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Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

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Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts

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 Fourth 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.

I. P. NELIS, L.R.C.P. & S.I., D.P.H.

APPENDIX.

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

For the Year 1949

CAERNARVON :

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

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Rhagarweiniad Dr. T. H. Pierce.

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Pwyllgor Unedig Iechydol Sir Gaernarfon,

Dymunaf gyflwyno fy Adroddiad Blynnyddol am 1949.

Fel ac ymddengys yn nodiadau arweiniol fy Adroddiadau Blynnyddol, edrycher ar y Rhanbarth Dgleddol (yn cynnwys Bettws-y-Coed) fel uned, a chynullwyd yr Ystadegau a ganlyn—oddiwrth igyrau dderbyniwyd oddi wrth y Cyfrifydd Cyffredinol am bob dosbarth.

Gwelir ystadegau am ddosbarthiadau unigol yn Adran B—Ffigyrau Cyffredin, ac yn Adran C—Adroddiadau Lleol Ychwanegol.

YSTADEGAU BLYNYDDOL.

OBLOGAETH.

Ffigwr y Cyfrifydd Cyffredinol oedd 69,045, lleihâd o 1,276 ar y flwyddyn 1948. Gwelwyd ynydd ym Mangor (120), Ogwen (50), Aethwy (60), Hiraethog (77), a lleihad ym mhob dosbarth rall—y mwyaf yn Llandudno, 1,110; dyma'r ffigyrau, Bethesda, 7; Nant Conway, 330, Bettws-y-Coed, 29; Llanfairfechan, 47; Penmaenmawr, 60.

GENEDIGAETHAU.

Gwelwyd ychwanegiad bychan yn y genedigaethau o 14.69 y fil yn 1948 i 15.19.

MARWOLAETHAU.

Cododd rhif y marwolaethau ychydig o 12.98 y fil yn 1948 i 13.58.

MARWOLAETHAU BABANOD.

Syrthiodd rhif marwolaethau babanod i 37.17 allan o bob mil o enedigaethau mewn ymhariad â 34.85 yn 1948, a 43.3 yn 1947.

MARWOLAETHAU MAMAU.

Ni bu marw mam ar enedigaeth plentyn.

MARWOLAETHAU O'R CANCR.

Cododd nifer marwolaeth o'r Cancr ychydig o 2.11 y fil yn 1948 i 2.76.

MARWOLAETHAU O'R PLA GWYN.

Nifer y marwolaethau o'r Pla Gwyn, 0.50 y fil mewn cymhariad â 0.65 yn 1948. Y hif yng Nghymru a Lloegr oedd 0.45, a 0.52 mewn 126 o Fwrdeisdrefi Sirol a Threfi mawr (yn cynnwys Llundain).

MARWOLAETHAU YN DILYN RHYDDNI AC ENYNIAD YR YMYSGAROEDD.—(O dan ddwy flwydd). Rhif y marwolaethau 3.81 mewn cymhariad â 3.0 yn Lloegr a Chymru.

MARWOLAETHAU O'R HEINTIAU (ZYMOTIC).—Bu saith farw o'r Heintiau Zymotic (Gweler Colofnau sydd Gyffredin 2 a 3. Cynnwys y rhif bedwar marwolaeth yn dilyn Rhyddni ac Enyniad yr Ymysgaroedd (dan ddwy flwydd).

Y PAS.

Bu dau farwolaeth o'r Pas yn rhoddi rhif o 0.02 y fil mewn cymhariad â 0.01 yn Lloegr a Chymru.

FRECH GOCH.

Bu un marwolaeth o'r Frech Goch, dim un yn 1948, ac un yn 1947.

DIPHThERIA A'R CLEFYD COCH.

Am y bedwerydd flwyddyn yn olynol ni bu marwolaeth o'r Diphtheria na'r Clefyd Coch

ANWYD CYFFREDIN. (INFLUENZA).

Rhif y marwolaethau o'r Anwyd Cyffredin 0.11 y fil mewn cymhariad â 0.15 yn Lloegr a Chymru.

PNEUMONIA.

Rhif y marwolaethau o'r Pneumonia 0.26 y fil mewn cymhariad â 0.51 yn Lloegr a Chymru.

CLEFYDAU HEINTUS A HYSBYSWYD.

Derbyniwyd gwybodaeth am 420 o achosion o glefydau heintus mewn cymhariad â 1,001 yn 1948. O'r clefydau Zymotic a hysbyswyd yr oedd 75 o'r clefyd Coch; 111 Whooping Cough; 193 Frech Goch; a 2 o'r Diphtheria. Dengys Colofn 'A' sy'n dilyn nife r yr achosion gwrw a benyw—o'r gwahanol glefydau, a rhennir rhain yn ôl oedran. Dengys Rhestr B nifer yr achosion a hysbyswyd allan o bob mil o'r boblogaeth yn y Rhanbarth Ogleddol yn 1949 a 1948 mewn cymhariad â Lloegr a Chymru.

RHESTR "A."

Grwp Oedran.	NIFER YR ACHOSION.							
	Clefyd	Coch.	Pas.		Frech Goch..		Diphtheria.	
	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.
O dan flwydd	3	2	11	8	6	3	—	—
1—2 flwydd	3	4	14	17	18	22	1	—
3—4 blwydd	—	4	14	14	27	30	—	—
5—9 mlwydd	18	12	10	19	25	45	—	—
10—14 „	9	4	2	—	2	2	—	—
15—24 „	2	—	—	1	1	3	—	1
25 mlwydd a Throsodd	1	2	—	—	2	4	—	—
Heb wybod yr Oedran	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
CYFANSWM	47	28	52	59	84	109	1	1

RHESTR "B."

Nifer yr achosion allan o bob mil o'r boblogaeth—1948 a 1949.

	1949		1948	
	<i>Rhanbarth Ogleddol</i>	<i>Lloegr a Chtymru</i>	<i>Rhanbarth Ogleddol</i>	<i>Lloegr a Chymru.</i>
CLEFYD COCH	1.08	1.63	1.08	1.73
PAS	1.60	2.39	1.62	3.42
FRECH GOCH	2.79	8.95	9.91	9.34
DIPHThERIA	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.08
PNEUMONIA ERYSHIPILA	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.21

Y PLA GWYN.

Cofrestrwyd 98 o achosion o'r Pla Gwyn ar yr rhestrau yn ystod 1949, mewn cymhariaid â 108 yn 1948. Cynhwysai rhain ddioddefwyr ddaeth i'r adran o ardaloedd eraill. Ychwanegwyd chwech achos arall na dderbyniwyd rhybudd ohonynt, wedi derbyn rhestrau marwolaethau odd-wrth y cyfrifyddion Cyffredinol a lleol.

RHESTRAU HYSBYSU Y PLA GWYN.

Wedi rhoddi cyrif am drosglwyddiadau, achosion y collwyd golwg arnynt, achosion wedi gwella, marwolaethau ac ychwanegiadau yn y rhestrau, gwelwyd fod 462 o ddarfodedigaeth yr ysgyfeinws a 99 o achosion heb fod o'r math yma, ar y rhestrau yn Rhagfyr 1949, mewn cymhariaid â 453 a 99 yn Rhagfyr 1948. Cynhwysai achosion yn yr ysgyfeinws, 281 o wŷr a 181 o fenywod, a'r achosion eraill 57 o wŷr a 48 o fenywod.

GWASANAETHAU IECHYD.

MAMAU A GOFALAETH PLANT.

Mae'r adran yma o Weinyddiad Iechyd Cyhoeddus o dan ofal y Meddyg Sirol a'i gyn-orthwywyr.

DARFODEDIGAETH.

Gweinyddir ar y rhan fwyaf o'r dioddefwyr yn y Feddygfa ym Mangor; gweinyddir ar ychydig o Hiraethog a Phenmachno yn Wrexham a Machynlleth. Lle mae angen gofal Sanatorium derbynnir dioddefwyr yn yr Iechydfeydd a ganlyn:— Iechydfa Gogledd Cymru yn Ninbych, Llangwyfan, (cysylltiedig â Iechydfa Gogledd Cymru); Iechydfa De Cymru, Talgarth; Bryn Seiont, Caernarfon; Llangefni ym Môn; a Chartref Awyr-agored Penhesgyn, Porthaethwy.

Oherwydd prinder "Staff" ni ddefnyddir yr oll o'r gwelyau yn yr Iechydfeydd; a hynny, er fod y rhestrau disgwyl yn hir.

GWAITH YMCHWILIAD.

Archwilir llefrith, hufen-rhew, dŵr, poer, etc., yn yr Ymchwilfa Iechyd Gyhoeddus yng Nghonwy, a cherir allan ddadansoddiadau fferyllol, o safbwynt ansawdd a rhif, gan y Dadansoddwr Cyhoeddus yng Nghaer.

POETHGLWYFAU.

Cynhelir Meddygfeydd yn y C. and A. ym Mangor, ac yn yr Ysbytty Gyffredinol yn Llandudno.

YSBYTTAI NEILLTUEDIG.

Dan Ddeddf Iechyd Cenedlaethol, 1946, trosglwyddwyd yr Ysbyttai Neilltuedig i'r Weinyddiaeth Iechyd ar y 5ed o Orffennaf, 1948. Gofynnwyd i lawer Awdurdod gario'n ymlaen hyd y cymerid y cyfryw dan lywodraeth Pwyllgor yr Ysbyttai ar y 1af o Ebrill, 1949. Ar ôl y dyddiad yma, peidiodd Ysbyttai Neilltuo Llandudno a Bangor â bod fel Ysbyttai o'r math yma Anfonid dioddefwyr i Groesynyd, Conway, neu Galtysil, Caernarfon. Crewyd anawsterau yn y ddwy ysbytty oherwydd prinder staff.

TAI.

Mae'r Cynghorau yn llwyddo gyda'u cynlluniau tai. Mae prinder tai ym mhob dosbarth. Fel mae pethau ar hyn o bryd, aiff llawer blwyddyn heibio cyn y gellir cartrefu nifero achosion anghenus.

Ydwyf, foneddigion,

Yn gywir,

T. H. PIERCE,

Stwyddog Meddygol Iechyd Cyhoeddus.

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 1949.

As in my Introductory Remarks of previous Reports, 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.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's figure for the population was 69,045 which was 1,276 less than in 1948. Bangor, Ogwen, Aethwy and Hiraethog showed increases of 120, 50, 60, and 77 respectively, but all other districts showed a decrease, the greatest being Llandudno with 1,110. The other decreases were Bethesda, 7; Nant Conway, 330; Bettws-y-Coed, 29; Llanfairfechan, 47; and Penmaenmawr, 60.

BIRTH RATE.

There was a slight increase in the Birth Rate from 14.69 per 1,000 of the population in 1948 to 15.19 per 1,000 in 1949.

DEATH RATE.

The Death Rate increased slightly from 12.98 per 1,000 of the population in 1948 to 13.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1949.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality was 37.17 per 1,000 live births compared with 34.85 in 1948 and 43.3 per 1,000 live births in 1947.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal cases attributable to Childbirth during 1949.

CANCER MORTALITY.

The Cancer Mortality has increased slightly from 2.11 per 1,000 of the population in 1948 to 2.76 per 1,000 in 1949.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY.

The Tuberculosis Mortality was 0.50 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.65 in 1948. The Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales was 0.45 per 1,000 of the population and for 126 County Borough and Great Towns (including London) was 0.52 per 1,000.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

(Under 2 years). The death rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Infants under 2 years was 3.81 compared with 3.0 for England and Wales.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There were 7 deaths from Zymotic Diseases during 1949 (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables in Common 2 and 3). The 7 Zymotic Deaths include 4 from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were two deaths from Whooping Cough giving a mortality of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.01 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

MEASLES.

There was one death from measles compared with nil in 1948 and 1 in 1947.

DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

For the fourth successive year there were no deaths from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

INFLUENZA MORTALITY.

The Influenza Mortality was 0.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.15 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

PNEUMONIA.

The death rate from pneumonia was 0.26 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.51 per 1000 for England and Wales.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 420 infectious diseases were notified compared with 1,001 in 1948 of the Zymotic Diseases notified, there were 75 Scarlet Fever, 111 Whooping Cough, 193 Measles and 2 Diphtheria. Table A overleaf shows the number of male and female case of the different Zymotic Diseases notified divided up into different age groups. Table B gives the cases Rates for 1949 and 1948 of notified diseases per 1,000 population for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE 'A.'

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES.							
	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Diphtheria	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	3	2	11	8	6	3		
1—2 years	3	4	14	17	18	22	1	
3—4 "	11	4	14	14	27	30		
5—9 "	18	12	10	19	25	45		
10—14 "	9	4	2		2	2		
15—24 "	2			1	1	3		1
25 years plus	1	2			2	4		
Age unknown			1		3			
TOTALS	47	28	52	59	84	109	1	1

TABLE 'B.'

CASE RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—1948 and 1949.

	1949		1948	
	<i>Northern Division</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Northern Division</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	1.08	1.63	1.08	1.73
Whooping Cough	1.60	2.39	1.62	3.42
Measles	2.79	8.95	9.91	9.34
Diphtheria ..	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.08
Pneumonia				
Erysipila	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.21

TUBERCULOSIS.

98 Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Registers during 1949 compared with 108 cases in 1948. These included Transfer cases from other Areas. In addition, six previous un-notified cases were added to the Registers on receipt of Death Returns from the Registrar General and Local Registrars.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION REGISTERS.

After "Transfers," "patients lost sight of," "Recovered," deaths and additions to the Registers, there were 462 Pulmonary and 105 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Registers on December 31st, 1949, compared with 453 Pulmonary and 99 Non-Pulmonary cases on December 31st, 1948.

The Pulmonary cases consisted of 281 Males, 181 Females and the Non-Pulmonary 57 males and 48 females.

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 Clinic at Bangor, but a few from Hiraethog Rural District 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 the North Wales Sanatorium), South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth; Bryn Seiont, Caernarvon; Llangefni, Anglesey; or Penhesgyn Open Air Home, Menai Bridge.

Owing to staff shortage, beds at some of the Sanatoria have to be kept unoccupied, although there is a long waiting list of patients requiring hospital treatment.

LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological examination of milk, ice cream, water, swabs, etc. are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. Chemical analyses, both qualitative and quantitative, are carried out by the Public Analyst, at Chester.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Clinics are held at the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, Bangor, and at the Llandudno General Hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Isolation Hospitals were transferred to the Ministry of Health on July 5th, 1948, but various Authorities were asked to operate the existing services on behalf of the Hospital Management Committee until they were taken over fully on the 1st April, 1949. After this date the Isolation Hospitals at Llandudno and Bangor ceased to function as Isolation Hospitals, and all patients requiring hospital treatment for Infectious Diseases were admitted to either Groesynyd, Conway or Galtysil, Caernarvon. Both Hospitals have experienced difficulties owing to staff shortage.

HOUSING.

The Councils are progressing with their housing programmes, but there is still an acute shortage of houses in all Districts and at the present rate of building it will be many years before all necessitous cases are rehoused.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Rhagarweiniad Dr. I. P. Nelis.

Pleser gennyf ddiolch i aelodau a swyddogion y gwahanol gynghorau am y cymorth caredig dderbyniais yn ystod fy mlwyddyn gyntaf fel Swyddog Iechyd.

Cyfyd problemau Iechyd cyhoeddus yn y rhannau gwledig mewn cysylltiad â thai a hwylysterau cartrefol; prinder tai cymwys, cyflenwad dwr; ac i raddau, mewn rhannau eraill, cyfyd y gwendidau o ddiffyg carthffosiaeth a gofal tai. Yn Arolygiad Tai Gwyrfai, dyddiedig rofed o Ionawr, 1949, dywedir mae ychydig yw y tai lle cartrefai'r perchenogion ynddynt, sef 2503, allan o 7,957. Dyfynnaf y paragraff a ganlyn o adroddiad Mr. J. Closs Parry, Prif Arolygydd Iechyd â Syrfeur. "Un o'r anawsterau mwyaf ynglyn ag atgyweirio tai ydyw y rhent isel â delir am ran helaeth ohonynt. Rhentir y rhan fwyaf ohonynt am lai na 4/- yr wythnos."

Meddylid, y gellid atal y difrod cynhyddol â arwain yn y diwedd i ddirfrod llwyr, trwy gysoni y rhenti a'r trethi, a hynny trwy ddealltwriaeth cyffredinol cydrhwng y tenantiaid, landlord iaidd a'r deddfroddwyr. Erys y rhent, fodd bynnag, y cyfryw fel wedi talu toll, nid oes dim yn aros at gadw tai mewn cyflwr priodol.

Fel y difethir meddiannau drwy ddiffyg gofal, danseilir iechyd. Cyfyd problemau trwy awyr oer a gwlyb, prenau prydredig, carthion wedi eu claddu mewn gerddi, neu wedi ei taflu i aberoedd, carthffosiaeth diffygiol, gorlenwi, trwy adael ystafelloedd heb fod yn gymwys. Trwy gymryd golwg eang ar y problemau hyn, gwelir, yn y pen draw, y bydd mwy o bwys, ar y cyhoedd yn ariannol, nag a ddeilliaw o unrhyw fantais a gyfyd o renti isel a delir gan rai allasent dalu rhent cymwys i Awdurdod Lleol fel landlord.

Yn ystod fy nheithiau trwy wahannol adrannau daeth problemau yr hen bobl ddiffygiol yn amlwg iawn. Erys ysbryd annibyniaeth wedi'r gallu o hunan ofalaeth Rhydd y rhai hynny o'r hen sydd yn gwrthod gofal gan eraill gryn anhawster i'r Awdurdodau â orfodir i ddelio a hwynt yn ddynol a charedig, serch hynny, yn gadarn, ac yn enwedig felly, pan mae pwerau meddyliol a chorfforol yn achosi poen i eraill.

Mewn un achos bu rhaid symud un person dan bwerau y Ddeddf newydd. Gwnaeth pwyd hynny mewn modd rhesymol. Wedi triniaeth am rai wythnosau, dychwelodd y claf yn ôl at ei deulu wedi gwella gryn lawer.

