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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 :

BANGOR CITY AND CONWAY BOROUGH, BETHESDA, BETWS Y COED, LLANDUDNO
LLANFAIRFECHAN AND PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICTS, NANT CONWAY AND OGWEN
RURAL DISTRICTS.

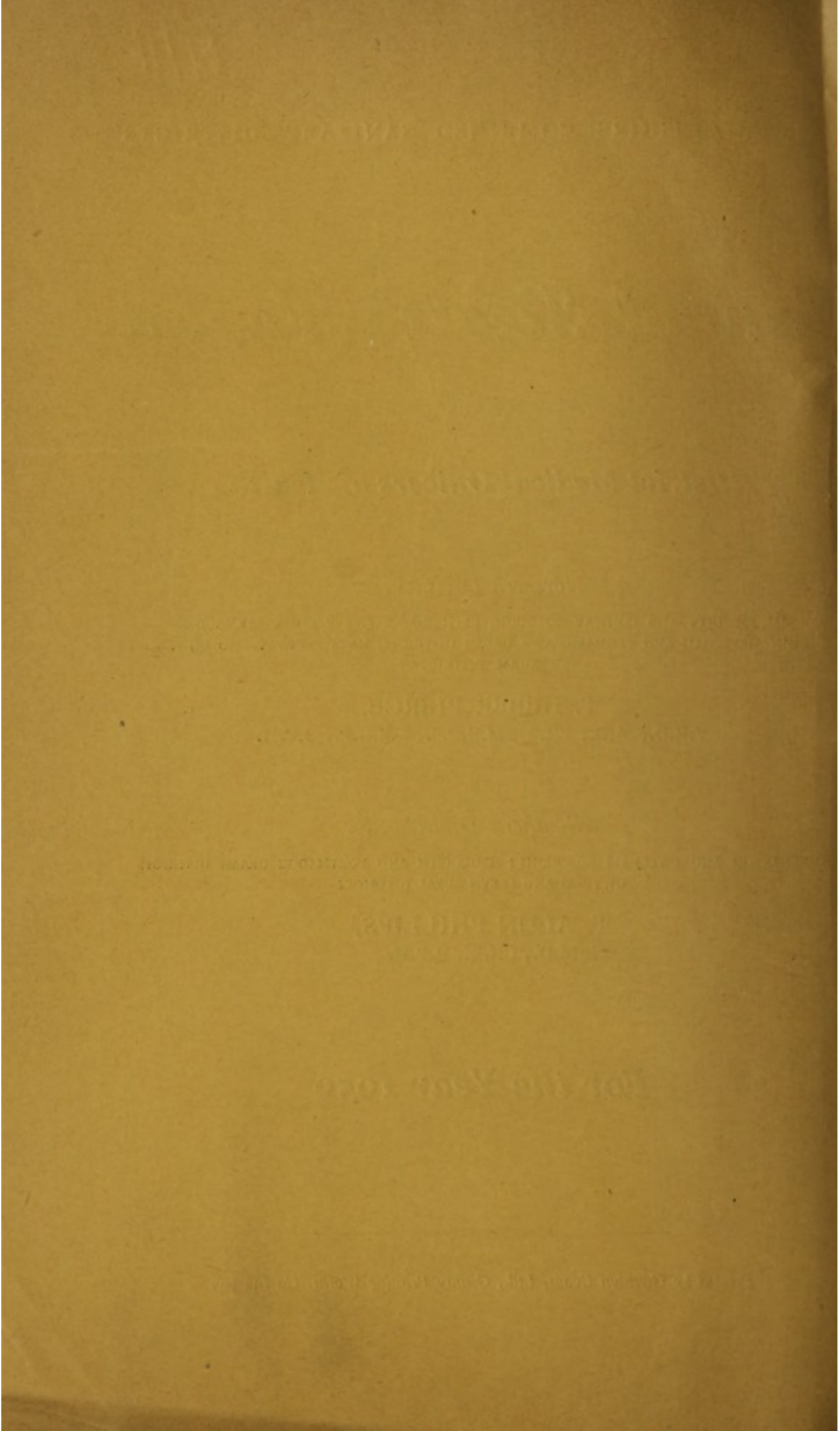
T. HEBER PIERCE,
V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Southern Division :

CAERNARVON AND PWLLHELI BOROUGHES ; CRICCIETH AND PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICTS
GWYRFAI AND LLEYN RURAL DISTRICTS

T. ALUN PHILLIPS,
M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

For the Year 1959



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For the Year 1959

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE
1959—1960

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Medical Officers :

Northern Division—T. HEBER PIERCE, V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Town Hall,
Llandudno—Tel.: 77884.

Southern Division—T. ALUN PHILLIPS, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H., Swyddfa'r Dref, Caernarvon—
Tel.: 2253.

ANNUAL REPORT 1959

Dr. T. ALUN PHILLIPS' INTRODUCTION
(Translation)

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report provides me with an opportunity of reviewing the position in my part of the county and giving my views on the improvements seen during the year and on the deficiencies still remaining.

STATISTICS

Let us first look at the figures for Births.

Here they are together with the expected numbers if the age structure of the population were the same as that of England and Wales.

<u>District.</u>	<u>Caernarvon.</u>	<u>Criccieth.</u>	<u>Portmadoc.</u>	<u>Pwllheli.</u>	<u>Lleyn.</u>	<u>Gwyrfai.</u>
Births per 1000 population.	14.81	17.33	14.92	11.14	12.57	12.44
Corrected Birth Rate.	14.81	18.72	15.51	12.25	14.20	15.68
Birth Rate England & Wales.	16.5					

Except for Criccieth you will notice that there are less than the expected number of births in South Caernarvonshire. We expect this since we know that many young people have left the area. But here is the surprising fact! Even after correcting the figures to account for this fact the birth rate is still low. It appears that those young people left behind have fewer children than one would expect. Why? The problem is too obscure for me to throw any light upon it.

Let us now turn to the question of Deaths. Here are the figures, crude and corrected.

To the Chairman and Members of the
German-American Joint Advisory Authority

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report provides me with an opportunity to

reviewing the position in my part of the country

rising up where on the report seems most acute and

and on the delineated still remaining.

STATISTICS

Let us first look at the figures for 1952

Here they are together with the expected number of

age structure of the population and the same for

England and Wales

District	Population	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1000							
Population	14.81	14.77	14.85	14.81	14.85	14.81	14.85
Male	14.81	14.77	14.85	14.81	14.85	14.81	14.85
Female	14.81	14.77	14.85	14.81	14.85	14.81	14.85
England & Wales							
Total	14.81	14.77	14.85	14.81	14.85	14.81	14.85

Except for Districts and all other that there are 1952

than the expected number of males in South Districts

We expect this since we know that many young people have

left the area. But here in the statistics they

after consulting the figures the reason for this

with this is still less. It seems that there is

for certain have been children that are

The problem in the future for me to

District.	Caernarvon.	Criccieth.	Portmadoc.	Pwllheli.	Lleyn.	Gwyrfa.
Deaths per 1000 population.	13.28	13.33	13.35	18.21	14.64	13.75
Corrected Death Rate.	12.35	10.13	11.08	12.56	13.32	11.27
Death Rate England & Wales.	11.6					

This time, the correction has had a substantial effect and there is nowhere which has a death rate much above that for England and Wales. Notice the big difference effected to the Pwllheli rate by its correction. Since there is a hospital for the aged in the town the Crude Death Rate is bound to be high but when we correct for the age of the population, we obtain a figure nearer to that one would expect in such a healthy town. Yet, it is worth noticing that the death rates are all rather higher than they should be. I think that the economic circumstances of the area are responsible for this and that these circumstances are reflected in many unexpected ways some of which imply ultimately, a deterioration in the general health of the population.

It is interesting also to consider the causes of death in the area. During 1959 there were 817 deaths, the cause of death in over half of these (447 or 55%) being cardio vascular disease (including vascular disease of the Nervous System) Many fewer deaths were caused by cancer - only 143 or 16% but there was an increase in deaths from lung cancer which reached 23 last year compared with 18 in 1958. Less and less die each year from tuberculosis, only 17 in 1959 - many less than the number who died from pneumonia and bronchitis of whom there were 66 amounting to 8 per cent.

I continue to take an interest in deaths from Leukaemia. There were 3 deaths in South Caernarvonshire and 8 deaths in the whole county - one more than last year.

1950	1945	1940	1935	1930	1925	1920	1915	1910	1905	1900
18.2	18.5	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.2
11.5	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.5

This time, the correction has had a substantial effect and there is nowhere which has a death rate much above that for England and Wales. Notice the big difference effected in the birth rate by its correction. Since there is a hospital for the aged in the town the Crude Death Rate is bound to be high but when we correct for the age of the population, we obtain a figure nearer to that one would expect in such a healthy town. Yet, it is worth noticing that the death rates are all rather higher than they should be. I think that the economic circumstances of the area are responsible for this and that these circumstances are reflected in many unexpected ways some of which imply ultimately, a deterioration in the general health of the population.

It is interesting also to consider the causes of death in the area. During 1953 there were 517 deaths, the cause of death in over half of these (44% or 228) being certain vascular diseases (including vascular diseases of the nervous system). Many fewer deaths were caused by cancer only 141 or 13% and there was an increase in cancer from last cancer which reached 23 last year compared with 18 in 1952. Less and less die each year from tuberculosis; only 12 in 1953 - many less than the number who died from pneumonia and bronchitis of whom there were 55 amounting to 10% of the total. I continue to take an interest in deaths from Leukemia. There were 5 deaths in South Devon during 1953 and 8 deaths in the whole county - one case in each year.

The tables show 2 deaths from infectious diseases but to be precise it should be pointed out that these were deaths from hydatid disease. This is a disease caused by a tapeworm whose normal life-cycle involves sheep and dogs; a disease, therefore, which is characteristic of a rural area.

Though there were no deaths two infectious diseases caused us trouble in the summer of 1959. The first was food-poisoning (Salmonellosis) of which there were 8 cases in a holiday camp and a few other cases here and there.

More important was an outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever of which 35 cases were notified in the Southern Area. Cases also occurred in neighbouring counties. Fortunately only one of the affected was seriously ill and with the departure of summer the outbreak came to an end.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

It appears that we are not likely soon to see an atomic power station in the county because another county has been selected for the honour. In my last Annual Report I said that now industries would be of benefit to the area but in spite of this I am not too distressed at seeing the atomic power industry going to another area. After all, atomic power projects are offered to rural areas because of the opinion held that it would be too dangerous to locate them near large towns. I am of the opinion also that one particular danger has not received enough consideration. I refer to the effect of radiation on future generations in a relatively small community in which intermarriage may be common. Perhaps, in losing the power station we have achieved deliverance from dangers of which we know but little.

On the other hand it is good to be able to welcome other industries to the area. Anything which tends to raise

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the standard of living tends to improve the public health also.

One industry that shows obvious signs of development every year is the tourist industry. The popularity of the motor car has made easy the ingress of visitors into even the most remote villages of Caernarvonshire. In their train they bring problems of course.

One problem is that of public conveniences. There are to-day beaches which were visited by only a dozen people ten years ago which to-day attract hundreds if not thousands of visitors each summer. To spend thousands of pounds on public conveniences for the use of visitors for a few weeks only may seem a waste of money but the tourist industry is the main industry of several towns and villages and one must provide the appropriate facilities.

Visitors also leave rubbish and litter behind them on our main roads and in many a quiet countryglade. We must face this problem also not only by erecting notices threatening the prosecution of offenders but by the proper provision of rubbish bins and litter baskets. This implies that we must arrange for them to be emptied also and in some scattered parishes that in itself is a major problem.

WATER

We had a beautiful summer in 1959. I heard no-one complain except one farmer whose crop of hay disappointed him.

But, the great drought caused distress in many areas. It showed up the weaknesses of the water supplies in all districts except one. In the area that has suffered more than any in the past, in Lleyn, there was more water than ever before. Although the reservoir was not full at the

the standard of living tends to improve the public health
also.

One industry that shows obvious signs of development
every year is the tourist industry. The popularity of the
water has made easy the ingress of visitors into even
the most remote villages of Garmersvoss. In their
trips they bring problems of course.

One problem is that of public conveniences. There
are 15-day beaches which were visited by only a dozen
people ten years ago which today attract hundreds if not
thousands of visitors each summer. To spend thousands of
pounds on public conveniences for the use of visitors for
a few weeks only is a waste of money but the local
industry is the main industry of several towns and villages
and one must provide the appropriate facilities.

Visitors also leave rubbish and litter which they
do not even realize and in many a quiet country village. To
deal with this problem also not only by erecting notices
warning the prosecution of offenders but by the proper
provision of rubbish bins and litter baskets. This
means that we must arrange for this to be supplied also
and in some scattered parishes that in itself is a major
problem.

FAIR

We had a beautiful summer in 1955. I heard no-one
complain except one farmer who says they disappointed
him.

But the great trouble about districts is that
it shows up the weaknesses of the organization
in all districts except one. In the year that we worked
more than any in the past. In fact, there was more work
than ever before. Although the weather was not all at the

beginning of the summer because the dam had only just been completed, Cwmstradllyn was equal to all demands made upon it and there was water to spare to help Pwllheli in its hour of need.

How different was the story in Gwyrfai! Some villages were without piped water for weeks and dependent on the services of a water-cart. One notes with pleasure, therefore, that Gwyrfai Rural District Council have taken measures to ensure the preparation of a comprehensive scheme for the whole area and that the Consulting Engineers are already at work. I would be glad to see other councils considering seriously what steps they could take to improve the position in their areas, either by improving existing works or by connecting their mains to those of an adjacent authority.

SEWERAGE

The position in respect of sewerage is not entirely satisfactory in any of my districts but there are prospects of an improvement almost everywhere. Pwllheli council are considering a scheme involving substantial expenditure in order to improve their present system. In Gwyrfai, new schemes came into operation in five areas in 1959 and it is intended to prepare schemes for the parishes of Llandwrog, Llanwnda, Llanfaglan and for the Nantlle Valley. These schemes are urgently necessary and I hope it will be soon possible to commence work upon them.

In Lleyn also, Consulting Engineers have been preparing new schemes for Abersoch and Aberdaron and it is hoped soon to start work on the sewerage of Rhydyclafdy. A number of extensions to existing sewers have also been made in different districts.

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REMARKS

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In Portmadoc also, old sewers in the town are to be renewed and the village of Glanmorfa is to be sewerred for the first time.

Although, therefore, in many areas, the position is very unsatisfactory things are improving from year to year.

HOUSING

I am sorry to have to record that the work of building new houses has slowed down tragically almost everywhere. It is true that the condition of some old houses has been improved by the use of Improvement Grants (both Standard and Discretionary) especially in Gwyrfaï where special interest is taken in this matter. But new houses are also needed to do away with overcrowding and for the purposes of slum clearance.

The policy of the government in giving grants for slum clearance and not for houses built to relieve overcrowding impedes the work of enlightened councils in rural areas. The policy often means that the number of houses qualifying for grant is so few that it is impossible to build them at a reasonable cost. In consequence of this, in Lleyn, the council's plans for house-building have come to an end and the only houses now built there are summer villas for visitors or houses for old retired people. The Borough of Caernarvon and Gwyrfaï Rural District Council succeed in continuing to build on a smaller scale but elsewhere in my area, not a single council house was built during the year.

In Portonovo area, the houses in the town are
to be renewed and the village of Giamonte is to be
renewed for the first time.
Although, therefore, in many cases, the position
is very unsatisfactory things are improving from year to
year.

HOUSING

I am sorry to have to record that the work of
building new houses has slowed down tragically almost
everywhere. It is true that the condition of some old
houses has been improved by the use of improved
materials (both Portland and hydraulic) especially
in cases where special interest is taken in this
matter. But new houses are also needed to be built
overseas and for the purposes of civil aviation.
The policy of the Government in giving grants for
also houses and not for houses built to relieve
overcrowding is the work of enlightened councils
in rural areas. The policy often means that the number
of houses built for grant is so low that it is
impossible to build them at a reasonable cost. In
consequence of this, in Ebor, the Council's plans
for house-building have now to be abandoned and the only
houses now built there are smaller villas for visitors
or houses for old retired people. The Borough of
Garmouth and District (North District Council) succeed
in continuing to build on a smaller scale but also there
in my area, not a single council house was built during
the year.

CARAVANS

During the year the position in respect of caravans has deteriorated. The number of unlicensed sites increased and circumstances in some of them were such as to be a danger to health at times.

Not every one with an unlicensed site was breaking the law because there existed the right to place caravans on a field for 28 days without permission. When the new Caravan Act comes into operation in the middle of 1960 this right will be extinguished and the work of the officers who try to establish order in this field will be made easier.

But the big difficulty in this county will be to make the act work once it has been passed. The work of inspecting sites, counting caravans and finding new unauthorised sites is very time-consuming. District Public Health Inspectors have too much to do already. I very much hope that the County Council will ensure that a member of their staff can give enough time to this work for the new act to work properly.

And yet, after saying all this I think we should welcome the coming of the caravan to Caernarvonshire. But for the caravan, many fewer visitors would come here each summer; and visitors are a source of income in the area. But caravans must be kept under control lest by their presence, they ruin the matchless beauty of the countryside which has been entrusted to us.

CONCLUSION

By the time these words are read another year will be well on its way but some of the problems mentioned in this report will still remain. I hope the report will be read carefully by those of you on the various councils

During the year the position in regard to
business has deteriorated. The number of railroads
also increased and circumstances in some of them very
such as to be a danger to public safety.

Not every one with an opinion on this
breaking the law because they violated the right to
give a dividend on a stock for 25 days without restriction.
When the new Carver Act comes into operation in the
month of 1900 this right will be extinguished and the
work of the officers who try to calculate work in this
field will be made easier.

That the difficulty in this country will be
to make the work done it has been passed. The work
of inspection after, counting currency and finding new
quantities of it is very time-consuming. District
Police in this country have had much to do already.
I very much hope that the County Council will secure
that a number of them will be given power to do
this work for the use of the work property.

And yet, after having all this I think we should
welcome the coming of the currency in Germany.
But for the system, many other things would come here
such as money and other things and a number of things in the
area. But perhaps that is not under control that
by their presence, they will be the greatest benefit of the
country which has been suggested to us.

