing supplies in these localities are inadequate. When this work is completed, water will be available for a number of farms where a constant and pure supply of water is not available.

During the past twelve months services were laid to eleven houses and four farms.

SEWERAGE.

It is probable that the Ministry will hold an Inquiry, in the very near future, into the proposed sewerage scheme for the Tregarth and Mynydd Llandegai districts.

Preliminary surveys have been carried out for sewerage schemes at Penrhos, Aber and Llandegai districts.

HOUSING.

It is probable that, early in the new year, work will be commenced on the erection of Airey Houses at Tregarth, Talybont, Caerhun and Penrhos. As far as can be ascertained at present the total number of houses will be forty-eight.

On account of the existing building restrictions, no information is available as to when work will be commenced on the proposed fifty traditional houses at Mynydd Llandegai.

Twenty-four houses are being built at Glasinfryn, but progress with these has not been up to expectations.

MILK SUPPLY.

Three cowsheds were re-modelled during the year. Shortage of labour and material have curtailed progress in this direction.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The work is satisfactorily carried out by contract.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Regular attention is paid to all known points of infestation.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms and contents are disinfected with formalin spray and fumigators ; bedding is subjected to steam disinfection at the Bangor Isolation Hospital. Where recommended by the Medical Officer, the Council compensates for the destruction of bedding in cases of tuberculosis.

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 Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. Regist</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	262	200	80	80	-	80	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	19	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	12	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	15	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	2	56	211
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1945</i>	<i>In Dec. 1946</i>	<i>In Dec. 1947</i>
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	-	-	-

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

No meat is slaughtered within the District but is imported from Beaumaris and Llangefni.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 10,310, compared with 10,240 in 1946 and 10,170 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 19.11 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 18.26 in 1946 and 17.5 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 25.38 per 1,000 live births, compared with 42.78 in 1946 and 73.0 per 1,000 live births in 1945.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Table 3.)

The General Death Rate is 15.42 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 13.76 in 1946 and 15.5 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.16 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.07 in 1946 and 0.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.42 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.75 per 1,000 in 1946 and 2.26 per 1,000 in 1945.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During 1947, 6 cases of Scarlet Fever and 4 cases of Diphtheria were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Cases.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	
	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>
0—4 years	2	—
5—9 years	1	—
10—14 years	2	—
15—24 years	1	4

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the district is generally derived from shallow wells, and is a constant source of complaint and concern to the Council. The Llandegfan piped water supply scheme which was constructed and completed in 1943 by direct labour is working satisfactorily. Unfortunately, there is not sufficient water to provide a full pipe supply during a very dry summer.

There are 23 stand posts, well distributed, to supply a population of about 350, and there are 25 houses connected direct to the main.

The Anglesey Water Committee has recently completed the Bryngwyn Mawr Scheme, which is now in operation, and will serve the villages of Brynsiencyn, Dwyran, and Newborough, and will be available for the 12 houses now in course of construction by the Council at the villages mentioned.

The Cefni Water Supply Scheme carried out by the Anglesey Water Committee has commenced, and the head works are in an advanced stage of construction.

Piped water will be available for some parts of the district in 1950.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the whole area has been carried out every month, but since May, 1948, it has been done every fortnight until September. The Council has now purchased a lorry and the scavenging will continue to be collected every fortnight all the year round.

HOUSING.

The lack of piped water supply is still one of the chief hindrances to rapid building progress. The important question of sewage disposal is also a very difficult and costly problem.

The disposal works must be sited at least 100 yards from any house, which means that the works have to be built outside the curtilage of the housing site.

The Council's consulting engineers are dealing with the problem.

DISINFECTION.

Laycock's fumigators and spraying are used for disinfecting houses. In my opinion this method is not sufficient and a steam disinfecter for steaming bedding and clothing is necessary. The Council still recommend that a steam disinfecter 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 condition of the cowsheds and dairies continues to show improvement. No new applicant for registration is allowed unless the premises are brought up to a reasonable standard of fitness. The shortage of labour, materials and piped water definitely prevents rapid and complete modern shippens and dairies, which are certainly indispensable for clean milk production.

HIRAETHOG RURAL (DENBIGHSHIRE).

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.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	580	560	60	15	-	15	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	6	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	36	36	20	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>					<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>			
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..					-	14	580			
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District					-	-	-			

SLAUGHERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
Registered only	7	7	7
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	7	7	7

Note.—No meat is slaughtered within the District but is imported from outside (Colwyn Bay, Abergele, Corwen).

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 5,191, compared with 5,181 in 1946 and 5,233 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 17.53 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.17 in 1946, and 14.7 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 76.93 per 1,000 live births, compared with 56.1 in 1946 and 51.9 per 1,000 live births in 1945.

The General Death Rate is 14.45 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 11.0 in 1946 and 16.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.76 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.19 in 1946 and 0.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.21 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 2.31 in 1946 and 3.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1945.

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

GROESYNYD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

One case of Scarlet Fever was admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment during 1947.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

(Mr. G. R. HUGHES.)

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

SEWERAGE.

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

SCAVENGING.

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

SCHOOL.

The school has a piped supply of water, and closet accommodation is on the water carriage system.

CEFNBRITH.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

SEWERAGE.

This village is part sewered, sewage being given treatment by tank and filter.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected once a fortnight and disposed of by tipping at Gaerfechan.

GLASFRYN.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

SEWERAGE.

This village is sewered, sewage being given treatment by tank and filter.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse is cleared once a fortnight.

SCHOOL.

Has a piped supply of water, and closet accommodation is on the water carriage system.

PENTRELLYNCYMMER.

SCHOOL.

Has piped water system and closet accommodation on the water carriage system.

CWMPENANER.

SCHOOL.

Has a piped water supply. Closet accommodation on the conservancy system.

LLANFIHANGEL G.M.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

SEWERAGE.

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

SCAVENGING.

Refuse collection is undertaken in this village once a fortnight.

SCHOOL.

The school has piped supplies of water, and closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

LLANGWM.

WATER SUPPLIES.

From stand pipes in the village.

SCHOOL.

The school has a piped supply of water. The closet accommodation here is on the conservancy system.

DINMAEL.

WATER SUPPLY.

The village has private supplies of water which are not satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view.

SEWERAGE.