Mae perthynas agos cydrhwng Economeg a Iechyd cyhoeddus. Mae cadernid neu ddiffyg cadernid y cyntaf yn arwydd cyntaf y diweddaf. Gweithgarwch llawn yw'r unig sail ar ba un y gellir paratoi'n obeithiol er lles cymdeithasol. Nid digon deddfwrio ar gyfer glanweithdra mewn gweithdai, a lleoedd eraill lle enilla dynion a merched eu bara beunyddiol. Mae gan yr Awdurdod Iechyd Modern, gyda'r profiad chwerw o ganlyniad diweithdra cyffredinol, ddiddordeb arbennig yn y gweithrediadau cyntaf sydd yn ymwneud â moddion cynhaliaeth. 'Rwyf, gan hynny, wedi ymddiddori yng nghadwedigaeth y diwydiannau traddodiadol, ac hefyd yn y diwydiannau newydd a ddaeth i'r ardaloedd i gyfarfod a'r newid yn y safle economaidd. Mae Gogledd Cymru mewn angen canolfan economaidd i gadw gartref y dosbarth hwnnw o gymdeithas sydd yn awyddus ac yn alluog i weithio.

Da gennyf weled ar bob llaw, barodrwydd i fanteisio ar y cyfle ar roddir i'r ffermwyr lleiaf yn y darpariaeth ar gyfer tiroedd ar y gororau. Yn aml, mae cynorthwy bach yn ddigon i symblu daliedydd rhan-dir i greu y gallu digonol i gadw ei feibion a'i ferched mewn gwaith profiadol ar ei dir. Amheuaf os gwariwyd arian cyhoeddus i well pwrpas o safbwynt iechyd, dedwyddwch a ffyniant. Mae peth diwydiant yn hanfodol i gadwraeth y bywyd Cymdeithasol yn gyffredinol. Byddwn falch o weld mwy o sefydlogrwydd ym mywyd diwydiannol Gogledd Cymru, fel na byddai raid dibynnu ar ddiwydiant yr ymwelwyr, sydd mor ansicr a chyfnewidiol;

mor ddibynol ar y tywydd ac ar arian gweddill pobl eraill. Carwn argymell y rhai sydd ganddynt y gallu i geisio hyrwyddo pob ymgais ddiwydianol, ac yn enwedig felly rhai o natur leol sydd yn debygol o greu cariad at ardal ac ychwanegu at ei chryfder. Credaf fod hyn yn un o hanfodion cymdeithas iach.

Mae llawer yn ein mysg oherwydd cyflwr corfforol dan anfantais i enill eu bywoliaeth. Eto, mae iddynt werth tu hwnt i fod yn wrthrychau tosturi. Mae gofalu am yr afiach yn un o ddyletswyddau blaenaf Awdurdod Iechyd. I'r rhai sydd gannddynt y gallu i fod yn ddefnyddiol am flynyddoedd mae darpariaeth gwaith mor bwysig a gofal meddygol. Mae rhai yn dioddef oherwydd eu gwasanaeth mewn diwydiant. Edrychaf ymlaen i'r amser pan na fydd raid i unrhyw ddi-oddefwr o'r darfodedigaeth neu waeledd llwch carreg bryderu ynghylch ei ddyfodol pan yn rhoddi i fyny ei waith arferol.

Cyfeiriais mewn man arall at y Sefydliad yng Nghaernarfon sy'n rhoddi gwaith i'r dioddefwyr o'r darfodedigaeth. Sefydlwyd y cyfryw fel canlyniad i gydymdeimlad a gweithgarwch Clerc Tref Caernarfon a nifer o arloeswyr eraill.

Dr. I. P. Nelis's Introduction.

I have great pleasure in thanking the members and officials of the component bodies for the kind assistance I received from them during this first year of my Medical Officership.

The most acute problems affecting public health are related to housing and domestic facilities; shortage of well-found houses; water-supplies, sanitation and property maintenance, constitute the prime deficiencies in the rural districts and also, to some extent, in the urban districts.

It is remarked in the Rural Housing Survey of Gwyrfai R.D., dated 10th January, 1949, that the number of owner-occupiers is low, 2503 among a total of 7,957 dwellings and I quote the following paragraph from the report by Mr. J. Closs-Parry, Chief Sanitary Inspector & Surveyor :

“ One of the main difficulties encountered in securing repairs to houses is the extraordinary low rentals which obtain in a large proportion of habitations. Mostly, the houses tenanted are rented at less than 4/- per week.”

It would be thought that the cumulative damage, which is amounting inevitably to total dilapidation, could be checked by an economic adjustment of rents—and subsequent rateable values—by general agreement among tenants, landlords and legislators alike, but the rents remain at a figure which, after annihilation by tax, cannot possibly provide funds for maintenance.

With the destruction of property by neglect goes the undermining of human health; cold and damp air, rotting timber, sewage either buried in gardens or flung in streams, faulty drainage and overcrowding through the abandoning of rooms unfit for habitation, are creating problems which, in the long run, will be more costly to the public purse, in the care of sickness and provision of new housing, than the advantage of low rents is worth to those who could afford to pay fairly for what they expected from a landlord as the Local Authority.

During my tours of the districts the problems arising from the aged infirm have come prominently into notice.

The spirit of independence in many cases outlives the ability for self-care and those who are not willing to resign themselves to the care of others have exercised the health authorities in considering how to deal humanely and beneficently, but firmly, with them, particularly when their physical or mental weaknesses are a cause of distress to others.

One case has occurred when it became necessary to remove such a person under the powers of the new Act. The removal was effected most tactfully and after treatment lasting some weeks the patient returned to his family considerably improved in health.

Economics and public health are the closest of relations and the soundness or otherwise of the former is the prime index of the latter. Full employment is the only condition in which hopeful provision can be made for the welfare of a community. It is not enough to legislate for hygiene in factories and places where men and women earn their bread. The modern health authority, with bitter experience of the consequences of mass unemployment, *has a positive concern* in the initial activities in the production of the means of existence. I have been deeply interested, therefore, in the conserving of traditional industries and in the introduction of new industries to meet the needs of a rapidly changing national economy. North Wales is seriously in need of an economic centre of gravity to hold fast at home the willing and virile elements of the population.

I have been pleased to find, on every hand, a readiness to turn to full advantage the opportunities offered to small farmers by the Marginal Land provisions. Often, a little help is sufficient to spur the occupant of a small-holding into creating the power to keep sons and daughters profitably employed on the paternal acres, and I doubt if public money were ever better spent in the purchase of health, happiness and prosperity.

A proportion of industrial activity is essential to the maintenance of general social balance and I would be glad to see a more solid core to North Wales industrial life than the precarious and fluctuating tourist traffic which is so sensitive to the weather and the financial surpluses of other communities. I would like to urge those who have it in their power to give every encouragement to industrial enterprise, particularly of native origin, as the kind most likely to generate local patriotism and vitality, and pre-requisite of a healthy community.

There are many among us whose physical condition seriously limits their competence to earn a living but who nevertheless have a value beyond being objects of compassion. Care of the sick is a major duty of a health authority, and for those who have years of usefulness in them, provision of occupation is as important as medical treatment. There are those whose disability has been caused by their service to industry and I look forward to the time when no victim of silicosis or tuberculosis may fear for his future when he must give up the calling to which he was trained. Elsewhere, I have referred to the setting-up of an establishment in Caernarvon for the employment of tuberculosis patients, an enterprise which owes much to the energy and sympathy of the Town Clerk and its generous sponsors.

B.—Tables-in-Common.

A proportion of industrial activity is essential to the maintenance of general well-being, and I should be glad to see a more solid core in North Wales industrial life than the precarious and fluctuating market which is so sensitive to the weather and the financial caprices of other communities. I would like to urge those who have it in their power to give every encouragement to industrial enterprise, particularly of native origin, as the most potent likely to generate local production and trading, and to require of a healthy community.

There are many among us whose physical condition seriously limits their employment in work, a living for whom government have to take by specialising objects of compassion. Care of the sick is a major duty of a health authority, and for those who have years of dependence on their country of occupation is as important as medical treatment. There are those whose disability has been caused by their service to industry and I look forward to the time when no victim of accident or industrialism may fear for his future when he meets the end of the career to which he was trained. Therefore, I have referred to the setting-up of an industrial fund to contribute to the employment of industrial patients. An enterprise which would make much of the energy and sympathy of the Trade Union and its generous sponsors.

B.—Tables-in-Common.

B.—TABLES~IN~COMMON.

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

Table I.
VITAL STATISTICS.

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

BIRTHS : (Live) (a) Total Number	A
(b) Boys	B
(c) Girls	C
(d) Live Birth-rate (on Registrar-General's figures)	D
(e) Live Birth-rate for England and Wales (per 1000 of population)—	E
DEATHS : (a) Total number from all causes (civilians only)	F
(b) Males	G
(c) Females	H
(d) General Death-rate (on Registrar-General's Figures)	I
(e) Death-rate for England and Wales—	J
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR : (a) Number	K
(b) Infant Mortality (rate per 1000 live Births)	L
(c) Infant Mortality for England and Wales —	M
(d) Deaths of Legitimate Infants : Number	N
(e) Do. do. do. Mortality (per 1000 live births)	O
(f) Deaths of Illegitimate Infants : Number	P
(g) Do. do. do. Mortality (per 1000 live births)	Q
DEATHS OF ELDERLY PERSONS (65 years and upwards) : (a) Number	R
(b) Senile Mortality	S
ILLEGITIMATE AND STILL-BIRTH BIRTH-RATES	
No. of Illegitimate Births (live)	T
Illegitimate Birth-rate (Percentage of Total live Births—see above)	U
No. of Still-births (a) Total.. .. .	V
(b) Legitimate	W
(c) Illegitimate	X
Still-birth Birth-rate (per 1000 live Births)	Y
Still-birth Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	Z
Still-birth Birth-rate for England and Wales (per 1000 of population)—	A
MATERNAL (including Puerperal) MORTALITY (Deaths connected with Childbirth and Pregnancy) : Total	B
(a) From Sepsis	C
(b) From Other Causes	D
(c) Maternal Mortality (per 1000 live Births)	E
(d) Ditto for England and Wales (per 1000 Births).. .. .	F
ZYMOTIC MORTALITY (Deaths from the so-called Principal Zymotic Diseases. See table of Infectious Diseases) : (a) Number of Deaths	G
(b) Zymotic Mortality	H
DEATHS FROM CANCER (and allied malignant diseases) : (a) Number of Deaths	I
(b) Cancer Mortality	J
(c) Ditto for England and Wales	K
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Non-Tubercular) : (a) Number of Deaths	L
(b) Respiratory (non-Tubercular) Mortality	M
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS : (a) Number of Deaths	N
(b) Tubercular Mortality	O
(c) Ditto for England and Wales	P
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA (a) Number of Deaths	Q
(b) Influenza Mortality	R
(c) Mortality for England and Wales	S
DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS : (a) Number	T
(b) Percentage of total deaths	U
(c) Ditto for England and Wales	V
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM: An Eye-Affection of the New-born:	
(a) No. of Cases notified.. .. .	W
(b) Cases Treated at home—(1) Total Number	X
(2) No. where vision unimpaired	Y
(3) No. where vision impaired	Z
(4) No. where Total Blindness followed.. .. .	A
(5) No. which proved fatal	B
(c) Cases treated in Hospital—(1) Total Number	C
(2) No. where vision unimpaired	D
(3) No. where vision impaired	E
(4) No. where Total Blindness followed	F
(5) No. which proved fatal	G

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Banger City.	Belhesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmawr U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hiraethog R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pullkeli's Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Gwyrfa's R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Bellwysydd U.D.
A	223	73	188	45	50	94	78	178	70	150	20	69	59	384	252	131	15
B	117	38	108	26	24	42	31	89	43	73	9	33	29	206	134	61	8
C	106	35	80	19	26	52	47	89	27	77	11	36	30	178	118	70	7
D	16.15	16.38	11.53	14.32	12.43	15.42	16.32	17.10	13.27	16.44	12.42	17.69	14.35	15.78	14.42	18.31	19.92
E	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
F	152	62	249	46	45	89	64	156	65	110	29	47	52	366	232	100	10
G	72	30	115	25	21	50	33	78	42	48	12	19	24	212	105	50	8
H	80	32	134	21	24	39	31	78	23	62	17	28	28	174	127	50	2
I	111.02	13.91	15.26	14.64	11.18	14.60	13.39	14.98	12.33	12.05	18.20	12.05	12.65	15.56	13.27	13.98	13.28
J	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
K	10	2	8	0	1	2	3	10	3	4	0	3	2	16	6	4	0
L	44.84	27.46	42.55	0	20.00	21.27	38.46	56.18	42.85	26.6	0	43.47	33.89	41.6	83.8	30.53	0
M	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
N	9	2	8	0	1	2	3	9	3	4	0	3	2	15	5	3	0
O	43.9	28.98	45.45	0	20.41	22.22	40.0	54.54	44.77	26.6	0	43.47	33.89	39.01	19.8	22.9	0
P	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Q	55.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	76.9	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	3.96	7.63	0
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	18	4	12	2	1	4	3	13	3	5	0	0	2	22	13	5	1
U	8.07	5.47	6.38	4.44	2.00	4.25	3.84	7.30	4.28	3.3	0	0	3.89	5.6	5.15	3.81	6.66
V	5	0	6	4	1	3	0	9	2	6	1	2	0	9	6	5	0
W	5	0	5	3	1	2	0	9	2	6	1	2	0	9	6	4	0
X	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1	0
Y	22.42	0	31.92	98.77	20.0	31.92	0	50.56	28.57	40.0	50.0	23.98	0	23.4	23.3	38.16	0
Z	0.36	0	0.36	1.27	0.24	0.49	0	0.86	0.37	0.65	0.62	0.51	0	0.37	0.34	0.73	0
A	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.66	0	0	0	0	3.96	0	0
F	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
G	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H	0.29	0	0.12	0	0	0	0.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I	39	10	47	11	13	24	12	19	14	22	9	12	7	77	43	27	2
J	2.82	2.24	2.75	3.50	3.22	3.93	2.51	1.82	2.65	2.41	5.59	3.07	1.7	3.20	2.46	5.77	2.65
K	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.84
L	8	5	13	4	3	10	7	7	12	17	2	3	2	27	21	11	0
M	0.58	1.12	0.79	1.27	0.74	1.64	1.46	0.67	2.27	1.80	1.24	0.76	0.48	1.12	1.02	1.60	0
N	5	7	7	2	1	7	5	1	0	2	1	3	4	31	8	7	0
O	0.36	1.57	0.42	0.63	0.24	1.14	1.04	0.096	0	0.21	0.62	0.76	0.27	1.28	0.45	0.97	0
P	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Q	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
R	0.07	0	0.12	0	0	0.16	0.20	0.096	0.37	0.21	0	0	0	0.166	0	0	0
S	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

4

AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	A
TOTAL POPULATION :—	
Mid-Year 1949 (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)	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 .. Southern (In 1949) Northern	S
Produce of a Penny Rate. Ditto	T
No. of Members on the Council	U

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Total Number of Deaths (Civilians only)	V
(a) Males	W
(b) Females	X
a(1) Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Y
a(2) Measles	Z
a(3) Scarlet Fever	A
a(4) Whooping Cough	B
a(5) Diphtheria	C
(6) Influenza	D
(7) Encephalitis Lethargica	E
(8) Cerebro-spinal Fever	F
(9) Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	G
(10) Other Tuberculous Diseases	H
(11) Syphilis	I
(12) General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	J
(13) Cancer, Malignant Disease	K
(14) Diabetes	L
(15) Cerebral 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
<i>a So called "Zymotic Diseases."</i>	

NOTE.—In England and Wales the Death Rate (number of fatal cases per 1000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows :—

Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.00), Small-pox—(0.00), Measles—(0.00), Scarlet Fever—(0.00), Whooping Cough—(0.01), Diphtheria and M. Croup—(0.00), Influenza—(0.15), Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—(3.0) per 1000 Births in this last case.

[illegible]

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—(—), Scarlet Fever—(1.63); Diphtheria—and M. Croup—(0.04); Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.02) Erysipelas—(0.19) and Pneumonia—(0.80)

Calculated in relation to the number of Births, the Case-Rate of Puerperal Fever with that of Puerperal Pyrexia, was 6.31 per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) registered.

Cerebro-spinal Fever (0.02); Whooping Cough (2.39); Measles (8.95).

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

TUBERCULOSIS See below

[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS: NEW, TREATED AND FATAL CASES.

NEW CASES

	(a) Primary Notifications, including cases notified by Tuberculosis Physician	..	..	H
	(b) Other New Cases .. .. .	..	..	I
	(c) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	J
	(1) Males .. .. .	..	..	K
	(2) Females .. .. .	..	..	L
	(d) Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	M
	(1) Males .. .. .	..	..	N
	(2) Females .. .. .	..	..	O
FATAL CASES:	(a) Total .. .. .	..	..	P
	(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	Q
	(1) Males .. .. .	..	..	R
	(2) Females .. .. .	..	..	S
	(c) Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	T
	(1) Males .. .. .	..	..	U
	(2) Females .. .. .	..	..	V
	(d) Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths : (1) Number .. .. .	..	..	W
	(2) Percentage of Total Tuberculosis Deaths .. .. .	..	..	X
CASES ADMITTED to Hospital or Sanatorium :	(a) Total .. .. .	..	..	Y
	(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory) .. .. .	..	..	Z
	(e) Non-Pulm nary .. .. .	..	..	A
	(d) For Observation .. .. .	..	..	B

* The so-called "Principal Zymotic Diseases."