By the time these words are read another year
will be well on its way out some of the problems mentioned
in this report will still remain. I hope the report will
be read carefully by those of you on the various councils

who have to make the decisions. I particularly draw your attention to the remarks made by the Public Health Inspectors to the various districts, which are contained in the body of the report.

I thank the Inspectors in all my districts for their ready co-operation at all times and I also thank all councillors and all members of the Joint Sanitary Authority for their unfailing kindness and courtesy to me.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. ALUN PHILLIPS.

Medical Officer of Health

who have to make the decisions. I particularly
draw your attention to the message sent by the
Public Health Inspector to the various districts,
which are contained in the body of the report.

I thank the Inspectors in all my districts
for their ready co-operation at all times and I
also thank all committees and all members of the Joint
Sanitary Authority for their untiring labours
and courtesy in this connection.

Yours faithfully,
W. ALAN PHILLIPS,
Sanitary Officer of Health

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Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1959, this being my Fifteenth Annual Report.

For the purpose of my Introductory Remarks all constituent authorities in the Northern Area have been taken as one District and the following statistics are based on the Registrar General's figures of population for all districts.

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

Birth Rates and Death Rates for the individual authorities in my Introductory Statistics are different from those in Section "C" as the former have been corrected to allow for the differences in ages of the populations of the various authorities and so give a more correct comparison (See "Comparability Factor" below).

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 63,950 which was a decrease of 60 under that for 1958; Conway, Bangor and Llandudno showed increases of 50, 20 and 10 respectively. The remaining districts showed decreases as follows:—Bethesda, 20; Llanfairfechan, 10; Penmaenmawr, 30; Nant Conway, 50 and Ogwen 30.

BIRTH RATE

There was a slight increase in the Live Birth Rate from 12.69 per 1,000 of the population to 13.20 per 1,000 in 1959 compared with a Live Birth Rate for England and Wales of 16.5 per 1,000 of the population which was the highest rate since 1949.

DEATH RATE

There was a decrease in the Death Rate from 15.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1958 to 14.74 per 1,000 in 1959. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.6 per 1,000 of the population.

STILL BIRTH RATE

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still-Births was 19.47 compared with 20.7 per 1,000 for England and Wales which was the lowest annual rate yet recorded.

CORRECTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION COMPARED WITH 1958.

District	1959		1958	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
BANGOR	13.37	11.67	13.68	12.42
BETHESDA	17.07	11.67	19.10	16.71
BETWS Y COED	17.57	23.83	24.32	9.39
CONWAY	15.25	13.13	14.11	14.52
LLANDUDNO	12.73	12.68	11.91	12.06
LLANFAIRFECHAN	16.42	12.01	11.57	12.30
PENMAENMAWR	18.38	12.44	13.21	13.62
NANT CONWAY	13.69	12.51	14.50	13.62
OGWEN	14.01	12.07	13.45	13.63
ENGLAND AND WALES	16.5	11.6	16.4	11.7

INFANT MORTALITY

There was an increase in the Infant Mortality Rate from 17.24 per 1,000 live births in 1958 to 27.26 per 1,000 in 1959. 13 of the 23 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred under the age of 4 weeks and 11 of these 13 deaths occurred during the 1st week. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 22.2 per 1,000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was 1 maternal death which gave a maternal mortality of 1.16 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 0.38 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

CANCER MORTALITY

The Cancer Mortality decreased from 3.264 per 1,000 of the population in 1958 to 2.689 per 1,000 in 1959. The Cancer Mortality Rate for England and Wales increased slightly from 2.124 per 1,000 in 1958 to 2.140 per 1,000 in 1959.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for all types of Tuberculosis was the same as that for 1958 which was 0.203 per 1,000 of the population. The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for England and Wales decreased from 0.100 per 1,000 in 1958 to 0.085 per 1,000 in 1959. Since 1949 the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis has fallen by over 80% in England and Wales.

WHOOPIING COUGH AND MEASLES

There were no deaths from Whooping cough or Measles during 1959.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

For the second consecutive year no cases of poliomyelitis were reported.

INFLUENZA MORTALITY

The Influenza Mortality Rate was 0.14 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.015 per 1,000 in 1958 and an Influenzal Mortality Rate of 0.173 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

PNEUMONIA

The Death Rate from Pneumonia was 0.453 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.359 per 1,000 in 1958. The Pneumonia Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.616 per 1,000 of the population.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 838 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were reported compared with 823 cases in 1958 and 517 cases in 1957.

The 838 infectious diseases notified were 588 Measles; 33 Scarlet Fever; 2 Paratyphoid Fever; 55 Whooping Cough; 20 Dysentery; 2 Meningitis; 31 Pneumonia; 15 Food Poisoning; 90 Puerperal Pyrexia and 2 Erysipelas.

Table "A" below shows the number of male and female cases of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough notified divided into different Age Groups. Table "B" gives the case rates per 1,000 of the population for 1959 and 1958 of certain infectious diseases for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE "A"

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	-	-	3	8	1	3
1 Year	-	-	24	21	1	3
2 Years	1	1	31	30	6	3
3 Years	1	5	29	41	1	2
4 Years	3	1	35	35	6	1
5—9 Years	9	7	159	118	14	10
10—14 Years	5	-	12	24	-	1
15—24 Years	-	-	1	3	-	-
25 & over	-	-	2	3	1	1
Age Unknown	-	-	5	4	-	1
Totals	19	14	301	287	30	25

TABLE " B "

CASE RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION 1959 AND 1958.

	1959		1958	
	<i>Northern Division</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>	<i>Northern Division</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ..	0.51	1.05	0.96	0.86
Whooping Cough	0.86	0.73	0.07	0.74
Measles	9.19	11.88	8.57	5.74
Poliomyelitis ..	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04
Dysentery ..	0.31	0.78	2.39	0.84
Food Poisoning ..	0.23	0.22	0.07	0.19
Erysipelas ..	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07
Pneumonia ..	0.48	0.59	0.35	0.49

COMPARABILITY FACTOR

The Registrar has issued figures known as Comparability Factors for Births and Deaths. These are numbers by which the Birth and Death Rates for individual Districts are multiplied in order to give a truer comparison of the rates. The Comparability Factors make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales. In addition, the Birth Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically for each area to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient and the Death Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted to take account of the presence of other residential institutions in each area.

The following are the Comparability Factors for the various districts :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Bangor	0.96	1.04
Betws-y-Coed	1.00	0.98
Bethesda	1.12	0.98
Conway	1.16	0.78
Llandudno	1.05	0.81
Llanfairfechan	1.19	0.83
Penmaenmawr	1.23	0.70
Nant Conway	1.14	0.94
Ogwen	1.14	0.69

TUBERCULOSIS

During 1959, 42 Primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 6 Primary notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Tuberculosis Registers—this was a decrease of 3 under the previous year.

The notifications according to age and sex were as follows :—

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

<i>Age</i>	<i>PULMONARY</i>		<i>NON-PULMONARY</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 5 years	—	1	—	—
5—14 years	1	1	—	—
15—24 years	5	—	—	—
25—44 years	4	7	1	2
45—64 years	11	2	1	1
65 and over	8	1	1	—
Age Unknown	—	1	—	—
Total (All Ages)	29	13	3	3

After "Transfers", "Patients Lost Sight Of", "Recovered", deaths and additions to the Registers there were 354 Male Pulmonary, 271 Female Pulmonary, 53 Male Non-Pulmonary and 65 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1959, compared with 360 Male Pulmonary, 288 Female Pulmonary, 56 Male Non-Pulmonary and 66 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the 31st December, 1958.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE—WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

In the Northern Area, Unit "F" of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board paid 22 daily visits to Llandudno during 1959 and 45 visits to Bangor. In addition special surveys were carried out at the Normal College, Bangor, and the Bangor Steam Laundry.

In Llandudno the Unit was located outside the Town Hall and in Bangor at the C. & A. Hospital, and visits were on alternate Mondays in Llandudno and every Tuesday in Bangor.

As anticipated in my last Annual Report the attendances at the X-ray unit in Llandudno have increased by over a thousand i.e. 1,532 compared with 531 in 1958. This increase is due, without doubt, to the change of location of the Unit from the General Hospital to the Town Hall which is more centrally situated.

Attendances at Bangor have dropped from 2,020 in 1958 to 1,550 in 1959, but 484 persons were examined in addition during special surveys in Bangor as shown below :—

TABLE I.

DETAILS OF EXAMINATION

<i>District</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>
Llandudno	1532
Bangor	1550
Total :	3082

SPECIAL SURVEYS

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>
Normal College, Bangor ..	426
Bangor Steam Laundry ..	58
Total :	484

The numbers examined at Bangor and Llandudno were not all local people so notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for these areas would not necessarily correspond with the number of cases found on X-ray.

TABLE II.

ANALYSIS SHOWING TYPE OF EXAMINEES

<i>Type of Examinee</i>	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llandudno</i>
General Population Volunteers	545	1139
G.P. Referrals	277	107
National Service Recruits	14	4
Civil Servants and Local Government Officers	163	132
School Staff	26	11
School Children	62	35
Students	427	24
Contacts	18	4
Hospital Staff—General	18	74
Hospital Staff—Mental	—	2
	1550	1532

TABLE III.

DETAILS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ABNORMALITIES FOUND

	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llandudno</i>
Total Number examined	1550	1532
Referred for further investigation	66	44
Other Pulmonary abnormalities (not requiring further investigation)	73	51
Negative after further investigation at Clinic	20	5
Total Abnormal	149	90
Abnormalities expressed as a % of the total examined	9.61%	5.87%

TABLE IV.

DETAILS OF ABNORMALITIES SHOWN IN TABLE III ABOVE

	Bangor	Llandudno
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis—		
“ New ” Cases	9	3
“ Old ” Cases	1	—
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	7	5
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	17	11
Bony abnormalities	16	11
Malignant Tumours	4	1
Non-Malignant Tumours	—	4
Sarcoidosis	1	—
Abnormality of Heart—Congenital	—	1
—Acquired	13	6
Pneumoconiosis—without progressive mass fibrosis ..	7	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis (non-tuberculous)	37	28
Emphysema	14	4
Bronchiectasis	2	1
Bacterial, virus and other infections of lungs ..	11	5
Pleural thickening or calcification	3	4
Abnormality of diaphragm	1	2
Spontaneous pneumothorax	1	1
Foreign body in lungs	1	—
Failed to attend for further observation	4	2
	—	—
Total Abnormal	149	90
	—	—
Negative after further investigation at clinic ..	20	5
	—	—

SPECIAL SURVEYS

Details of Mass Radiography Survey carried out at Bangor Normal College.

1. Staff.

	Total	Male	Female	General Population Female
Total Number Examined	31	6	25	1
Total found to be abnormal cases	1 or 3.22%	—	1	—
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases re- quiring further investigation	1 or 3.22%	—	1	—
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	—	—	—	—

2. Students

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total Number examined	394	130	264
Total found to be abnormal cases	5 or 1.26%	2	3
Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation	2 or 0.5%	1	1
Other abnormalities of the chest	3 or 0.76%	1	2

Details of Mass Radiography Survey carried out at The Bangor Steam Laundry.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total Number examined	58	9	49
Total found to be abnormal cases	2 or 1.72%	-	2
Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation	2 or 1.72%	-	2
Other abnormalities of the chest	-	-	-

HOUSING

During 1959, 258 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire. Of these 70 were built by the local authorities. The numbers completed by individual Councils will be found in Table IV.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Rhagymadrodd Dr. T. Alun Phillips

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Cyd-Bwyllgor Iechydol Sir Gaernarfon.

Boneddigion a Boneddigesau,

Cyfle yw'r adroddiad hwn i fwrw golwg dros fy rhan innau o'r Sir a thraethu fy marn ynglŷn â'r gwelliannau a welwyd yn ystod y flwyddyn ac ynglŷn â'r diffygion sydd ar ôl.

YSTADEGAU

Cawn edrych yn gyntaf ar ffigurau y genedigaethau. Dyma nhw fel ag y maent heddiw ynghyd â ffigur sy'n dangos y genedigaethau y disgwyliid pe bae oed y boblogaeth yr un fath ag oed poblogaeth Cymru a Lloegr.

<i>Ardal</i>	<i>Caernarfon</i>	<i>Cricieth</i>	<i>Porthmadog</i>	<i>Pwllheli</i>	<i>Lleyn</i>	<i>Gwyrfai</i>
Genedigaethau y fil boblogaeth ..	14.81	17.33	14.92	11.14	12.57	12.44
Genedigaethau ar ol eu cywiro ..	14.81	18.72	15.51	12.25	14.20	15.68
Genedigaethau y fil Cymru a Lloegr ..	16.5					

Ag eithrio yng Nghricieth mae llai o enedigaethau yn digwydd yn Ne Arfon nag a ddisgwyliwn. Gan ein bod yn gwybod bod llawer o'r bobl ifanc wedi gadael yr ardal 'rydym yn disgwyl hyn. Ond dyma beth sy'n rhyfedd! Hyd yn oed ar ôl cywiro'r ffigurau i gymryd y ffaith hon i ystyriaeth mae nifer y genedigaethau yn dal i fod yn isel. Ymddengys fod hynny o bobl ifanc sydd ar ôl yn cael llai o blant na'r disgwyliad. Beth yw'r rheswm ar hyn tybed? Mae'r broblem yn rhy ddryus imi gynnig goleuni arno.

Trown at farwolaethau nawr a dyma'r ffigurau eto fel ag y maent ac ar ôl eu cywiro.

<i>Ardal</i>	<i>Caernarfon</i>	<i>Cricieth</i>	<i>Porthmadog</i>	<i>Pwllheli</i>	<i>Lleyn</i>	<i>Gwyrfai</i>
Marwolaethau y fil boblogaeth ..	13.28	13.33	13.35	18.21	14.64	13.75
Marwolaethau y fil ar ol eu cywiro ..	12.35	10.13	11.08	12.56	13.32	11.27
Marwolaethau y fil Cymru a Lloegr ..	11.6					

Y tro hwn mae cywiro'r ffigurau yn gwneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol ac nid oes unman lle mae'r ffigur yn llawer uwch na'r ffigur dros Gymru a Lloegr. Sylwch ar y gwahaniaeth mawr sydd yn digwydd yn y ffigur dros Bwllheli wrth ei gywiro. Gan fod cartref i hen bobl yn y dref mae'r ffigur crai (y "Crude Death Rate") yn siwr o fod yn uchel ond ar ôl cywiro oed y boblogaeth i ystyriaeth fe gawn ffigwr yn nes i'r hyn a ddisgwyliwn mewn tref mor iach.

Eto i gyd mae'n werth i ni sylwi bod y ffigurau am farwolaethau yn uwch o ryw fymryn nag a ddylent fod. Credaf fod sefyllfa economaidd yr ardal yn gyfrifol am hyn a bod y ffaith hon yn

cael ei adlewyrchu mewn llawer ffordd annisgwyl. Mae rhai o'r ffyrdd hyn yn golygu yn y pen draw dirywiad yn iechyd y bobl.

Diddorol hefyd yw sylwi ar achosion marwolaeth yn yr ardal. Yn ystod y flwyddyn, bu farw 817 o bobl ac achos marwolaeth mewn dros hanner rhain (447 neu 55%) oedd afiechydon y galon a'r gwythiennau gan gynnwys ystrôc. Bu farw llawer llai o achos y canser: dim ond 143 sef 16 y cant ond bu cynnydd yn nifer y rhai a fu farw o ganser yr ysgyfaint—23 a chymharu a 18 y llynedd. Lleihau bob blwyddyn mae nifer y rhai sy'n marw o'r dicau, dim ond 17 yn 1959—llawer llai na'r rhai sy'n marw o niwmonia a bronchitis—66—neu 8 y cant.

Rwyf yn dal i gymryd diddordeb yn y nifer sy'n marw o liwcimia. Bu farw tri yn fy ochr innau o'r sir ac wyth yn y sir i gyd—un yn fwy na'r llynedd.

Mae'r tablau yn dangos marwolaeth dau o achos clefydau heintus ond i fod yn fanwl-gywir dylid e gluro mai o *hydatid disease* y bu farw'r ddau hyn. Salwch yw hwn a achosir gan lyngyr sy'n treulio eu bywyd, fel rheol, yn nefaid a chwn—salwch felly sy'n nodweddiadol o ardal wledig.

Er na bu marwolaeth arall cawsom helynt yn ystod haf 1959 oddi wrth ddau haint. Yr haint cyntaf oedd gwenwyn-bwyd (*Salmonellosis*) a bu 8 achos mewn Gwersyll Ymwelwyr a nifer bach o achosion eraill yma ac acw.

Pwysicach, efalla, oedd ymweliad y Dwymyn Paratyphoid a'r cylch. Hysbyswyd 35 o achosion ac roedd yr haint ar droed hefyd yn y siroedd cyfagos. Trwy drugaredd, dim ond un o'r cleifion oedd yn bur wael a phan giliodd yr haf, ciliodd yr haint hefyd.

DATELYGIADAU DIWYDIANNOL

Mae'n debyg na welwn ni atomfa yn y sir yn fuan am fod sir arall wedi ennill y blaen arnom yn hynny o beth. Er i mi ddweud yn fy adroddiad blynyddol ddiwethaf y byddai'n llesol pe deuai diwydiant newydd i'r cylch nid wyf yn gofidio llawer o weld y diwydiant atomig yn cael cartref arall. Wedi'r cwbl cynnigir atomfeydd i'r ardaloedd gwledig am fod rhai yn barnu eu bod yn bethau rhy beryglus i'w cael yn agos i'r trefi mawrion. Rwyf o'r farn hefyd na roddwyd digon o ystyriaeth eto i un perygl; sef, effaith ymbelydredd ar y cenedlaethau i ddyfod pan fo rhaid i boblogaeth gymharol fechan (sy'n priodi ymysg ei gilydd) ddiodef yr ymbelydredd. Hwyrach, trwy golli'r atomfa, rydym wedi cael gwaredigaeth o beryglon na wyddom ni lawer amdanynt.

