

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts (Bangor City, Conway Borough, Bethesda U.D.C., Betws y Coed U.D.C., Llandudno U.D.C., Llanfairfechan U.D.C., Penmaenmawr U.D.C., Nant Conway R.D.C., Ogwen R.D.C., Caernarvon Borough, Pwllheli Borough, Criccieth U.D.C., Portmadoc U.D.C., Gwyrfai R.D.C., Lleyrn R.D.C.).

Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

Publication/Creation

1962

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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.

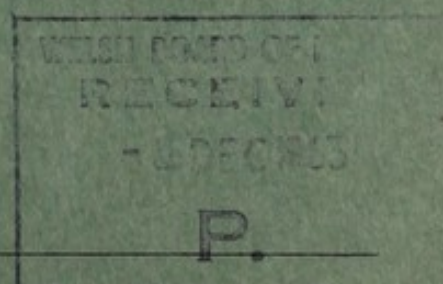
Southern Division :

Caernarvon and Pwllheli Boroughs; Criccieth and Portmadoc Urban Districts
Gwyrfa and Llyn Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1962





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FOR THE YEAR 1962

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1962-63.

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Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. C. M. HUGHES, Portmadoc U.D.

Members :

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Councillor Mrs. J. D. CHRISTIE, Bangor Borough.
Alderman WILLIAM HUGHES, Caernarvon Borough.
Alderman Miss AGNES T. HUGHES, B.Sc., Conway Borough.
Councillor Dr. GWENDA EVANS, Pwllheli Borough.
Councillor T. H. OWEN, Bethesda U.D.
Councillor JOHN EVANS, Betws-y-Coed U.D.
Councillor Dr. O. LEWIS JONES, Criccieth U.D.
Councillor H. NEVILLE, Llandudno U.D.
Councillor G. CURTIS, Llandudno U.D.
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Councillor HENRY OWEN, Gwyrfai R.D.
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Councillor HUGH THOMAS, Gwyrfai R.D.
Councillor R. J. WILLIAMS, Lleyn R.D.
Councillor BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Lleyn R.D.
Councillor GWILYM DAVIES, Ogwen R.D.
Councillor ROBERT ROBERTS, Nant Conway R.D.

Clerk :

J. O. SMITH, Solicitor, Town Clerk of Caernarvon.

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 (Telephone 77884).

Southern Division—E. W. KINSEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Swyddfa'r Dref, Caernarvon (Telephone 2253).

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Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Committee.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1962, this being my eighteenth 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 population of the various authorities and to give a more correct comparison (See Comparability Factor below).

Summary of Vital Statistics for the Year 1962.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 64,870 which was an increase of 870 above that for 1961. The Urban District of Llanfairfechan and the Rural District of Nant Conway showed decreases of 20 and 30 respectively whilst Penmaenmawr was unchanged. The increases in population were: Bangor, 430; Bethesda, 20; Betws-y-Coed, 20; Conway, 200; Llandudno, 190; and Ogwen Rural District, 60.

Birth Rate.

There was a slight increase in the Live Birth Rate from 14.34 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 to 14.36 per 1,000 in 1962, compared with a Live Birth Rate for England and Wales of 18.0 per 1,000.

Death Rate.

There was a decrease in the Death Rate from 15.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 to 14.92 per 1,000 in 1962. The Death Rate for England and Wales was also decreased slightly from 12.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 to 11.9 in 1962. The Crude Death Rate for the County was 15.71 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.90 per 1,000 in 1961.

Still Birth Rate.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births was 11.66 compared with 18.52 in 1961. The Rate for England and Wales was 18.1 which was the lowest yet recorded.

Corrected Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population compared with 1961.

District	1962		1961	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
BANGOR	15.97	12.38	14.48	12.42
BETHESDA	20.32	11.69	21.48	14.34
BETWS-Y-COED	20.78	10.18	14.67	18.30
CONWAY	16.70	14.86	17.10	12.77
LLANDUDNO	12.11	13.21	13.36	13.45
LLANFAIRFECHAN	12.99	11.19	16.54	16.68
PENMAENMAWR	16.50	13.18	17.61	11.30
NANT CONWAY	16.97	10.33	14.40	17.25
OGWEN	15.58	14.64	14.79	12.19
ENGLAND & WALES	18.0	11.9	17.4	12.0

Infant Mortality.