	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.	Penmaenmaur U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hiraethog R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough	Porinadoc U.D.	Guyrfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Bettwsycod U.D.
A	77	77	120	1	10	41	20	43	31	20	66	7	8	42	82	7	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	27	4	14	-	3	7	7	3	10	4	3	3	-	7	7	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	22	4	34	-	-	13	3	18	17	13	-	-	7	18	7	6	-
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	20	67	54	-	5	18	10	16	3	3	54	-	-	1	57	-	-
N	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
B	3	-	10	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	2	1	9	7	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	3	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	-
H	15	7	23	2	4	17	7	15	3	13	-	7	5	67	26	59	5
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	13	7	21	2	4	15	6	12	2	8	3	7	2	49	22	48	5
K	4	4	12	2	1	7	4	6	2	3	1	2	2	30	14	27	3
L	9	3	9	-	3	8	2	6	-	5	-	5	-	19	8	21	2
M	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	3	18	4	11	0
N	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	7	1	5	-
O	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	11	3	6	-
P	5	7	7	2	1	7	5	1	0	2	-	1	2	13	4	6	0
Q	4	7	6	2	1	6	5	-	-	2	-	1	2	12	3	6	-
R	2	5	5	1	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	10	2	4	-
S	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	-
T	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
U	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
W	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	1	-
X	-	-	28.5	50	-	14.3	40	-	-	-	-	28.5	50	2.98	50	16.6	-
Y	20	11	24	3	4	11	6	11	2	16	-	2	3	59	14	10	4
Z	18	9	23	3	3	10	6	10	2	15	-	2	3	52	14	10	4
A	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

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

NEW WORKING-CLASS HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR.		
A. Number (including numbers given separately under B.)	Grand Total	.. .. .A
(i). By the Local Authority.	Total	.. .. .B
(ii). By other Local Authorities.	Total	.. .. .C
(iii). By other bodies and persons.	Total	.. .. .D
B With State assistance under the Housing Acts.	Total	.. .. .E
(i). By the Local Authority.	Number	.. .. .F
(a) To Replace Condemned Houses		.. .. .G
(b) To Abate Overcrowding		.. .. .H
(c) For Fresh Housing		.. .. .I
(ii). By other bodies or persons		.. .. .J
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR		
I.—INSPECTION.—(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		
(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.		
<i>A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>		
(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
<i>B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>		
(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
<i>C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936 :—</i>		
(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
<i>D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 :—</i>		
(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	62	46	28	18	26	17	50	14	3	35	-	24	14	96	59	60	-
B	55	46	28	13	20	16	50	14	-	35	-	24	14	96	59	58	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	7	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	13	-	-	10	2	-
E	-	4 ⁰	28	-	20	16	50	14	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	58	-
F	-	4 ^b	28	-	20	16	50	14	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	58	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-
I	-	46	28	13	20	16	50	14	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
K	187	82	56	46	43	229	53	12	30	605	-	120	116	980	609	184	10
L	220	91	56	46	66	342	73	-	30	624	-	120	145	1764	701	184	10
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	95	-
O	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	5	4	-	2	-	32	65	80	-
P	14	14	22	8	23	117	26	-	4	4	-	2	57	104	80	-	3
Q	6	14	22	-	5	58	15	-	4	35	-	-	49	140	62	6	2
R	-	-	-	8	-	19	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	42	2	8	-
S	-	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	42	2	2	-
T	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
U	10	-	-	-	27	54	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	72	11	-	-
V	10	-	-	-	27	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	72	11	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	1103	165	539	77	166	56	155	148	51	605	60	270	56	749	259	58	3
D	55	46	28	13	20	16	50	14	-	35	-	24	14	96	-	58	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
F	55	46	28	13	20	16	50	14	-	-	-	10	-	64	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	58	-
H	-	3	13	5	6	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
J	3276	1549	4631	901	1164	-	1534	3495	1702	2490	-	1114	1314	6572	-	2118	218
K	2310	1269	-	674	900	-	1117	-	1451	1641	-	-	760	6147	-	184	123
L	117	42	-	43	33	-	58	-	101	94	-	-	40	315	-	95	4
M	140	42	-	46	83	-	67	-	101	100	-	-	45	438	-	95	4
N	596	256	-	259	167	-	366	-	456	103	-	-	210	-	-	475	18
O	•	•	•	6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	281	89	•
P	•	•	•	8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	364	94	•
Q	•	•	•	36	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	445	•
R	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	•
S	•	•	•	5	•	•	•	•	3	•	•	14	-	-	30	94	•
T	•	•	•	5	•	•	•	•	3	•	•	14	-	-	-	94	•
U	•	•	•	33	•	•	•	•	15	•	•	65	-	-	132	495	•

*No figures available owing to post war conditions.

Table V.
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD.

MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.							
No. of Dairy Cows (whether temporarily dry or not)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A
Whether Milk imported ?	From how many Dairy Farms ?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	B
Whether Milk exported ?	From how many Dairy Farms ?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C
No. of Samples of milk taken by Sanitary Inspector	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D
No. of these unsatisfactory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	E
No. of Samples of Milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	F
No. of these unsatisfactory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	G
No. of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H
No. of these successful	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.							
How many slaughterhouses licensed as well as registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J
No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December (including licensed and unlicensed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	K
No. of slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year	(Ditto)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—							
†(a) For Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
†(b) For other Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N
No. of seizures (supported by magistrate) of ditto—							
(a) For Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	O
(b) For other Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
OTHER FOODS.							
†No. of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Q
No. of seizures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R
PROSECUTIONS.							
No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S
BAKEHOUSES.							
Total number of Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T
No. of underground Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	U
No. of Factory Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V

	1 Bangor City.	2 Bethesda U.D.	3 Llandudno U.D.	4 Llanfairfechan U.D.	5 Penmaenmaur 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 Pullheli Borough	13 Portmadoc U.D.	14 Gwyrfai R.D.	15 Lleyrn R.D.	16 Deudraeth R.D.	17 Bettwystycoed U.D.
A 81	112	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	340	-	90	-	-	-	1176	-
B 28	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	350	2	2
C -	4	-	-	16	-	-	62	62	590	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
D 126	-	-	24	19	7	-	8	8	-	20	-	-	-	-	30	-	4
E 10	-	-	5	1	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J 3	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
K 3	1	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
L 3	1	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
M 107	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	2024	202	4970	56	-	-
N 67	4	869	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	41	-	27579	40	300	714	-	-
O -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q 741	34	2665	21	70	233	13	30	9	1819	-	-	550	27	449	442	15	3
R -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T 12	11	24	5	5	6	2	15	3	15	-	-	10	8	23	11	7	2
U -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
V 10	8	21	3	5	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	9	3	-	-	6	1

*Not Known.

† Weight in lbs. in cols. M10, 12, 13, 14, 15, N10, 12, 13, 15, Q3, 6 and 15.

Table VI.

CLOSET AND ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

No. of approved Water-closets (fresh-water, cistern flushed)—At the end of the year	..	..	..	..	A
No. of Waste Water and Hand-flushed Closets do.	do.	do.	..	..	B
No. of Midden-privies (dry closets with fixed receptacles) do	do.	..	..	..	C
No. of Bucket privies (dry closets with moveable receptacles)	do.	..	..	..	D
No. of approved Earth-closets (e.g. Moule's Dry Closets) 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

Conversion 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	..	..	..	0
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.

[illegible]

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 cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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.	Llanfaisfechan U.D.	Penmaenmaur U.D.	Nant Conway R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Hirwaethog R.D.	Carnarvon Boroughs.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Gwyrfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Bjstusydd U.D.
A	6000	1018	-	954	1292	-	429	1150	334	3250	-	1200	1106	4899	-	1406	-
B	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	240	-	-	-	26	1310	-	15	-
D	16	161	-	50	23	-	1143	3290	920	15	-	-	6	1989	-	608	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
G	2	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	16	2	-	-
K	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	39	14	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
N	2	5	3	14	-	-	5	-	4	14	-	-	-	40	26	12	-
O	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	12	22	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	3	30	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	62	-
R	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	12	48	8	-	-
S	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	30	38	4	-
T	94	78	97	4	8	16	-	-	7	86	-	32	56	94	58	15	18
U	12	5	51	4	1	28	4	25	12	78	-	2	-	42	39	32	2
V	-	1	3	4	-	20	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	8	10	-	-
W	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	8	21	2	-
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Y	-	26	-	12	19	25	11	-	10	42	-	36	11	51	126	11	-
Z	-	1	-	2	-	-	24	24	36	-	-	-	-	23	72	4	-
A	70	23	48	5	12	18	15	8	3	35	-	12	17	85	29	22	2
B	158	28	-	5	3	-	34	9	3	30	-	12	4	181	3	22	-
C	43	5	-	-	-	-	7	7	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
E	10	6	15	-	-	-	3	10	-	30	-	2	6	12	3	4	-
F	211	150	254	-	-	15	49	-	-	60	-	9	20	380	24	2	-
G	1313	350	2439	-	193	581	985	50	720	304	-	320	270	3150	840	145	48
H	148	18	98	-	19	54	34	10	30	204	-	10	115	390	134	12	-
I	8	-	6	-	28	13	-	-	4	8	-	-	2	72	8	11	-
J	156	18	104	-	47	67	34	10	34	212	-	-	117	462	140	23	-
K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
L	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a	a
M	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	b	b	b	b	b	No	No	No
N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
P	No	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	-	-	Yes	"	"
Q	No	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	"	"	"	"	-	-	No	"	"
R	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	-	-	-	"	"
S	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	"	No
T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	"	"
U	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	"	"
V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	"	"

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	Number on register .. .. .	..	..	..	..	I
	Section 7 is enforced by the	No. of Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	J
	Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	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 Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	X
(iv)	Inadequate ventilation (S.4).	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Y
		Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Z
		Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	A
		Number of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	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 Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	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 Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	J
	(b) Unsuitable or defective	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	K
		Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	L
		Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	M
		Number of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	N
	(c) Not separate for sexes	Cases found .. .. .	..	..	..	..	O
		Cases remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	P
		Cases referred to or by H. M. Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Q
		Number of Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	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 Prosecutions	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.

<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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	8	9	21	1	1	1	-	-	-	28
Retailing Milk Carts ..	35	36	92	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	22	22	59	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	10	10	24	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	18	18	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	10	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	69	68	51	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	13	13	24	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	15	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	28	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
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 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 13,800 compared with 13,580 in 1948 and 12,380 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 16.15 per 1000 of the population compared with 18.41 in 1948 and 19.17 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 44.84 per 1000 live births compared with 36.0 in 1948.

There were 4 deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases See Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 11.02 per 1000 of the population compared with 11.13 in 1948 and 13.7 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.36 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.51 in 1948 and 0.63 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.82 per 1000 of the population compared with 1.62 in 1948 and 1.72 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During 1949, 43 patients were admitted to the Bangor Isolation Hospital. They included 26 Scarlet Fever, 7 Measles, 4 Whooping Cough, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Pneumococcal Meningitis, 2 German Measles and 1 Septic Tonsillitis.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES.					
	Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	3	1	1		5	3
1—2 years	1	3	5	2	4	2
3—4 „	5	1	3	3	2	3
5—9 „	4	3	1	4		2
10—14 „	3					
15—24 „	2					1
25 years plus	1			1		
TOTALS : ..	19	8	10	10	11	11

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1949.

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

After a steady decline for the past eight years in the number of animals slaughtered, the figures for last year show an increase. The total number of animals slaughtered was 11,473 as compared to 9,738 in 1948. The increase is attributable to more sheep being slaughtered, but beef figures are also slightly higher. Imported meat figures are down to correspond with the increase in home killed meat.

Slaughtering takes place at the Abattoir to supply the Borough of Bangor, Bethesda U.D.C. and Ogwen R.D.C., but meat inspection which is 100% is the entire responsibility of this Department. The present system of centralised slaughtering is very satisfactory from a public health point of view. The co-operation between the Ministry of Food, Slaughterhouse Manager, the Wholesale Meat Supply Association Manager, and myself, has been very good indeed, and any difference of opinion has been promptly adjusted with the utmost good-will all round.

Last year saw the retirement of Mr. Hugh Jones, caretaker for 25 years, and the appointment of a new caretaker in Mr. J. R. Jones who is showing himself a worthy successor to Mr. Hugh Jones. Improvements in the form of washing facilities were installed during the year, which are much appreciated by all the different staffs. It was also decided to strip the main roof and re-roof with asbestos. This work is to be executed early in 1950.

Animals slaughtered and inspected.

Beasts	..	..	..	1137
Calves	..	..	..	2699
Sheep & Lambs	..	..	..	7470
Pigs	..	..	..	167

Dead or Imported Meat brought in for distribution :

Quarters of Beef	— Home killed	..	..	449
	— Imported	..	..	862
Carcases of Veal	— Home killed	..	..	113
Carcase of Pork	— Home killed	..	..	99½
	— Imported	..	..	63½
Mutton or Lamb	— Home killed	..	..	25
	— Imported	..	..	7765
Bags or cases of boneless meat and offal		..	..	2046

Diseased Meat Condemned and Surrendered :

BEASTS.

19 Carcases and all offal	..	..	..	..Dropsical and emaciated.
12 " " " "	..	..	..	..Generalised Tuberculosis.
5 " " " "	..	..	..	..Tuberculosis with emaciation.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Febrile / Oedematous.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Acute Pericarditis / Toxaemia.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Acute Nephritis / Emaciation.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Septic Peritonitis.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Pleurisy / Peritonitis / Emaciation.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Pneumonia / Febrile / Emaciation.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Malignant Tumour / Emaciation.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Improperly Set / Oedematous.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Toxaemia
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Septic Mastitis
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Multiple Lymphadenoma.
5 Quarters of Beef	..	..	..	..Bone Taint.
258 lbs. Part Hindquarters	..	..	..	..Bone Taint.
Trimblings of Hindquarters	..	..	..	..Injuries / Bone Taint.
1 Hindquarter	..	..	..	..Fracture / Severe bruising.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Broken Spine.
4 Forequarters	..	..	..	..Localised Tuberculosis.
2 " " " "	..	..	..	..Internal Abscesses.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..Pleurisy.
Trimblings of Forequarters	..	..	..	..Severe bruising / injuries.
2 Shanks and Trimblings	..	..	..	..Severe bruising
5 Middles	..	..	..	..Abscesses / Peritonitis.

3 Forelegs	..	..	..	..	..	Fractures.
Part Hind leg	..	..	..	..	..	Tumour.
191 lbs. Trimmings of Beef	..	..	..	..	..	Sour and Fly Blown.
340 Livers	..	..	..	..	..	Distomatosis / Localised Tuberculosis / Angioma.
598 Part Livers	..	..	..	..	..	Distomatosis.
55 Heads and Tongues	..	..	..	..	..	Localised Tuberculosis / Actinomycosis.
50 Pairs Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	Localised Tuberculosis.
42 Udders	..	..	..	..	..	Localised Tuberculosis / Mastitis.
20 Hearts	..	..	..	..	..	Pericarditis.
9 Tripes	..	..	..	..	..	Inflammation / Decomposition.
CALVES.						
10 Carcases and all offal	..	..	..	..	..	Immature.
9 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Dropsical / Emaciated.
3 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Moribund.
2 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Pyæmia.
1 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Febrile Condition
1 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Oedematous
1 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Severe bruising / Toxaemia.
1 Foreleg	..	..	..	..	..	Fracture
1 Hind leg	..	..	..	..	..	Fracture.
4 Livers	..	..	..	..	..	Cysts
3 Plucks	..	..	..	..	..	Abscesses.
SHEEP & LAMBS.						
7 Carcases Ewe & all offal	..	..	..	..	..	Dropsical / Emaciated.
1 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Septic Metritis.
1 " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Moribund.
1 Carcase Ram & all offal	..	..	..	..	..	Dropsical / Emaciated.
2 Forequarters	..	..	..	..	..	Internal Abscess
3 Shanks	..	..	..	..	..	Injuries
2 Legs	..	..	..	..	..	Tumour.
680 Livers	..	..	..	..	..	Distomatosis / Cirrhosis.
15 Heads and Plucks	..	..	..	..	..	Cysts / Flukes.
11 Carcases Lamb and all offal	..	..	..	..	..	Contaminated injection.
2 " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Worried by dogs / injuries.
2 " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Moribund.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Dropsical / Emaciated.
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Septic Pneumonia
1 " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Malignant Tumour
1 Shoulder Lamb	..	..	..	..	..	Fracture.
1 Leg	..	..	..	..	..	Fracture.
PIGS.						
3 Carcases and all offal	..	..	..	..	..	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1 Carcase and all offal	..	..	..	..	..	Fevered Flesh.
2 Shanks	..	..	..	..	..	Severe bruising.
2 Middles	..	..	..	..	..	Inflammation
1 Leg	..	..	..	..	..	Arthritis.
1 Part Loin	..	..	..	..	..	Abscess.
31 Heads	..	..	..	..	..	Localised Tuberculosis.
3 Plucks	..	..	..	..	..	Localised Tuberculosis.

The total amount condemned was 15 TONS, 16 CWTs. 2 QTRS. 3 LBS.

FOODSHOPS.

Food inspection in its multiple and varied branches takes up a considerable proportion of time. Damage in transit and certain deteriorating effects through storage have been the chief causes of complaint. Much of this is due to careless handling in transit, and the proportion bulged and broken tins is considerable as the following list will show.

348	Tins "Processed" Milks	} <i>Blown, pierced or damaged tins.</i>
260	Tins Various Vegetables	
72	Tins Soup	
45	Tins Preserves	
7	Tins Tomato Juice	
294	lbs. Canned Meats	
75	lbs. Canned Fish	} <i>Unwholesome.</i>
163	lbs. Canned Fruit	
1	cwt. Butter	
1	cwt. Dried Peas	
59	lbs. Cheese	
162	lbs. Flour	
22	lbs. Semolina	
24	lbs. Soyaghetti	
68	lbs. Cake Powder	
7	lbs. Sausages	
370	lbs. Sugar	} <i>Decomposition.</i>
6½	lbs. Tea.	
94	lbs. Oranges	
14	lbs. Rolled Oats	
6	lbs. Figs	
55	Jars Pickles	
9	Jars Pickled Onions	} <i>Decomposition.</i>
32	Jars Pickled Cabbage	
72	Jars Meat Paste	
4	Jars Fruit	
4	Jars Salard Cream	
12	Pkts Cake Flour	
4	Pkts Cocoa	} <i>Decomposition.</i>
6	Bottles Gravy Browning	
112	Stones Wet Fish	
30	lbs. Bacon	
70	lb. Salami Sausage	} <i>Decomposition.</i>
3	Doz. Meat Pies	

The total amount condemned was 1 TON 4 CWTs. 1 QTR. 1 ST. 10 LBS.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows details of infectious diseases notified.

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>No. of these admitted to Hospital</i>
Scarlet Fever	27	26
Measles	20	7
Whooping Cough	22	4
Erysipelas	3	2
Pneumococcal Meningitis ..	1	1
German Measles	2	2
Ac. Primary Pneumonia ..	1	—
Septic Tonsillitis	1	1
	77	43

In September of the year under review intimation was received from the Welsh Regional Hospital Board that the Isolation Hospital was no longer to function as a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases. It was to be operated for the treatment of skin diseases. All cases of infectious diseases in Bangor would therefore in future have to be removed for treatment at the Caernarvon Isolation Hospital.

This new arrangement cannot but bring about difficulties, firstly, the reluctance in some cases of parents in agreeing to send their children to Caernarvon, and if condition at the home are suitable for isolation and the doctor certifies this, it is unlikely for persuasion to be successful. Secondly, the difficulty regarding the notification of cases. The local practitioners have never been good in this direction, and in the past the Department has depended almost entirely on the staff of the Isolation Hospital telephoning to report the admission of a case. The Department then proceeded to disinfect in the home.

I sent a circular letter to each doctor in September asking them to co-operate and immediately notify cases occurring in their practices, but my appeal has not been entirely successful. I also asked the Matron of the Caernarvon Isolation Hospital to telephone the Department when cases are admitted from Bangor. This is being done, but there have been delays of nearly two days before notification is received.