Ar y llaw arall da yw croesawu diwydiannau eraill i'r cylch. Mae unrhyw beth sy'n codi safonau byw yr ardal yn tueddu i godi safonau iechyd hefyd.

Un diwydiant sy'n dangos cynnydd amlwg bob blwyddyn yw'r diwydiant ymwelwyr. Mae poblogrwydd y car modur wedi hwyluso dyfodiad yr ymwelwyr hyd yn oed i bentrefi mwyaf diarffordd Sir Gaernarfon. Yn eu sgil daw problemau wrth gwrs.

Un problem yw problem cyfleusterau cyhoeddus. Mae traethau lle ni welwyd ond dwsin o bobl deng mlynedd yn ôl, yn denu bellach cannoedd os nad miloedd o bobl ym misoedd yr haf. Yn y gaeaf dychwelant i'w hunigrwydd arferol. Mae gwario miloedd ar gyfleusterau er lles dieithriaid am ychydig o wythnosau yn unig yn ymddangos yn afrad braidd. Ond mae'r diwydiant ymwelwyr yn brif-ddiwydiant ambell dref a phentref a rhaid darparu ar ei gyfer.

Mae'r ymwelwyr hefyd yn gadael gwasarn neu ysbwriel ar eu hol mewn llawer llecyn tawel yn y wlad ac ar hyd y prif-ffyrdd. Rhaid inni wneud trefniadau ar gyfer hyn hefyd—nid yn unig trwy godi rhybuddion yn bygwth cosbi y pechaduriaid ond hefyd trwy ddarparu biniau a basgedi llanastr ymhob man lle dylid eu cael hwynt. Mae hyn yn golygu trefnu eu gwagio hefyd ac yn yr ardaloedd mwyaf gwasgaredig mae hyn ynddi ei hun yn broblem.

DWR

Cawsom haf bendigedig yn 1959. Ni chlywais neb yn cwyno ond rhyw ffarmwr a ddywedodd fod ei wair yn o denau.

Eithr, dyna helynt a fu mewn rhai lleoedd oherwydd y sychder mawr. Dangosodd gwendidau y gweithiau dwr ymhob ardal ond un. Yn yr ardal a fuasai'n dioddef yn fwy nag unman yn y gorffennol roedd mwy o ddwr nag a fu erioed—sef yn Lleyn. Er nad oedd y llyn yn llawn ar ddechrau yr haf gan nad oedd yr argae ond newydd ei orffen fe lwyddodd Cwmstradllyn gyflenwi yr holl ofynion, ac roedd dwr dros ben i gynorthwyo bwrdeisdref Pwllheli yn ei hangen.

Gwahanol iawn fu'r hanes yng Ngwyrfa. Bu rhai o'r pentrefi heb ddwr yn y pibellau am wythnosau ac yn dibynnu ar wasanaeth y drol-ddwr. Da iawn, felly, yw cofnodi bod Cyngor

Gwyrfai wedi mynd ati o ddifrif i sicrhau cynllun dwr cynhwysfawr i'r holl ddsbarth a bod y Peiriannwyr Ymgynghorol eisioes wedi dechrau ar y gwaith.

Mi fyddai'n dda gennyf i pe bae rhai o'r cynghorau eraill yn mynd ati i weld beth a allent wneud i wella'r sefyllfa yn ei hardaloedd hwynt, naill trwy wario ar y gweithiau presennol neu trwy gysylltu a gwaith cyngor cyfagos.

CARTHFFOSIAETH

Nid yw'r sefyllfa ynglŷn â charthffosiaeth, chwaith yn gwbl foddhaol mewn unrhyw ddsbarth ond mae golwg ar wella'r sefyllfa bron ym mhobman. Mae cyngor Pwllheli yn ystyried gwario'n sylweddol er mwyn gwella'r carthffosi presennol. Yng Ngwyrfai fe ddaeth i weithrediad cynlluniau newydd mewn pump ardal yn ystod 1959 ac amcenir at drefnu cynlluniau ar gyfer plwyfi Llandwrog, Llanwnda a Llanfaglan ac ar gyfer Dyffryn Nantlle. Mae gwir angen am y rhain a mawr hyderaf y bydd yn bosibl cychwyn ar y gwaith yn fuan.

Yn Lley'n hefyd, bu'r Peiriannwyr Ymgynghorol wrthi yn paratoi cynlluniau newydd ar gyfer Abersoch ac Aberdaron a gobeithir dechrau yn fuan ar waith carthffosiaeth Rhydyclafdy. Gwnaed nifer sylweddol o estyniadau i'r carthffosydd presennol mewn gwahanol ardaloedd. Ym Mhorthmadog hefyd maent am adnewyddu rhai o'r hen bibellau a threfnu cynllun newydd ar gyfer pentref Glanmorfa.

Felly er bod nifer o ardaloedd, o hyd, lle mae'r sefyllfa yn bur anfoddhaol mae pethau'n gwella o flwyddyn i flwyddyn.

TAI

Trist yw gorfod cofnodi bod y gwaith o adeiledu tai newydd wedi arafu yn ddifrifol bron ym mhobman. Mae'n wir y llwyddir i wella cyflwr hen dai trwy gyfrwng y Grantiau Goddefol a Safonol yn enwedig yng Ngwyrfai lle rhoddir sylw arbennig i hyn. Ond mae angen tai newydd er mwyn gwneud i ffwrdd a gorlenwi mewn rhai teuluoedd ac er mwyn clirio slymiau.

Mae polisi'r llywodraeth o roi grantiau am y tai a adeiladir yn lle slymiau ac nid ar gyfer tai a adeiledir i gyfarfod a gorlenwi yn rhwystro gwaith y cynghorau goleuedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae'n golygu yn aml fod y nifer o dai y gellir gofyn am rodd drostynt mor isel fel nad yw'n bosibl adeiladu am gost resymol. Mewn canlyniad mae cynllun y cyngor ar gyfer adeiladu tai wedi dirwyn i ben yn Lley'n a'r unig dai a adeiledir yno bellach yw tai haf ar gyfer ymwelwyr neu ar gyfer hen bobl wedi ymddeol o'u gwaith. Mae tref Caernarfon a Chyngor Gwyrfai yn llwyddo cario ymlaen a'u cynlluniau ar raddfa llai ond ni adeiladwyd yr un tŷ cyngor mewn unman arall yn fy ardal yn ystod y flwyddyn.

CARAFANNAU

Gwaethygodd y sefyllfa ynglŷn â'r carafannau yn ystod y flwyddyn. Bu cynnydd yn nifer y safleoedd heb drwydded ac 'roedd trefniadau yn rhai ohonynt yn gyfryw ag i fod yn berygl i iechyd weithiau.

Nid oedd pawb gyda safle heb drwydded yn torri'r ddeddf gan fod hawl i unrhyw un osod carafannau ar ei gae am 28 diwrnod heb ganiatâd. Pan ddaw'r ddeddf newydd i rym yng nghanol 1960, ni fydd yr hawl yma yn bodoli bellach ac fe ddylai hyn hwyluso gwaith y swyddogion yn eu hymdrech i gadw trefn ar bethau.

Ond yr anhawster mwyaf yn y sir hon fydd gweithredu'r ddeddf ar ôl ei phasio. Mae'r gwaith o archwilio safleoedd, a chyfrif carafannau, a darganfod safleoedd newydd yn cymryd llawer o amser ac mae gan swyddogion y cynghorau dosbarth ddigon o waith yn barod. Mawr hyderaf bydd gan un o swyddogion y Cyngor Sir ddigon o amser i roi at y gwaith hwn fel y bydd y Ddeddf newydd yn gweithio'n briodol.

Eto i gyd, er dweud hyn oll, rwyf o'r farn y dylem groesawu dyfodiad y garafan i Arfon. Onibai amdani fe fyddai llawer llai o ymwelwyr yn dod yma bob haf. Maent yn fodd i ddod a mwy o gyfoeth i'r ardal. Ond rhaid cadw trefn arnynt rhag hagru prydferth wch ddihafal y wlad a ymddiriedwyd inni.

DIWEDDGLO

Erbyn y darllenwch y geiriau hyn fe fydd blwyddyn arall wedi cerdded ymhell ond fe fydd rhai o'r problemau y sonir amdanynt yn yr adroddiad hwn gyda ni o hyd. Gobeithiaf y darlennir yr adroddiad felly yn ofalus gan y sawl sy'n dwyn y cyfrifoldeb am benderfyniadau y gwahanol gynghorau. Galwaf sylw, yn arbennig, at eiriau'r gwahanol arolygwyr iechyd yng nghorff yr adroddiad.

Diolchaf yn fawr i'r arolygwyr ymhob dosbarth am eu cydweithrediad parod ar bob achlysur a diolchaf hefyd i'r cynghorwyr oll ac i aelodau'r Cydbwyllgor Iechydol am eu caredigrwydd a'u hawddgarwch tuag ataf heb eithriad na phall.

Ydwyf, eich ufudd was,

T. ALUN PHILLIPS,

Meddyg Iechyd.

Table IV.
HOUSING STATISTICS

	1. Bangor.	2. Bethesda.	3. Betws y Coed.	4. Conway.	5. Llandudno.	6. Llanfairfechan.	7. Penmaenmawr.	8. Nant Conway.	9. Ogwen.	10. Caernarvon.	11. Criccieth.	12. Pwllheli.	13. Portmadoc.	14. Gwynfa.	15. Lleyn.
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total	1612	295	27	939	841	179	248	185	280	946	78	274	140	1308	550
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total	74	1	—	125	42	6	5	2	3	21	6	1	1	42	38
(i.) By the Local Authority. Total	62	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	30	—
(ii.) By other Local Authorities. Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) By other bodies and persons. Total	12	1	—	125	34	—	5	2	3	5	6	1	1	12	38
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)	389	290	6	202	356	72	68	61	98	245	52	55	56	540	575
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	414	320	8	236	356	72	83	93	181	409	302	64	1	901	820
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	28	—	—	1	2	2	2	6	—	63	—	3	56	30	9
(3) 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	51	29	6	17	74	—	13	30	68	26	2	31	10	39	64
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	49	26	6	14	69	19	7	10	52	24	56	31	16	22	41
III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.															
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.															
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Formal notices were served requiring repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit :—															
(a) By Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	7
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	18	1	—	3	9	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	9	8	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal notices, were remedied :—															
(a) By owners	18	1	—	2	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	9	8	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—															
(1) No. of Dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to close the house for human habitation was accepted	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	6	—	4	—	2	—	30	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—															
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES															
(a) With Discretionary Grants:															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	5	6	—	—	—	3	11	22	5	15	—	1	7	74	41
(b) With Standard Grants:															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	12	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	6	2	6
RENT ACT, 1957															
Application for Certificate of Disrepair :															
(a) Number issued	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	2	5	11
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	11
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	11
(d) No. of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
COUNCIL HOUSES :															
No. of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year	21	7	1	31	49	12	5	3	14	7	4	7	3	75	9
No. of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications	34	7	2	110	—	29	32	12	25	23	6	54	75	180	202

Table V.
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

	1. Bangor.	2. Bethesda.	3. Betws y Coed.	4. Conway.	5. Llandudno.	6. Llanfairfechan.	7. Penmaenmawr.	8. Nant Conway.	9. Ogwen.	10. Caernarvon.	11. Criccleth.	12. Pwllheli.	13. Portmadoc.	14. Gwyrfa.	15. Lleyn.
MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.															
No. of Samples of milk taken by Public Health Inspector	66	—	—	376	244	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
No. of these unsatisfactory	2	—	—	16	20	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Samples of Milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	2	2	2	32	39	3	—	49	28	12	4	7	7	32	104
No. of these unsatisfactory	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	6	2	—	—	—	8	24
No. of Prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of these successful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.															
No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	3
No. of slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	3
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—															
(a) For Tuberculosis	44	—	—	—	203	—	2	—	—	78	—	8	—	4209*	—
(b) For other Diseases	1082	220*	—	—	637	—	13	—	—	4205	—	1135	17	2757*	—
No. of seizures (supported by magistrate) of ditto—															
(a) For Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) For other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER FOODS.															
No. of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Food...	4682*	465*	6	—	6890*	54	435*	30	45*	286	1087*	1472*	805*	2689*	1100*
No. of seizures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROSECUTIONS.															
No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BAKEHOUSES.															
Total number of Bakehouses	7	9	—	3	9	2	4	1	—	9	5	8	6	20	10

*—Lbs.

Table VI.
CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

	1. Bangor.	2. Bethesda.	3. Betws y Coed.	4. Conway.	5. Llandudno.	6. Llanfairfechan.	7. Penmaenmawr.	8. Nant Conway.	9. Ogwen.	10. Caernarvon.	11. Criccieth.	12. Pwllheli.	13. Portmadoc.	14. Gwynfai.	15. Llyn.
Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	157	62
No. of Closets repaired	8	—	3	—	9	—	2	6	16	14	4	—	6	10	15
DUSTBIN PROVISION.															
No. of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	30	—	16	—	—	4	—	28
No. of defective Dustbins replaced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	30
HOUSE DRAINS.															
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	35	78
Defects in House Drains remedied	69	15	—	10	48	7	17	6	7	18	4	12	8	10	11
MISCELLANEOUS															
WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.															
No. of Water samples taken	32	4	1	27	104	23	11	16	—	212	1	2	—	51	8
No. found polluted... ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
No. of Wells remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No. of Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	28	31	—	50	6	71	8	—	5	38	4	61	—	—	—
No. of old houses newly connected with the Mains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	2	—	—	400
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.															
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	61	14	4	43	30	4	3	2	3	15	4	3	5	25	8
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	99	80	—	—	12	4	—	6	—	—	1	—	3	25	8
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	1	—	14	12
NUISANCES.															
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	24	5	—	—	28	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
No. of complaints received and investigated	589	86	3	186	601	54	9	—	4	231	52	21	5	430	260
INSPECTING, &c.															
Total number of inspections during the year	3128	850	70	3212	6086	170	272	252	356	491	1919	695	780	2390	1480
No. of notices issued (a) Informal	51	38	12	14	26	12	31	8	66	32	48	3	21	180	190
(b) Statutory	18	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	9	2	1	17	22	13
(c) Total	69	39	12	17	26	12	34	8	66	41	50	4	38	202	203
No. Prosecutions for all cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF															
1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole-time	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

a—Whole Time District M.O.H. but part-time for individual constituent authorities.

FACTORY WORKHOURS AND WAGES

Factory work hours and wages are reported in this table for the years 1927-1932. The data are based on the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The figures are in millions of hours and dollars.

The following table shows the factory work hours and wages for the years 1927-1932. The data are based on the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The figures are in millions of hours and dollars.

Year	Work Hours (Millions)	Wages (Millions of Dollars)
1927	10,000	1,000
1928	10,500	1,050
1929	11,000	1,100
1930	11,500	1,150
1931	12,000	1,200
1932	12,500	1,250

Year	Work Hours (Millions)	Wages (Millions of Dollars)
1927	10,000	1,000
1928	10,500	1,050
1929	11,000	1,100
1930	11,500	1,150
1931	12,000	1,200
1932	12,500	1,250

C.—Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	12	10	24	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	594	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	14	14	21	1	1	—
Bakehouses ...	7	7	16	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	2	2	6	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Barsj etc. ...	18	18	44	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	11	11	23	2	2	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	6	6	15	2	2	—
Grocers Shops ...	48	51	129	5	5	—
Greengrocers ...	11	11	12	—	—	—
Canteens ...	9	8	17	2	2	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	31	31	33	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	15	15	15	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	10	10	34	1	1	—
Factories ...	80	78	56	2	2	—
Caravan Sites ...	1	1	4	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations					Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	...	...	...	...	12
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	...	...	...	...	12
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	...	...	...	...	8
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	...	...	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 13,710 compared with 13,690 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 13.93 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 compared with 14.24 in 1958 and 13.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 20.94 per 1,000 live births compared with 30.77 in 1958 and 20.84 per 1,000 live births in 1957.

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

The General Death Rate is 11.23 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.83 in 1958 and 11.42 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.072 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.059 in 1958 and 0.363 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.187 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.337 in 1958 and 2.766 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 160 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 5 Scarlet Fever; 1 Whooping Cough; 62 Measles; 1 Pneumonia; 1 Food Poisoning and 90 Puerperal Pyrexia.

NUMBERS 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 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
1 Year ..	—	—	4	1	—	—
2 Years ..	—	—	9	7	1	—
3 Years ..	—	2	6	9	—	—
4 Years ..	—	—	5	3	—	—
5—9 Years ..	2	—	11	5	—	—
10—14 Years ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
15—24 Years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 & Over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	3	2	36	26	1	—

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle including Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known) ..	1465	—	61	17831	2514	—
Number Inspected	1465	—	61	17831	2514	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole Carcasses condemned ..	11	—	3	39	7	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	479	—	7	481	54	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	34.1	—	16.4	2.9	2.4	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	28	—
Percentage if the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	1.0	—	—	—	1.1	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following are the main items of meat and offal which were condemned during the year :

12 carcasses Beef; 39 carcasses Mutton and Lamb; 3 carcasses Veal; 8 carcasses of Pork; 15 forequarters of Beef; 8 hindquarters of Beef; 29 portions of Beef; 8 forequarters of Mutton; 2 sides of Pork; 31 parts of Lamb or Mutton; 18 Pigs Heads; 209 Ox Livers; 180 part Ox Livers; 20 Ox Lungs; 18 Ox Heads; 481 Sheep Livers.

Total weight of meat and offal condemned—6 Tons; 2 cwts; 10 lb.

The number of visits required annually for meat inspection and general administration duties at the Abattoir have considerably increased since private slaughtering was resumed in 1954.

The slaughtering of animals which the meat trader purchases in the different livestock sales depends largely on the time of sales and availability of transport. It is invariably late afternoon before animals arrive each day, and to meet requirements of the butcher, night work is accepted as normal routine. In consequence, the Public Health Inspector has to regularly attend after normal working hours to carry out post-mortem examination of carcasses and offal, ready for early morning distribution.

The Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., are now firmly established at the Abattoir, and during the year slaughtered: 1,368 Beasts; 34 Calves; 13,698 Sheep & Lambs; and 1,458 Pigs; other dealers slaughtered: 97 Beasts; 27 Calves; 4,133 Sheep & Lambs and 1,056 Pigs. The rights of the small butcher have been fully protected, and slaughtering facilities made available to them at all times. Many of these are from outside the borough.