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

SCAVENGING.

Scavenging is undertaken in this village twice a fortnight.

SCHOOL.

Has a piped supply of water, easily affected by drought. Closet accommodation is on the water carriage system and discharges into the Council's sewer.

MAERDY.

The water supply from this hamlet is from a covered well on the road side, and is provided with a semi-rotary pump. The hamlet is unsewered and house refuse collection is undertaken once a fortnight.

PENTREVOELAS.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

SEWERAGE.

Part only of the village is sewered.

SCAVENGING.

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

SCHOOL.

This school has a piped water supply and closet accommodation is on the water carriage system.

YSPYTTY IFAN.

The Council has provided a piped supply of water for this village, the supply being obtained from springs and collected into a storage reservoir of 4,000 gallons capacity. Supplies are conveyed to the village in 3 in. diameter pipes. Supplies are from four stand pipes and in eight cases taken to the houses. The village is partly sewered but has no outfall works.

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

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Refuse collection is undertaken once a fortnight.

NEBO.

This village has a piped supply of water collected from springs into a tank and taken to a stand pipe on the roadside. House refuse collection is undertaken once a fortnight.

The village is not sewered.

SCHOOL.

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

CAPEL GARMON.

This village has no piped supply of water. Supplies for part of this village are collected into a slate cistern provided with a tap.

SEWERAGE.

This village has been sewered, and a small outfall works provided, consisting of settling tanks, syphon and percolating filter.

SCAVENGING.

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

SCHOOL.

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

MELINYCOED.

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

SCAVENGING.

House refuse collection and night soil collection is undertaken once a fortnight and disposed of by tipping on rough ground outside the hamlet.

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

LLANDOGET.

This village has no piped supplies of water and supplies are obtained from two springs. Both springs have been protected—provided with doors with locks fixed on them, and pumps.

Refuse is collected once a fortnight.

SCHOOL.

This school has no piped supply of water and the closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

PANDY TUDUR.

The village has no piped supply of water. Supplies are obtained from springs. A source of supply near Bodwrach farm on high land above the village is being gauged with a view to providing a satisfactory supply to the village. The village is not sewered. House refuse collection is undertaken once a fortnight.

SCHOOL.

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

GWYTHÉRIN.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council have provided works of water supply for the village, the water being collected from upland springs into a covered mass concrete reservoir of some 26,000 gallons capacity, the supplies being conveyed to the village by 3 in. diameter pipes.

SEWERAGE.

The village is not sewered.

SCHOOL.

The school has a piped supply of water, and the closet accommodation is on the conservancy system.

LLANGERNIEW.

WATER SUPPLY.

This village has been provided with a piped supply of water from springs near Maesol Farm which are collected into a 30,000 gallons storage reservoir. The main into the village are 3in. and 2in. in diameter. The reservoir is a covered concrete reservoir. The work was completed in 1940.

This village is partly drained by a private sewer.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse collection is undertaken once a fortnight.

SCHOOL.

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

EGLWYSBACH.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in this village comprises one pump situated in the main street of the village, a stand pipe to which water is piped from the hillside opposite. Other sources of supplies are from dip holes on the road side and a well under a public house. The Council have submitted plans to the Ministry for the provision of a piped water supply estimated to cost £14,000.

SEWERAGE.

The village is not sewered.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse collection is undertaken once a fortnight.

SCHOOL.

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

MURIAU DISTRICT.

House to house collection is carried out once a fortnight in this district, which comprises of the residential houses on the Llanrwat—Bettws-y-Coed road.

There are two small schools in the district, namely, Gosen and Carmel. These are not drained and are without piped supplies of water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

SEWERAGE.

Outline proposals for sewerage and disposal works have been submitted for the following villages and hamlets :—

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Eglwysbach. | 5. Llanddoget. |
| 2. Pentrevoelas. | 6. Pandy Tudur. |
| 3. Llangerniew. | 7. Melin-y-Coed. |
| 4. Gwytherin. | |

Water supplies here again are required.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No cases of infestation were brought to our notice, and therefore no action was necessary.

CAMPING SITES.

Apart from occasional trailer vans putting up overnight at one or two farms, there are no camping sites within the district.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are no swimming baths or pool situated in the district.

MILK.

During the year 20 applications for registration as producers of milk were received. Improvements in most cases are asked for and no difficulties have been experienced in getting the work done. Most of the milk produced is taken by the C.W.S. Creameries.

There are 85 registered T.T. producers and 5 producers of accredited milk within the area.

BREAD.

There are 5 bakehouses in the area and these places are periodically visited.

WATER.

During the year serious shortage of water was experienced and extended over the whole district, covering the period from August 19th to November 26th, when supplies were returned to normal. The places more seriously affected were (1) Pandy Tudur, (2) Capel Garmon, Melin-y-Coed and Cerrig-y-Druidion. Supplies had to be carried and distributed by lorry over a period of months. The village of Llangerniew was also affected at the higher levels. In the surrounding farms the position was extremely bad. This shortage is not only felt in drought periods, but a normally dry summer produces similar effects.

The Council's proposals for remedying this state of affairs do not appear to materialise as quickly as they should.

HOUSING.

The Council have commenced with their first instalment of erecting 12 new houses. The rate of progress on these is very slow. Plans and lay-outs for an additional 8 houses have been completed. A proposal for a temporary supply of water and sewage treatment works for these houses and the village of Melin-y-Coed have also been submitted. Tenders have been received and one accepted. A programme for a further six is also under way. The main difficulties in the way of progress is the lack of water, sewerage and the limited number of building trade operatives within the area. Supplies of water cause the greatest difficulty.

CAERNARVON BOROUGH, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	33	33	71	5	5	5	-	-	-	9
Retailing Milk Carts ..	19	23	77	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	4	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	14	14	52	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	10	10	20	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	32	32	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	93	93	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	3	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	18	15
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	9	0

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1944</i>	<i>In Dec. 1945</i>	<i>In Dec. 1946</i>
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	-	-	-
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir. Several outside places are supplied.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 9,562, compared with 9,651 for 1946.

The Birth Rate is 20.7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 20.0 in 1946. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 21.0 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

The General Death Rate is 14.5 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.2 for 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.0 for 1,000 of the population in 1947.