This question of notification of infectious diseases cases is very important, whether cases are treated at home or are sent to hospital. It is possible for a case of Scarlet Fever to be treated in the home without the Department having any knowledge of it. Further, considerable numbers of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough which are nearly all treated at home are not notified. The figures shown overleaf in the table of cases notified does not reflect the true position, thus the Minister of Health's periodical statistics of infectious diseases occurring in the country are like wise not correct. If the local practitioners will not co-operate and notify cases, I cannot see how this problem can be overcome.

STATISTICS RE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

It is interesting to record that from January 23rd, 1895 when the Isolation Hospital was opened to September 24th, 1949 when the Hospital ceased to admit infectious diseases cases, the following cases were admitted for treatment,

ADMISSIONS.

DEATHS.

<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Outside</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Outside</i>	<i>Total</i>
2921	1052	3973	78	34	112

TUBERCULOSIS.

New notifications	15
No. on Registrar, Dec. 31st	
(a) Pulmonary	112
(b) Non-Pulmonary	28
No. of Deaths	5
No. of 'Recovered'	2
No. of 'Left District'	8

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

Males	11	Females	9
-------------	----	---------------	---

Visits are made to new cases notified. Reports giving information on the environmental and other conditions are made, and sent to the Tuberculosis Clinic and the Medical Officer of Health.

All cases which are in urgent need of better housing accommodation are reported upon to the Housing Management Committee with the recommendation that their applications for a Council House be given early consideration. I would add that the Housing Management Committee do give such cases every priority and a considerable number of cases have been re-housed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	<i>No. of Births</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
1949 ..	223	16.15	152	11.02
1948 ..	250	18.41	151	11.13

It will be seen that the number of births ascribed to Bangor residents is 223. The total number of births registered to include the County Hospital and the Craig Beuno Nursing Home is 1,557.

MILK SUPPLY.

The quality of the milk produced in the Borough or brought in for sale from outside gave no cause for dissatisfaction. Generally, all supplies maintained a high standard making due allowance for the exceptionally hot weather which naturally would affect the keeping quality. Any result below the required grade was communicated to the retailer and the follow up sample in giving a satisfactory result in all such cases showed that no gross negligence occurred in the milk production.

Regular monthly samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasturised Milk are taken from the pasteurising plant of the A. & C. Dairy. In October, the Laboratory report showed that the T.T. (Pasteurised) milk had not passed the Phosphatase Test (insufficient heat treatment). The Manager was asked to check the plant for faults and a further sample was taken. The result was again not quite in conformity with the prescribed standard and a further check up was carried out with the Manager. A return-flow valve which controlled the movement of milk in the pasteuriser appeared faulty and was renewed; other connections were examined. Two further samples taken before the end of the month were satisfactory.

This Dairy in December received delivery of new bottle washing, and bottle filling and capping machines, both extremely modern types and part of the Management's plan to re-equip and bring it up to the highest possible level of efficiency. Major alterations also took place in the building during the year in establishing a cheese factory, which should be in full production in 1950.

The following table gives the full results of samples collected.

Designation	Samples	Result of Analysis	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	24	23	1
T.T. (Pasteurised)	22	18	4
T.T. Raw	20	20	—
Ungraded	52	47	5
TOTALS ..	118	108	10

In addition to the above sampling, eight samples of milk were collected from farms in the Borough to be biologically tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All samples were negative.

ICE CREAM.

This is a commodity which became more popular in 1949, and despite rationing restrictions a very large quantity was sold in the city.

It is imperative that a very careful watch should be maintained, not only on the methods of manufacture, but also on those of distribution, as this material is easily contaminated and provides an ideal media for the growth of bacteria.

It is indeed fortunate in view of the increasing popularity of the product that the Ministry of Health issued (the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations in 1947, which, briefly, require the heat treatment of materials used in producing the commodity. Even so, it is imperative that all outside sources of contamination be eliminated. The premises, plant and material used in the manufacture of ice cream may all be scrupulously clean and above suspicion, but such cleanliness will be just so much wasted effort if it is not observed right up to the time the material passed into the consumers' hands.

The number of ice cream premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 increased during the year from 18 to 37. Twenty-eight of these purchase their ice cream from wholesalers outside the Borough, the remaining 9 manufacture their own product from rationed materials or cold mix powder. I cannot foresee many new registrations in 1950 for without doubt, the supply in the city now meets the demand.

In April a circular was received from the Ministry of Food stating that additional supplies, of sugar and fats were being made available to ice cream manufacturers on the undertaking that their ice cream would have a minimum fat content of 2½%. Local authorities were asked to co-operate in securing such observance by submitting samples for chemical analysis. Thirty-five samples were submitted, all of which contained a fat content above 2½%.

It is hoped that eventually when raw materials are more plentiful, the Ministry of Food will set up statutory chemical and bacteriological standards for ice cream and thus proper control be ensured.

In addition to the sampling for chemical analysis, 63 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Fifty were satisfactory, 5 fairly satisfactory, and 8 were unsatisfactory. Action was taken in the case of the latter samples by visits to the ice cream premises to inspect the equipment and advise on sterilisation.

LICENSED PREMISES.

It will be remembered that in 1948 a comprehensive survey was undertaken of the conditions in 32 licensed premises. As a result 18 notices were served requiring the owners to provide such additional numbers of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting the premises as would be reasonable.

During 1949, I visited all the premises under notice and in most cases the necessary alterations and additions had been done. Difficulties had, however, been encountered by the owners of some premises in having their schemes approved by the Ministry of Works. In these cases it has not been able to carry out the requisite works without extensive structural alterations which clashed with their schemes planned for extending or altering the bar-rooms, parlours, etc. However, the Ministry of Works regarded my statutory notice as an essential requirement and granted building licences in these cases after some modification in the plans in respect to alterations of non essential nature.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the standard of cleanliness in the beer cellars, bars, lounges, smoke rooms, etc., is good, and the facilities for cleansing the drinking glasses in the serveries is also greatly improved—hot water being available with ample drying cloths.

HOUSING.

The year has shown some progress in the rehousing of dwellings considered unfit for habitation, and the rehousing of families from such unfit premises. There still remains, however too many condemned properties in occupation, particularly in the Waterloo Street area. There are in the Borough, 12 houses subject to demolition or clearance order which are occupied under licence issued under Defence (General) Regulations 1939. Nine further houses of a better type are also still under requisition.

Each successive year makes these condemned properties more unfit, and it is hoped that the declared policy of the Health Committee to the Housing Management Committee to have these properties vacated and demolished will be realised in the not too distant future.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

During the year visits were made to the three cinemas to ascertain the efficiency of ventilation arrangements. The air conditioning plants were examined and found in good working order.

I have on order a Kata thermometer, an instrument designed to test the cooling power of the atmosphere, giving in turn a true indication of the efficiency of the ventilation mechanism used.

I propose to make evening visits to cinemas to test the atmospheric conditions during performances to see whether ventilation is to the comfort of the audiences.

The sanitary conveniences in these places are maintained in a clean condition, but it is difficult to avoid abuse by the visiting public at all times.

The sanitary conveniences in other entertainment halls in the city are well maintained and during dances in particular, are generally well supervised by the organisers or by the Police.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The conveniences in the Borough leave much to be desired both as to quality and numbers. They are drab and untidy and as such lend themselves to misuse. I feel that it is through sheer necessity and the want of something better, that these places are at all use by the public.

I think that a town may be gauged by the type of conveniences provided. At any rate, it is absolutely essential that these premises be above reproach. This ideal will never be attained unless the present conveniences are reconstructed to conform to modern standards of hygiene. To reach this standard, such a building should be big enough to provide at least six properly equipped conveniences for ladies, a "wash and brush up," and a room for an attendant. In the gents section there should be at least four water closets and a 4 or 6 stall urinal as well as a "wash and brush up" and with a room for an attendant.

I realise that it may not be possible to construct new conveniences or reconstruct the existing ones in the near future, but I have to draw attention to their serious deficiencies from a public health point of view, and also as I receive quite a number of criticisms each year, particularly from visitors on holiday during the summer months.

SHOPS ACTS INSPECTION.

Under the provisions of the Shops Acts the Department is responsible for heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary accommodation, provision of facilities for washing, for taking meals in shops, closing hours and employment of young persons.

During the year the report of the Gowers Committee of Inquiry into the provisions of the various Shops Acts was published. The conclusions of the Committee are interesting and the recommendations even more so.

The Conference Journal of the Sanitary Inspectors Association which members received reported on the proposals. I would however mention that the new standard when they become law will obtain a reasonable standard of conditions in which to work in non-industrial employment, which includes shops, offices, theatres and catering establishments.

There are passages in the report which indicate that there is room for improvement in the administration of the Shops Acts. The Committee declined to make definite suggestions but there is no doubt that when legislated the revised statutory requirements will have no place for the Car Park or Beach Attendant, etc. to do this work part time.

Sanitary Authorities are also to be Shops Acts Authorities and it is generally felt therefore that as this duty is a fundamental subject of environmental hygiene, sanitary inspectors are best qualified to administer all the duties required by the Shops Acts. It is satisfying therefore that the Council realised this in 1945, and appointed me to be responsible for all these duties.

Inspection of local shops was made periodically. No extreme contraventions were met with, but a number of matters dealt with included notices for additional water closets, washing facilities, better heating arrangements, and a few requests to attend to cleansing. Much of the investigations in this work are of necessity of an unobtrusive character, and no instance was found of any contravention of the Young Persons Employment Regulations, or of any employee working in excess of the prescribed hours.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Atmospheric pollution in one form or another is a world-wide problem. It embraces complaints of road dust, oil fumes, gas fumes, nauseating odours, railway smoke, smoke from factories, and smoke from domestic chimneys.

Bangor has its own chronic cases creating excess smoke which received continual attention by the Health Committee and the Department. There are five main offenders, (1) The Railway Station, (2) The Gas Works, (3) The Bangor Laundry, (4) The A. & C. Dairy, (5) The U.C.N.W. Science Buildings.

Nuisances from the excessive emission of smoke from these works, when added to domestic smoke—and it is well established that chimneys of houses are responsible for at least half of the atmospheric pollution in the country—does create not only an almost unbearable annoyance, but a menace to public health.

The problem is far from easy to solve. Results are not quickly achieved, but it can be claimed that much was done towards abating smoke nuisances from industrial premises.

1. RAILWAY STATION.

The Station is a serious source of atmospheric pollution, from the engine sheds when firing up, or from shunting engines in the marshalling yards. No remedy seems to be at hand while trains continue to be drawn by steam locomotives. Some amelioration might be obtained from the use in the future of Diesel shunting engines.

2. GAS WORKS.

The Works is a big cause of complaint, arising from the horizontal retort houses when charging is in progress, and in a lesser degree from the quenching of hot coke, in respect of which there seems to be no remedy.

3. THE BANGOR LAUNDRY.

Complaints regarding laundries is widespread. In fact, this industry seems to be engaged at a considerable cost to themselves in dispersing soot that they are prepared, at a price, to remove from our fabrics.

The steam-raising plant in the local laundry was old, worn and overloaded. The Management in view of this, and as a result of representations by the Department, installed a new large boiler with a mechanical stoker. This had abated about 80% of the smoke previously emitted.

4. A. & C. DAIRY.

In this factory we have another instance of the steam-raising plant being quite incapable of meeting the increasing demands. The boiler is old and worn, and new parts almost unobtainable.

Following repeated representations by the Department, a new boiler-house is being erected and a new mechanically fed boiler installed. The existing boiler will then be repaired and adapted for use with a mechanical stoker. At the close of the year these alterations were well in hand, and when in operation the two boilers should cope quite easily with the demand without overloading, thus a marked reduction in smoke should result.

As in the Bangor Laundry, these mechanically fed boilers require a small graded coal. The ideal is a non-bituminous type, but under the present restrictions, supplies can only be received of North Wales coal which is very bituminous and more volatile with the result that smoke cannot be avoided.

(5) HEATING PLANT, SCIENCE BUILDINGS.

Considerable smoke emanated from this plant during periods of peak demand, mainly in the morning during winter months.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power provide technical service in investigating the causes of smoke nuisances. During the year, Engineers and Stoker Instructors of the Ministry co-operated with the Department in all the premises emitting smoke. In the case of the Science Buildings, faults were found in the plant by these technical officers, and the College Authorities willingly carried out the alterations recommended. The smoke emitted from the Heating Plant is now negligible.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

In mentioning this matter I would like to state at the outset that this question is one which has been unsatisfactory for a very considerable time, not only in Bangor, but throughout the country. The position has been greatly aggravated by the intervention of war years and the increasing number of pupils (largely due to the raising of the school age) now attending school.

The secondary grammar schools are accommodated in modern buildings and the sanitary accommodation is deemed satisfactory. The older schools used as infant, primary and secondary general schools are the ones which are not satisfactory in all respects. These latter schools come under two categories, Council Schools under the jurisdiction of Education authorities, and Church Schools under the jurisdiction of Boards of Managers.

School sanitation should be second to none, but this happy state of affairs does not exist in Bangor schools, and the conditions seem to be worse in N.P. schools. It is evident that full jurisdiction of all Bangor schools will be taken over by the Education Authorities in the future. It must be agreed that the provision of proper and adequate sanitary accommodation in schools can be considered essential to the proper education of children. In the present time of austerity the amount of money allocated to effect these improvements is limited, but money already allocated should be spent in such a way as to bring about improvement where most urgently needed.

Local authorities can enforce the Public Health Act 1936 in so far as it applies to schools, but to act thereunder would not perhaps be practicable at the present time, but it can be borne in mind.

RODENT CONTROL.

The responsibility for the destruction of rats and mice on a much larger scale than hitherto was impressed upon Local Authorities by the Ministry of Food Infestation Branch in 1943. This branch has now been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and is to function permanently. Thus, it appears that this aspect of Pest Control is to receive continuing attention, and rightly so.

Generally speaking, there is no very heavy infestation in any part of the Borough at present, even the Council's tip being well under control. This is to a great degree due to thoroughness and zest shown by Mr. Tom Jones, the Rodent Officer. Mr. Jones has proved himself to be very conscientious and keenly interested in this work. The fact that he is on a part time basis is advantageous only to the rats. I need hardly mention that any "letting-up" will result in a very large increase in the rat population, and it is therefore important that this work should go on. It is my endeavour to obtain the Rodent Office on a full time basis, for knowing the damage caused by this vermin to both food and property, and the fact that they are carriers of disease, the Council should not be deterred by financial considerations. In any case, the greater proportion of the Rodent Officer's salary is covered by contracts made with business etc., premises. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries bear 50% of excess expenditure incurred annually.

On March 31st, 1950 the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 will come into force. This Act repeals the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919, and makes it the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure that their district is kept free from rats and mice.

The actual functions of the Local Authority under the Act are exercised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and up to the present no indication has been given, but regulations will shortly be issued.

During the year 55 infestations in different parts of the city were dealt with, and in addition two maintenance treatments of the sewers were carried out.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage can well be termed 'Operation Underground,' and the problems which confront the Department in effecting clearances of blockages are often very arduous and difficult. The drains of old premises never run in the direction one would expect, with the result that numerous excavations often have to be made to find the drain.

I must express my appreciation of the valued co-operation of the Works Superintendent and his sewermen, who from long experience possess uncanny knowledge of sewers and drains. Frequently, when tackling a job, manholes are discovered which had been covered over for 30 to 40 years.

The only other comment required is to report that following investigations made it was found that the drainage from Garth Terrace (6 houses), Cliff Cottage and Old Baths (4 houses) discharged on to the foreshore, and only at high tide was the excretal matter cleared.

Notices were served on the respective owners requesting that the drainage be extended to a point 100 ft. below high water mark.

At the close of the year following discussions with owners, agreement had been reached on the necessary steps to be taken, and this work will be put in hand early in 1950.

FACTORIES.

Under the Factories Act 1937, local authorities are responsible for administering the provisions of this Act relating to sanitary conveniences, in all factories; and the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, and drainage of floors, only in factories where mechanical power is not used, i.e., in factories which under early factory legislation were known as workshops.

Some 46 visits have been made to factories, a number relating to notices received from H.M.I.F. These chiefly had to do with lack of W.C. accommodation, failure to provide for separate accommodation for male and female workers, and failure to provide properly screened and ventilated approaches to conveniences. Three W.C.s have been provided with screened approaches. Other minor contraventions were dealt with, such as lighting and cleanliness.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses received periodical visits, and all have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. Most are of a fairly modern type, and some have the interiors entirely surfaced with tiles. This is a definite advantage upon the old limewashed brick walls.

The majority of the ovens are brick built and coal heated. It would be a distinct advance to see modern gas or electric ovens installed one day, for such ovens are far more hygienic, and much coal dust, soot and smoke is eliminated.

FISH FRYERS AND PREMISES MANUFACTURING PRESERVED FOOD.

There are 12 registered fish fryers in the city which have received periodical visits. On the whole the general state of cleanliness has been well observed. Washing facilities in one shop which was being increasingly used as a supper bar was found insufficient. The proprietor was asked to fit a new sink basin and install a continuous flow geyser.

Fifteen premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. The premises were regularly inspected and found in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

One manufacturer was requested to pay attention to repairs required in the food preparation room. As a result the ceiling was lined with asbestos sheets, the walls replastered, and a new concrete floor laid.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Seventy premises (houses, hospital wards, infants school, 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, or received disinfection.

D.D.T. and Gammexane Insecticide was in liberal use during the year in dealing with insect pests.

Proceedings had to be taken against the occupier of one house for failing to comply with the statutory notice requesting him to cleanse the dwellinghouse. The action was successful.

It was later found necessary to remove the occupier to Hospital, and on the instructions of his solicitors the Department undertook the task of cleansing and decorating the house before his return.

A similar case occurred later in the year, but in this instance legal proceedings were unnecessary for the woman concerned agreed voluntarily to be removed to an institution to be cared for.

Both houses were indescribably filthy, and required disinfestation before the unpleasant work of cleaning could be started.

U.C.N.W.—STUDENT LODGING HOUSES COMMITTEE.

The Sanitary Inspector has since pre-war years sat on this Committee, and I have continued to do so since my appointment.

During 1949 much consideration was given to overcrowding in student lodging houses. As a result it was decided to employ a suitable person to undertake a survey of lodging houses in Bangor and district. I am pleased to be able to state that as the Department has considerable information on overcrowding survey work, I was in a position to give valuable assistance to the Committee.

The Department is also able to advise on the suitability of lodging houses, particularly in respect to infectious disease.

SILIWEN SWIMMING BATHS.