Several improvements and repairs were carried out to the structure to conform with the requirements of the new Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, which is designed to bring about considerable changes in the facilities required and the methods used in slaughtering. It is proposed to put a new roof on the piggery next year with better natural lighting.

The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food has inspected the Abattoir, and submitted his report to Whitehall. The report of the Council, which must be submitted during 1960, will be confined to the Municipal Abattoir, which is the only one in operation in the borough, and will be submitted early in 1960. The new Slaughterhouse Hygiene and Cruelty Regulations have been well received by Dealers and Slaughtermen, and every effort is being made to adhere to their requirements.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

The inspection of food premises was carried out regularly during the year. The following table will give some idea of the premises which require such inspection.

<i>Type of Shops</i>	<i>No. Shops</i>
Butchers	14
Cafes & Restaurants	18
Confectionary and/or Sweets	32
Fishmongers & Poulterers	6
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	11
Grocers	51
TOTAL	132

During the year as many visits as possible were made with the view to enforcing the Food Hygiene Regulations whenever infringements were observed. Whilst a considerable number of small matters were found and corrected by the shopkeeper, we do look to the public to do more complaining. They should complain on the spot. That is the important thing. And, of course, they should refuse to shop where complaints are ignored. It would greatly strengthen the hands of the Public Health Inspector, who cannot possibly be always on the spot when contamination of foodstuffs wilfully or carelessly occurs. However, the effect of the more recent legislation is slowly having its effect, and improvements are apparent wherever one looks.

The inspection of the various commodities exposed for sale was rigidly pursued, and prepared meats and brawns carefully examined for staleness.

Damaged tins were segregated and opened for evidence of putrefaction, and where unfit, certificates were issued and the articles destroyed. The list of goods condemned is set out below :

188 Tins	Pears	30 Tins	Cooked Shoulder
382 "	Peaches	40 "	" " Ham
120 "	Pineapple	3 "	Chopped Ham
195 "	Fruit Salad	88 "	Corned Beef
3 "	Fruit Cocktail	28 "	Ox Tongue
165 "	Apricots	5 "	Lambs' Tongue
9 "	Plums	1 "	Calves' Tongue
20 "	Mandarins	2 "	Gammon
1 "	Strawberries	1 "	Chopped Pork
3 "	Apples	63 "	Luncheon Meat
1 "	Bilberries	5 "	Jellied Veal
51 "	Grapefruit	5 "	Minced Meat Loaf
4 "	Rice Pudding	13 "	Stewed Steak
6 "	Grapefruit Juice	13 lb.	Sausages
4 "	Orange Juice	2 Cases	Chicken
1 "	Apple & Blackberry Pie Fruit	17 lb.	Collar Bacon
32 "	Ideal Milk	20 "	Middle Cut Bacon
4 "	Cream	66 "	Imported Mutton
12 "	Filling Cream	1 Tin	Sauerkraut
177 "	Tomatoes	1 Jar	Stuffed Olives
1 Case	Tomato Puree	1 Stone	Kippers
31 Tins	Carrots	56 Tins	Salmon
53 Tins	Peas	9 Jars	Salmon Spread
26 "	Soup	3 Tins	Smoked Sliced Saithe
3 "	Vegetable Salad	4 "	Pilchards
1 Tin	Baked Beans	4 Stone	Cured Fillets
6 Tins	Solid Packed Apples	55 Tins	Bristlings
1 Tin	Solid Packed B/Currants	8 "	Sardines
6 Tins	Frozen Egg	1 Tin	Crab
1 Box	Chocolates	1 "	Shrimps
		7 lb.	Prawns
		24 Tins	Yoghourt

Total Weight : 2 Tons. 1 cwt. 3 qrts. 6 lb. 4 oz.

MILK SUPPLY

The bulk of the milk supply is from large firms with dairy premises outside the borough, and is mainly pasteurised. The number of retailers keeps reducing and is now down to 10. The selling of milk in bottles from shops is now becoming increasingly popular and appears to be a great convenience to some people. There are 19 of these licenced milk dealers in the borough.

The problem of dirty bottles does not diminish, although the Management of the dairies who bottle the best part of the milk distributed are providing, at enormous cost, the necessary plant and equipment to ensure that a bottle is clean. There always seems to be some weakness in the process, or very probably a fault on the part of the human element—the Scrutineer who finally checks the bottle before filling.

Bacteriological sampling of milk is carried out. During the year fifty-four samples were submitted for examination—fifty-two were satisfactory, and two unsatisfactory.

ICE CREAM

The number of retailers increased by 2, and now total 52. The new registrations are grocery or vegetable shops, which have installed refrigerators to sell frozen foods, one section being kept for pre-packed ice-cream. Of the 114 samples collected, three were unsatisfactory. The cause

was traced in each case to the refrigerator being switched off unknowingly for a length of time. The respective vendors were informed that under the Ice-Cream Regulations ice-cream which had been allowed to become soft, is considered unfit for consumption and must be destroyed.

BAKERIES

Regular visits were made to bakehouses, and all were found in good order. The limewashing, painting and washing of the premises are carried out in accordance with the Factory Act, 1937. Lavatory accommodation was checked for sufficiency and cleanliness.

One company bakery continued with the work of enlarging the premises. Several worthwhile improvements were effected, in particular, the installation of the latest bread making equipment, which will produce several hundred loaves per hour, entirely untouched by hand throughout the process.

FRIED FISH AND CHIP SHOPS

The inspection of the eleven fish and chip shops was carried out in the day time and at night. The purpose of these visits is to inspect the fish, and the fat used in the cooking process. No major infringement was observed. All wrapping paper was provided to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

SHOPS ACT 1950

Routine inspections of shops are made from time to time, and the general working conditions of the staff are well maintained. Whilst some shops are taking advantage of the provisions of the Act to remain open on the early closing day and Sunday to sell exempted goods, trading in prohibited goods occurs, but visits to these "corner shops" are not resented by the shopkeeper. The villains of the piece are the customers. No shopkeeper desires to work on Sunday if he can avoid it. He does so to compete with others who are doing likewise.

The purchasing public should be able to organise their shopping. It is sheer drivel to argue that the purchase of luxury goods such as cigarettes, sweets, etc., is essential on Sunday. They can be purchased on Saturday or before, just as the housewife does her shopping for essential goods such as food and clothing.

The greatest stupidity about Sunday trading is the ban on essentials and the right to purchase non-essential commodities.

The Order made by the City Council in 1957, suspending the obligation for all shops to close on the early closing day in June, July, August and September is taken advantage of by only a few shops, mainly those selling footstuffs, or fancy goods and souvenirs.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

The following table shows the number of factories, excluding bakehouses, in the Borough at the end of the year.

(a) Factories without mechanical power	..	..	..	..	14
(b) Factories with mechanical power	..	..	..	..	64
					—
					78
					—

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed.

Inspections of the factories were only possible as other routine work allowed. In those visited a look was also made at canteens and messrooms where provided. In two factories action had to be taken to secure improvements and decoration of the sanitary conveniences.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Cases notified in	
	1959	1958
Some Dysentery	—	96
Primary Pneumonia	—	1
Measles	62	314
Scarlet Fever	5	24
Whooping Cough	1	—
Food Poisoning	(1)	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	8 (82)	2 (15)
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)	—	1
Salmonellae Infection— (Typhi Murium)	— (1)	—

The figures in brackets are hospital cases from outside the district.

No major outbreak of any disease occurred. The puerperal pyrexia cases were all in the Maternity Wards of the St. David's Hospital. During the past year very rigid rules have been adhered to by the medical staff of the hospital for notifying all cases of raised temperatures. A copy of the notification is immediately sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

DISINFECTION

As a result of Infectious Disease, the infectious rooms, hospital wards, etc., were disinfected with formalddehyde gas. Similar treatment is given in the homes of tuberculous persons removed to a sanatorium, or following deaths from infectious disease. Fifty-four disinfections were carried out.

VITAL STATISTICS

	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1959	191	13.93	154	11.23
1958	195	14.24	162	11.83

(Birth Rates and Death Rates are calculated as so many births or deaths per 1,000 inhabitants living at all ages, based on the Registrar General's estimated population).

The Total number of Births registered in 1959 to include the Maternity Hospitals was 1,647.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

There was a steady routine inspection of the area during the year. The various wards received the usual attention to the nuisances coming within the various duties of the Health Department, and a number of defects and other matters were checked and passed on to other Departments for their attention.

The number of complaints received and recorded was 589, and also, in addition, a large number of verbal complaints were received and taken in the street. The total number of defects and nuisances which were dealt with under Acts, Orders or Byelaws was 1,451.

The service of drain cleansing provided by the department for the benefit of the residents was brought into operation on numerous occasions. Requests are dealt with within a few hours, a total of 69 choked drains were cleansed during the year.

The high cost of labour tends to hold up repairs, and owners or agents found some difficulty in meeting their liabilities. The main object of the department was to see houses free from disrepair and dampness. It was found necessary to serve 29 second notices after non-compliance after a reasonable time. 18 Formal Notices were served.

In 1955 the first Housing Survey was carried out, when 84 houses were scheduled for clearance within 5 years. With the few difficult exceptions of persons who refused re-housing as the housing state was for some reason inconvenient, this scheme has been completed.

During 1959, the second Housing Survey was undertaken, and 28 houses in 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders and 1 Clearance Order were represented. At the close of the year Housing Inquiries in respect of three of the Orders were pending.

During the year five applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act 1957 were received. Inspections were made to verify that the defects were reasonable. In all cases, the Landlord was sent the relevant Notice to submit an Undertaking to the tenant. Three Certificates of Disrepair had to be issued due to non compliance by the Landlords.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year 70 infestations of rats and/or mice in premises were brought to the notice of the Department by the Public. In every case treatment with warfarin poison was carried out. As the onus for clearing such infestations rests with the occupier of the premises or land, they are informed that ready mixed poison bait can be purchased, full instructions being given of the simple procedure to be followed in laying the bait. Excellent results are consistent with this poison, and the extermination of the pest is usually highly successful.

All sewers receive full treatment twice annually. The refuse tip is baited with Warfarin every week to ensure that a major infestation does not develop.

INSECT PESTS

Fifty-nine complaints regarding fleas, beetle, cockroach, ants, etc., infestations received the appropriate attention. Due to the long dry spell of summer weather these pests were particularly evident. House flies were a constant source of trouble. The Refuse Tip was blamed for heavy infestations in the Maes Geirchen Housing Estate. In June, a special type of pressure powder blower was purchased and the tip surface was treated twice weekly with a recommended powder insecticide. There is no doubt that this operation carried out at regular intervals does reduce the fly population on the tip.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT (PUBLIC HOUSES ETC.)

Under Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, it is necessary for all places of entertainment which are granted licences by the Licensing Magistrates to be inspected for the purpose of ensuring that the premises are being maintained in a cleanly condition and that the sanitary accommodation, ventilation etc., is satisfactory.

Minor infringements were observed in two public houses relating to the method of washing glasses. Apart from this, all the licenced premises were satisfactory. Extensive improvements have been carried out over the past few years in many of these places. They now offer very comfortable lounges for the customer. Sanitary Conveniences are also of a high standard.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

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

HOUSING WORKS

Maintenance—A Direct Labour Staff maintains the 1,600 Council houses under the Department's control. The staff consists of Superintendent, 14 Craftsmen, 2 Apprentices, 3 Semi-skilled and 5 Labourers.

External Painting of Council Houses—Done by Direct Labour Force of Charge-hand, 4 Painters and 1 Brush-hand. Approximately 300 houses painted in the year.

New Houses Completed—Maesgeirchen Contracts 5A, B & C completed—62 houses were built in the year.

Private Development—Total number completed 12 houses, most of which were on the Council's Eithiog Estate for private houses.

Improvement Grants—17 applications were granted at a total cost of £4,612 (Approximately 50% grant).

Public Buildings—The University College of Wales completed the new Electronics Department and a large Womens' Hall of Residence.

The Hospital Management Committee were proceeding with the extensions at St. David's Hospital and a large new extension to the C. & A. General Hospital.

SEWERAGE AND FLOOD PREVENTIONS—Periodical inspection maintained during the year and no difficulties were encountered in the foul and storm sewers and culverts.

WATER SUPPLIES

Despite the drought, continuous and regular supplies were maintained during the year though resources were somewhat strained at one stage.

The Twrgwyn Service Reservoir was nearing completion and the Bryniau Service Reservoir which had come into operation in the previous year was working very satisfactorily.

Trunk and leading mains extensions, including the reorganization scheme, were completed and were coupled up to the Bryniau Service Reservoir system.

Analysis of water taken within the year all came within the Ministry's Class 1 satisfactory condition.

Number of Dwellings supplied direct from mains :—

In the Borough	4514	Outside Borough	141
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Estimated population supplied—

In the Borough	15360	Outside Borough	510
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Standpipes supply in population of—

In the Borough	Nil	Outside Borough	200
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REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collections by the Council's Direct Labour Force were maintained with two refuse collection vehicles employed full time and a tractor and trailer for four days per week.

Once weekly collection from all dwellings and twice weekly collections from Colleges, Institutions, Hotels and Restaurants.

Dinglewood Tip in the Ogwen Rural District adjacent to the south-east corner of the Borough was exclusively used.

SALVAGE

Paper and board baled and despatched during the year amounted to 60 tons, which was down on the previous 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	8	8	14	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	60	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	6	8	24	—	—	—
Bakehouses ...	9	9	18	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	4	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	4	4	10	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	4	4	12	—	—	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	23	25	40	—	—	—
Greengrocers ...	7	7	20	—	—	—
Canteens ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	9	9	20	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—
Factories ...	19	16	36	—	—	—
Caravan Sites ...	1	1	9	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	2
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	2
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	—
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 4,200 compared with 4,220 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 15.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 compared with 17.06 in 1958 and 14.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 62.50 per 1,000 live births compared with 13.89 in 1958 and 15.88 per 1,000 live births in 1957.

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

The General Death Rate is 11.91 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.06 in 1958 and 13.65 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.714 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.47 in 1958 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.142 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.028 in 1958 and 2.353 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 208 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 6 Scarlet Fever ; 1 Paratyphoid ; 197 Measles ; 3 Dysentery ; and 1 Pneumonia.

NUMBERS OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET FEVER AND MEASLES

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	3
1 Year	—	—	6	12
2 Years	1	—	10	9
3 Years	—	—	14	12
4 Years	2	—	9	17
5—9 Years	1	2	50	39
10—14 Years	—	—	2	4
15—24 Years	—	—	1	1
25 & Over	—	—	2	1
Age Unknown	—	—	1	3
TOTALS	4	2	96	101

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. G. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

HOUSING

No new Council houses were built during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

The main source of supply is the Afon Gaseg which yields a plentiful supply of good water at the intake. The distribution is by gravitation.

SEWERAGE

All the Council houses and the majority of private houses are connected to the main sewer. Sewage treatment is carried out on a six acre land irrigation system.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Weekly collection is carried out by the Council lorry and workmen and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

DISINFECTION

Disinfection is carried out after cases of infectious diseases and householders are supplied with free disinfectant when necessary. In cases of Tuberculosis where destruction of bedding is recommended the Council makes a contribution towards replacement.

RODENT CONTROL

Systematic inspection and eradication is carried out in properties and sewers. A joint scheme between the Ogwen R.D.C. and the Bethesda U.D.C. has been formed and a full time rodent operator employed.

MEAT SUPPLIES

The local private slaughterhouses is operated by five local butchers. The bulk of the meat sold locally is now imported ready killed from Bangor and Caernarvon.

PARKS

The Council possesses a park which includes a bowling green and tennis courts.

ICE CREAM

Six samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway and the six were satisfactory. Ice Cream is manufactured at one shop only in the district and its sale is confined to that shop.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE DISTRICT

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	9
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	4
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fish & Chip Shops	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hotels & Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	9
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	23
Ice Cream Retailers (inc. one manufacturer)	..	..	..	..	..	13

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Where possible, condemned food is burnt. If this is not practicable, the food is buried on the Council's refuse tip after being suitably treated to prevent further use.

UN SOUND FOOD

During the year the following footstuffs were voluntarily surrendered :—

Tinned Fruits	..	48	tins
Tinned Meat	.. ..	3	"
Tinned Soups	.. ..	53	"
Tinned Vegetables	.. ..	24	"
Tinned Milk	.. ..	23	"
Tinned Coffee	.. ..	9	"
Tinned Pudding	..	Nil.	
Tinned Fish	.. ..	3	"
Tinned Pork	.. ..	39	lb.
Tinned Tongue	.. ..	12	"
Tinned Ham	.. ..	25	"
Tinned Beef	.. ..	6	"
Fresh Fish	.. ..	14	"
Fresh Beef	.. ..	220	"

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known) ..	11	Nil.	Nil.	1013	Nil.	Nil.
Number inspected	9	Nil.	Nil.	900	Nil.	Nil.
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	25	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci ..	—	—	—	2.7%	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage if the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

BETWSYCOED 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	8	8	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Public Slaughter Houses ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	Not Used	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	1	1	12	1	1	Nil.
Bakehouses ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Barsj etc. ...	11	11	16	6	6	Nil.
Fried Fish Shops ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	4	4	6	1	1	Nil.
Greengrocers ...	1	1	4	1	1	Nil.
Canteens ...	1	1	4	Nil.	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	5	5	10	Nil.	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	6	6	7	1	1	Nil.
Caravan Sites ...	1	2	6	2	2	Nil.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations					Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk	Nil
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	...	...	...	...
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	...	...	...	...
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 740 compared with 750 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 17.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 compared with 24.32 in 1958 and 13.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 153.8 per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1958 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1957. There were 2 deaths and both occurred in infants under 1 week old.

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

The General Death Rate is 24.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 9.59 in 1958 and 24.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1958 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 6.757 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.352 in 1958 and 6.667 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 20 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 19 Measles and 1 Food Poisoning.