There were no Maternal Deaths due to pregnancy during the year. The Maternal Mortality for England and Wales was 1.17 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Table 3.) There was 1 death from Measles.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 65.6 per 1,000 births, compared with 46.0 for 1946. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 40.0 per 1,000 live births in 1947, for England and Wales.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.84 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.83 in 1946. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 3.7 for 1946. The Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(Dr. G. W. ROBERTS.)

As I commenced duties on July 1st, 1947, and no material for the first half of the year was available, the following remarks apply only to the last six months of 1947.

WATER SUPPLY.

Bacteriological samples of Caernarvon water were not very satisfactory, and on investigation it was found that some of the town supply was not filtered prior to treatment with chlorine and ammonia. It was ascertained that the town's demand was greater than the capacity of the filters at Ysppyty Works. The Surveyor found that there was a large degree of wastage in the town, and strenuous efforts were made by the Surveyor to reduce this wastage.

A report on the water supply was also obtained from a firm of consulting engineers.

Towards the end of the year the quality of the water has greatly improved. It was then all passing through the filters, and receiving treatment with chlorine and ammonia prior to being supplied to consumers.

HOUSING.

The Council now own 505 working class houses. No new Council houses were completed during 1947.

Many of the Council houses were seen, and also other houses, and reports were submitted to the Health Committee. The shortage of houses, in common with other districts, is acute in the Caernarvon Borough.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(Mr. R. ROBERTS.)

MEAT.

During the year 420 visits were made for the purpose of inspection.

The number of animals slaughtered were as follows :—Cows, 475 ; Bullocks, 1,442 ; Calves, 1,238 ; Pigs, 2,170 ; Sheep and Lambs, 7,513.

The following were condemned as unfit :—42 Cows (Tuberculosis) ; 2 Bullocks (Tuberculosis) ; 1 Pig (Tuberculosis) ; 20 Cows, Bullocks and Sheep (other diseases).

All the condemned carcasses are coloured, and collected each week by the Ministry of Food, to be processed and utilised as manure, etc.

ICE CREAM.

Forty-five samples were collected and submitted for examination. Some premises were adapted in order to comply with the Ice Cream Regulation, 1947.

OTHER FOOD.

Under the rationing system, much time is devoted to the inspection of various foodstuffs, mainly canned goods, and issuing Condemnation Certificates, and salvaging for the purpose of animal feeding, etc. Under this heading 6,517 of various commodities were condemned, and in all instances I have personally supervised the disposal of same.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year, owing to disorganisation at the Bangor Laboratory, due to removal to new premises, the number of milk samples were reduced, but they were able to deal with 40 samples submitted, the majority of which were classed satisfactory. These included Pasteurised, Certified T.T., and Ordinary Commercial milks. For the purpose of Tubercular Herd Test, 20 samples were collected from different farms and submitted for bacteriological analysis, all of which proved to be negative.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council, by arrangements with the Bangor Council, have engaged a man, one half of his time being devoted to both Councils for a period of three weeks at a time. Much good work has been carried out, especially at the Control Tip, and along the River Cadnant. Different premises were serviced and rat-proofed.

WATER.

Ninety-one samples were collected and submitted for bacteriological analysis, and the results showed that 75.8% were satisfactory.

SCAVENGING.

The removal of the house refuse and scavenging is undertaken by the Council, by motor vehicles, with specially tight fitting covers, once weekly, and is under the direct supervision of the Surveyor.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection and disinfestation is carried out by the Council following cases of infectious diseases and tuberculosis free of charge, and clothing and bedding of tubercular patients are taken to Bryn Seiont for steam fumigation.

HOUSING.

There is a great deal of overcrowding, and the Council are endeavouring to cope with the situation. As in most other towns throughout the country there is an urgent need for houses.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SURVEYOR.

(Mr. W. REES DAVIES.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council received Messrs. Howard Humphries' (Consulting Engineers,) report on the Water Supply Undertaking, and their recommendations to eliminate the causes that may be attributed to unsatisfactory bacteriological analysis. The Council, following this report, decided to proceed with the renewal of mains in the town and dispense with ball type hydrants immediately, and asked for a scheme to be prepared.

Waste water detection was carried out, and a reduction in consumption over the previous year was obtained.

Bacteriological Tests and Residual Chlorine tests were taken twice per month.

Water mains were laid to supply 100 houses on the Maes Inla Site, and for approximately an equal number on the Maes Barcer Site.

SEWERAGE.

The Council decided to proceed with the modified scheme for improvements to their sewerage system, which was ready for execution at the outbreak of the War. This covered the Muriau Estate and Pool Side areas. The Consulting Engineers have been asked to prepare revised estimates for approval of the Welsh Board of Health.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The collection of domestic refuse was made weekly by direct labour, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Trade refuse was collected on Saturday.

The disposal was made by controlled tipping at the St. Helen's Road Site. Waste paper salvage was undertaken throughout the year.

HOUSING.

The first post war contract of 100 houses at Maes Inla continued, and by the end of the year 54 houses had been roofed.

CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)..	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	Not	in use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	26	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	1	1	11
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	3	3	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1944</i>	<i>In Dec. 1945</i>	<i>In Dec. 1946</i>
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Notes.—Public Abattoir only now in use,

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 1,580, compared with 1,585 for 1946.

The Birth Rate is 14.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.4 in 1946. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 21.0 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

The General Death Rate is 18.4 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 20.18 for 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

There were no Maternal Deaths due to pregnancy during the year. The Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.17 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Table 3.) There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases during the year.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 45.4 per 1,000 births. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 40.0 per 1,000 live births for 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.63 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.60 in 1946. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 4.4 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 2.5 in 1946. The Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

(Mr. W. ROWLAND-FFOULKES.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply system functioned fairly satisfactorily throughout the year, except during the summer season when the population is more than doubled through the influx of visitors. The houses which are situated in the higher regions of the town were without a constant supply of water at certain times of the day. This shortage has been attributable to two causes, namely, exceptionally heavy leakages in the service pipes and fittings and the inefficiency of the trunk main due to silt and corrosion, thereby diminishing the capacity to less than half its original value. The waste detecting meter recorded at the beginning of the year that over 5,000 gallons was running to waste every hour during the night. Every effort was made to get the Council to take appropriate steps to eliminate waste in the service connections but with very little response. Yet, the Engineer was able to effect a substantial improvement in the supply compared with previous seasons through his own efforts and initiative.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The town is provided with efficient drainage system. All the premises, except a few situated at the extreme end of the district, have their drains connected to the sewers, and these sewers discharge into the two main outfall sewers, which have their outlets well beyond the lowest ebb tide. One of these outfall sewers became disjointed during the year through the effect of the sea. The necessary repairs were carried out as soon as the defect was observed.