Samples of the water in the Baths were taken during the summer, and sent for bacteriological examination. All were considered to be of a satisfactory standard of bacterial purity and the water suitable for swimming purposes.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The room is owned by the Council and attached to the Town Hall buildings. It was in use on three occasions during the year. Cleansing and hygienic requirements are attended to by the Department.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Abattoir	574
Animals and poultry	28
Bakehouses and Restaurants	59
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Vans	121
Drainage inspections and tests	153
Drains cleared	94
Disinfections and Disinfestations	70
Factories	46
Food premises	164
Houses inspected and re-inspected	220
Ice Cream premises (inspecting and sampling)	127
Infectious diseases inquiries	54
Licensed premises, etc.	29
Manure and garbage receptacles	38
Milk samples collected	126
Miscellaneous complaints investigated	134
Nuisance Abatement	34
Overcrowding	29
Oweners, Agents and Builders interviewed	34
Rats and Mice Infestations	102
Shops Acts	107
Smoke Abatement	46
Van-dwellers	12

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

(CYRIL RICHARD, B.SC., A.R.I.C.S., A.M.INST. MUN.E.).

HOUSING WORK.

MAINTENANCE.

The direct labour depot has carried out all the maintenance work and the staff now consists of a Superintendent, 8 craftsmen and 7 labourers. During the year over 1,200 complaints were dealt with and in addition a start was made on the external painting of an estate of 300 houses and 4 shops. Temporary assistance was provided for the permanent painter.

NEW HOUSES.

A further 51 new houses at Coed Mawr were completed making a total of 111, out of the contract for 140.

The 22 flats at Hiracl and 24 flats at Maesgeirchen were commenced.

SEWERAGE AND FLOOD PREVENTION.

Foul and storm water sewer extensions to new housing development were carried out. Vigilant supervision of storm overflows prevented flooding during storm periods. A scheme was prepared for culverting 2 sections of the River Adda and applications made for loan sanction.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Extensions of service to Housing Estates continued. A water waste detection system was put into operation and appliances and connections costing £500 were installed.

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—3,985 in Borough, 124 outside Borough—4,109.

Estimated population supplied—13,850 in Borough; 500 outside Borough—14,350.

No dwellinghouse 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 changed from contract to direct labour on 1st April, 1949, but until nearly the end of the year, the Contractor's vehicles were hired, then the Council received delivery of 2 new all steel refuse collection vehicles.

The collection is once weekly from dwellinghouses and twice weekly from Colleges and other Institutions. The disposal is by controlled tipping at Wern Fields. Salvaging operations for paper, cardboard and scrap iron continues on the same scale as previously, though the disposal was reduced in quantity for some months due to national policy. During this period the surplus was stored and when disposal facilities improved this surplus was gradually absorbed.

The culverting of the stream across the tipping fields was completed during the year.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT.

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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies	30	30	36		-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter Hse. ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops ..	8	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	8	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops ..	5	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	7	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses and Laundries	19	19	24							
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. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
Registered only	—	—	—
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

MEAT IMPORTED FROM BANGOR.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 4456 compared with 4463 in 1948 and 4438 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 16.38 per 1000 of the population compared with 16.81 in 1948 and 20.5 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 27.46 per 1000 live births compared with 13.33 in 1948 and 87.9 per 1000 live births in 1947.

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

The General Death Rate is 13.91 per 1000 of the population compared with 16.79 in 1948 and 16.22 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.57 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.89 in 1948 and 0.22 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.24 per 1000 of the population compared with 3.13 in 1948 and 1.57 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1949, 77 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., Scarlet Fever 4, Measles 67, Whooping Cough 4, Erysipelas 2.

Number of cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Groups.				NUMBER OF CASES					
				Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year						3	1	1	1
1—2 years	..	..	..			5	8	2	
3—4 "	..	..	..		2	11	10		
5—9 "	..	..	..	2		7	17		
10—14	..	..	..			
15—24 "	..	..	..				2		
25 years plus	..	..	..			1			
Age unknown	..	..	..			2			
TOTAL	..	..	..	2	2	29	38	3	1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1949.

J. G. EVANS, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.

WATER SUPPLY :

The main source of supply is from the Afon Gaseg, the intake being 1,300 feet above O.D. The water is screened and chlorinated and distributed by gravitation. The supply is plentiful, but the distribution mains require improving to cope with the additional housing schemes.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION :

Is carried out by land irrigation on a six acre site. The new housing sites are all connected to the public sewer.

REFUSE COLLECTION :

Is carried out in all parts of the district by the Council's own refuse waggon and staff. Plans are being prepared for a new refuse tip.

HOUSING :

Under the post war housing scheme 38 new houses have been built at Maes Coetmor, 30 at Maes Bleddyn, and 16 at Ciltrefnus, Gerlan. A further 20 are in course of erection at Ciltrefnus and a site is being prepared at Meas Bleddyn for a further 30 houses, and at Pant for 30 houses.

DISINFECTION :

After infectious diseases the rooms are disinfected and the bedding is steam disinfected at Bangor.

MEAT SUPPLIES :

All meat is imported from Bangor.

PLEASURE PARK :

During the year a park containing Bowling Green, Tennis Courts, Putting Green etc., was acquired by the Council.

RODENT CONTROL :

Systematic inspection and eradication is carried out.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Typhoid	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	3	..
1-2 years	2	..
3-4 "	11	..
5-9 "	7	..
10-14 "
15-24 "
25 years plus	1	..
Age unknown	2	..
Total	2	2	13	1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1949.
J. G. Evans, M.B.A., A.S.I.

WATER SUPPLY : The main source of supply is from the Afon Glas, the intake being 1,500 feet above O.D. The water is pumped and chlorinated and distributed by gravitation. The supply is plentiful but the distribution system requires improving to cope with the additional housing schemes.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION : Is carried out by land irrigation on a six acre site. The new housing sites are all connected to the public sewer.

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 ESTABLISHMENT.

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 1949	2 1948	3 1949	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	50	46	50	5	5	5	-	-	-	4
Retailing Milk Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	5	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	19	18	466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	21	21	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3		4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	45	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory)										
Bakehouses & Laundries	96	89	50	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Work-										
shop Bakehouses and										
Laundries.. .. .	17	21	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Milk Dealers on the Register.	Retailing only.	Retailing & Producing.	Wholeselling & Producing
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	4	6	40
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	4	2	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
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 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 16310 compared with 17,420 in 1948 and 16770 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 11.53 per 1000 of the population compared with 13.78 in 1948 and 15.86 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 42.55 per 1000 live births compared with 37.5 in 1948. and 48.87 per 1000 live births in 1947.

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

The General Death Rate is 15.26 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.63 in 1948 and 13.95 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.42 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.40 in 1948 and 0.35 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.75 per 1000 of the population compared with 1.72 in 1948 and 2.02 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1949, 120 cases of Infectious diseases were notified and those requiring hospital treatment had to be sent to Groesynyd Isolation Hospital after the closure of the Llandudno Isolation Hospital for infectious cases on the 27th of May.

Of the 120 cases notified 14 were Scarlet Fever, 34 Whooping Cough, 54 Measles, 1 Poliomyelitis, 4 Chicken Pox, 10 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 3 Erysipelas.

The number of cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough are tabulated below :—

Age Groups.	NUMBER OF CASES.					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles.		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year			2		1	1
1—2 years	2		4	6	3	8
3—4 „	2		6	8	6	6
5—9 „	1	4	7	15	5	3
10—14 „	2	2		1	1	
15—24 „				1		
25 years plus		1		3		
Age unknown			1			
TOTALS	7	7	20	34	16	18

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	..	..	..	67
Drains provided with efficient traps	..	..	..	2
New drains and intercepting chambers provided	..	..	..	2
Drains re-laid	..	..	..	26

DWELLINGS :

Floors of dwellings repaired or re-laid	..	..	..	11
Roofs repaired and made weather-proof	..	..	..	5
Houses limewashed and cleansed	..	..	..	11
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	..	..	..	37

PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

Houses provided with sanitary dustbin	1
---------------------------------------	----	----	----	---

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided	..	..	..	8
Insanitary pattern W.C. replaced by modern pedestal	..	..	..	1
Water closets reconstructed	..	..	..	1
Urinals cleansed or reconstructed	..	..	..	1
Water closet and urinals repaired and limewashed	..	..	..	1

FOOD.

(A) MILK.

The main supply of Milk for the district is provided by the Conway Valley Creameries. This supply is collected from local farms in the Northern area of Caernarvonshire. Some untreated milk is also supplied from Local registered farms.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

Twenty three samples of new milk were purchased during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst. Three samples were found to be deficient in Fat. In one case it was discovered that the cow was giving milk below the standard required for Fats, and in the remaining two cases letters of caution were sent to the Producers concerned.

MILK—SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS.

There were thirteen dealers licensed by this Authority under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations during the year.

COWSHEDS.

Number on Register December 1948	..	..	..	50
Number discontinued during year	..	..	..	1
Number on Register December 1949	..	..	..	50

ICE CREAM—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Constant observations were made upon premises used in the manufacture or sale of Ice Cream. Thirty four samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway for examination. Any samples reported to be below Grade 1 were immediately investigated with the result that subsequent samples were reported as Grade 1.

(B). MEAT.

The Public Abattoir is under the control of the the Ministry of Food. Routine inspections were made during the year totalling 233 visits. The total number of animals slaughtered and carcasses inspected was as follows :—

Beasts	..	..	..	1751
Calves	..	..	..	305
Pigs	..	..	..	59
Sheep & Lambs	..	..	..	10662

The following unsound Meat and Offal were condemned and disposed of under Ministry of Food supervision during 1949 :—

24 Carcases of Beef & all Organs ; 4 Forequarters of Beef ;
2 Hindquarters of Beef ; 12 Carcase of Mutton ; 60 lbs of Lamb ;
86 lbs of Beef ; 1010 Sheep Livers ; 497 Ox Livers ; 153 Part Ox Livers ;
91 Ox Lungs ; 61 Ox Udders ; 19 Ox Heads ; 20 Ox Hearts ; 3 Ox Kidneys ; 5 Pigs' Heads.

Total weight of Meat and Offal condemned :—

12 TONS. 3 CWTs. 17 LBS.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1229	522	305	10662	59
Number inspected	1229	522	305	10662	59
All diseases except Tuberculosis whole carcases condemned	1	3	—	10	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	869	—	—	1065	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	70.79%	0.58%	—	10.08%	3.39%
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses con- demned	2	18	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	182	—	—	—	8
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affec- ted with tuberculosis	14.97%	3.45%	—	—	13.56%

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS.

During the year 466 inspections and observations were 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 unsound foods have been voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during 1949 :—

75 tins of Baked Beans, 77 tins of Beetroot, 50 tins of Carrots, 43 tins of Danish Pork, 34 tins of Danish Brawn, 79 tins of Fish, 151 tins of Fruit, 8 tins of Jam, 188 tins of Milk, 96 tins of Mixed Vegetables, 76 tins of Peas, 57 jars of Pickles, 83 tins of Processed Meats, 122 tins of Soups, 26 tins of Spaghetti, 39 tins of Tomatoes, 33 tins of Tomato Juices, 72 tins of Tomato Puree, 60 tins of Sausages.

14 lbs. of Bacon, 75 lbs Imported Beef, 159 lbs. Home Killed Beef, 95 lbs of Bun Flour, 21 lbs. of Butter, 159 lbs. of Cheese, 49 Boxes of French Cheese, 45lbs. of Dates, 250 Eggs, 34 lbs. of Gorgonzola, 2½ barrels of Skimmed Milk Powder, 8 lbs. of Prunes, 126 lbs. of Sago, 3½ cwt. of Sweetened Fat, 95 lbs. of Sultanas, 1 Turkey (20 lbs.) ; 56 lbs. of Kippers, 75 lbs. of Salmon ; 1½ stone of Mackerel, 5 stone of Plaice, 14 stone of Cod.

DISINFESTATION—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Only three dwellings came to the notice of the Health Department during the year, as being infested with bed bugs. These were treated with special insecticide with excellent results. Bedding etc., from the infested premises were removed to the Disinfector Station and treated with steam.

Four premises were treated for flea infestation during the year.

DISINFECTION WORK.

During the year 66 visits were made to the Disinfector Station and 1,180 articles were subjected to steam disinfection. These large numbers were not the result of notified cases of infectious diseases, but includes bedding from the General Hospital, Isolation Hospital and Nursing Homes.

The number of cases of disinfection of premises after removal of Infectious Cases, T.B. removals, Deaths etc., was 37.

RODENT DESTRUCTION.

During the year 80 visits and inspections were made to rat-infested premises. Drains were inspected and tested, and any defects found were reelected. Rat runs have been sealed up, and, where necessary poison baits laid. Advice has been given to all complaints so desiring and instructional 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.

The disinfestation work is carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Infestation Control Division.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

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

During 1949, both the quality and the quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made monthly at the Lakes Dulyn and Melynllyn and at the balancing tank at Llanbedr immediately before treatment. At the last-named point water is sterilized by the Chloranine 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 shewed Ministry of Health Classification 1. No serious contamination has been experienced, and any samples which have fallen below Classification have, on subsequent tests from the same source, yielded Class 1 results, shewing that the original inability to obtain this standard had been, probably due to sampling errors.

There are 5710 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., A.R.S.I.).

The Meteorological Station is situated at the Llandudno Cricket Ground and occupies a central position in the area. The Site is 13 feet above meansea level.

The instruments comprise one Kew Pattern Barometer, Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Wet and Dry Bulb Hygrometers, Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge, Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder, and Barograph. All the instruments have been tested and certified at the National Physical Laboratory, and the Station is inspected annually by an Inspector from Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

Telegraphed reports are made daily to the Meteorological Office to assist the compilation of weather reports. Complete weather summaries are forwarded monthly to Air Ministry.

Reports are made regularly to the Local Press, and from time to time special observations and researches are made for University Departments, Government Departments, insurance companies and others.

Complete sets of weather figures are available since 1909 and mean values and miscellaneous figures date back as far as 1861, when the late Dr. J. Nicol, M.D., Medical Officer of Health commenced to make daily weather observations.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1949.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded during the year was 1868.3 hours, which is 356.7 hours better than the ten years mean. This figure was the second best annual total on record for the District; the best ever being 1929 with the fine total of 1876.5 hours. Bright sunshine was recorded on 338 days during the year and the most recorded in one day was 14.9 hours on the 9th June. May, June and September had bright sunshine recorded every day. June had a fine daily average of 9.91 hours sunshine—this was the second best June total and the second best total for any month on record. February with a total of 120.0 hours was another point of note—this figure represents almost 160% of the February mean and was the best February total for more than forty years.

The year's total rainfall was 25.39 inches which is 1.98 inches less than the ten years mean. The wettest month was October when 4.61 inches were recorded. November and December had fairly heavy totals with 3.10 and 4.09 inches respectively. The heaviest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.56 inches on 25th October. Rain fell in measureable quantity on 168 days during the year. October, November and December were the months with most "rain days" having 19, 21 and 21 days respectively. June had 5 rain days only, and September shewed 8 days with rain.

The highest temperature recorded during the year was 86 degrees Fahrenheit on July 13th. April produced a fine recording of 75 degrees. The best Maximum temperature recorded in Wales remains at 93 degrees, recorded in Llandudno on 27th June, 1878.

The lowest temperature during 1949 was 26 degrees Fahrenheit recorded on the night of 3rd/4th February, and 2nd/3rd March. This represents 6 degrees of Frost, and was recorded in the Stevenson Screen.

The last Spring air frost was on the night of March 2nd/3rd and the first Autumn air frost was on the night of December 8th/9th.

The following Tables shew Means, Extremes and Totals, month by month during 1949 :—

TABLE I.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, VAPOUR PRESSURE, HUMIDITIES, AND MEANS AND
EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURES.

Month	Bar- ometer (Mb's)	Vap- press	Hum- idity	Mean of Max	Mean of Min.	Mean Temp	Highest Max.	Date	Lowest Min.	Date
January	1019.6	8.6	84	492	40.5	44.9	57	6th	31	25th
February	1024.2	7.4	75	50.1	39.9	45.0	57	20th	26	4th
March	1022.2	7.8	76	48.7	38.8	43.7	58	24th	26	3rd
April	1015.0	9.8	76	56.4	45.3	50.9	75	15th	36	1st
May	1015.3	10.2	74	58.2	45.1	51.7	69	13th	36	8th
June	1020.2	13.8	76	66.6	51.6	59.1	75	28th & 29th	41	9th
July	1020.4	14.9	74	69.0	55.9	62.5	86	13th	48	8th
August	1019.4	14.8	76	67.9	56.6	62.3	82	23rd	50	1st & 12th
September	1017.3	14.6	77	68.3	53.3	60.8	81	5th	46	18th
October	1012.2	12.1	77	60.8	50.5	55.7	72	6th	38	28th
November	1006.1	9.3	82	52.0	43.5	47.7	58	9th	35	20th
December	1009.9	8.9	85	50.0	41.5	45.7	55	2nd, 7th & 18th	32	9th & 10th
Means	1016.8	11.0	75	58.1	46.9	52.5	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.

MONTHLY SUNSHINE TOTAL FOR TEN YEARS 1940—1949.

Month	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January	85.7	39.0	43.8	48.2	44.3	38.6	63.0	48.2	43.3	58.1
February	40.6	76.5	55.1	74.7	61.8	82.5	52.8	32.1	59.5	120.0
March	115.4	117.4	76.9	138.5	134.9	112.2	147.1	78.1	187.3	145.7
April	123.8	128.0	214.2	162.7	155.0	202.7	158.2	159.9	189.0	170.4
May	197.3	213.2	215.9	206.1	210.9	168.3	235.0	176.2	285.2	244.8
June	304.3	191.4	254.5	234.5	153.6	202.6	179.4	178.9	187.4	298.5
July	176.3	194.4	177.0	230.7	94.6	128.2	193.7	171.9	204.6	225.6
August	159.6	159.4	126.9	143.6	198.3	180.5	157.1	268.2	116.7	223.2
September	147.3	117.0	148.4	111.7	130.8	117.0	119.8	111.0	109.9	187.1
October	77.8	94.0	84.0	118.1	81.2	102.6	89.4	125.7	98.2	99.7
November	31.0	42.1	51.7	38.3	42.2	49.0	21.9	64.3	83.8	55.6
December	36.2	25.4	30.3	46.4	41.9	40.2	40.2	36.7	74.8	39.6
Totals	1495.3	1397.8	1478.7	1553.5	1349.5	1424.4	1457.6	1450.2	1640.7	1868.3
Difference from 10 yr. mean	minus 16.3	minus 113.8	minus 32.9	plus 41.9	minus 162.1	minus 87.2	minus 54.0	minus 61.4	plus 129.1	plus 356.7

Total for ten years—15,116.0 hours. Annual Mean—1,511.6 hours.