NUMBERS OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS OF MEASLES

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	
		<i>Measles</i>
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	1
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	—	—
5—9 Years	9	6
10—14 Years	—	1
15—24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	2
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	9	10

CONWAY BOROUGH

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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	20	23	229	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	2	2	160	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	12	12	272	—	—	—
Bakehouses ...	3	3	93	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	24	26	} 423	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	5	5		—	—	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	3	3		—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	40	40		—	—	—
Greengrocers ...	10	10		—	—	—
Canteens ...	5	5	—	—	—	
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	16	16	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	11	11	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	52	49	132	—	—	—
Caravan Sites ...	9	9	221	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	20
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	19
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	—
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	8

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 10,570 compared with 10,520 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 13.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 compared with 12.17 in 1958 and 14.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 21.58 per 1,000 live births compared with 7.81 in 1958 and 20.0 per 1,000 live births in 1957.

There was 1 death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 16.84 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.16 in 1958 and 17.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.095 in 1958 and 0.094 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.311 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.232 in 1958 and 2.374 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 85 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 46 Whooping Cough ; 14 Measles ; 3 Scarlet Fever ; 1 Meningitis ; 2 Pneumonia ; and 3 Food Poisoning.

NUMBERS 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	—	—	—	—	1	2
1 Year	—	—	2	—	—	3
2 Years	—	—	—	—	2	2
3 Years	—	—	2	2	—	2
4 Years	—	—	1	—	6	1
5— 9 Years	1	1	5	1	14	9
10—14 Years	1	—	1	—	—	1
15—24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 & Over	—	—	—	—	1	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	2	1	11	3	24	22

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1959

(REES GRIFFITH, M.A.P.H.I.)

The exceptionally fine summer of 1959 accounted for the increase in the number of people using the Municipal camping ground at Conway Morfa. Despite the efforts of the Council to keep pace with expansion it was still found that one of the biggest problems was the insufficiency of sanitary accommodation. Immediate attention was given to providing facilities for 1960, when it was decided to go ahead with a scheme to provide an additional block of 56 conveniences. Even this will not meet requirements at peak demand. There are now 91 toilets on the site. 52 Ladies and 39 Gents.

Sewers and water mains have been improved and extended and further improvements in the future are scheduled on a year-to-year basis.

Camping generally is flourishing and nearly all sites are full to capacity during the height of the season. We receive very few complaints and these are generally from people who have hired caravans at high rentals without having made full enquiries. As a general observation I would say that in this area caravans are in good structural condition, the sites are good and well conducted and the management seems to be in good hands.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND CONTROLLED TIPPING

From our experiences last year it was evident that we had not only reached the full capacity of our existing equipment but for some time we had been working beyond our normal resources. This demanded longer hours from the men and greater strain on the machines. We have now been equipped with an additional 25-cub. yard collecting vehicle of the fore and aft loading type with compressor. This has made a vast difference to our collecting capacity and for the present we are able to meet our obligations but when one looks at the rapidly extending building sites and the potential new houses which will be ready for occupation in the not very distant future, one begins to wonder how soon we shall again be inundated.

Together with collection is the problem of disposal. This has been met this year by the purchase of an earth moving digger loader and we are now able to deal adequately with all our refuse. Tipping space for the moment is adequate, but we must plan and prepare for the future.

The work in this district is growing apace with the increased number of houses and this office is feeling the pinch of inadequate staff. In 1933 it was decided to split the combined office of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector; which was then considered necessary. In the past 26 years the work has continued to increase without any corresponding increase of staff. In 1933, the Council operated the Electricity Department, a Gas Department, the Conway Suspension Bridge, through its Commissioners; Fire Brigade Services, Roads and Highways. All those have been taken over by other administrations whilst staff of the Departments previously responsible operating them have remained much the same, and in some cases have even been granted staff increases. But the Health Department at Conway still struggles along with one inspector and one general clerk. Whilst not admitting that our administration is lame I would respectfully suggest that it is a little sprained from overwork.

One hesitates to use the word default. But when one surveys the huge spate of Public Health Legislation now on the Statute Book, and compares it with our Local limited resources. Then it is obvious that a great deal of it must go by default.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Complaints received and Investigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
Nuisances recorded and dealt with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Inspections in connection with refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1168
Inspections Public Health Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402
Rats, Disinfestations and Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Camps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Fumigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Disinfestations (other than rats)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Points Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Housing Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Visits to Butchers shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272
Food shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263
Milk Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
								<hr/>
								3212
								<hr/>

MILK SAMPLING 1959

				<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Raw Milk	..	..	..	59	2	61
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	263	14	277
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	38	—	38
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				360	16	376
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

<i>Type of Packing</i>	GRADE				<i>Total</i>		
	1	2	3	4			
Wrapped Wafer	94	5	3	1	103
Sealed Carton	5	—	—	—	5
Cone	7	—	—	—	7
Loose	18	5	4	4	3
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			124	10	7	5	146
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL

Total No. of miles covered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,141
Average weekly miles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271.9
Total No. of loads collected (excluding salvage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950
Average weekly loads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.5
Total weight of refuse collected (average load 5 tons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,750
New calls made during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Population of the Borough (Registrar General's estimate)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,570
Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3808

SALVAGE RECOVERED

<i>Salvage recovered</i>	£	s.	d.	T.	Cwt.	Qr.
Paper.....	733	7	0	89	5	1
Rags.....	30	7	6	1	13	3
Metal.....		10	0			2
	<u>£764</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>£90</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>

CONDEMNED FOOTSTUFFS, 1959

Lambs Liver	..	..	..	..	10 lb.
Fish Fingers	..	..	..	..	6 cases
Capons	..	..	..	..	34 lb.
Blackcurrants	..	..	..	..	14 tins
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	12 lb.
Boiled Ham	..	..	..	..	62 lb.
Pineapples	..	..	..	..	10 tins
Grapes	..	..	..	..	12 tins
Fruit cocktails	..	..	..	..	10 tins
Grapefruit	..	..	..	..	4 tins
Apricots	..	..	..	..	16 tins
Apples	..	..	..	..	4 tins
Bilberries	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Beans	..	..	..	..	1 case
Ox Tongue	..	..	..	..	12 lb.
Plums	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Gooseberries	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Marzipan	..	..	..	..	66 packets. 33 lb.
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	28 tins
Peaches	..	..	..	..	11 tins
Peas	..	..	..	..	7 tins
Salmon	..	..	..	..	2 tins
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Pears	..	..	..	..	4 tins
Stewed Steak	..	..	..	..	4 tins

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known) ..	170	—	—	966	342	—
Number inspected	170	—	—	966	342	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	5	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

LLANDUDNO 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	3	3	102	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	798	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	19	21	189	10	10	—
Bakehouses ...	11	9	47	7	7	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	3	4	14	1	1	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	59	60	see below*	14	14	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	8	8	7	1	1	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	11	9	39	1	1	—
Grocers Shops ...	—	65	208	11	11	—
Greengrocers ...	—	37	145	3	3	—
Canteens ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	50	47	} 962	54	54	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	—	231				—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	132	132	376*	—	—	—
Factories ...	99	98	100	2	2	—
Caravan Sites ...	5	5	53	3	3	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	33
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	—
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	28
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	5

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 16,920 compared with 16,910 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 12.12 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 compared with 11.35 in 1958 and 12.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 29.27 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.63 in 1958 and 32.25 per 1000 live births in 1957.

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

The General Death Rate is 15.66 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.90 in 1958 and 14.21 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.177 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.17 in 1958 and 0.119 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.478 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.43 in 1958 and 3.210 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 87 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 7 Whooping Cough ; 64 Measles ; 6 Pneumonia ; 9 Food Poisoning, and 1 Erysipelas.

NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS OF MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

<i>Age Group</i>	NUMBER OF CASES			
	<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	1
1 Year	4	2	1	—
2 Years	3	5	3	1
3 Years	2	3	1	—
4 Years	5	3	—	—
5— 9 Years	14	15	—	—
10—14 Years	—	3	—	—
15—24 Years	—	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	4	—	—	—
TOTALS	32	32	5	2

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(I. G. GRIFFITHS, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.S.H.).

GENERAL SUMMARY

Total No. of visits and inspections	6086
No. of complaints received and attended to	601
No. of nuisances found	554
No. of nuisances not abated or in hand	6
No. of nuisances abated	548
No. of Statutory Notices served	0
No. of Informal Notices served	22
No. of visits re drainage etc.	680
No. of new drainage works inspected and tested	66
No. of visits re accumulations and refuse disposal	144
No. of visits re atmospheric pollution	63
No. of visits re Mines and Quarries Acts	11
No. of visits re Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	8
No. of visits re piggeries and stables	38
No. of visits to Camping sites, Caravans etc.	53
No. of visits to Factories with mechanical power	80
No. of visits to Factories without mechanical power	20
No. of visits to places of public entertainment	9
No. of visits re rodent control	383
No. of visits to filthy or verminous premises	15
No. of visits re inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	28
No. of visits re disinfection	30
No. of visits re Explosives Acts, 1875 & 1923	43
No. of visits re Petroleum Acts, 1923	71
No. of visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	58
No. of visits re Milk Sampling	256
No. of Visits re Ice Cream Sampling	101
No. of visits to Abattoir	798
No. of visits to shops etc., re unsound food	46
No. of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	102
No. of visits to food preparing premises	430
No. of visits to other food premises	962
No. of miscellaneous visits	159

HOUSING

Total No. of Houses inspected for Housing Defects—P.H. Acts ..	225
Total No. of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	121
Total No. of inspections of Houses Let-in-Lodgings	26
Total No. of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation ..	2
Total No. of houses reconditioned by owners	2
Total No. of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation ..	74
No. of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	69
No. of dwelling houses rendered fit as a result of formal notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	0
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 ..	1
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1959 ..	1
No. of applications received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954..	0

Generally, the standard of housing in the district is good. There still remain a number of sub-standard houses, which it is hoped to deal with in the near future as and when more Council houses become available, and there still remain a large number of properties without a bathroom or lacking in modern amenities, but one can anticipate that with the advent of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, that many of this latter category will be improved within the next few years leaving the small core of sub-standard houses to be dealt with under housing procedure as individual unfit houses. Fortunately, there has been the fullest co-operation between the Health Committee and the Housing Committee enabling houses to be dealt with in order of priority depending on the tenant's position on the housing waiting list and thus, as far as practicable, avoiding queue jumping. We have been fortunate too in obtaining the fullest co-operation of Owners and Agents of properties, and quite a number of properties dealt with under Housing procedure in the past have now provided a valuable housing unit.

Repairs to houses have been attended to whenever found or on complaint. In no case has Statutory action been necessary—the serving of Informal Notices or personal contact has generally achieved the desired result.

During the year, in conjunction with the Housing Department, a complete revision of the Housing Points Scheme was undertaken which entailed a great number of inspections of property. However, the house-let-in-lodgings still provides one of the greatest housing problems; the incomplete flat; the so-called bed sitting room lacking in so many of the essential amenities and, more often than not, occupied by families with young children. It is a position which year by year appears to be on the increase.

MEAT INSPECTION—PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Once again a 100% meat inspection has been maintained, but not without some difficulty and considerable overtime—49 Sundays and 106 evenings were involved on meat inspection. Meat inspection is an essential public health service—its importance can be judged with reference to the amount of total condemnation—and one which cannot be left to chance. Unfortunately, from the Council's point of view, it is a service which is benefiting the community as a whole, and as such in my opinion the whole expense of meat inspection service should be financed from the Exchequer.

It is gratifying however to note the prime quality of the animals slaughtered at the Abattoir. The Ministry of Agriculture's scheme of Tuberculosis eradication of cattle has proved worthwhile. The percentage of cattle affected with tuberculosis has been halved since last year and even more of the true picture can be seen for the majority of these cattle found to be affected with tuberculosis are those which had been sent in by the Ministry Vets as re-actors.

All diseased meat is treated with green dye prior to collection for processing into fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs.

During the year improvements have been carried out at the Abattoir although more are still required. Plans for next year should bring the Abattoir up to a worthy standard.

808 visits were made to the Abattoir during the year on meat inspection.

The following meat and offals were condemned during the year :—

Ox Liver	150	Ox Lungs	13
Ox Heads	20	Ox Kidneys	1
		Ox Guts, Tripes etc. ..	10
3 bodies of beef and all offal.			
Pigs' Heads	181	Pigs' Lungs	22
Pigs' Plucks	79	Pigs' Hearts	37
Pigs' Livers	9	Pigs' Kidneys	5
3 complete pigs—total weight—265 lb.			
1 Pigs' Leg—20 lb.		1 Pigs' Loins—30 lb.	
Sheep Liver		216	
Sheep Livers		Sheep Plucks—103	
29 complete sheep—total weight—696 lb.			
Total condemnations—4 Tons. 3 Cwts. 83 lb.			

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known) ..		758	12	12190	5223	—
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci		2	—	29	1	—
Whole carcasses condemned ..		2	—	29	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		169	—	260	176	—
% of the No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B.		22.56%	—	2.37%	3.35%	
<i>T.B. Only</i>						
Whole Carcasses condemned ..		1	—	—	2	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		20	—	—	180	
% of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis		2.77%	—	—	3.48%	
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

MILK

RETAILERS LICENCED FOR GRADED MILK

Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

A total of 244 samples of Milk retailed in the district were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. 20 samples failed to conform to the prescribed tests.

Designation	Satisfactory	Failed	
		Prescribed	Test
Tuberculin Tested	44	10	
T.T. (Channel Isle)	28	9	
T.T. Pasteurised	60	1	
Pasteurised	70	—	
Sterilised	22	—	

The percentage of failures in the results of the raw milk samples may at first sight appear alarming, but in the majority of cases these have been the results of repeated samples from the same source until satisfaction has been achieved. These samples have all been taken from distributors in the district and there always appears to be some doubt as to the actual time between production and delivery to the customer. If producers of raw milk would only date stamp or code number their bottle caps with the day of production I feel then that the blame should be fairly attributed between producer and distributor.

ICE CREAM—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

No of Ice-Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Ice-Cream Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	96

128 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, with the following results:—

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
104	13	8	3

The four premises manufacturing ice cream locally are well equipped and well maintained.

FOOD PREMISES

The standard of food premises continues to improve. It was gratifying to have visited so many hotels and boarding house kitchens and found that improvements had been carried out since my last visit. It was pleasing too, to see the pride and interest which the average hotelier takes in his kitchens. But there are still improvements to be made and we cannot remain satisfied until all come up to the standard of the best. The day when every hotelier will be as pleased to show his guests over his kitchens as eagerly as ever his best bedrooms or the cafe proprietor who will be prepared to separate his kitchens from the dining room by a glass wall will be a happy one.

The question of seasonal staff in the catering industry of a seaside resort is a difficult one to which the solution is not easy. Lectures in health education to food handlers in static areas may show some success but this is not possible with seasonal workers. They, I feel, can learn more from one visit of a public health inspector than they could appreciate from a dozen lectures but, unfortunately, with pressure of other work, particularly during the summer months, these visits are far too few. However, I am convinced that a well lit and ventilated modern kitchen, well equipped and properly managed will instil some sense of pride and hygiene consciousness even in the worst.

Number of	retail food premises	..	..	..	312
„	„ Cafes	..	..	..	54
„	„ Milk Bars	..	..	..	6
„	„ General Food Premises	..	..	..	132
„	„ Butchers	..	..	..	21
„	„ Bakehouses	..	..	..	10
„	„ Wet Fish and Poulterers	..	..	..	9
„	„ Ice Cream Retailers	..	..	..	96
„	„ Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	4
„	„ Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc. (Accommodation over 20)	..	..	..	231
„	„ Hotels, Boarding Houses etc. (Accommodation 10—20)	..	..	..	183
„	„ Licensed Premises	..	..	..	50

REGISTERED PREMISES SECTION 16 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1956.

1. Sausage Manufacturers etc.	..	..	..	..	14
2. Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	4
3. Ice Cream Retailers	..	..	..	..	96
4. Fish Friers	..	..	..	..	8

1392 visits have been made during the year to premises where food is prepared, stored, sold or manufactured as follows :—

Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	47
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	189
Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	376
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	208
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	145
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	161
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fishmongers and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	39
Others	..	..	..	..	..	220

The following tinned and other foods have been voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year :—

Tins of Ham	..	..	..	78	Dressed Turkeys	..	..	12
„ „ Corned Beef	..	..	..	36	Pork	..	..	10 lb.
„ „ Ox Tongue	..	..	..	25	Ox Kidney	..	..	7 lb.
„ „ L. Meat	..	..	..	31	Minced Beef	..	..	40 lb.
„ „ Lamb Tongues	..	..	..	6	Brisket	..	..	55 lb.
„ „ Ox Kidneys	..	..	..	7	Sirloin of Beef	..	..	137 lb.
„ „ Stewed Steak	..	..	..	4	Bacon	..	..	15 lb.
„ „ Chicken	..	..	..	1				
„ „ Apricots	..	..	..	77	Tins of Plums	..	..	5
„ „ Cherries	..	..	..	3	„ „ Strawberries	..	..	2
„ „ Pears	..	..	..	109	Raisins	..	..	7 lb.
„ „ Peaches	..	..	..	118	Apples	..	..	30 lb.
„ „ Pineapples	..	..	..	99	Grapes	..	..	10 lb.
„ „ Grapefruit	..	..	..	86				
„ „ Oranges	..	..	..	7				
„ „ Fruit Salad	..	..	..	10	Pickles	..	..	5 jars
„ „ Beans	..	..	..	6	Potatoes	..	..	4½ cwts
„ „ Tomatoes	..	..	..	202	Lard	..	..	12 lb.
„ „ Peas	..	..	..	52				
„ „ Carrots	..	..	..	3				

Tins of Pilchards	..	..	..	14	Plaice	..	..	..	..	6 stone
„ „ Salmon	..	..	..	27	Cod Fillets	..	..	..	..	5 stone
„ „ Milk	..	..	..	40	Salmon	..	..	..	..	40 lb.
					Tins of Soup	..	..	..	..	23
					Total Weight—3 Tons.	1 Cwt.				58 lb.

RODENT CONTROL

383 visits and re-visits have been made on rodent control. The responsibility for keeping premises free from infestation rests with the occupier, but advice and poison are always available and in difficult cases private dwellings are treated free of charge and business premises at a nominal charge. Frequent visits and treatments are made to Council property including the refuse tip.

PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS

No. of Premises licensed under the Petroleum Act—33

71 visits have been made to premises where petroleum or petroleum spirit is stored.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS 1875 & 1923.

No. of premises licensed under the Explosives Acts—35.

43 visits have been made under the Explosives Acts mainly in connection with the sale of fireworks.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

No. of Registered under the Act—4.

58 visits have been made to premises licensed under the Act. Apart from minor infringements the premises have been satisfactory.

MINES AND QUARRIES ACT.

11 visits have been made to known quarries and mine shafts on the Gt. Orme to ensure that they have been properly fenced.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

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

During 1959, 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 & Melynlyn and at the balancing tank at Llanbedr immediately before treatment. At the last-named point water is sterilized by the Chloramine Process, using injections of Ammonia and Chlorine gases, and bacteriological examinations were 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 6,434 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, F.R.Met.S., M.R.S.H.)

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

The instruments comprise mercury barometer, Maximum and Minimum thermometers, wet and dry bulb hygrometers, rain gauge, Campbell Stokes sunshine recorder, barograph, thermograph and hygrograph. All the instruments have been tested and certified at either the National Physical Laboratory or the Meteorological Office, and the Station is inspected and the instruments checked each year by a visiting inspector from the Meteorological Office.

Telegraphed reports are made daily to the Meteorological Office to assist in the compilation of the weather reports. More complete weather summaries are forwarded weekly and monthly to Air Ministry.

Reports are made regularly to the Local and national press, and from time to time special observations and researches are made for University Departments, Government Departments, Insurance Companies, Scientific Bodies and others.

Complete sets of weather figures are available since 1909 and miscellaneous figures date back to 1861 when the late Dr. J. Nicol, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, commenced to take daily weather readings.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1959

The year 1959 was a very good one from the point of view of sunshine. A fine total of 1,788 hours was recorded—400 hours more than the total for 1958 and 200 hours more than 1957. The best years total on record was 1929 with 1,877 hours; the poorest total was 1,318 hours in 1937.

Bright sunshine in 1959 was recorded in 315 days and the best day's figure was 14.8 hours sunshine on 17th and 20th June and 14th June. With such a fine total for the year one would have expected a few days with totals in excess of 15 hours but these did not materialise.

The rainfall total for the year was fairly light with only 26.93 inches. 1958 had a rather high 33.40 inches and 1957 received 32.45 inches. The heaviest year's total on record is 38.74 inches in 1917 and the driest year was 1933 with only 21.06 inches.

From the following Tables it can be seen that the monthly falls of rain were erratic. In January we received 158% of the normal while February had only 7% of the normal. March again was dry followed by a drenching April, then followed average totals until October, November and December which were well all above the normal.

Measurable rainfall was recorded on 166 days during the year, and the heaviest 24 hours totals were 1.22 inches on April 16th and 1.29 inches on October 17th. February had only four days rain while September did even better with only two days with any measurable rainfall.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 57 degrees and 47 degrees respectively. The year's highest temperature was 81 degrees on the 19th August. The highest temperature recorded in Llandudno was 93 degrees Fahrenheit in June 1878, and the lowest temperature was 10 degrees Fahrenheit (22 degrees of frost) in January 1940.

The Tables which follow show Mean, Extremes and Totals month by month for the whole year.

METEOROLOGICAL FIGURES
LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE
YEAR 1959

Month	MEAN			ABSOLUTE			Total Rain	Total Sun	
	Barom.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.			Date
January	29.88	44	36	54	18, 19	27	14, 16	4.65	65.2
February	30.45	49	39	59	27	28	2	0.15	110.6
March	29.87	51	39	60	23	35	4, 16	0.77	110.6
April	29.80	54	44	65	14	35	19	3.35	135.5
May	30.12	61	48	70	10, 14 22	34	5	1.37	267.8
June	30.10	64	53	76	21	45	19	1.03	271.6
July	30.04	67	56	76	25	46	15	1.61	230.9
August	30.11	68	57	81	19	47	29, 31	0.68	210.7
September ..	30.21	67	51	76	30	41	27, 28	0.57	185.3
October	29.93	63	52	76	3	43	29	3.97	125.0
November	29.74	52	45	60	2, 23	32	12	4.32	50.3
December	29.43	50	41	56	16, 29	37	1, 6, 13 & 28	4.46	24.8
Total								26.93	1,788.3
Mean	29.97	57	47	81	19 Aug	27	14 & 16 Jan.	2.24	149.1

MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES—SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

Month	RAINFALL			SUNSHINE			No. of days on which bright sunshine was recorded
	No. of "Rain Days" (i.e. 0.01 ins. or more)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Date	Daily Mean (Hrs.)	Most Sun in one day	Date	
January	17	0.80	3rd	2.10	7.9	27th	23
February	4	0.07	9th	3.95	8.7	18th	25
March	14	0.19	14th	3.57	11.2	28th	28
April	16	1.22	16th	4.52	11.5	30th	28
May	17	0.41	11th	8.64	14.7	25th	30
June	11	0.26	4th	9.05	14.8	17th 20th	30
July	11	0.55	28th	7.45	14.8	14th	30
August	7	0.48	10th	6.80	13.1	18th	30
September	2	0.49	21st	6.18	12.0	5th	27
October	17	1.29	17th	4.03	9.4	6th	26
November	23	0.94	25th	1.68	7.2	11th	21
December	27	0.68	3rd	0.80	5.2	15th	17
Totals	166	—	—	—	—	—	315

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1959 WITH COMPARATIVE
VALUES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Month	SUNSHINE			RAINFALL		
	Total (Hours)	% of average	England & Wales % of average	Total (inches)	% of average	England & Wales % of average
January	65.2	127	172	4.65	158	113
February	110.6	161	90	0.15	7	14
March	110.6	90	82	0.77	41	115
April	135.5	82	98	3.35	198	130
May	267.8	130	121	1.37	66	44
June	271.6	127	115	1.03	58	80
July	230.9	128	132	1.61	78	84
August	210.7	126	122	0.68	27	46
September	185.3	141	146	0.57	21	10
October	125.0	127	139	3.97	123	105
November	50.3	92	98	4.31	151	127
December	24.8	63	75	4.46	153	181
Totals	1,788.3			26.93		

LLANFAIRFECHAN 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	13	13	30	7	7	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	1	76	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	5	5	32	1	1	—
Bakehouses ...	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	8	8	33	4	4	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	2	2	17	1	1	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	2	2	12	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	16	16	28	3	—	—
Greengrocers ...	2	2	5	—	—	—
Canteens ...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	7	7	12	4	4	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	8	8	8	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	10	10	12	—	—	—
Caravan Sites ...	1	1	6	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations						Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk	—
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk	—
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	—
(d) Sterilised Milk	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 2,970 compared with 2,980 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 13.80 per 1,000 of the population in 1958 compared with 9.73 in 1958 and 6.976 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births compared with 34.48 in 1958 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1957.

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

The General Death Rate is 14.47 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.77 in 1958 and 16.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.336 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.67 in 1958 and 0.332 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.024 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.362 in 1958 and 2.658 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 41 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 23 Measles ; 1 Meningitis ; 16 Pneumonia and 1 Erysipelas.

NUMBERS OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS OF MEASLES

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	1	1
1 Year	-	1
2 Years	1	1
3 Years	2	1
4 Years	-	-
5—9 Years	3	-
10—14 Years	-	11
15—24 Years	-	1
25 & over	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-
Totals	7	16

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

P. V. DAVIES, M.R.S.H.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year the combined yield from Aber Lake and the river intake sources was adequate in quantity and purity, owing however to the small capacity available for balancing purposes there was some difficulty during the heavy demand in mid Summer in maintaining a continuous supply to all areas.

Work has been commenced on the new storage reservoir (150,000 gallons) at Three Streams which will cater for all zones of supply. It is expected to be in service next year and will be of great value in meeting the heavy draw off during the summer season. During the year mains were replaced in asbestos cement in the South Street area and in portions of Mount Road, a considerable length of distribution mains were scraped and cleaned and it is hoped by this means to eliminate local distribution difficulties that have been experienced over many years. A number of unsatisfactory service connections have been renewed or reconditioned during the year.

The rainfall for the year amounted to 37.81 inches.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse collection service has functioned satisfactorily during the year despite an increase in the amount and volume of refuse.

The refuse tip has been treated regularly to avoid rat infestation and there is every indication that the treatment is successful.

SEWERAGE

The system has functioned satisfactory during the year and the outfall sewer during the Summer Season has been operating throughout its length so as to discharge in a deep channel some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the shore.

SCAVENGING

The normal scavenging service both on classified and district roads has been maintained during the year.

HOUSING

No new houses were built by the Council during the year but six flats were converted from old property.

A number of families were rehoused by the more advantageous use of larger dwellings by families with children and the rehousing of older persons in smaller dwellings.

FOOD CONDEMNATIONS

During the year apart from the condemnation of meat at the slaughterhouses as listed hereunder the condemnation of assorted foods and tinned food by voluntary surrender amounted to 890 lb.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ..	62	-	4	1253	65	-
Number inspected	62	-	2	1243	65	-
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	16	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci ..	4.8	-	-	1.28	-	-
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.22	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number Inspected	Number Inspected under the Regulations
Nil	(a) Pasteurized Milk
Nil	(b) Pasteurized T.T. Milk
Nil	(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottles)
Nil	(d) Sterilized Milk

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
 DISTRICT OF
PENMAENMAWR 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	2	2	7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Public Slaughter Houses ...	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	3	3	27	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Butchers Shops ...	5	5	46	1	1	Nil.
Bakehouses ...	5	4	8	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	15	16	23	1	1	Nil.
Fried Fish Shops ...	3	3	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	2	2	7	1	1	Nil.
Grocers Shops ...	17	18	9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Greengrocers ...	4	5	7	1	1	Nil.
Canteens ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	8	7	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	3	3	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	8	7	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Factories ...	20	20	12	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Caravan Sites ...	5	5	34	2	2	2

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	Nil
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	Nil
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	Nil
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	Nil

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 3,880 compared with 3,910 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 14.95 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 compared with 10.74 in 1958 and 10.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1958 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1957.

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

The General Death Rate is 17.78 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.92 in 1958 and 13.42 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1958 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 4.128 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.069 in 1958 and 3.544 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 19 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 18 Measles and 1 Pneumonia.

NUMBERS OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS OF MEASLES

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	-	-
1 Year	-	1
2 Years	1	-
3 Years	1	2
4 Years	1	2
5—9 Years	3	5
10—14 Years	-	1
15—24 Years	-	-
25 & over	-	-
Age Unknown	-	1
Totals	6	12

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

A. CROWTHER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

WATER SUPPLY

The drought of 1959, when only 7.8 inches of rain fell in 5½ months from May to mid October, seriously affected the water supply. The daily demand exceeded the daily flow of water into the reservoirs by the middle of June and from that date until the drought ended in the middle of October the amount of water in store in the reservoirs was reducing daily. The total storage capacity of 5 million gallons to supply a resident population of over 4,000 more than doubled by holiday visitors in July and August, proved to be pitifully inadequate.

Despite the highly successful waste detection measures taken over the last four years which had reduced the night wastage to less than half of that of 1955, there was no alternative but to restrict the hours of supply. These were reduced to 12 hours daily at the beginning of August, to 9 hours daily by the middle of August, and to 6 hours daily by the middle of September when only 0.5 million gallons of water were left in store. The daily demand during 6 hours by a population now down to the local residents only, then balanced the daily flow of water in the reservoir and for the first time since the middle of June the quantity of water in store remained constant.

The heavy rainfall of October filled all reservoirs to overflowing in a week.

The only redeeming feature of this anxious period was the amazing tolerance and loyal co-operation of the general public which was most encouraging to the hard pressed Public Health Inspector.

A new 3" water main was laid for a distance of 380 yards to that part of the district referred to in my Report for 1958 where the increasing demand by occupiers of a concentration of caravans and tents in a normally thinly populated area caused difficulties of distribution.

This action appears to have solved the problem.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year. A twice weekly collection was made from licensed caravan sites in July and August.

A twice weekly collection of trade refuse was made from shops throughout the year. All trade refuse was burnt at the Incinerator on the same day.

SEWERAGE

No serious blockages occurred and the whole sewerage system was operated and maintained for the cost of just over 1*d.* rate.

RODENT CONTROL

One Council employee was employed part-time on rodent control work. The refuse tip received regular attention with baits and poisons being frequently changed.

HOUSING

No new Council houses were built during the year.

Five new houses were built by private owners.

The Council are anxious to build about 30 Bungalows for aged persons but difficulties of obtaining a suitable and central site have not been overcome.

FOOD INSPECTION

Previous arrangements for the three local butchers to share the slaughterhouse in turn continued but only one butcher used the slaughterhouse regularly for killing beef. The other two found it more profitable to buy beef killed at the larger slaughterhouses outside the district. The slaughterhouse was used by all three for sheep and lambs.

All meat was inspected and condemned meat was burnt at the incinerator on the same day.

CARAVAN SITES

The annual problem of caravans and tents using unlicensed land became worse in 1959 than ever before. The hot dry weather attracted more caravans and tents than in any year within living memory. The increased demand on the water supply necessitated a reduction in hours of supply as mentioned above, and further reductions of hours of supply down to 4 hours daily had to be imposed on that part of the district where caravans were concentrated in order to allow local residents to obtain any water at all.

Occupiers of caravans on licenced sites were similarly inconvenienced.

For five weeks in July and August almost 1,500 people were living in caravans and tents in an area of 23 areas with a water supply restricted to 4 hours a day totally inadequate sanitary facilities and totally inadequate refuse facilities. The law which permits such circumstances to arise makes a mockery of other Public Health legislation and puts the local Public Health Inspector in an impossible position.

FOOD SURRENDERED

Tinned Meat	..	..	..	..	66 lb.	10 oz.
Soups	..	..	..	..	14 lb.	13 oz.
Tinned fruits	..	..	..	..	180 lb.	2 oz.
Tinned Veg.	..	..	..	..	121 lb.	15 oz.
Milk	..	..	..	..	2 Gallons.	
Rice	..	..	..	..	1 lb.	0 oz.
Fish	..	..	..	..	4 lb.	1 oz.
Meat	..	..	..	..	38 lb.	2 oz.
Jam	..	..	..	..	6 lb.	0 oz.
Total				..	434 lb.	11 oz.

License issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurized Milk	
(b) Sterilized T.T. Milk	
(c) Tuberculin Treated Milk (Farm bottled)	
(d) Sterilized Milk	

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ..	114	-	3	2100 approx	43	Nil
Number inspected	105	-	3	2000 approx	43	Nil
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	Nil	8	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	4.76	-	Nil	0.4	Nil	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.. ..	2	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.90	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

NANT CONWAY RURAL 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	22	23	14	1	1	Nil.
Public Slaughter Houses ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	3	3	51	1	1	Nil.
Butchers Shops ...	4	4	51	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Bakehouses ...	1	1	12	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	16	16	31	Nil.	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	1	1	14	1	1	Nil.
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	26	26	30	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Greengrocers ...	2	2	6	Nil.	—	Nil.
Canteens ...	13	13	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	15	15	7	1	1	Nil.
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	20	20	7	2	2	Nil.
Caravan Sites ...	6	6	23	2	2	Nil.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	Nil
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 6,160 compared with 6,210 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 12.01 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 compared with 12.72 in 1958 and 11.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 27.03 per 1,000 live births compared with 25.31 in 1958 and 13.52 per 1,000 live births in 1957.

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

The General Death Rate is 13.31 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.65 in 1958 and 11.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.324 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.16 in 1958 and 0.321 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.268 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.542 in 1958 and 2.733 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 95 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 6 Scarlet Fever ; 1 Whooping Cough ; 85 Measles ; 2 Pneumonia and 1 Food Poisoning.

NUMBERS 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	-	-	-	1	-	-
1 Year	-	-	4	2	-	-
2 Years	-	-	5	2	-	-
3 Years	1	1	1	7	-	-
4 Years	-	1	6	4	-	-
5—9 Years	1	2	29	22	-	1
10—14 Years	-	-	2	-	-	-
15—24 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	4	47	38	-	1

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(C. A. KORTEGAS, M.A.P.H.I.)

WATER SUPPLIES

Dolwyddelan—The improvement scheme was commenced during the year necessitating the relaying of over two miles of mains, and it is hoped to complete the scheme early in 1960. Cost approximately £15,000.

Maenan—90% of scheme completed including pumping station and balancing tank. Cost £40,000.

General—Owing to prolonged drought water was carried to parts of Maenan, Penmachno, Padoc and Trecastell. The remainder of the district suffered little.

HOUSING

The survey of properties in Cwm and Llan Penmachno is nearing completion and a comprehensive report will be prepared as soon as possible.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Over 20 properties were improved with the aid of a discretionary grant and one with a standard grant.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The amount of refuse collected increased monthly and the department is strained to provide a clearance once every ten days, although an extra man has been added to the staff of four.

SEWERAGE

The Dolgarrog and Ysptyt Sewerage Schemes are nearing completion, and tenders are to be invited early in 1960 for the Rowen Scheme. The Talybont, Llanbedr and Castell Scheme is being prepared by consultant engineers.

MILK AND DAIRIE REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the regulations	
(a) Pasteurised Milk	...
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk	...
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (barn bottled)	...
(d) Sterilised Milk	...
Total	...

OGWEN RURAL 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	6	6	9	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	1	Nil.	2	—	—	—
Bakehouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	3	3	15	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	9	9	31	—	—	—
Greengrocers ...						
Canteens ...	3	3	5	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	2	2	5	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	1	1	6	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	—	2	3	—	—	—
Factories ...	3	5	9	—	—	—
Caravan Sites ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	7
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	7
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	2
(d) Sterlised Milk ...	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1959 is 4,800 compared with 4,830 in 1958.

The Birth Rate is 12.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 compared with 11.8 in 1958 and 15.95 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 33.89 per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1958 and 25.64 per 1,000 live births in 1957.