There was a slight increase in the Infant Mortality Rate from 25.05 per 1,000 live births in 1961 to 26.82 per 1,000 in 1962. Fourteen of the 25 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred under the age of 4 weeks and 13 of these 14 deaths occurred during the first week. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 21.6 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.4 per 1,000 in 1961. The Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 24.64 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one death associated with childbirth in 1962.

Cancer Mortality.

The Cancer Mortality Rate decreased slightly from 2.984 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 to 2.589 per 1,000 in 1962. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales increased slightly from 2.164 per 1,000 in 1961 to 2.177 in 1962. The Cancer Mortality for the County was 2.61 per 1,000 compared with 3.04 in 1961.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for all types of tuberculosis decreased from 0.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 to 0.07 per 1,000 of the population in 1962. The Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales decreased from 0.072 per 1,000 in 1961 to 0.066 per 1,000 in 1962.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough or Measles during 1962.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Polimyelitis were reported during the year.

Influenza Mortality.

The Influenza Mortality was 0.03 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.14 per 1,000 in 1961 and an Influenza Mortality of 0.07 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate from Pneumonia was 0.539 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.453 per 1,000 in 1961. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.68 per 1,000.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases

During 1962, 557 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were reported compared with 843 cases in 1961 and 489 in 1960.

The 557 infectious diseases notified were: 38 Scarlet Fever; 13 Whooping Cough; 450 Measles; 26 Dysentery; 20 Pneumonia; 1 Erysipelas; and 9 Puerperal Pyrexia.

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 cases rates per 1,000 of the population for 1962 and 1961 of certain infectious diseases for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE "A"

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet M	Fever F	Measles M	F	Whooping Cough M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	5	6	1	—
1 Year	—	1	31	21	—	—
2 Years	—	2	21	26	—	1
3 Years	—	1	34	30	2	1
4 Years	3	3	46	35	1	3
5-9 Years	11	9	78	82	1	3
10-14 Years	2	1	7	11	—	—
15-24 Years	2	—	3	6	—	—
25 and Over	1	2	2	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	2	4	—	—
TOTALS	19	19	229	221	5	8

TABLE "B"

Case Rates per 1,000 of the population, 1961 and 1962.

Disease	1962		1961	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.58	0.32	0.28	0.43
Whooping Cough	0.20	0.17	0.81	0.53
Measles	6.93	3.14	10.86	16.56
Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Dysentery	0.40	0.66	0.26	0.44
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.17
Erysipelas	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04
Pneumonia	0.30	0.26	0.46	0.39

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 rates. The Comparability Factors make allowances for the way in which the age and sex 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 the area.

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

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

<i>District</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Bangor	0.96	1.05
Betws-y-Coed	1.00	0.98
Bethesda	1.12	0.98
Conway	1.09	0.85
Llandudno	1.05	0.81
Llanfairfechan	1.19	0.82
Penmaenmawr	1.27	0.70
Nant Conway	1.14	0.94
Ogwen	1.14	0.75

Tuberculosis.

During 1962, 25 Primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Tuberculosis Registers—this was a decrease of 6 under the previous year. Eight Non-Pulmonary cases were reported—an increase of 5. The notifications according to age and sex were as follows :—

Primary Tuberculosis Notifications.

<i>Age Group</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	2	4	—	—
15-24 Years	1	2	—	—
25-44 Years	3	1	—	3
45-64 Years	7	—	3	1
65 and Over	5	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	18	7	3	5

After "Transfers," "Patients-lost-sight-of," "Recovered," deaths and additions to the Registers there were 327 Male Pulmonary, 223 Female Pulmonary, 47 Male Non-Pulmonary and 61 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1962, compared with 346 Male Pulmonary, 251 Female Pulmonary, 50 Male Non-Pulmonary and 62 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the 31st December, 1961.

Mass Radiography Service—Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

In the Northern Area, Unit "F" of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board paid 23 daily visits to Llandudno during 1962 and 47 visits to Bangor. In addition, special surveys were carried out at General Hospital, Llandudno; Conway, Oakwood Park and Groesynydd Hospitals, Conway; University College of North Wales and Normal College, Bangor; Bangor Steam Laundry; Gwydyr Forestry Training School, Betws-y-Coed; Aberconaw Secondary School, Conway; A.E.I., Hotpoint Ltd., Llandudno Junction; Premier Metal Works Ltd., Llandudno Junction; the S.P.D. Ltd., Llandudno Junction; Aluminium Corporation Dolgarrog and the Home Bakeries Ltd., Conway.