TABLE III.

RAINFALL TOTALS—MONTHLY AND ANNUAL,
TEN YEARS 1940—1949 (INCHES).

Month	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January ..	2.57	1.44	3.44	3.68	4.57	1.45	3.93	5.42	5.88	2.36
February ..	2.83	3.02	1.19	2.19	0.72	2.37	3.63	0.92	1.25	1.26
March ..	1.37	2.28	2.92	0.84	0.83	0.56	1.03	5.38	1.39	1.66
April ..	2.05	1.84	0.82	1.40	0.96	1.59	1.12	2.94	1.18	2.12
May ..	2.65	1.92	2.79	2.26	1.02	2.79	2.50	3.47	0.91	1.87
June ..	0.78	0.55	0.24	2.15	1.58	1.72	2.66	2.72	3.30	0.42
July ..	2.83	1.04	2.57	1.91	2.62	1.44	2.08	1.54	1.55	1.21
August ..	0.68	2.87	2.55	2.52	1.78	0.40	3.49	0.38	2.72	2.13
September ..	2.44	0.73	2.87	4.22	4.48	1.40	4.00	1.88	2.02	0.56
October ..	3.98	3.67	4.27	2.49	3.48	3.96	0.54	0.45	2.09	4.61
November ..	4.56	1.42	0.82	2.41	5.94	0.30	2.78	4.13	1.45	3.10
December ..	1.68	1.46	3.54	1.57	2.52	3.28	3.65	1.64	4.25	4.09
TOTALS ..	28.42	22.24	28.02	27.64	30.50	21.26	31.41	30.87	27.99	25.39
Difference from mean 10 yrs. ..	Plus 1.05	Minus 5.13	Plus 0.65	Plus 0.27	Plus 3.13	Minus 6.11	Plus 4.04	Plus 3.50	Plus 0.62	Minus 1.98

Total 10 years—273.74 inches. Annual Mean—27.37 inches.

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES—SUNSHINE & RAINFALL.

RAINFALL						SUNSHINE.			
Month.			No. of "Rain Days " (i.e. 0.01 in. or more)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Date	Daily Mean. (Hrs.)	Most sun in one day (hours)	Date	No. of days on which bright sun- shine was re- corded.
January	..	..	17	0.52	7th	1.88	7.3	24th	27
February	..	..	12	0.30	8th	4.29	8.5	16th	27
March.		..	12	0.40	4th	4.70	9.8	24th & 29th	25
April	..	..	14	0.67	5th	5.68	11.6	30th	29
May	..	..	17	0.61	18th	7.90	13.6	10th	31
June	..	..	5	0.16	1st	9.91	14.9	9th	30
July	..	..	10	0.37	20th	7.28	14.2	2nd & 25th	29
August	..	..	12	0.54	7th	7.20	12.8	15th	31
September	..	..	8	0.41	22nd	6.24	10.4	18th	29
October	..	..	19	1.56	25th	3.22	7.5	17th	30
November	..		21	0.50	16th	1.85	6.8	18th	23
December	..	..	21	0.68	8th	1.28	6.2	24th	27
TOTALS			..	168 days	—	—	—	—	338 days

TABLE V.

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1949 WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES FOR ENGLAND & WALES.

Month	SUNSHINE.					RAINFALL		
	Total (Hrs.)	% of average	% of Possible	Eng. & Wales		Total (Ins.)	% of average	Eng. & Wales % of average
				% of average	% of possible			
January ..	58.1	109	23	114	22	2.36	98	58
February ..	120.0	164	44	159	42	1.26	65	60
March ..	145.7	120	40	99	32	1.66	82	65
April ..	170.4	102	41	114	41	2.11	125	120
May	244.8	121	50	119	46	1.87	105	112
June ..	298.5	142	59	125	50	0.42	22	30
July ..	225.6	118	44	121	46	1.21	54	68
August ..	223.2	131	49	117	45	2.13	76	63
September	187.1	133	49	105	39	0.56	26	80
October ..	99.7	101	30	103	32	4.61	137	155
November ..	55.6	92	21	99	23	3.10	107	125
December	39.6	102	17	121	21	4.09	141	87
Mean ..	—	120	39	116	37	—	87	85
TOTAL	1868.3	—	—	—	—	25.39	—	—

TABLE VI.

WIND DIRECTION AND FORCE STATISTICS. YEAR 1949.

Month	Force 8 & over	Force 6—7	Force 4—5	Force 1—3	Calm	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW
January	3	4	8	13	3	3	0	0	2	5	10	7	1
February	0	2	7	15	4	0	0	0	1	4	11	7	1
March	1	2	6	18	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	6	2
April	2	3	8	17	0	2	2	0	1	5	11	6	3
May	0	1	6	24	0	2	4	3	0	1	6	12	3
June	0	1	2	24	3	4	4	1	0	2	4	8	4
July	0	0	10	20	1	2	5	3	0	0	3	13	4
August	0	2	6	22	1	1	2	0	0	2	12	9	4
September	0	0	6	23	1	3	4	5	3	3	6	5	0
October	1	3	5	20	2	0	0	0	9	6	9	4	1
November	2	4	9	14	1	2	4	0	4	4	9	5	1
December	4	5	10	10	2	2	0	0	2	3	15	5	2
TOTAL	13	27	83	220	22	25	28	15	34	27	101	87	26

—The wind forces shewn in the above table are in accordance with Beaufort's Scale, as follows:—

Force 0	..	..	..	..	Calm
Force 1	..	..	..	..	Light Air
Force 2	..	..	..	..	Light Breeze.
Force 3	..	..	..	..	Gentle Breeze
Force 4	..	..	..	..	Moderate Breeze.
Force 5	..	..	..	..	Fresh Breeze
Force 6	..	..	..	..	Strong Breeze
Force 7	..	..	..	..	Moderate Gale*
Force 8	..	..	..	..	Fresh Gale
Force 9	..	..	..	..	Strong Gale

Force 10—Whole Gale; Force 11—Storm; Force 12—Hurricane.

*For the purpose of statistical summaries, winds of Force 7 are not regarded as Gales.

N.B.—Winds of Force 10, 11 and 12 are seldom experienced inland, and in this Country winds of above Force 10 are very rarely encountered in the closely surrounding waters.

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating 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
	1949	1948	1949							
Sheds & Farm Dairies ..	13	31	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
tailoring Milk Carts ..	8	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butcher Shops ..	4	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tailoring Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops ..	9	9	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tailoring Bread Vans ..	5	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries ..	23	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intensive Trades ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
-Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both ..	-	13	11
-Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District ..	1	2	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
Registered only ..	-	-	-
Unlicensed (The Public Abattoir) ..	-	-	-
Total on Register ..	-	-	-

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1949, is, 3,143, compared with 3,190 in 1948, and 3,008 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 14.32 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.85 in 1948 and 19.94 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is nil, compared with 48.78 in 1948 and 16.66 per 1000 live births in 1947.

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

The General Death Rate is 14.64 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.42 in 1948, and 11.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.63 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.31 in 1948 and 0.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.50 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.82 in 1948, and 1.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1949 only one case of Infectious disease was notified. This was a mild case of Infantile Paralysis in a girl aged 13 years.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

WATER SUPPLY.

The Higher and Middle Zones of the District are supplied from Aber Lake, and the Lower Zone is supplied from the Carmanaint Reservoir. The Town had an adequate supply during the the year. The private supply to the Gwyllt area gave out during the year, and a temporary supply was provided. Plans are in hand for extending the town mains to this district. One scheme for the improvement of the supply in the Terrace Walk and Pen y Bryn Housing Estate was completed during the year, comprising the laying of 1234 lin. yds. of 4 inch and 634 lin. yds. of 3 inches.

SEWERS.

The sewers worked satisfactorily during the year. A scheme for the provision of a Relief Sewer was completed. This will relieve the extra volume of the lower reaches.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Conveniences are cleaned out daily, and twice daily during the summer months.

FOOD INSPECTION.

During the routine inspection of food establishments the following were voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption.

Meat 25 lbs.	Dried Fruit 4 lbs.
Fish 35 lbs.	Butter 5½ lbs.
Various tinned foods 81.	

A close inspection is made on Ice Cream vendors, and samples from one manufacturer were found not up to standard.

SCAVENGING.

The principal roads are swept daily, and other roads twice weekly.

RIVER.

DISINFECTION.

HOUSING.

Thirteen new houses were completed and occupied during the year. Twenty-five others under construction will be ready for occupation early in the new year.

PENMAENMAWR URBAN. (CAERNARVONSHIRE)

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	No. on Register.	No. on Register previous year.	No. of Visits or Inspections.	No. of Premises found Defective.	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Statutory Notices.	No. of these complied with.	No. of Prosecutions	Purveyors from
	1 1949	2 1948	3 1949	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House*..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	5	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	17	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	6	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	13	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	20	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948.
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 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 4026 compared with 4086 in 1948 and 4006 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 12.43 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.48 in 1948, and 15.97 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 20.00 per 1000 live births compared with 58.81 in 1948 and 78.12 per 1000 live births in 1947.

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

The General Death Rate is 11.18 per 1000 of the population compared with 13.46 in 1948 and 18.97 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.24 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.48 in 1948 and 0.99 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.22 per 1000 of the population compared with 3.66 in 1948 and 2.74 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1949, 10 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified, viz :— 3 scarlet Fever ; 5 Measles ; 1 Chickenpox and 1 Erysipelas.

The number of various Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles cases are tabulated below.

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..				
1— 2 years ..				
3— 4 „ ..			1	
5— 9 „ ..				3
10—14 „ ..	3			1
TOTALS ..	3		1	4

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR 1949.

Mr. J. PARRY-HUGHES, M.I.Mun.E., C.R.S.I.

WATER SUPPLY.

The continued growth of the Town due to the erection of both Municipal and Private houses emphasises the necessity as, previously reported, of increased storage capacity or of a sufficiently large supplementary supply and a special Report thereon has been submitted to the Council by a Consulting Engineer.

The drought during the year under review necessitated the use of small emergency supplies and the use of Portable Chlorinating machines therewith, but despite the use of such the supplies had to be curtailed or rationed during the height of the Summer Season.

HOUSING.

A further 20 houses were completed and added to the Council Housing Estates during the year and work commenced on the erection of a further 78. On the completion of these 78 the Council will be in possession of 244 houses, which in a Town of approximately 4000 population, is in my opinion, a very good effort.

SEWERAGE.

Regular inspections and cleansing of public sewers were carried out during the year and no difficulty was experienced throughout the system.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following quantities of foods were voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption.

192 lbs. of Tinned and Bottled Food.

13½ lbs. Bacon.

128 lbs. Fish.

23 Rabbits.

NUMBER OF CASES		Males		Females		Total	
Age Group	Sex	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Total
Under 1 year							
1-2 years							
2-4 years							
4-6 years							
6-12 years							
12-18 years							
18-25 years							
25-35 years							
35-45 years							
45-55 years							
55-65 years							
65-75 years							
75-85 years							
85-95 years							
95-100 years							
TOTAL							

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR 1949.
Mr. J. TERRY HUGHES, M.I.M.E., C.R.S.I.

WATER SUPPLY.

The continued growth of the Town due to the erection of both Municipal and Private houses necessitated the necessity of previously reported, of increased storage capacity to be a sufficiently large replacement supply and a special Report thereon has been submitted to the Council by a Consulting Engineer.

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.

<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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies	188	291	166	26	26	21	5	5	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	22	23	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops ..	5	4	23	2	2	2	-	2	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops ..	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	14	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	12	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing.</i>	<i>Wholeselling & Producing</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	56	132
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	3	2	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
Registered—only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	-	-	-

Note—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

*Private Slaughter Houses not in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 6095 compared with 6425 in 1948, and 5920 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 15.42 per 1000 of the population compared with 13.70 in 1948 and 14.86 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 21.27 per 1000 live births compared with 22.72 in 1948 and 45.45 per 1000 live births in 1947.

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

The General Death Rate is 14.60 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.29 in 1948 and 17.39 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.14 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.77 in 1948, and 0.84 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.93 per 1000 of the population compared with 2.17 in 1948 and 4.39 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1949, 41 Infectious Diseases were notified viz :— 7 Scarlet Fever ; 13 Whooping Cough ; 18 Measles ; 2 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 1 Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The number of cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough are tabulated below :—

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES.					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..				2	1	
1— 2 years ..				2		3
3— 4 „ ..				3	2	1
5— 9 „ ..	1	3	7	3	1	5
10—14 „ ..	1	1	1			
15—24 „ ..						
25 years plus ..		1				
TOTALS ..	2	5	8	10	4	9

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. G. RICHARDS, M.S.I.A.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year a Scheme to supply the parishes of Caerhun, and Henryd Maenan, with water was commenced. The cost of the Scheme being approximately £95,000.

The parish of Eidda has been supplied by piped water supply with standpipes erected at convenient points. This water is purchased in bulk from the Hiraethog R.D.C.

Samples of water taken from a public well supplying a small community in Maenan, and these proved unsatisfactory. The Council upon recommendation cleaned out this Well, lined it with bricks, properly covered the top and provided same with a semi-rotary pump. The samples subsequently taken from this supply have since proved satisfactory.

The Trefriw water supply from Crafnant Lake has proved to be unsatisfactory, and steps are being taken to overhaul the Chlorinator Plant and adjust the dosage so as to provide a good safe supply.

FOODS AND DRUG ACT, 1938.

Some hotels and Public Houses were found to be without proper facilities for the preparation, storage and cooking of food. In two cases, additional kitchens have been constructed and fitted with all modern conveniences and facilities. Hot water supplies in another two cases have been laid on to Bars and proper sinks fitted for the washing of glasses. Another two Hotels have reconstructed their kitchens to conform with suggestions made.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

Prior to the 1st October, 166 visits were made to Cowsheds and 5 Cowsheds were reconstructed to comply with improved standards for the housing of milking cows. 2 new Cowsheds were constructed.

26 Notices were served during the year and 21 of these were carried out. The attention of the new Regulations Officer was brought to the outstanding 5.

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 Inform. 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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	101	101	76	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	20	20	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	3	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	7	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	8	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	8	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	39	62
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 4780 compared with 4780 in 1948 and 4780 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 16.32 per 1000 of the population compared with 17.34 in 1948, and 17.15 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 38.46 per 1000 live births compared with 24.39 in 1948 and 12.18 per 1000 live births in 1947.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases See Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 13.39 per 1000 of the population compared with 16.06 in 1948 and 13.8 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 1.04 per 1000 of the population compared with 2.53 in 1948 and 0.83 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.51 per 1000 of the population compared with 2.11 in 1948 and 2.30 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1949, 20 Infectious Diseases were notified viz :—7 Scarlet Fever ; 10 Measles and 3 Whooping Cough.

The number of cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough are tabulated below.

Age Groups	NUMBER OF CASES.					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..						1
1— 2 years ..		1	2	1	1	
3— 4 „ ..	1		2	1		
5— 9 „ ..	5		3	1		
10—14 „ ..						
15—24 „ ..						
Age unknown ..					1	
TOTALS ..	6	1	7	3	2	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR 1949.

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

WATER SUPPLY.

Supplies from the Council's water mains were connected to four farms and twenty old houses. Four wells were closed.

Agreement has not yet been reached between the owners of the Marchlyn Mawr source and the Council concerning main extensions to supply Aber and Aberpwl where the existing supplies are unsatisfactory.

SEWERAGE.

Major A. H. S. Waters, V.C., Consulting Civil Engineer completed a preliminary survey of the whole district about four years ago. A scheme was prepared for the Tregarth and St. Ann's districts and, after some delay, the proposals were approved by the Ministry.

It is hoped that sanction to go to tender will soon be granted.

Another scheme, with outfall to the Menai Straits, is being prepared for the Penrhos District.

HOUSING.

Fifty Council Houses were completed and occupied during the year, and an additional thirty-six will be completed within the next few months.

The allocation of houses for next year's building programme is not yet known, but work should soon be commenced on thirteen traditional houses at Mynydd Llandegai.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Regular attention is given to all points of infestation. Red Squill, Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide are the poisons used.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

In connection with the Clean Food Campaign organised on a County basis, work to bring the premises up to standard has been practically completed in three cases.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Four sites are in use for 'controlled tipping' and the work is carried out by contract.

DISINFECTION.

Formalin spray and fumigators are used for disinfection. Bedding is subjected to steam disinfection.

Wholesale Establishments	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
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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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	290	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	56	270
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	-	-	-

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 10410 compared with 10350 in 1948 and 10310 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 17.10 per 1000 of the population compared with 10.24 in 1948 and 19.11 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 56.18 per 1000 live births compared with 56.6 in 1948 and 25.38 per 1000 live births in 1947.

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

The General Death Rate is 14.98 per 1000 of the population compared with 13.60 in 1948 and 15.42 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.09 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.77 in 1948 and 1.16 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.82 per 1000 of the population compared with 1.83 in 1948 and 2.42 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1949, 43 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz :—3 Scarlet fever ; 2 Diphtheria ; 18 Whooping Cough ; 16 Measles ; 3 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 1 Erysipelas.

The number of various infectious diseases in Age Groups are tabulated below :—

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..					2	2
1— 2 years ..			2	3		3
3— 4 „ ..	1	1	3	5	3	1
5— 9 „ ..	1			1	3	4
10—14 „ ..						
15—24 „ ..			1			
25 years plus			1			
TOTALS ..	2	1	7	9	8	10

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 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 27 houses connected direct to the main.

The Anglesey Water Committee operates the Bryngwyn Mawr Scheme, which serves the villages of Brynsiencyn, Dwyran and Newborough.

The head works of the Cefni Water Supply Scheme are in an advanced stage of construction and it is expected that piped water will be available at Gaerwen and Llanfair P.G. in October, 1950.

Samples of water are continued to be taken for bacteriological examinations and many of them are not satisfactory. Every attempt is being made to find out the cause of pollution, sometimes with and sometimes without success.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the whole area is collected twice a month. The Council has now purchased a lorry and the scavenging will continue to be collected every fortnight all the year round. The question of pail closet collection in the whole of the Rural Area is a service which the Council appreciates should be carried out without further delay. The question of Sewage Disposal Works estimated at a cost of £120,000 is under consideration by the Council at present. Every effort will be made to commence on one of the schemes this year.

HOUSING.

The lack of water and Sewage Disposal Works is still one of the hindrances to rapid building progress. The Bryngwyn Mawr Scheme is now operating at Brynsiencyn, Dwyran and Newborough, and the question of Sewage Disposal to deal with the increased foul water cannot be delayed much longer because without adequate drainage pipe water supply only tends to aggravate insanitary conditions.