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

The General Death Rate is 17.50 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.43 in 1958 and 18.81 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.621 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.62 in 1958 and 1.228 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.484 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.070 in 1958 and 1.841 per 1,000 of the population in 1957.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959, 123 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 13 Scarlet Fever; 1 Paratyphoid; 106 Measles; 1 Dysentery; and 2 Pneumonia.

NUMBERS OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS OF SCARLET FEVER AND MEASLES

Age Group	NUMBER OF CASES			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	-	-	-	3
1 Year	-	-	4	2
2 Years	-	1	2	5
3 Years	-	2	1	5
4 Years	1	-	8	6
5—9 Years	4	2	35	25
10—14 Years	3	-	7	3
15—24 Years	-	-	-	-
25 & over	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-
Totals	8	5	57	49

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(G. RICHARDS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

SEWERAGE

A private sewer has been laid to serve existing houses and a few houses to be built at the Bryn area of Llandegai.

No. of existing houses to be served by new sewer	23
No. of new houses to be served by new sewer	6
No. of these houses built during the year	3

A new disposal plant has been completed to treat the incoming sewage.

During the year 13 existing dwellings were properly drained for the first time, 8 of which were connected to the public sewer and 5 septic tanks were constructed to serve the remainder.

The public sewer was extended in one instance to allow a terrace of four houses to be connected to the public sewer.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The number of refuse tips in use by the Council have been gradually reduced from 6 to 2. Steps are now being taken to complete tipping on these two tips and to utilize one central tip to serve the whole area. Consideration has been given also to the collection of refuse by direct labour.

WATER SUPPLY

A new 6" loop water main is to be laid to augment the existing distribution system at (1) Parts of Penrhos where the Council are having to buy water from the Bangor Borough; (2) Pentir and to supply many properties in this district for the first time; (3) To enable an extension to be made to supply the Brynywaen area for the first time.

When this Scheme is completed, it is estimated that 91% of the properties in the rural district will be within the limits of supply, leaving the remaining properties situated mainly in outlandish parts of the district to provide for themselves.

No shortage of water was experienced during the drought from the Council's main supplies. A shortage of water was experienced in Pentir and Brynywaen area, and water was carried by the Council daily for approximately two months to keep these places supplied.

Within the limits of supply of the Aber Water Scheme, all properties with the exception of three dwellings have been connected to the water main.

HOUSING

No new dwellings were erected by the Council during the year. Three houses were built privately.

Improvement Grants completed:—

Discretionary Grants	5
Standard Grants	3

Repairs to the Council's 280 houses are carried out by direct labour.

FOOD INSPECTION

45 lb. of tinned ham were condemned.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control is carried out jointly with Bethesda Urban District Council, and the Ogwen Rural District Council, employing a full time operator, who is responsible for the disinfection of all Council property including sewerage works, sewers and refuse tips.

PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS

Number of Premises licenced under the Act—6.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS, 1875—1923

Number of Premises licenced under the Act—3.

CAERNARVON BOROUGH

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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	11	13	19	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	675	1	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	11	12	25	3	3	—
Bakehouses ...	9	9	21	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	4	4	9	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	18	18	31	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	10	10	9	—	—	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	3	3	15	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	21	21	49	—	—	—
Greengrocers ...	8	8	11	—	—	—
Canteens ...	5	5	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	—	20	3	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	—	2	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	—	7	11	1	1	—
Factories ...	64	65	28	—	—	—
Caravan Sites ...	—	1	5	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations					Number issued
(a)	Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	11
(b)	Pasteurised T.T. Milk	...	...	...	3
(c)	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	...	...	...	10
(d)	Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

The Estimated Population furnished by the Registrar General for 1959 was 9,180 as compared with 9,190 in 1958.

The Birth Rate was 14.81 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.47 in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 22.05 per 1,000 live births compared with 52.63 in 1958 and the Crude Death Rate on Registrar General's figures was 13.28 compared with 13.16 in the previous year.

Three deaths were caused by Tuberculosis compared with one during 1958 giving a mortality rate of 0.33 as against 0.10 in 1958.

Thirty deaths were caused by Cancer giving a Cancer Mortality Rate of 3.27 per 1,000. Nine were cases of Cancer of the stomach and 5 of cancer of the lungs. During 1958 twenty deaths were caused by Cancer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

THE FOLLOWING CASES WERE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR :—

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding Rubella)		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-Paralytic		M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F				
Under 1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
2 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
3 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
4 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
5—9 Years	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-
10—14 Years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
15—24 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
25 & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total (Age Ages)	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	11	16	1	-

Age Group	Paratyphoid Fevers		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	1	3		-
5—14 Years	2	6	-	-
15—44 Years	2	7	2	-
45—64 Years	4	5	-	2
65 and over	1	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total (All Ages)	10	21	2	2

2 Cases of Chickenpox were also notified.

Age Group	Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F
Under 5 Years	-	-
5—14 Years	-	-
15—24 Years	2	-
25—44 Years	1	2
45—64 Years	6	-
65 & over	2	-
Age Unknown	-	-
Total (All Ages)	11	2

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(R. E. PRITCHARD, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.)

ABATTOIR

The Public Abattoir was closed on the 21st December 1959 after every effort had been made to secure alternative slaughtering facilities for those using the Abattoir.

It is anticipated that early in the new year the final arrangements will be completed and Ministry loan consent forthcoming.

The Abattoir has rendered good service to the town and country districts but by today the congestion of the lairages and the conditions under which meat has to be produced have made it impossible to carry on any longer, especially when one has regard to the new Slaughterhouse Regulations.

The following table gives the number of Animals, inspected and condemned at the Slaughterhouse during the year :—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if any)	3523	270	174	41721	9993
Number Inspected	2270	243	174	37548	8990
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	4	43	6	85	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1486	101	5	2351	118
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci	65.6	59.2	60.3	6.4	1.3
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	2	5	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	30	31	—	—	10
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	1.4	14.8	—	—	0.11
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

Jelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 pkts.
Nibbitts	..	..	..	..	..	..	600 „
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 cwts 42 lb.
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 cwt.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 cwt.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 lb.
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 lb.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 lb.
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 lb.
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 lb.
Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 lb.
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	227 lb.
Carrotts	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 lb.
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 lb.

CARAVAN SITE

The Caravan Site at Coed Helen has been visited several times and I must state that on each visit the site was well maintained.

SWIMMING BATH

The Public Swimming Bath is situated on the Aber foreshore approximately one mile from the town centre. The Bath is filled with sea water and is refilled on suitable tides.

The chlorination plant worked satisfactorily as all samples proved satisfactory. The Swimming Bath was quite well patronised during the year.

CRICCIETH 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	9	9	9	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	4	3	10	—	—	—
Bakehouses ...	5	5	16	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	5	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	8	8	18	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	1	1	3	—	—	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	1	1	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	5	5	26	—	—	—
Greengrocers ...	2	2	7	—	—	—
Canteens ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	7	7	11	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	9	9	15	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	4	3	4	—	—	—
Factories ...	10	10	16	—	—	—
Caravan Sites ...	2	2	23	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	Nil
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

The Estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1959 was 1,500 as compared with 1,490 in 1958. The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 17.33 compared with 10.81 in 1958.

There was one Infant Death during the year, the Death Rate, therefore, being 38.46 per 1,000 live births.

The Crude Death Rate was 13.33 as compared with a Death Rate in 1958 of 14.18 per 1,000 population.

During the year there were no deaths from Tuberculosis.

As in 1958 three deaths were caused by Cancer giving a Cancer Mortality Rate of 2.00.

Twelve people died of diseases of the heart and circulation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year :—

Age Group	Measles (excluding Rubella)	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	1
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	—	—
5—9 Years	—	—
10—14 Years	1	—
15—24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Total (all ages)	1	1

4 Cases of Chicken Pox were also notified.

Age Group	TUBERCULOSIS			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5—14 Years	—	—	—	—
15—24 Years	—	—	—	—
25—44 Years	—	—	—	—
45—64 Years	—	—	—	1
65 and Over	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	1	—	—	1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(S. L. THOMAS, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A., D.R.I.P.H.H. (HONS.).)

GENERAL

One of the main features of this year was the resolution to add to the attractions of Criccieth with flower beds at convenient sites and the mowing of some open spaces instead of the customary method of the use of an auto-scythe. Some of these improvements were achieved during the year. The extra man employed as a gardener was retained for the whole year.

WATER SUPPLIES

The increased demand for water due to the gradual expansion of Criccieth, the exceptional Summer weather attracting more visitors than ever to the town and the shortage of supplies at the source caused a lot of the time of the Council's foreman and myself being spent on providing the town with a constant supply. This was achieved except for a few weeks when the usual houses at the higher levels of the town were without water for periods of up to two hours. Some means of storing water either in the houses or by the provision of a service reservoir would overcome this problem. The supply is equal to the demand taken over 24 hours.

241 visits were made.

SEWERAGE

The routine of clearing all road gullies of grit after heavy rain again proved successful. 108 visits were made.

SCAVENGING

Additional solid sided waste paper baskets were used again this year to prevent the crows and seagulls from scattering the contents of the normal wire meshed baskets through the meshing.

Overtime is now the regular practice at the week-ends to keep the town clean on Saturdays and Sundays.

RODENT CONTROL

Again all the Councils buildings, sewers and refuse tips were regularly serviced but owing to shortage of staff only complaints can receive attention.

8 Visits were made.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

All conveniences receive daily attention during the Season and they are open all the year round. Considerable damage was done to fittings and main structures. 181 Visits were made.

HOUSING

No new houses were built by the Council. Six privately built houses or bungalows were erected in the town. Plans for more have been received and the building rate can be expected to increase.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The greater part of the work required under these Acts was carried out with verbal notices, mainly after interviews with owners. Some Informal Notices were served and in two cases Statutory Notices were necessary.

Only four premises required disinfecting, one case of Food Poisoning was investigated and the source of the trouble proved to be corned beef. The remainder of the tins in the consignment of this corned beef were sound.

42 visits were made.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Once again every house in the Urban District area received a weekly collection with the Hotels and larger boarding houses receiving a twice or three times a week collection in the Summer season. It has been found that as Criccieth grows it has become more difficult to collect the refuse at normal periods, in the Season it has become necessary to work overtime as a rule instead of just occasionally.

15 Visits were made.

OPEN SPACES

The Council have maintained the services of the gardener for the full twelve months, but it does not solve the problem of trying to keep pace with the fast growing grass on the large number of open spaces in Criccieth during the months of June, July and August.

291 Visits were made.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES

In addition to the list of regulated Food Premises there are 12 Ice Cream Vendors (storage and sale only) and 3 makers of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

During the year I have again received the full co-operation of the Criccieth shopkeepers and hoteliers in maintaining their high standard of food hygiene.

60 Visits were made.

CONDEMNED FOOD (Details)

7 tins of Ox Tongue	3 tins of Raspberries
32 tins of Ham	125 tins of Grapefruit
8 tins of Corned Beef	1 tin of Tomato Juice
13 tins of Luncheon Meat	54 tins of Peaches
1 tin of Pork	42 tins of Pears
16 tins of Steak	11 tins of Cherries
4 tins of Chicken	15 tins of Tomatoes
22 tins of Salmon	36 tins of Pineapples
6 tins of Crab	17 tins of Fruit Salad
4 tins of Ricory	54 lb of Plums
1 tin of Nescafe	3 packets of Custard
1 tin of Evaporated Milk	½ lb. of Danish Blue Cheese
6 lb of Sugar	64 lb. of Butter

60 tins of Apricots

PWLLHELI BOROUGH

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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or inspections	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	5	5	10	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	416	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	9	9	28	1	1	—
Bakehouses ...	8	8	16	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	5	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	20	19	31	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	6	5	9	—	—	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	2	2	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	17	16	32	1	1	—
Greengrocers ...	7	8	16	1	1	—
Canteens ...	7	7	8	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	11	12	10	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	5	5	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	3	3	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	34	35	38	3	3	—
Caravan Sites ...	3	3	9	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	5
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	1
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	3
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

The Estimated Population for 1959 was 3,680 a decrease of 30 as compared with 1958.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 11.14 that for 1958 being 16.98.

There were no Infant Deaths during the year.

The Crude Death Rate was 18.21 per 1,000 population. That for England and Wales was 11.6.

There was one death due to hydatid disease. This is not uncommon in rural areas and is due to a tapeworm whose normal life-cycle involves dogs and sheep.

During the year three deaths were caused by Tuberculosis making a Mortality Rate of 0.82 per 1,000 Population. The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for 1958 was 0.54.

Sixteen deaths were caused by Cancer, an increase of two compared with 1958 and the Cancer Mortality Rate was 4.35. The sites of Cancers causing deaths were:—Stomach 5; Lung, 2; Uterus, 1; Breast 2, and other Cancers 6.

There were three cases of Suicide in 1959.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

Age Group	MEASLES (excluding Rubella)	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	1	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	1
3 Years	1	2
4 Years	—	—
5—9 Years	1	1
10—14 Years	—	1
15—24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age unknown	—	—
TOTAL (All Ages)	3	5

1 Case of Chicken Pox was also notified.

<i>Age Group</i>	TUBERCULOSIS			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Other</i>	
	M	F	M	M
Under 5 Years				
5—14 Years ..	1	—	—	—
15—24 Years ..	—	—	—	—
25—44 Years ..	—	—	—	—
45—64 Years ..	1	—	—	—
65 and Over ..	1	—	—	1
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	3	—	—	1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(ERNEST JONES, M.P.H.I.A.)

WATER SUPPLY

<i>Source</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
Murcwyp Springs	Chlorination
Cwm Ceiliog Upland Surface	Chlorination and Soda Ash.

No major improvements were carried out during the year. Owing to the exceptionally dry summer and prolonged drought, measures had to be taken to conserve water and the supply to the Borough and the Abererch district was turned off between the hours of 11 and 6 a.m., for the period August 20th to September 26th, 1959. There were no interruptions to the water supply during the day.

SEWERAGE

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government held an inquiry into the Council's proposals as advised by their Consulting Engineers Messrs. Sandford Fawcett & Partners, London, for the reconstruction of the tidal outfalls, extending the sewerage system and the building of three pumping stations at an estimated cost of £70,000. No final decision has yet been reached as to the extent of the work to be implemented. More float tests will have to be carried out from the proposed new outfall to ensure that no sewage will be washed back and foul the beach which is now clear of any sewage pollution.

During the heavy rainfall at the beginning of December flooding occurred at the rear of the Black Lion Hotel due to the blockage of the two 10 inch cast iron pipes carrying surface water and the 'Afon Olchi' to the Inner Harbour.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The four Public Conveniences in the town are well maintained. The Council have under consideration the building of a new one at the West End to replace the existing one which forms part of the West End Cafe Building.

RODENT CONTROL

Periodical inspection of premises are carried out. The sewers receive full treatment twice annually and the refuse tip every three months.

REFUSE COLLECTION

There was no change in this service compared with previous years but the amount of refuse collected increases in bulk annually. Delays have occurred during the summer months owing to heavy traffic in the town and on the route to the tip.

Since residents neglect to provide proper bins, I would like to see the Council instituting a Municipal Bin Scheme under which they would supply the bins and make an annual charge for them. This, apart from keeping the streets clean and tidy would be a great help in refuse collection.

CARAVAN SITES

The three caravan sites in the Borough are well maintained.

HOUSING

No new houses were built by the Council, but a scheme is being prepared to build 25 houses on the Fford Mela Estate to re-house 25 families from the prefabricated houses which site will afterwards be redeveloped with traditional houses.

One new house was completed by private enterprise.

16 new brick garages were completed by direct labour on the Abererch Road Housing Estate.

6 Discretionary Grants were approved during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION

There was a slight decrease in the number of cattle and pigs but an increase in the number of lambs slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year.

Meat Inspection was maintained as in previous years and 416 visits were made to the abattoir during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION

Periodical inspections of food premises are carried out and progress is being maintained in bringing them up to modern standards.

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Meat	..	..	..	133	tins.
Fruit	..	..	..	534	..
Vegetables	..	..	..	117	..
Milk	..	..	..	56	..
Cream	..	..	..	2	..
Fish	..	..	..	43	..
Soup	..	..	..	12	..
Tomato Juice	..	..	..	6	..
Orange Juice	..	..	..	11	..
Rice	..	..	..	3	..
Spaghetti	..	..	..	3	..
Coffee	..	..	..	14	..
Apricot Pulp	..	..	..	7	..
Syrup	..	..	..	6	..
Jam	....	..	..	4	..
Turkeys	..	..	..	2	..
Bacon	..	..	..	8	lb.

Total weight — 1,472 lb.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Numbers killed (if known) ..	670	17	5	6571	1296	—
Number inspected	670	17	5	6571	1296	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases Condemned ..	2	—	1	2	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.. ..	479	16	—	633	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	71.8	94.1	—	9.6	.15	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.. ..	—	—	—	—	8	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	—	—	—	—	.61	—
<i>Cysticercosi .</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Meat Condemned—Total Weight .. 4169½

Weight of Meat Condemned due to Tuberculosis .. 64½ lb.

Weight of meat condemned due to other disease .. 4105 lb.

PORTMADOC 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	7	9	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	208	1	3	—
Butchers Shops ...	7	7	21	—	—	—
Bakehouses ...	6	6	12	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	2	2	6	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	15	15	21	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	2	2	4	1	1	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	2	2	8	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	13	21	27	—	—	—
Greengrocers ...	5	5	10	—	—	—
Canteens ...	2	2	3	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	8	8	14	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	28	33	21	1	1	—
Caravan Sites ...	19	19	75	2	3	1

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	5
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	5
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	3
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

The Estimated Population for 1950 was 3,820 a decrease of 30 from the previous year.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 14.92 as compared with 11.16 in 1958.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 35.08 as compared with 23.25 in 1958.

The Crude Death Rate was 13.35 as compared with 14.29 in 1958.

Two deaths were caused by Influenza making a Mortality Rate of 0.52 compared with 0.26 in 1958. The Influenza Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 0.173.

No deaths were caused by Tuberculosis.

Six Deaths were caused by Cancer—a Cancer Mortality Rate of 1.57 compared with 3.36 in 1958.