SCAVENGING.

The district is provided with a systematic and regular scavenging service. Each premises has a weekly collection of the house refuse, and the hotels and the bigger boarding houses have two weekly collections during the summer season. The refuse is collected and deposited into a properly covered motor lorry owned by the Council and is disposed of by controlled tipping. The refuse tip is situated outside the Urban area, and is about a mile from the town. Practically every house throughout the district is provided with a properly covered ashbin. About half of these were supplied during the year under review, as it was customary for the refuse to be deposited in heaps upon the premises and cleared periodically by the Council's scavengers. Drastic steps had to be taken to compel each householder to provide properly covered ashbins, and the larger houses had to provide sufficient bins to accommodate all their refuse.

MILK AND FOOD.

The bulk of the milk brought into the town is bottled. Two retail producers supply Tuberculin Tested milk, one farm within the district and the other from outside. Two premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream and five for selling it.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are four butchers' shops in the district and these are periodically inspected for cleanliness and the examination of the meat.

HOUSING.

The housing condition on the whole is fairly satisfactory. Four houses were reported during the year as being unfit for human habitation, and over crowding prevalent in some instances. Twelve new Council houses were completed during the year, and eighteen were nearly completed.

The four old cottages reported as unfit for human habitation cannot be reconditioned at a reasonable cost at the present time, and the Council is reluctant to have them demolished, with the result that they are still occupied.

DISINFECTION.

All premises, after an outbreak of infectious disease, are thoroughly disinfected immediately the patients are removed to the isolation hospital or at the expiration of the isolation periods, if the patients are nursed at home. Disinfectants are provided in every instance when required.

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.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Surveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1946	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	12	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	31	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries	8	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premise	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	14	14
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	5	5

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1944</i>	<i>In Dec. 1945</i>	<i>In Dec. 1946</i>
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—Public Abattoir only now in use

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 3,974, compared with 3,912 for 1946.

The Birth Rate is 21.6 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.12 in 1946. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 21.0 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

The General Death Rate is 13.3 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 14.3 for 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

There was no Maternal Death due to pregnancy during the year. The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 1.17 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Table 3.) There was no death from Zymotic Disease during the year.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 104.6 per 1,000 births. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 40.0 per 1,000 live births in 1947.

There was no death from Tuberculosis during the year. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.2, compared with 2.55 in 1946. The Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(Dr. G. W. ROBERTS.)

(Most matters are covered in the Surveyor's Report—see later.)

HOUSING.

As mentioned in the Surveyor's Report, the Council owns 146 houses, which is a very good total for a borough with a population of 3,974. There is still an acute shortage of housing accommodation at Pwllheli, but this is in common with the whole district (Southern Division).

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There were no extensive repairs or alterations carried out to the existing systems in 1947. With few exceptions all the houses in the borough have water closets, and the sewers gravitate and discharge at two points into the sea—without treatment. Two points should be mentioned with regard to sewerage :—

- (1) The tendency of the sewers to back up and flood in the low lying area of South Beach and West End due to the absence of fall in the sewers, and their low level.
- (2) The silting up of the sewer outlets with shifting sand.

MILK PRODUCERS.

Number of premises registered by the local authority for the production and sale of milk : 12. The Surveyor states that these generally speaking are in a fair condition.

PREMISES FOR THE SALE OF FOOD AND ICE CREAM.

These premises were inspected during the year and found in a very satisfactory condition, with the exception of one shop. Instructions were given for certain work to be carried out at this shop to improve the standard of cleanliness, etc., and this work was done.

WATER SUPPLY.

The main source of anxiety with the water supply is the absence of an adequate "treatment plant" at Murcwymp. At present the water is not filtered and is not properly chlorinated. It is advisable to take repeated samples of the water supply to get an accurate picture of the quality of the water. Depending upon these analyses the most suitable type of "treatment plant" (filtration and/or chlorination) could be decided upon and installed.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(Mr. G. EVANS.)

HOUSING.

All the 146 Council houses were frequently inspected during the year, and the standard of cleanliness and tidiness maintained by the tenants was generally good. Extensive repairs were carried out during the year, so that the present standard is fairly satisfactory. Forty prefabricated aluminium houses were erected during the year, and were occupied in October.

Twenty-four permanent houses are in the course of construction, and are expected to be ready for occupation in the early summer. Owing to the shortage of materials, progress has been somewhat delayed. One new private house was completed during the year, and is now occupied.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply can not be regarded as adequately meeting with the demand at all times, in particular at the height of the holiday season and during prolonged dry weather. The old pipes are corroded and are in need of being replaced by new and bigger capacity mains.

A large portion of the rural area is supplied by the Corporation, and the increased draw by farms, etc., affects the supply to properties on higher elevation.

The Council has prepared a scheme to improve the supply in general, both of the town and outside the district, and this is now under consideration of the Welsh Board of Health.

The quality is similar, as no alterations has been made at the sources. Both sources, Cwmceiliog and Murcwyp, supplies are chlorinated, but the method is temporary and primitive. The new scheme provides a modern chlorination plant.

SCAVENGING.

The collection of house refuse is carried out regularly at least once a week, and in some cases twice or three times. The controlled tip on the outskirts of the town has been well looked after during the year.

A new building has been erected for the storage of lime, and the attendant is instructed to sprinkle this evenly over the whole tip at regular intervals.

The rat catcher is a trained employee of the Council, and he attends regularly to this branch of the work, and this evil is kept well under control.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In all cases which are notified, the rooms are fumigated, but where this is not practicable, the walls are sprayed with liquid disinfectant, a supply of which is liberally provided free of charge to householders for washing infected clothing, floors, etc. Six houses in the town were fumigated and treated after cases of infectious diseases during the year. Rooms and contents are fumigated with sulphur and formalin.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During the year 150 visits and re-visits were made to rat infested premises, the work of rat destruction being carried out by the Council's trained operator. Attention has been given to all complaints.