Sewage 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 and it is expected that details of three schemes will be available at the end of 1950.

DISINFECTION.

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

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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	590	590	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and										
Laundries.. .. .	36	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	590
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
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 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 5,272 compared with 5,195 in 1948 and 5,191 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 13.27 per 1000 of the population compared with 16.55 in 1948 and 17.53 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 42.85 per 1000 live births compared with 23.25 in 1948 and 76.93 per 1000 live births in 1947.

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

The General Death Rate is 12.33 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.51 in 1948 and 14.45 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil for the Second year in succession.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.65 per 1000 of the population compared with 2.50 in 1948 and 3.21 per 1000 of the population in 1947.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1949, 31 infectious diseases were notified viz :—10 Scarlet Fever ; 17 Whooping Cough ; 3 Measles and 1 Acute Primary Pneumonia.

The numbers of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough in the various Age Group are tabulated below :—

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES.					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..		1			1	
1— 2 years ..					4	1
3— 4 „ ..	2		1		1	3
5— 9 „ ..	4	2		1	1	5
10—14 „ ..		1	1		1	
TOTALS ..	6	4	2	1	8	9

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

(Mr. G. R. HUGHES.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year the District suffered severely from the drought which was experienced and the Council were obliged to carry water and distribute supplies to hamlets and villages with their own lorries at a cost of £550.

The drought affected the whole of the area and the farms in particular. The Council's own supplies to villages and hamlets were also seriously affected. The intake to the village of Llangerniew reached the low figure of 1,000 G.P.D. against a demand of 5,000 G.P.D. The supplies at Cerrigydruidion were intermittent, water having to be turned off. Other village supplies from wells and springs failed completely.

During the year a new piped supply was provided to the village of Eglwysbach, supplies here being obtained from the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Board. The supplies here are ample.

A temporary supply was put in to the hamlet of Melin-y-Coed and completed. This supply is from a spring and is a limited supply.

Twelve samples of water were taken for bacterial examination. Two samples were found to be suspicious in quality and remedial work was carried out in these two cases. No chemical analysis were made. Byelaws are in force in all cases where supplies have been found to be plumbo solvent.

The following schedule gives the number of houses which are supplied direct from mains or to standpipes :—

Parish	Direct Mains		Stand-pipes off Mains	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Llangwm ..	8	24	7	20
Llanfihangel G.M. . .	12	25	3	10
Cerrigydruidion ..	87	251	36	108
Tir Ifan ..	7	20	18	39
Llanrwst Rural ..	4	15	14	21
Llanddoget ..	No. Council mains in area.			
Pentrevoelas ..	No. Council mains in the area. Private supplies piped to village.			
Llangerniew ..	48	255	2	5
Gwytherin ..	10	25	10	24
Eglwysbach ..	70	189	—	—

SEWERAGE.

Work was commenced on the construction of a sewerage system and disposal works for the village of Melin-y-Coed. This should be completed early in the ensuing year.

Plans for the construction of a sewerage system and disposal works for the village of Eglwysbach were submitted to the Welsh Board of Health during the year

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Refuse collection is carried out once every two weeks throughout the District. Nightsoil collection is carried out in three hamlets. The work is carried out by the Council's own vehicles.

FOOD.

Meat supplies for the District are brought in from three different slaughtering points outside the District—Colwyn Bay, Abergele and Corwen. Meat shops and vans are periodically inspected.

MILK.

At the end of October, 1949, there were 92 licenced producers of T.T. milk in the District and 3 accredited producers.

There are two vendors of ice cream in the area but no ice cream is produced in the area.

BAKERIES.

There are five registered bakehouses in the district. These as well as delivery vans are inspected periodically.

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 appearing in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Those premises situated within the District.	No. Registered	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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	23	28	92	3	3	3	-	-	1	5
Retailing Milk Carts ..	19	19	115	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	3	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	14	14	65	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	10	10	26	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	22	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries)	93	93	110	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	1	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Milk Dealers on the Register.	Retailing only.	Retailing & Producing.	Wholeselling & Producing
Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	18	15
Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	5	0

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	-	-	-
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—The District possesses a Public Abattoir. All the Gwyrfa Rural District is supplied.

The estimated population for 1949 was 9,130.

The General Death Rate was 12.05, compared with 14.0 in 1948. The 1949 rate for and Wales was 11.7.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.21 per 1000 of population. In 1948 the rate was 0.45. The rate for England and Wales was 0.45.

The Death Rate for Cancer was 2.41 compared with 2.47 in 1948. The rate for England was 1.84.

The treatment of disabled persons generally now extends beyond medical care and Schemes are being developed, both officially and privately, to redress the disadvantages of social and industrial disabilities. Without these provisions medical treatment would be purposeless. The object is recovery in its fullest sense to a state of physical, social and economic well-being. The tubercular patient is in a position of peculiar difficulty and his problems cannot be disregarded, whether in relation to himself or to his position as a member of society.

The main factors of the problem have been taken into account in the establishment of the Papworth Village Settlement, where a complete and, it is hoped, an independent, community is projected.

Steps are being taken for the establishment of a similar community in North Wales. In the meantime a practical effort has taken shape in Caernarvon and district with such means as are at hand. Approximately three years ago the plight of unemployed Tuberculosis subjects was appreciated by a few Caernarvon citizens. A voluntary movement was initiated and in a little over 18 months £5,000 was collected to provide suitable work in a suitable environment for convalescing T.B. subjects.

At first difficulty was encountered in finding suitable premises wherein to work. The patients had to labour under very unsatisfactory conditions in an old building in Balaclava Road. Early this year a modern factory was erected on the Quay Side at Caernarvon, through the good offices of the Welsh Ventures Association Limited, a subsidiary of this Association was formed, called the Manton Association, and this Company now controls the factory.

Aluminium and steel shelving of superb design and excellent craftsmanship are produced by the T.B. subjects. Up to the present there has been a welcome demand for these goods. There is one disturbing feature relative to the factory, and that is that no Government aid of any kind has been forthcoming up to the time of writing. Approaches have been made to the Ministries of Health and Labour without positive results.

There is no doubt that the movement initiated in the Caernarvon district is one of the finest ever conceived, and it is regretted that the Government has not supported the work. The local people of Caernarvon and district are to be congratulated on their determination to assist those who, through no fault of their own, have been denied the right and privilege to work.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected :

[illegible]

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1400	304	1042	9150	5539
Number Inspected	1400	304	1042	9150	5539
All diseases except T.B. whole carcass condemned	3	25	11	17	
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	65% due to Fluke infestation of Livers.			802 Mainly liver fluke	
Percentage inspected affected with other diseases other than T.B. ..	65%			1.05%	8.9%
Tuberculosis whole carcasses con- demned.	2	17			4
Carcasses of which parts were con- demned	22	30			35
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	1.7%	15.4%			.704%

OTHER FOOD.

Much time is devoted to the inspection of food at shops, warehouses and food stores, and issuing Condemnation notes, and under this heading 1819 Tins of various commodities are condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

3 cwts. 3 Qtrs. of Wet and Dry Fish were also condemned.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 78 samples were collected and submitted for Bacteriological Analysis 6% of which were found to be in the Satisfactory Class.

The number of premises supplied from the Public Water Mains was 3,500.

Throughout the year the supply has been satisfactory in (A) Quantity; (B) Quality.

BUTTER CREAM.

60 samples were collected and submitted for the Thylene Blue Tests, 80% were found to be in Class I.

MILK.

20 Samples were collected, and all were found to be satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council by arrangement with the Bangor Council have engaged a Rodent Operator, the half of his time been devoted to each Council. Constant treatment and attention are given to the Control Tip, and along the Cadnant River which flows partly underground through parts of the Town.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is carried out by the Council following cases of infectious diseases, and tuberculosis free of charge, Clothing and bedding of Tubercular persons are taken to the Brynant Sanatorium for steam fumigation. In some cases bedding and clothing have been destroyed, and the owner compensated.

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
	1948	1947	1948							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	Not	in use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	I	I	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	3	12

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1947</i>	<i>In Dec. 1948</i>	<i>In Dec. 1949</i>
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed (The Public Abattoir)	I	I	-
Total on Register	I	I	-

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

The estimated population for 1949 was 1,610.

The Birth Rate was 12.4 compared with 12.1 in 1948 per 1000 of population. The rate for England and Wales was 16.7.

The General Death Rate was 18.2 per 1000 of population compared with 15.7 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

There were no Maternal deaths in 1949, as in 1948; (corrected).

The rate for England and Wales was 0.98 per 1000 live births.

There was no Zymotic Mortality.

There were 9 deaths from Cancer; 5.59 per 1000 of population.

One death from Tuberculosis made a rate of 0.62 per 1000 of population. There was Tubercular Mortality in 1948. The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 0.45.

NOTE.—Criccieth U.D.C. have been without the services of a Sanitary Inspector for the period covered by the Report. The details usually supplied by the Sanitary Inspector are therefore not available.

CRICCIETH U.D. 1949.

TABLE VII.

Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced
by Local Authority

Only Entry. (No. Inspections).

Column 11.

A 26

TABLE IV.

A New Working Class Houses, etc.

A 10

B 6

C —

D 4

E 6

F 6

G —

H 4

I 2

J —

Number of Houses owned by Local Authority
(Second Alphabetical Series).

C 66

D 6

F 2

G 4

J 600

O 4

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 appearing in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Surveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1949	1948	1949	1949						
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	8	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	12	12	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses }	10	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories with Power ..	35	43	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories without Power ..	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1	2	12
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	2	3	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1946</i>	<i>In Dec. 1947</i>	<i>In Dec. 1948</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 1949.

The estimated population for 1949 was 3,900, showing a fall from 4,116 of 216 in 1948.

The Birth Rate was 17.69 per 1000 of population, compared with 19.0 for 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 16.7.

The General Death Rate was 12.05 per 1000 of population, compared with 13.3 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

There were no deaths from Maternal causes. There was one Maternal death in 1948, making a rate of 0.24 per 1000 live births; (corrected). The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 0.98.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Infant Mortality rate was 43.47 per 1000 live births, compared with 25.3 in 1948; (corrected). The rate for England and Wales was 32.0.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.76 per 1000 of population compared with 0.24 in 1948. The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 0.45.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.07 per 1000 of population compared with 2.42 in 1948. The Rate for England and Wales was 1.84.

BOROUGH OF PWLLHELI.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

MR. GRIFFITH EVANS.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses owned by the Council is 210 of which 40 are of the Aluminium Bungalow Type.

Plans for a further 6 houses at the Churton Street Site have been approved. The Houses are on the whole well maintained and the standards of cleanliness is satisfactory.

One private dwelling house was completed and occupied during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is obtained from two sources viz :—Murcwym Spring and Cwmceiliog, Llanaelhaiarn.

The water is screened and chlorinated at both sources, but the system is not entirely satisfactory. Water is supplied in addition to the Borough of Pwllheli to the Fourcrosses and Abererch Districts of the Llein Rural District Council.

The draw by the farms, etc., in these areas has of late become very heavy, and affects the supply to the higher parts of the town. The Council have approved the relaying of the 8 trunk main from Murcwym to the Grammar School, Pwllheli. The pipes were ordered in October, 1949, and it is hoped the work will commence in October, 1950.

This scheme provides for a modern chlorinating plant at Cwmceiliog and Murcwym.

SCAVENGING.

The collection of House Refuse is carried out regularly, all premises being cleared at least once a week, and some twice or three times. The tip is on the outskirts of the town, and complaints of periodical smells are received from the nearby Golf Club, especially during hot summer weather.

The tip is controlled, one man being permanently occupied in levelling out the refuse, burying the decomposed matter and sprinkling lime, as required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the case of infectious diseases the rooms are fumigated or sprayed. When bedding has to be destroyed, the Council make a part payment towards the purchase of new bedding. Disinfectant is supplied free of householders when required.

RODENT CONTROL.

One of the Council workmen has been trained in Rodent Control work, and he is engaged on this work for approximately 2 days per week.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The Pwllheli Abattoir is the centre of slaughtering for the Lleyn Peninsula as well as for the Borough of Pwllheli. Humane slaughtering is carried out by licensed slaughtermen.

During the year the number of animals slaughtered were :—

Cattle....956; Sheep....7046; Pigs....37; Calves....73.

The quantity of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year amounted to :—

17 tons. 13 cwts. 2 quarters. 11 lbs.

PORTMADOC 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.

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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	33	33	26	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	1	1	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	9	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	10	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories(including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	-	-	11	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Milk Dealers on the Register.	Retailing only.	Retailing & Producing	Wholeselling & Producing
1.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	33	-
3.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	2	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	1	1	1

Meat is imported from Bangor.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1949.

The estimated population for 1949 was 4,110, a fall from 4,118 in 1948.

The Birth Rate, per 1,000 of population, was 14.35, compared with 16.5 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 16.7.

The General Death Rate was 12.65 per 1,000 of population; the rate in 1948 was 14.5. The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

There were no Maternal Deaths in 1949, as in 1948; (corrected). The 1949 Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.98 per 1,000 live births.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Infant Mortality rate was 33.89 per 1,000 live births compared with 73.5 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 32.0.

There were 4 deaths from Tuberculosis, making a rate of 0.97 per 1,000 of population. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis in 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 0.45.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 1.7 per 1,000 of population, compared with 3.15 in 1948.

Owing to the fact that Mr. L. Dale did not commence his duties as Sanitary Inspector to Portmadoc U.D.C. until the beginning of 1950, he is not in a position to make the usual report.

There are a number of flourishing industries in Portmadoc, catering for a very large number visitors in the summer. A hope that a more stable basis for the economic life of the town is encouraged by the starting of a very interesting factory for the manufacture of tiles with a beautiful finish in the various colours derived from slate, shading from red to green and finally grey, giving a very wide range of colours. Every safeguard is taken to ensure that workers are protected from the danger of silicosis by the screening and elimination of contact with dust.

The name of the Company is Terrazate Building Products Ltd., situated at The Wharf, Portmadoc. The object of the factory is to manufacture Terrazo and plain tiles made, in the main, from different coloured rocks found abundantly in the district.

The original intention was to obtain the various rocks in the district and transport them to the south of England, where the final manufacture would be undertaken. However, in order to help the unemployment situation locally it was decided to install the whole of the plant in Portmadoc. The factory is situated a few yards from the sea in very pleasant surroundings, and is at present employing some 25 men and women in the manufacture of these Terrazo tiles. The tiles are made in various colours to suit all tastes, are very hard, long wearing and non-slip.

The various Councils throughout the country are adopting the tiles. The Portmadoc Council is using them entirely in their housing programmes, and they have recently been adopted by the London County Council.

It is visualised, in the near future, extending the range of manufactured goods in various directions. One of the first additions will be doorsteps of a similar colour and design to those of the tiles. Limited quantities of these doorsteps have already been made and have had a good reception.

The influence of industrial optimism cannot fail to have an effect on the health conditions in the community.

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
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	604	601	264	5	5	5	-	-	-	4
Retailing Milk Carts ..	45	45	50	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	Average twice weekly				-	-	-	-
Meat Shops ..	33	33	82	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	18	18	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops ..	110	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	102	99	62	12	12	12	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries ..	8	6	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
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	81	390
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District ..	4	2	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In Dec. 1947</i>	<i>In Dec. 1948</i>	<i>In Dec. 1949</i>
Registered only (all in abeyance) ..	-	-	-
Licensed ..	1	1	1
*Total on Register ..	1	1	1

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

The estimated population for 1949 is 24,330.

The Birth Rate was 15.78 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.0 for 1949.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 16.7.

The General Death Rate was 15.86 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.3 in 1948.

The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

There were no Maternal Deaths. The 1948 Rate with one death, was 2.3 per 1,000 live births, for England and Wales, 1949, 0.98.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Death Rate for Tuberculosis, per, 1,000 of the population was 1.28 or 8.03 per cent. of the total deaths. The rate per 1,000 of population for England and Wales was 0.45.

The Death Rate for Cancer, per 1,000 of population was 3.2. compared with 2.75 for 1948. The Rate for England and Wales was 1.84.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

No. killed (if known	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,754
No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,754
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Carcases on which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5%

Food poisoning outbreaks. The report should also include, under the following headings. details of any outbreaks of food poisoning which have occurred during the year.

<i>Total Number of outbreaks</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each</i>	<i>Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each</i>
NIL.				

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. J. CLOSS-PARRY, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

HOUSING.

At the end of the year the Council owned 749 houses ; and this is a ratio of 1 in every 7 private dwellings in the district. Progress in erecting sufficient houses has been retarded by scarcity of labour and materials. It is noticeable, however, that in recent months, a larger number of Contractors are tendering to the Council.

The selection of tenants is satisfactory. The Letting Committee give sympathetic consideration to young married couples with children living with in-laws, and to a family's lack of a separate home. In cases where Tuberculosis was in the household, favourable consideration is given.

In this district where the pre-war rent level of most houses is less than 4/- per week, the rent of post-war Council Houses of 18/- and over per week, is influencing deserving applicants to be hesitant in accepting a Council House. It can be stated that a number of applicants have refused tenancy because of high rent.

In a number of cases, exchange of houses have served in relieving overcrowding in one house, and enabling fuller use be made of another.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is fairly well provided with water services, except during dry summer months where many areas are on short supply. Piped water supply is available to 5,780 houses, out of a total number of approximately 8,000 dwellings.

A comprehensive scheme prepared by Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Son, Water Engineers, is being considered by the Council to cover the whole district. Progress in materialising this scheme is slow.

A chlorinating plant was installed to the Beddgelert supply.

42 samples were taken during the year and 8 were found to be not up to standard. These unsatisfactory sources were reported to the Council and the Surveyor was instructed to carry out works to protect against pollution.

SEWERAGE.

A new disposal works was constructed at Cesarea and this enabled the Council to erect 16 houses in the village.

During the year the expenditure on the maintenance of sewers and sewage disposal works was £4,211, at an average of 10/- per house per annum. An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health to provide additional sewers and sewage disposal works at Waenfawr, the result of the Inquiry is awaited.

Sewage disposal is unsatisfactory at Penygroes, Talysarn, Llanllyfni, Nantlle, Bethel, Llanrug, Cwmyglo, Brynrefail and Llanberis. The Council have instructed the Consulting Engineer Major Waters, V.C., to complete plans for submission to the Ministry of Health at Llanrug, Cwmyglo and Llanberis.

Also, the Council await the report of their Consulting Engineer on a revised scheme for Bethel, Llandwrog and Rhos Isaf.

ICE CREAM.