Cardio Vascular Disease caused 32 deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year :—

Age Group	WHOOPIING COUGH —		MEASLES (excluding Rubella)	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	1	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	1
2 Years	—	—	—	—
3 Years	1	—	—	—
4 Years	2	1	1	—
5—9 Years	1	1	—	1
10—14 Years	—	—	—	—
15—24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (All Ages)	4	3	1	2

<i>Age Group</i>	ACUTE PNEUMONIA		FOOD POISONING	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	I	—	—
5—14 Years	—	—	I	—
15—24 Years	—	—	—	I
25—44 Years	—	—	—	—
45—64 Years	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	I	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	—	2	I	I

I case Tuberculosis (Respiratory) was also notified.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(E. G. WILLIAMS, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.)

WATER SUPPLY

As stated in my previous reports, the urban area is supplied by a private water undertaking viz., the Portmadoc Waterworks Company. In spite of the prolonged drought only very minor interruptions occurred and at no time was the supply cut off. There were no adverse bacteriological reports on the supply.

HOUSING

No council houses were erected during the year but plans for the development of Cae Tŷ Nanney at Tremadoc as a council housing estate were approved in principle. The scheme provides for three bedroom houses, flats and old people's dwellings.

The relatively high rents which would have to be met by the tenants have kept council housing development in abeyance for the present.

Plans for a small private housing estate at Portmadoc were approved during the year and work commenced on the estate road and sewer.

During the period under review the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 became operative and made the Standard Grant in addition to Discretionary Grant previously known as Improvement Grant available to property owners.

In all a total of 13 Discretionary and Standard Grants were approved.

SEWERAGE

The Town's Pumping Station and Disposal Works functioned satisfactorily during the year.

A Scheme for the reconstruction of a 250 yard long sewer receiving the sewerage from the subsidiary sewers of the Southern half of the Town and submitted by the Council consulting Engineers was approved. It is hoped that this Scheme together with additions thereto to provide for exclusion of some of the surface water from the Town's System will be proceeded with during 1960.

Plans for the repair and extension of the Outfall Sewer at Borthygest were approved and submitted to the Council's consultants for preparation of final details prior to its submission to the Welsh Office.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year, but additional overtime during the summer months was inevitable due to the increasing number of caravans and visitors to the district.

No complaints were received relating to this service.

RODENT CONTROL

One employee is engaged part time on this work and in addition to attending to complaints it has been possible to carry out routine inspection of trouble spots.

The Council's refuse tip and Sewage Works are inspected and treated regularly.

CARAVAN SITES

Following up last year's Council resolutions relating to unlicensed caravan sites at Morfa Bychan, applications for licences under the Public Health Act, 1936, and for planning approval were received from owners of hitherto unlicensed sites. Approvals were granted in all cases except one, where negotiations are still proceeding.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughtering facilities remain as in previous years—the one private Slaughterhouse being used by the majority of butchers within the district and several in neighbouring districts. All carcasses are being inspected and in my absence the meat inspection duties have been carried out by Mr. S. L. Thomas, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector to Criccieth Urban District Council.

The removal of waste products from the Slaughterhouse is carried out by a reputable firm, but it is difficult to obtain a twice weekly collection.

Tinned and other foods are disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

QUANTITIES OF CONDEMNED FOOD

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if any)	371	3	18	7083	705
Number inspected	371	3	17	7083	705
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	1	14	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	152	2	—	576	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	40.99	100%	5.55	8.14	2.13
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.13
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Details relating to quantity of unsound food other than meat are contained in Table VI.

GWYRFAI RURAL 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	12	11	14	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	174	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	23	23	68	2	—	—
Bakehouses ...	21	20	27	4	1	—
Ice Cream Sale of ...	88	90	118	9	4	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	—	21	10	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	12	12	61	3	1	—
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	3	3	32	—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	78	72	60	—	—	—
Greengrocers ...						
Canteens ...	6	6	8	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	32	32	18	2	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	—	11	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	10	10	34	1	—	—
Factories ...	78	84	40	14	6	—
Caravan Sites ...	3	3	29	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations						Number issued
(a)	Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	10
(b)	Pasteurised T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	...	...	...	...	—
(d)	Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	2

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

The Estimated Population for 1959 was 22,270 as compared with 22,460 in 1958.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 12.57 as compared with 13.47 in 1958 and the Infant Mortality Rate was 25.00 as compared with 16.83 in 1958.

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population was 14.64 compared with 16.25 in 1958.

There were no Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Eleven deaths were caused by Tuberculosis—a Mortality Rate of 0.49 compared with 14 (0.62 per 1,000) in 1958.

There were 52 deaths caused by Cancer a decrease of 23. Fourteen of these deaths were due to lung Cancer which seems to be increasing in prevalence. The Cancer Mortality Rate was 2.33. The Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 2.140.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year :—

Age Group	SCARLET FEVER		WHOOPIING COUGH		MEASLES (excluding Rubella)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	—	2	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	1	3
2 Years	—	—	—	—	1	2
3 Years	—	—	1	—	3	3
4 Years	—	3	2	—	—	6
5—9 Years	—	—	1	4	19	16
10—14 Years ..	—	—	—	—	6	3
15—24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	2
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals (All Ages) ..	—	3	5	4	32	36

<i>Age Group</i>	ACUTE PNEUMONIA		PARATYPHOID FEVERS		ERYSIPELAS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	1	2	—	—	—	—
5—14 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 Years	—	2	1	—	—	—
45—64 Years	1	1	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	1	1	—	—	1	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	3	6	1	—	1	—

78 cases of Chicken-Pox were also notified.

<i>Age Group</i>	TUBERCULOSIS <i>Respiratory</i>	
	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—
5—14 Years	1	1
15—24 Years	3	2
25—44 Years	2	6
45—64 Years	11	—
65 and over	6	—
Age unknown	—	—
Totals (All Ages)	23	9

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. CLOSS-PARRY, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.)

1. HOUSING

Thirty Council Houses were erected during the year, 24 at Llanrug and 6 at Bethel. Twelve were built and completed by private enterprise. There are now 1308 Council Houses in the District, and average of one-sixth of dwelling-houses occupied by the working classes.

During the year 110 applications for Discretionary Grants, and 17 Standard Grants were approved. The total estimated cost of the works was £69,530, and the amount of grant recommended was £28,550. For these worthwhile improvements a rate of 5d. was levied, and this expenditure will subsequently be repaid by additional Rateable Value that will be imposed on the properties.

The number of Council tenants that have left the District for employment elsewhere, or moved to a cheaper house was 45.

Action was taken under Section 16, Housing Act 1957, in respect of 30 houses, bringing the grand total of dwelling-houses so dealt with since 1949 to 368. The tenants of most of these houses were re-housed by the Council.

Applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act 1957, in respect to 5 dwelling-houses, 5 were approved by the Council. One undertaking was received by the landlord, and the Undertaking was cancelled. The effect of these applications and undertakings has, from necessity, been to provide general repairs and improvements.

2. SEWERAGE

The sewerage and sewage disposal schemes at Llanberis, Llanrug, Cwmyglo, Tanycoed, and Bethel were completed during the year.

The comprehensive scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal works to the Parishes of Llanwnda and Llandwrog has been further delayed, because it was discovered that during the dry summer the River Carrog would not be suitable to receive the effluent from the works proposed to be constructed near Twrog Mills. Consequently, the Council have instructed the Consulting Engineers to find an alternative site for the disposal works in the Llanfaglan or Voryd area, so that the effluent can be discharged into the River Gwyrfa. As the result of these proposals, the sewers for Bodaden, Bontnewydd and Llanfaglan are to be included in the scheme.

No further development has been made to the comprehensive scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal works in the Nantlle Valley. There is urgency for these works.

Owing to the unsatisfactory conditions at the partly completed disposal works at Llanberis, the Council have instructed the Consulting Engineers to proceed with the complete works of disposal, and for the urgently needed sewers to the Victoria Terrace area.

The financial aspect of the above requirements is giving the Council grave concern, and the question arises whether such a rate burden can be met in the near future by our highly unemployed ratepayers.

The total expenditure for maintenance and improvement of sewage disposal and sewerage was £25,700. Included in this amount was £13,540 loan charges. Grants received £4,373. The rate levy was 3s. 10d.

3. WATER SUPPLY

A preliminary report for a comprehensive scheme of a general water supply to the District is still awaited from Messrs. Howard Humphreys, Consulting Engineers. The dry summer has emphasised to the Council the urgency of the scheme.

It is expected that the comprehensive scheme will be of two or three sources, with modern works of treatment, and so the present 28 sources would be eliminated, thus providing for qualified supervision in the future.

Fifty-one samples were taken for Bacteriological examination, and 4 were found not to be up to the required standard. Works to improve the quality of same were carried out without undue delay.

The expenditure on the maintenance of water supply and works of improvement, including loan charges, was £19,019. Towards this amount £1,399 was received in grants; £10,400 from water rates, leaving a balance to be met from the rates of £7,137.

4. CLEANSING

The Dennis Paxit II, vehicles purchased at the end of last year for £6,000, have fully justified the expenditure. These two vehicles are used the first four days in a week, and a thorough maintenance service is given by both drivers on the Friday, while on the same day the two other 11 cu. yds. Dennis are used in all parts of the District, where the Paxit is unable to reach the dwellinghouses.

Litter collection is made weekly from the highway lay-byes of the Snowdonia National Park. These points involved are:—Betws Garmon, Rhyd Ddu, Beddgelert, Aberglaslyn, Nantgwynant, Penygwryd, Llanberis Pass, Nant Peris and Penllyn.

The general expenditure for cleansing during the year was £8,206, equivalent of a 1s. 3d. rate.

5. RODENT CONTROL

A full time Rodent Operator is employed by the Council.

Inspections carried out during the year included:—

216 Council Properties.
998 Private dwellings.
178 Business Premises.
178 Farms.

As a result of these inspections, 185 properties were found to have minor infestations. 169 properties were treated by the Council.

6. MEAT AND FOOD.

(a) FOOD PREMISES (Part I).

Food Premises in general:—

Meat Prurveyors	23
Confectioners and Bakers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	21
Hotels	43
	<hr/>
	107
	<hr/>

Part (II)

Registered Food Premises (Section 16, Food & Drugs Act 1955)

(i) Ice Cream, Sale & Manufacture	90
(ii) Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	10
(iii) Registered Dairies, or Milk Distributors	11
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It is gratifying to report that there is an appreciable increase in refrigeration storage of food by producers, wholesalers and retailers. I repeat again this year, there is still a lot that can be done by way of food hygiene by employees in food premises, and in particular by the general public in their homes.

(b) CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned food is disposed of at the Council's Controlled tip under the supervision of the Council's employee.

The following are the particulars of food condemned :—

Blown, pierced or damaged tins.

115 tins Fruit	..	..	..	..	98 lb.
94 tins Soup	..	..	..	..	71 "
10 tins Orange Juice	..	..	..	..	41 "
24 tins Beef Steak	..	..	..	..	181 "
3 tin Cherries	..	..	..	..	1½ "
4 tins Tomato Juice	..	..	..	..	1 "
76 tins Evaporated Milk	..	..	..	..	38 "
46 tins Cooked Ham	..	..	..	..	470 "
65 tins Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	67 "
32 tins Stewed Steak	..	..	..	..	28 "
70 tins Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	157 "
18 tins Lamb's Tongues	..	..	..	..	8 "
21 tins Pork	..	..	..	..	10½ "
12 tins Sausages	..	..	..	..	8 "
4 bottles Pickles	..	..	..	..	3 "

DECOMPOSITION

Dry Fish	..	..	..	..	94 "
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	201 "
Pork					
Lamb	..	..	..	..	781 "
Beef					
Fruit	..	..	..	..	28 "

UNWHOLESOME

Bacon	..	..	..	..	314 "
Butcher's Meat					241 "
Sausages	..	..	..	..	341 "
Butter	..	..	..	..	181 "

Total weight of food condemned—2,689 lb.

(c) MEAT INSPECTION

Every effort is made to give 100% meat inspection at the Bacon Factory, Portdinorwic, and the following statistics show the extent of the work involved:—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	—	—	—	—	5821	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	5821	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	15	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	—	—	—	—	.327	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	10	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	115	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.11	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and toally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned—6966 lb.

Weight of meat condemned—

(a) Due to Tuberculosis 4209 lb.

(b) Due to other Diseases 2757 lb.

Total weight of meat and other foods condemned— .. 9,664 lb.

LLEYN RURAL 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

Type of Establishments	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
	1	2	3	5	5	6
Dairies & Milk Distributors ...	2	2	16	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Public Slaughter Houses ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Private Slaughter Houses ...	3	3	23	3	3	Nil.
Butchers Shops ...	16	16	32	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Bakehouses ...	10	10	3	1	1	Nil.
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	21	21	24	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Fried Fish Shops ...	4	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Wet Fish & Poulterers ...	2	3	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Grocers Shops ...	200	200	47	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Greengrocers ...						
Canteens ...	3	5	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	33	33	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over ...	27	27	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	2	2	2	1	1	Nil.
Factories ...	86	86	25	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Caravan Sites ...	30	30	35	5	5	Nil.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	Number issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk ...	2
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk ...	2
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled) ...	1
(d) Sterilised Milk ...	Nil

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

The Estimated Population for 1959 was 16,800 a decrease of 100 since 1958.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 12.44 as compared with 10.53 in 1959.

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was 38.28. The figure is unusually high but the figure for 1958 of 5.62 was equally very low. There is no doubt that the wide fluctuation is largely due to chance.

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population was 13.75 as compared with 15.50 in 1958. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

No deaths were caused by Tuberculosis during the year. Two deaths were caused during the previous year.

Thirty-six deaths were caused by Cancer a decrease of twenty-one as compared with 1958. The Cancer Mortality Rate was 2.14. The same as the Rate for England and Wales.

There were five cases of death by suicide (all male) during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

Age Group	SCARLET FEVER		WHOOPING COUGH		MEASLES (<i>excluding Rubella</i>)		DYSENTERY	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
1 Year ..	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—
2 Years ..	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1
3 Years	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	1
4 Years ..	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	2
5—9 Years	—	—	—	—	22	25	—	—
10—14 Years	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
15—24 Years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total (All ages)	—	1	—	1	45	48	4	7

<i>Age Group</i>	PARATYPHOID FEVERS		FOOD POISONING	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years ..	—	—	—	—
5—14 Years ..	—	—	—	—
15—44 Years ..	—	—	—	—
45—64 Years	1	—	1	2
65 and Over ..	—	—	1	—
Age Unknown ..	—	—	—	—
Totals (All ages)	1	—	2	2

34 cases of Chicken Pox were also notified.

<i>Age Group</i>	TUBERCULOSIS			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Other</i>	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years ..	—	—	—	..—
5—14 Years ..	—	—	—	—
15—24 Years ..	—	—	—	—
25—44 Years ..	1	1	—	—
45—64 Years ..	1	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	2	—	3
Age Unknown ..	—	—	—	—
Total (All ages) ..	2	3	—	3

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

E. E. ROBERTS, C.R.S.H., C. JONES, C.R.S.H.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council have very wisely reduced the number of Contractors engaged in refuse collection from a total of nine to four, whilst at the same time extensive extensions of collection areas have been undertaken. The improvement in the service is significant as far less complaints are now received because the contractors have undertaken to adapt their lorries as required by the Council.

SEWERAGE

Serious blockages in several main sewers due to silting, was attributed to the heavy road surface water which carried excessive detritus into the public sewers. The Department continues to maintain sewers and disposal works within the area.

HOUSING

All the work of investigating and certifying housing improvement grants has been transferred from the Architect's Department to the Public Health Department, whilst the maintenance of the Council's Housing Estate is now undertaken by the Council's housing foremen who have been promoted as housing officers. It is encouraging to note the number of property owners that take advantage of the improvement grants available and we consider that this is a gratifying contribution to raise the standard of housing in the area. In the case of Discretionary grants, Bills of Quantities are at present scrutinised by the Department but this work is of a specialized nature and is done in other Local Authorities by Quantity Surveyors.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND BUILDING BYELAWS

The Department is responsible for dealing with applications received by the Council under the requirements of the Building Bye-laws and the Town and Country Planning Acts. Proposals for developments are investigated and reports and observations are submitted to the Council and to the Planning Authority. The subsequent supervisory work on the approved proposals is a responsibility which demands much more time and attention than can, at present be devoted to it. All unauthorised development is reported to the Council but it appears that the general trend of the Council's policy is to forgive the offenders.

CARAVAN SITES

The Lleyn Peninsula is becoming increasingly popular with this kind of development. The dual responsibility of the Sanitary Authority and the Planning Authority makes control difficult to enforce, with the result that during the summer season the popular areas in the District are overcrowded with caravans and tents making a mockery of the existing legislation. We feel that the Council should make strong representation to the Planning Authority to endeavour to check the uninhibited growth of this kind of development.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

E. H. ROBERTS, CHIEF, C. J. JONES, CLERK

The Council have very wisely reduced the number of Committees engaged in public collection of refuse in view of the fact that at the same time extensive extension of collection area has been effected. The improvement in the service is maintained as far as possible by the Council and the contractors have endeavored to bring their service up to the standard required by the Council.

Various proposals for improvement have been considered by the Public Health Department which would have resulted in the public sewers. The Department has endeavored to maintain the standard of service within the area.

All the work of investigating and controlling insanitary premises has been transferred to the Public Health Department, which the intention of the Council is to have a more efficient service. It is suggested that the number of property owners that are notified of the improvement work should be reduced and we consider that this is a desirable extension of the standard of service. In the case of insanitary premises, the Public Health Department is advised by the Department and the work is of a special nature and is done by the Local Authorities by County Councils.

The Department is responsible for dealing with applications received by the Council for the improvement of the Housing Act, and the Town and Country Planning Act. The Department has investigated and reported on applications and submitted to the Council and the Planning Authority. The Department's report on the improvement projects is a report which details the work done and the cost of the work. It is suggested that the Council should be kept advised of the progress of the work and the cost of the work.

The Local Authorities is becoming increasingly popular with the public in view of the fact that the Housing Act and the Town and Country Planning Act are being introduced. The Department is advised by the Council and the Planning Authority. The Department's report on the improvement projects is a report which details the work done and the cost of the work. It is suggested that the Council should be kept advised of the progress of the work and the cost of the work.