The sewers in the town are frequently inspected and examined. Owing to the low lying ground, 90% of the town sewers are subject to being flooded by the tides. During the year no complaints were received at the Health Department of houses being infested with bed-bugs.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The Pwllheli Abattoir is the centre of slaughtering for the Llyn Peninsula, as well as for Pwllheli Borough itself. Humane slaughtering is carried out by licensed slaughtermen. During the year the animals slaughtered were :—Cattle, 994 ; Sheep, 5,452 ; Pigs, 16 ; Calves, 97.

The quantity of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year amounted to :—15 tons, 19 cwts., 0 qr., 10 lbs.

IMPORTED MEAT.

2,509 Quarters of Beef ; 8,683 Lambs ; 117 cases of Pork ; 106 cartons of Beef ; 269 bags of Offal.

The above amount of Imported Meat arrived at the Abattoir during the year.

Unsound food surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year was condemned and disposed of.

MILK SUPPLY.

Cowsheds in the area were inspected and found in a fair condition. The milk carts and the utensils are fairly clean and well kept, but we had occasion some times to caution the dairymen.

SCHOOLS.

None was closed on account of illness.

SALVAGE.

Salvage is collected every fortnight. A total quantity of approximately 25 tons was sold during the year.

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.

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	33	33	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	9	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	10	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	20	19	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .)	40	40	14	4	4	2	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	1	1	1

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 3,966, compared with 3,908 in 1946.

The Birth Rate is 19.2 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.1 in 1946. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 21.0 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

The General Death Rate is 13.6 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.9 for 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

There were no Maternal Deaths due to pregnancy during the year. The Maternal Mortality for England and Wales was 1.77 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Table 3.) There was no death from Zymotic Diseases during the year.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 13.1 per 1,000 births. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 40.0 for 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.50 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.7 in 1946. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.2, compared with 3.3 per 1,000 of the population in 1946. The Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(Dr. G. W. ROBERTS.)

HOUSING.

The position at Portmadoc is similar to that in other districts in the Southern Division, that there is an acute shortage of housing accommodation. No new Council houses were completed in 1947, but Council houses are in the course of erection on the Pensyflog Estate.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The existing sewage disposal at Portmadoc is very unsatisfactory. At present crude sewage is discharged at six separate points, four of these being into The Cyt, one into the harbour, and one into Llyn Bach. Plans have been prepared for a new sewerage and disposal works, and these were submitted to the Welsh Board of Health in 1947. In the new scheme it is intended to collect the existing outfalls by a new trunk sewer, and then pump the sewage to the disposal works. The effluent then to be discharged at suitable periods of the tide into the harbour.

SHELL-FISH.

Mussel beds are situated in the harbour and on the embankment foreshore. These beds are liable to pollution from Portmadoc sewage. The beds and the mussel purification plant were inspected during the year, and samples of mussels were submitted for bacteriological examination. In order to improve the quality of the mussels the proprietor of the purification plant was advised to contact the Fishery Experimental Station at Conway, with a view to obtaining further information re mussel purification at Portmadoc. When the proposed sewage disposal works is constructed at Portmadoc there will be less pollution of the mussel layings with sewage.

SCAVENGING.

This work was done in a satisfactory manner during the year. It is done by the Council employees, using a suitable lorry. The domestic refuse is tipped at a controlled tipping site on the Traeth.

MILK.

Premises registered for the production and sale of milk with the local authority :—25. I have no information as to the general standard of cleanliness, etc., at these premises.

RODENT CONTROL.

Selected sites where heavy infestation with rats was found were treated by the Council's employees under the instructions of the Sanitary Inspector.

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Licences issued :—147.

Visits by the Sanitary Inspector for action in connection with the above : approx. 600.

REPORT BY THE SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(Mr. H. HEWITSON.)

WATER SUPPLY.

Portmadoc is supplied by a private company with water from Lake Tecwyn. It is chlorinated but not filtered. Samples taken by the Council during the year have proved satisfactory, and reports of samples taken by the Company also show good results.

There are still a few premises not connected to the mains, and these have been kept under observation. So far, no evidence of serious pollution of the water supply has occurred at these premises.

The possibility of extending the mains to a small community of 21 houses at Glanmorfa is receiving serious consideration.

HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Housing conditions in Portmadoc are generally poor, and are deteriorating rapidly. Built of local stone, two-thirds of the houses are without damp-proof course or cavity walls. There is extensive rising and penetrating dampness. Window areas are small, particularly in bedrooms. Water has been laid on but, more often than not, this is only a stand pipe and a tap in the yard. Hot water systems have been but a luxury so far.

To remedy these conditions is not easy, as shortage of labour and materials, low rentals, and the necessity in many instances of major reconstruction or demolition, all militate against a speedy solution of the problems. Overshadowing all is the dire necessity for new houses. The most that can be achieved at present is the immediate relief of the more urgent problems.

FOOD.

The general standard of food premises within the district is good. An examination of all bakehouses, cafes and other places catering for the public revealed a high degree of cleanliness was maintained in both the preparation and sale of foodstuffs to the community.

The handling and distribution of milk and home killed meat is satisfactory, but there is cause for some concern over the condition of the imported meat. Externally, it is frequently anything but clean. Here, again, the source of the trouble may be the prevailing economic conditions.

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	584	468	320	9	9	9	-	-	-	7
Retailing Milk Carts ..	58	63	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	Average twice weekly				-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	28	30	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	18	18	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	20	22	25	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	110	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and ..										
Laundries	102	138	72	17	17	17	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	4	124	376
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	4	3	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1944	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946
Registered only (all in abeyance)	-	-	-
Licensed	1	1	1
*Total on Register	1	1	1

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 24,020, compared with 24,030 for 1946.

The Birth Rate is 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.5 in 1946. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 21.0 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

The General Death Rate is 17.5 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.5 for 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

There were three Maternal Deaths due to pregnancy. The Maternal Death Rate is 2.3 for 1947. The Maternal Mortality for England and Wales is 1.17 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Table 3.) There was one death from Influenza.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 65.6 per 1,000 births, compared with 41.6 for 1946. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales is 40.0 in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.2, compared with 1.5 in 1946. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.6, compared with 3.2 in 1946. The Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(Dr. G. W. ROBERTS.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The problems as regards water supplies in Gwyrfai are similar to those found in all rural districts. Dispersed houses in a hilly district are bound to cause difficulty with regard to piped water supplies. It would be very advisable to give serious consideration to the question of building new Council houses only in areas where a *satisfactory* water supply and sewerage already exist.