This commodity is becoming more popular with the public. There are now 35 registered premises for the sale of ice cream in the district. 19 samples of ice cream were taken during the season for examination as to cleanliness of this food product.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected throughout the district once a week at an average cost of 2½d. per dwelling. The total amount spent during the year was £3,562. There are ten men employed in connection with this work.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in use as a Bacon Factory at Portdinorwic under the control of the Ministry of Food. A new building is in course of erection at the Bacon Factory and will provide for all modern methods of slaughter and storage.

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption—

Pigs, totally condemned	..	8	
„ heads	.. ..	273	
Manufacturing Beef	..	300	lbs.
Bacon	.. ..	29½	lbs.
Tinned foods, various	..	219	tins
Pickles	.. ..	48	bottles
Prepared Meats	..	19	lbs.
Sausages	.. ..	36	lbs.
Fish Cakes	.. ..	12	lbs.
Dried Fruits	..	6	boxes
Cheese	.. ..	60	lbs.
Salad Cream	.. ..	24	bottles
Flour	.. ..	141	lbs.
Smoked Haddock	.. ..	2	boxes
Dried Peas	.. ..	1	cwt.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council continues to employ one full-time operator on this work. With the coming into operation of the Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Sanitary Authorities will be responsible to take such steps as may be necessary to keep their districts free from rodents.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year an investigation was carried out by the Ministry of Health to the high incidence of notifications of Tuberculosis in this district, the report of which has received the serious consideration of the Council. Further investigations are being carried out by the Council in co-operation with the Chest Physicians and the local Medical Practitioners.

The Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited Portdinorwic and Deiniolen during the year. The response by the public was disappointing. Out of an approximate population of 1,500 at Portdinorwic, only 155 persons availed themselves of the service, while in the parish of Landdeiniolen, only 262 persons were X-Rayed from a population of 5,000.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the district during 1948 was 25, as compared with 66 deaths from cancer.

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
	1949	1948	1949							
Dowsheds & Farm Dairies..	810	730	156	16	14	14	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	28	28	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Private Slaughter House..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	25	23	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bakehouses	11	-	12	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	52	52	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (with M.P. and Laundries) ..	58	-	36	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
Workshops (without M.P.)..	41	-	15	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	12	-	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	1	82	810
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	-	-	350

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1946	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	1
Total on Register	-	-	1

Note.—Public Abattoir only now in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1949.

The estimated population for 1949 was 17,470, a slight increase over 17,334 in 1948.

The Birth Rate was 14.42 per 1,000 of population, compared with 15.4 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 16.7.

The General Death Rate was 13.27 per 1,000 of population, compared with 14.0 in 1948. The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

There was one Maternal death in 1949, making a rate of 3.96 per 1,000 live births. There was one Maternal death in 1948, making a rate of 3.74 per 1,000 live births of that year ; (corrected). The rate for England and Wales was 0.98.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases, as in 1948.

The Infant Mortality rate was 23.8 per 1,000 live births, compared with 37.4 in 1948. The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 32.0.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.45 per 1,000 of population compared with 0.92 in 1948. The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 0.45.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.46 per 1000 of population, compared with 3.0 in 1948. The Rate for England and Wales was 1.84.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

E. E. ROBERTS AND CARADOC JONES.

WATER SUPPLY.

Generally, the quantity of the various supplies in the different parishes is satisfactory, but the quantity in some areas was not adequate to meet the increased demand, due to the heavy seasonal influx of visitors, and the general growth of development. The exceptional drought presented considerable difficulties, and demanded the operation of immediate emergency measures, and consequently, the greater part of the Sanitary Inspector's duties was devoted to the maintenance and supply in the various villages.

During the year the Council completed five new water supply schemes to serve the following villages :—Llaniestyn, Rhydyclafdy, Pentrefelin, Penrhos, Llangybi.

In the course of the year, the Council acquired the statutory Survey rights of the Abersoch Water Company, and the Council have now under consideration schemes of extensive improvements to the existing supply which has not always proved satisfactory in quality, as well as an extension of the supply in the neighbourhood.

SEWERAGE.

During the year the Council carried out extensions and improvements of the sewerage systems at Chwillog, Pencaenewydd, Aberdaron, Abersoch and improvements to the disposal works at Tydweiliog.

New sewer systems and sewerage disposal works were commenced to serve the villages of Efailnewydd, Llithfaen, Pentreuchaf, Brynkir, Botwnnog, Rhoslan.

A regular is engaged by the Council for maintaining the existing disposal works, most of which are in a satisfactory working order.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

At present, domestic and other refuse continues to be collected by different Contractors throughout the Rural Area. This arrangement cannot be said to be entirely satisfactory. The disposal arrangement is spread over twelve different refuse dumps situated in different localities. In some cases, the individual Contractors continue to be responsible for day to day maintenance of these dumps ; whilst in others, the Council maintain an orderly condition of the tips and are responsible for fencing, etc.

In order to ensure improvements in the disposal system, which is very unsatisfactory, the Council hope to acquire a centrally situated site, which will serve as a controlled tipping site, for all areas on the Southern side, as well as a portion of the Northern division.

Disinfection is carried out by the Council without charge, and generally at the time enquiries are made in all cases of infectious diseases and tuberculosis. The Council also pay compensation where it is found necessary to destroy bedding or other infected articles.

The Council engage a rodent operator, working under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors, and have also two part-time operators to assist with this work, which is carried out systematically on all Local Authority controlled land and premises, including various sewerage disposal grounds and refuse dumps.

Disinfestation of private properties is undertaken by the Council for a small charge.

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 appearing in common to all the Sixteen Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1949	1948	1949							
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	146	147	80	15	15	15				2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	9	4							
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-							
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-							
Private Slaughter House*..	-	-	-							
Meat Shops	10	10	5							
Retailing Meat Carts ..	3	3	7							
Factory Bakehouses ..	6	6	12	3	3	3				
Workshop Bakehouses ..	2	2	2							
Bread Shops	12	12	8							
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	6								
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries	9	9								
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	18	18								
Workplaces	4	5								
Home-workers' Premises ..	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 ..	-	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. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note—Public Abattoir only now in use.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1949.

The estimated population for 1949 was 7,153.

The Birth Rate was 18.31 compared with 18.51 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 16.7.

The General Death Rate was 13.98 per 1000 of population, compared with 13.81 in 1948. The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

There were no deaths from Maternal causes, as in 1948 ; (corrected).

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 0.98 per 1000 live births.

There were no Zymotic Mortality, as in 1948.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 30.53 per 1000 live births, compared with 15.0 in 1948. The 1949 rate for England and Wales was 32.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.97 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.29 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 0.45.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.77 per 1000 of population. The Rate for England and Wales was 1.84.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

WATER.

The supply of water to the various Parishes within the Deudraeth Area has been undertaken by the above Council with the exception of Penrhyndeudraeth which is supplied by the Portmadoc Water Works Company.

A Scheme is now being prepared to supplement the Gellilydan Supply and to extend same to Maentwrog from the Trawsfynydd Supply.

A Scheme is also being prepared to improve the supply at Croesor Village.

The Rhyd Village supply also needs supplementing. An additional spring is being gauged during dry periods to ascertain quantity.

An additional source for future supplementing the supply at Llanbedr, Llanfair and Harlech is under consideration.

SEWERAGE.

The contract of collecting all the sewers together at Trawsfynydd and the construction of one modern disposal plant is being carried out. The line of new sewers have practically been completed.

The contract of extending the sewers at Talsarnau to include the housing site together with a new disposal plant is under construction.

The Scheme of improving the Harlech sewage disposal together with the proposed extension of sewers is being considered by the Engineers and the Ministry of Health.

Now that water has been extended to Gwynfryn Village the necessity of a sewerage scheme to cover the village is due.

The Scheme of Sewerage for Garreg village has been approved together with the scheme for Llanfair.

An extension of sewers to cover an area in Penrhyndeudraeth has now been completed.

HOUSING.

The Deudraeth Council has built 125 houses. When the 12 houses in course of construction at Llanfrothen have been completed the total will amount to 137.

Tenders have been accepted and approved for 6 houses at Llanfair and 6 at Talsarnau.

Plans and estimates are being prepared for between 50 and 60 houses at Penrhyndeudraeth. These will, if approved, include houses with only 2 bedrooms for small families.

Improvements and repairs are being undertaken by private owners in order to bring the houses to the Ministry of Health standard. These improvements include hot water system with bath and extra bedroom and also scullery or back kitchen.

The Council has requisitioned 15 unoccupied houses in order to relieve the housing shortage.

SCAVENGING.

The Council undertake the responsibility of scavenging in the various villages throughout the whole district. The work is carried out by contract.

CONVENIENCES.

Public Conveniences have been built by the Council at Trawsfynydd, Maentwrog, Penrhyn, Harlech and Llanbedr.

A site has been selected at Talsarnau and plans are being prepared for the consideration of the Town and Country Planning Committee. Additional conveniences are required at Penrhyn-deudraeth, Minffordd, Maentwrog, Harlech and Camp Road, Trawsfynydd.

MEAT.

The Deudraeth area is served with meat from three abattoirs outside the District, viz., from Portmadoc, Blaenau Ffestiniog and Barmouth.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

Water.

The supply of water to the various parishes within the Deudraeth Area has been improved by the Council with the exception of Penrhyn-deudraeth which is supplied by the Penrhyn-deudraeth Water Works Company.

A scheme is now being prepared to improve the supply of water to the various parishes within the Deudraeth Area by the construction of a new waterworks at Trawsfynydd.

A scheme is also being prepared to improve the supply of water to the various parishes within the Deudraeth Area by the construction of a new waterworks at Maentwrog.

The Rural Village Supply and Sewerage Committee are also considering a scheme to improve the supply of water to the various parishes within the Deudraeth Area by the construction of a new waterworks at Penrhyn.

An additional source for future requirements the supply of water to the various parishes within the Deudraeth Area is under consideration.

Sewerage.

The contract of collecting all the sewage together at Trawsfynydd and the construction of one modern disposal plant is being carried out. The line of new sewers have been laid out and the contract of extending the sewer at Trawsfynydd to include the houses also together with a new disposal plant is under consideration.

The scheme of improving the Harlech sewage disposal works with the addition of a new incinerator is being considered by the Harlech and the Ministry of Health.

Now that water has been extended to Penrhyn-deudraeth the necessity of a sewerage scheme to cover the village is due.

The District of Trawsfynydd for Gwynedd has been arranged to work with the Harlech and the Ministry of Health.

An extension of sewer to cover an area in Penrhyn-deudraeth has now been completed.

At Trawsfynydd a sewer has been laid out and the contract of extending the sewer at Trawsfynydd to include the houses also together with a new disposal plant is under consideration.

The Deudraeth Council has built two houses. When the houses are completed the total will amount to 15.

There have been accepted and approved for a house at Trawsfynydd and a house at Penrhyn-deudraeth.

Plans and estimates are being prepared for between 20 and 30 houses at Trawsfynydd and Penrhyn-deudraeth.

There will be approved include houses with only a bathroom for small families.

Improvements and repairs are being undertaken to existing houses in order to bring the houses to the Ministry of Health standard. These improvements include the replacement of old pipes and the replacement of old pipes with new pipes and the replacement of old pipes with new pipes.

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 1949	2 1948	3 1949	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washeds & Farm Dairies ..	4	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabling Milk Carts ..	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House* ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butch Shops ..	1	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabling Meat Carts ..	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops ..	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabling Bread Vans ..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	4	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops (including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries) ..	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intensive Trades ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In Dec. 1947	In Dec. 1948	In Dec. 1949
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 1949.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1949 is 753 compared with 882 in 1948 and 784 in 1947.

The Birth Rate is 19.92 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.87 in 1948 and 17.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is Nil.

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

The General Death Rate is 13.28 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.73 in 1948 and 5.10 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.65 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.40 in 1948 and 1.27 per 1,000 of the population in 1947.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

(Mr. E. P. JONES, M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A.)

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply from Elsi Lake is abundant and the level was well maintained throughout the very dry summer. The water is chlorinated and is highly satisfactory on analysis.

SEWERAGE.

The sewers are regularly flushed by means of automatic flushing tanks, and are well maintained.

SCAVENGING.

Refuse is removed satisfactorily by contract. Difficulties were experienced in locating a suitable new site for refuse disposal. At the end of the year a site has been earmarked and negotiations were proceeding for acquiring the site near the Old Pool Mine for controlled tipping.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All meat is delivered to the district from the Public Abattoir, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay. The meat shop was periodically visited. There are two bakehouses in the district. Periodical visits were made and conditions were found satisfactory.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

There are 19 restaurants and Hotel kitchens in the district. Periodical visits were made and conditions were generally satisfactory.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

There is one Milk bar registered for the manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream and four premises registered for sale only. On inspection conditions were found to be satisfactory.

HOUSING.

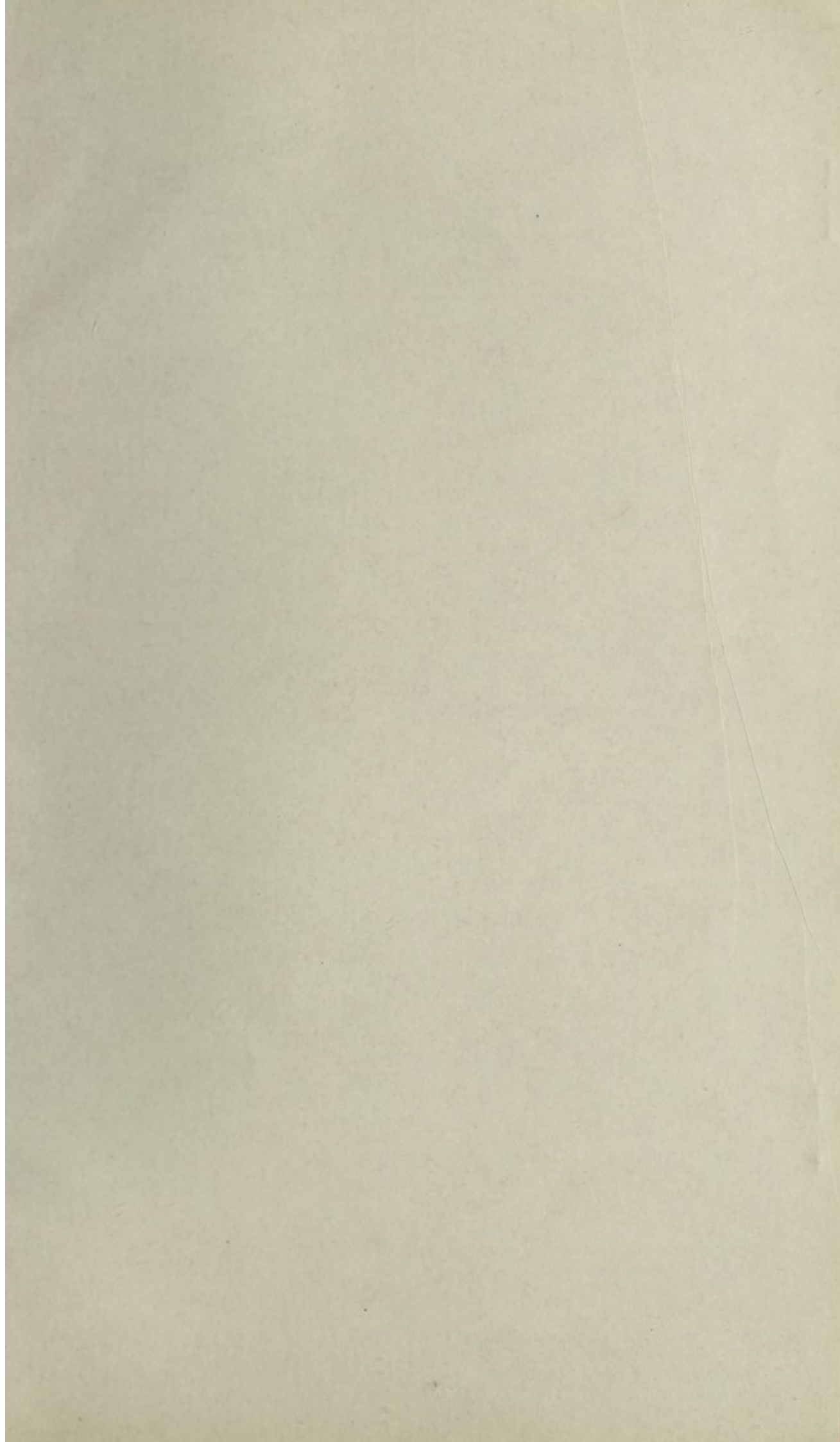
During the year the erection of the first 12 houses was commenced and progress at the end of the year was very satisfactory. One private house was completed during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Two houses were disinfected during the year after cases of Tuberculosis had been admitted to hospital.

RATS AND MICE.

Infestation was found only at the Refuse Tip. After prebaiting and poison baiting with Zinc Phosphide the results were very satisfactory with 100% kill.



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1915

The estimated population reported by the Registrar-General for June 1915 is 731 compared with 671 in 1914 and 714 in 1913.
The Birth Rate is 19.71 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.17 in 1914 and 17.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1913.
The Infantile Mortality Rate is 214.
There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (See Zymotic Diseases See Tables and 21.)
The General Death Rate is 15.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.71 in 1914 and 14.10 per 1,000 of the population in 1913.
The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 114.
The Death Rate from Cancer is 5.61 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.10 in 1914 and 4.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1913.
Infectious Diseases.
No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR. (Mr. E. P. Jones, M.R., San. I., M.S.I.A.)

Water Supply.
The supply from Hin Lake is adequate and the level was well maintained throughout the year and summer. The water is distributed and is highly satisfactory in quality.

Sanitation.
The system are regularly flushed by means of automatic flushing tanks, and are well maintained.

Sanitation.
Houses are constructed satisfactorily by contract. Difficulties were experienced in house construction due to the heavy deposit of the sand of the river and has been estimated and reported to the Council. The Council are proceeding to construct the new water supply and the old water supply is being replaced.

Meat and Other Food.
All meat is delivered to the district from the local abattoirs, and is of high quality. The meat shop was periodically visited. There are no abattoirs in the district. Periodic visits were made and conditions were found satisfactory.

Food Preservation.
There are 13 restaurants and food shops in the district. These are all well equipped and conditions were generally satisfactory.

Ice and Cold Storage.
There is one tank for ice storage for the district and for the use of the public and the services are of high quality. On inspection and reports were found to be satisfactory.

Health.
During the year the condition of the town is found to be satisfactory and progress is noted in the town is very satisfactory. The sanitary conditions were improved during the year.

Public Health.
The houses have been inspected during the year and the condition of the houses has been found to be satisfactory.

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