As mentioned in the Sanitary Inspector's report, there are over twenty sources of water supply in Gwyrfai at present. Water from the majority of these sources is not filtered, or chlorinated, prior to use; and all the sources are open to varying degrees of pollution.

The most satisfactory method of dealing with this problem is to supply the district from a few large sources as outlined in Messrs. Howard Humphreys' Scheme. In order to facilitate this, future building of Council houses, as mentioned, should be in or near to existing villages and towns, and not in isolated parts.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the latter part of 1947 all disposal works in the Gwyrfai District were seen. Again the dispersed nature of villages and centres of population has entailed the construction of numerous small disposal works. These disposal works range from cesspools to modern purification plants, but their number entails considerable expenditure in maintenance and repairs. A report re these disposal works was submitted to the Council, with the following two main recommendations:—

(1) That the existing disposal works should be as efficient as possible as regards treatment of sewage. This entails repairs, and modifications to some works and calls for proper maintenance of all disposal works.

(2) That crude sewage be not discharged into any water course or lake. Also that disposal works be constructed at places where none exist at present, before embarking on major improvements to existing disposal works.

Following upon this report certain minor alterations and repairs were carried out at several disposal works. Also Mr. David Roberts altered his routine of maintenance of the disposal works. These two factors did improve the efficiency of the disposal works in the district.

As mentioned in the Sanitary Inspector's report, Major Waters, Consulting Engineer, Birmingham, prepared a comprehensive report on sewerage and sewage disposal for the whole of Gwyrfai. In this report wherever possible, several adjacent centres of population will be served with one large disposal works—this will mean better purification of sewage and less pollution of water courses and lakes in the district. It should be mentioned that Major Waters' Scheme can

be proceeded with in several parts, commencing with those areas where there is the greatest population, and which are without sewerage or sewage disposal at present.

HOUSING.

The Council own 620 working class houses and, 14 new houses were completed in 1947. There is an acute shortage of housing accommodation in Gwyrfai, but this is also found throughout the whole Southern Division.

I have already mentioned the importance of constructing new Council houses at existing centres of population, and not in isolated places. Not only are facilities such as water and sewerage made available cheaply at existing centres, but also other facilities for the benefit of the community can be provided more easily, such as clinics, community centres and, at a later date, probably health centres. At present rural areas in North Wales are slowly becoming depopulated and this drift is no doubt partly due to lack of "facilities" in the widest sense of the word, entirely apart from the question of employment.

In connection with housing in Gwyrfai there are two important points which need attention :—

(1) *Council Houses.*—The need for a suitable person to carry out regular inspections of these houses, with power to take any action necessary. This would be a full time post, and this person would be responsible for all matters in connection with Council houses.

(2) There is need for essential repair work to be carried out to many of the houses in Gwyrfai.

Many of the houses in the district are of the "Celtic Cottage" type, without adequate lighting and ventilation with no damp-proof courses, and built below the level of the ground. The Survey of Rural Housing in the district should give some idea of the houses that can be repaired and made habitable. In a large rural area like Gwyrfai it will not be possible for many years to build anything like sufficient Council houses to meet the needs of the populace, and hence the importance of carrying out essential repairs to existing houses.

I am fully aware of the difficulties of repairing property at present with shortage of labour and materials, and also the ridiculously low rents of some of the houses. But in spite of this, every effort should be made to see that essential repairs are carried out to all houses.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

It is impossible for one Sanitary Inspector to cover the whole district of Gwyrfai. This matter was brought to the attention of the Council, and it was decided to appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector at an early date.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council was very concerned about the increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis in 1947. It has been pointed out several times that the number of deaths due to Tuberculosis (all forms) is diminishing in Gwyrfai, even though the incidence of new cases is increasing.

These are the figures for 1946 and 1947 :—

1946.					
Primary notifications of Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	58
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	37
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1.5
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of the population	..	..	..	..	0.53
1947.					
Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	70
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	59
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1.2
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of the population	..	..	..	..	0.54

In this matter I should like to pay tribute to the excellent work of the doctors and staff of the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association for their work in connection with prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis: also the excellent work done by the Caernarvonshire Tuberculosis Care Committee. Every possible help has been given by Mr. Closs Parry and myself to both these bodies, in all matters relating to Tuberculosis.

CANCER.

As the question of Cancer Mortality in Gwyrfai was raised at a meeting of the Council, the figures for 1946 and 1947 are given below for comparison.

1946.					
Number of deaths from Cancer ..	..	..	..	..	77
Cancer Death Rate ..	..	..	..	..	3.2
Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales ..	..	..	..	..	1.7
1947.					
Number of Deaths from Cancer ..	..	..	..	..	64
Cancer Death Rate ..	..	..	..	..	2.6
Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales ..	..	..	..	..	1.85

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(Mr. J. CLOSS PARRY.)

WATER SUPPLY.

There are over 20 sources of supply under the Council's control, and two in private control. Some are inadequate in quantity and doubtful in quality. The chief sources are the Marchlyn and Cwm Dulyn. About 77 per cent. of the houses have piped supply of water. In March, 1945, Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, Water Engineers, were instructed to take a survey of the existing supply in the district, and to submit schemes and development of local sources, etc. The report has been received by the Council, and is now being considered by the Welsh Board of Health.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewers and disposal works were constructed at Dinas, Llanwnda, at a cost of £320. The disposal works at Carmel were completed, and these are now working satisfactorily. During the year the Council instructed Major Walters, V.C., Consulting Engineer, Birmingham, to draw out a comprehensive report upon the need of improved, and insufficient sewers and sewage disposal works in the district. The report has been received, dated the 30th August, 1947, and it is estimated that the complete scheme will cost over *half a million pounds*. The Council have given consideration to this report. A complete scheme for the sewerage of Llanrug has been submitted to the Welsh Board of Health, and is now receiving their attention.

HOUSING.

There is a shortage in several localities for houses which are reasonably habitable, and with moderate rent for a working man. There is overcrowding. The Council's post-war housing programme provided for 669 houses classified as follows:—

- 126 four-bedroom type houses.
- 505 three-bedroom type houses.
- 38 two-bedroom type houses.

The result of the housing survey carried out by the Council has increased the number of houses required by at least 250. The demand for houses is heart-breaking, as experienced in the letting of 8 new houses at Llanberis—there were 120 applicants; at Deiniolen for 8 houses—102 applicants. During the year 8 houses were erected at Deiniolen, all by direct labour, 6 Swedish type, and 2 Airey; 8 Swedish houses were completed at Llanberis by direct labour, 8 houses are in the course of erection, by direct labour, at Saron. A contractor is erecting 18 houses at Portdinorwic.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The collection of domestic refuse is done throughout the district by the Council's own vehicles. During the year two new Karrier lorries were purchased and the refuse is collected throughout the district once a week. The Council employ two drivers, four loaders, and two additional men to attend daily at the refuse tips. Also one of the Council's employees attends regularly to Rodent Control at refuse tips, and this work is kept well under supervision.

MILK AND FOOD.

The standard of cowsheds and dairies continues to show improvement and many repairs to cowsheds and dairies were carried out during the year. New applicants for registration are not registered unless their premises are brought to a reasonable standard. Forty farms were registered for the first time to produce milk, and in all cases the cowsheds and dairies were of a satisfactory standard.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There is a bacon factory at Portdinowic, and is under the control of the Ministry of Food. Humane slaughtering is carried out by licensed slaughtermen and inspection of this work involves part of three days a week.

DISINFECTION.

Laycocks Fumigators and Formalin Spray are generally used for rooms. In a large number of cases, compensation for destruction of bedding following deaths from Tuberculosis have been made.

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

LLEYN RURAL 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 common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecution</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	714	709	142	27	27	12	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	31	36	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	23	22	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	19	23	31	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	8	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	52	58	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	12	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	13	12	24	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	121	124	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	2	91	623
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

In 1920, Registered only, 4 ; Licences 6 ; Total on Register 10.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	0
Total on Register	-	-	0

Note.—Public Abattoir only now in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 17,010, compared with 16,890 in 1946.

The Birth Rate is 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.6 in 1946. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 21.0 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

The General Death Rate is 14.5 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.5 in 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales is 12.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

There was no Maternal Death due to pregnancy during the year. The Maternal Mortality for England and Wales was 1.17 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases, see Table 3.) There was one death due to Whooping Cough.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 67.1 per 1,000 births, compared with 46.1 in 1946. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales is 40.0 in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.41, compared with 0.7 in 1946. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales is 0.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.5, compared with 1.7 in 1946. The Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(Dr. G. W. ROBERTS.)

WATER SUPPLIES.

Several localities in the Lleyrn Rural District are without piped water supplies. In other areas water is piped to the localities, but is not installed in the houses, a supply being obtained from standpipes. This occurs when sewers and disposal works are not available, e.g., at Sarn, Llannor, Efailnewydd, Llithfaen, Llanbedrog, and Garn Dolbenmaen.

In common with other rural areas most villages and hamlets have a separate source of supply, some being more liable of pollution than others. Not all the water from these sources is filtered and chlorinated.

The supplying of water from one or two sources as envisaged in Sir Howard Humphries' Scheme will undoubtedly remove many of the health dangers inevitably associated with several scattered sources.

A Public Inquiry was held at Llangybi in August, 1947, *re* a water supply to Llangybi, and an extension of mains at Chwillog and Llanystumdwy.

During the year there was an acute shortage of pipes for water supplies : especially was this so of asbestos cement pipes.

SCAVENGING.

At present domestic and other refuse is collected by a contractor for each or a combination of adjacent villages or hamlets. This work is done satisfactorily in some areas, but not in others. Many complaints were received *re* collection or non-collection of domestic refuse. This difficulty with a private contractor is to ensure regular collection of refuse, and also equally important to ensure that the disposal or tipping of the refuse is done in a way that will not cause a nuisance or danger to health. It is felt that the only satisfactory method of collecting and disposing of the refuse is for each local authority to procure their own lorry or lorries, and engage men full time for the work. By using their own transport, and men, a local authority can ensure that :—

(1) Collection of refuse, which after all is often infected material, is done at regular and frequent intervals.

(2) Tipping is done in a proper "controlled" manner (with their own lorry, and men, fewer tips would be needed, and these could be properly controlled and supervised)

(3) Sudden changes in routine of collection, or extra collection due to outbreak of intestinal illness, could be done quickly and efficiently.

MEAT.

There is no public slaughterhouse in the Lleyrn area at present. Animals are slaughtered at Pwllheli and Portmadoc, and inspected by the Sanitary Officers of the respective local authorities. Pigs are slaughtered at farms on request, and under permit.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of premises registered for the production of milk by Lley Council is 730. I have no information *re* the standard of cowsheds, dairies, etc., at these premises. Many farms in Lley send milk to the South Caernarvonshire Creamery. This creamery handles approximately 30,000 gallons of milk a day, 10,000 gallons a day for sale locally, and 20,000 gallons being sent to Liverpool, London, etc. The above Creamery has a pasteurised plant installed, the desirability of having all milk pasteurised and not "heat treated" was brought to the attention of the licensing authority (Lley R.D.C.).

All milk sold locally is now pasteurised in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Regulation, 1936-1943. The Creamery lacks certain essential equipment, but every effort is being made to obtain this.

RODENT CONTROL.

Work is done on dumps, and other areas with heavy rat infestation, by Council's employees. Sanitary Inspectors are trained in rodent control work, and have given instruction in correct methods to employees.

HOUSING.

Houses owned by the Local Authority total 137. Included are 2 houses adopted under Rural Workers' Act, and 1 wooden bungalow, and 1 other house.

<i>Houses built in 1947</i>	12 completed.
<i>Houses allocated for 1947</i>	24 houses.
<i>Houses built by other bodies and persons in 1947</i>	9 "

The completion of only 12 houses out of the allocation of 24 was largely due to acute shortage of cement during the year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

One new convenience was completed at Llanystumdwy. One air raid shelter was adapted as a public convenience at Sarn.

SEWERAGE.

New sewerage works were commenced at Chwilog. There was no sewerage at Chwilog prior to this work being done. Sewerage works were also extended to cover the whole village at Llanystumdwy. No plans of any other sewerage or sewage disposal works were finally approved during the year.

COUNCIL ENGINEER.

A full time engineer was appointed by the Council in 1946. The Council made this appointment in order to expedite the completion of water and sewerage schemes.

During the year the Council engineer prepared the following plans :—

Water Supplies.

- (1) Llangybi.
- (2) Chwilog (extension of mains).
- (3) Garndolbenmaen.
- (4) Mynytho (extension of mains).
- (6) Rhyd-bach and Rhos Neigiol (extension of mains).
- (6) Garn Fadryn.

A Public Inquiry was held in respect of (1) and (2), and Inspectors from the Welsh Board of Health have inspected the sites of (1) to (6).

Sewerage Scheme.

Garn Dolbenmaen—Sewerage and sewage disposal.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(Mr. D. LLOYD JONES.)

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

The initial survey was completed during the year, and 3,703 houses were inspected. So far, these houses have not been classified.

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDINGS.

This work is done by the Sanitary Inspectors, who are without satisfactory office accommodation or clerical assistance.

307 licences issued. 1,120 visits made for this purpose.

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT (Merionethshire)

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1947	1946	1947							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	146	147	147	12	12	9				2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	9	9							
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)										
Public Slaughter House ..										
Private Slaughter House*..										
Meat Shops ..	10	10	15							
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	6							
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6	12	4	4	4				
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	3	2	2	2	2				
Bread Shops ..	12	12	12							
Retailing Bread Vans ..	6	6	24							
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries	9	9	27	-	-	-				
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries..	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-		
Workplaces ..	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-		
Home-workers' Premises ..										
Offensive Trades ..										
Common Lodging Houses										

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..		78	74
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District ..		2	

In 1920, Registered only, 4; Licenses 6; Total on Register 10.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note—Public Abattoir only now in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1947, is 6,639, compared with 6,706 for 1946.

The Birth Rate is 18.6 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 18.3 in 1946. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 21.0 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

The General Death Rate is 16.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 14.16 for 1946. The Death Rate for England and Wales is 12.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

There was no Maternal Death due to pregnancy during the year. The Maternal Mortality for England and Wales was 1.17 per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births.

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

The Infant Mortality Rate is 56.9 per 1,000 births, compared with 57.3 for 1946. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales is 40.0 for 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.2 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.04 in 1946. The Tuberculosis Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.49 in 1946. The Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(Dr. G. W. ROBERTS.)

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

This survey is not yet completed. Up to date over 800 houses have been inspected, but the results have not been classified.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council do this work in conjunction with Ffestiniog Urban Council, a fully trained operator being fully employed by the authorities jointly.

PREMISES FOR THE SALE OF FOOD AND ICE CREAM.

The standard of cleanliness of shops, cafes, and premises where ice cream is manufactured and sold is generally speaking good.

Some minor alterations were requested at these premises, particularly as regards ventilation and washing facilities, and these were carried out. A high standard with regard to cleanliness of premises is insisted upon by persons applying for registration for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream.

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING.

Licences issued : 161.

Number of visits in connection with these licences : 300 (approx.).

REPORT BY THE SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(Mr. MORRIS JONES.)

HOUSING.

The Council completed during the year 16 new houses. Ten of these are Swedish timber, and the remaining six are brick built. Altogether, the Council have to date 59 houses.

During the year a contract for building 78 houses throughout the District had been made. Thirty of these are "Airey" and the remaining brick built. Before the end of the year the contractor had commenced on three housing sites.

The survey of all houses throughout the District is now practically completed.

The result will reveal the number of new houses necessary, the number without a satisfactory water supply and drainage, and also the number that can be improved and rendered habitable without undue expenditure.

All unoccupied houses fit for habitation are requisitioned by the Council in order to relieve the housing shortage.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year tenders were invited for carrying out two schemes of water supplies. One was for extending the Llanbedr supply to Gwynfryn Village, in the same parish, and the other for supplementing the supply at Garreg, Llanfrothen, together with extending the mains at Tanlan.

The Council has under consideration a scheme for a satisfactory supply of water to Maentwrog Village.

SEWERAGE.

The Engineer has prepared schemes for improving the sewage disposal of Talsarnau and Trawsfynydd. An Inspector of the Ministry of Health has held inquiries respecting these schemes, and the observation of the Minister of Health is awaited.

Schemes have also been prepared for improving the disposal of sewage at Harlech, together with a plan for draining Llanfair Village for the first time and sewer extension at Harlech so as to do away with the cesspools.

Pant is to have a sewer so that the whole of Penrhyndeudraeth can be served with a drainage system.

Plans are also completed for improving the sewers and disposal of sewage at Maentwrog.

SCAVENGING.

The Council undertake the scavenging of all the villages throughout the District by contract.

T.T. MILK.

T.T. Milk is produced and sold from six farms in the District. Sampling is regularly undertaken by the County Council, the licencing authority.

CONVENIENCES.

It is proposed to erect public conveniences at Talsarnau ; the site has been approved by the County Planning Officer. Additional ones are necessary at Penrhyndeudraeth and Harlech.

MEAT.

Meat is distributed to the Deudraeth area from three slaughterhouses outside the District, namely, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Barmouth and Portmadoc.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is undertaken by fumigating and spraying. A steam disinfecter will soon be available at the Institution, Penrhyndeudraeth.

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 Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1 1947	2 1946	3 1947	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	7	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1945	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register .. In abeyance	1	1	1

*Private Slaughter House not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1947 is 784 compared with 782 in 1946 and 790 in 1945.

The Birth Rate is 17.85 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.78 in 1946 and 10.13 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

There were no deaths of infants under one year.

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

The General Death Rate is 5.10 per 1000 of the population compared with 17.9 in 1946 and 16.4 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis.

The Cancer Mortality is 1.27 per 1000 of the population compared with 3.83 in 1946 and 5.06 per 1000 of the population in 1945.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The District was without a Sanitary Inspector for the greater part of the year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1894

BY THE COMMISSIONER, J. M. SMITH

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1895

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1894