TABLE I.
Details of Examination.

District	No. Examined	
	1961	1962
Llandudno	1441	1365
Bangor	1280	1567
Betws-y-Coed	160	—
TOTAL	2881	2932

Special Surveys.

Location	Number Examined		
	Male	Female	Total
Llandudno General Hospital	14	43	57
Conway Hospital	37	55	92
Oakwood Park Hospital, Conway	207	8	215
Groesynydd Hospital, Conway	—	20	20
University College, Bangor	397	215	612
Normal College, Bangor	93	221	314
Bangor Steam Laundry	9	37	46
Gwydyr Forestry Training School, Betws-y-Coed	50	—	50
Aberconway Secondary School, Conway	275	262	537
A.E.I. Hotpoint Ltd., Llandudno Junction	695	172	867
Llandudno Junction Premier Metal Works, Ltd.,	18	—	18
S.P.D. Ltd., Llandudno Junction	8	11	19
Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Dolgarrog	401	80	481
Home Bakeries Ltd., Conway	22	2	24
TOTALS	2226	1126	3352

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

TABLE II.

Analysis Showing Type of Examinees (General Population).

<i>Type of Examinee</i>	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llandudno</i>
General Population Volunteers	1095	1257
General Population Referrals	213	38
Contacts	8	4
Scholars and Students	185	66
Factory Groups—Non-Industrial	66	—
TOTAL	1567	1365

TABLE III.

Details of Total Number of Abnormalities found (General Population).

	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llan- dudno</i>
Total number examined	1567	1365
Abnormal cases referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	73	34
Other Pulmonary abnormalities diagnosed on unit	93	54
Total Abnormal	166	88
Abnormalities expressed as a percentage of the total examined	10.84%	6.44%

Special Surveys.

Details of Mass Radiography Surveys Shown in Table I.

Location	Number Examined		Total found Abnormal		Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation		Other abnormalities of Chest	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Llandudno General Hospital	14	43	1	1	—	1	1	—
Conway Hospital	37	55	4	3	—	—	4	3
Oakwood Park Hospital	207	8	5	—	2	—	3	—
Groesnydd Hospital Staff	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
University College	397	215	6	4	2	—	4	4
Normal College, Bangor	93	221	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor Steam Laundry	9	37	—	2	—	1	—	1
Gwydyr Forestry Training School ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aberconway Secondary School ...	275	262	3	3	1	2	2	1
A.E.I. Hotpoint Ltd.	695	172	17	2	3	1	14	1
Premier Metal Works	18	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
S.P.D. Ltd.	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aluminium Corporation	401	80	12	—	1	—	11	—
Home Bakeries Ltd.	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2226	1126	49	15	9	5	40	10
Percentage			2.19%	1.33%	0.40%	0.44%	1.79%	0.88%

Housing.

During 1962, 155 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire. Of these, 29 were completed by 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.

Dr. E. W. Kinsey's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

This is my first full Annual Report Introduction since taking up my appointment with you. I trust that others which may follow will not be so long-winded as this one.

It consists partly of comments, personal opinions and interpretations, of some of the many important statistics and analyses provided by your hard-working Public Health Inspectors, Registrars of Births and Deaths and General Medical Practitioners. But for the greater part it deals with the aspirations, occasional frustrations and not infrequent successes of my Local Authorities in relation to measures affecting the Public Health of the Southern Division of Caernarvonshire.

WELFARE.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47 and National Assistance Amendment Act, 1951.

No Orders Committing to Hospital or Part III Accommodation were necessary during 1962 of aged and infirm people living on their own under insanitary conditions, and being unable to look after themselves and not receiving from others suitable care.

There were a few sad cases to which I was called, but fortunately all were persuaded to enter suitable accommodation by influential family doctors, Ministers of Religion, Nurses and other helpful people who knew them well. I am grateful to these responsible people for their help in dealing with these distressing cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

In common with most of the United Kingdom there was no case of Diphtheria, nor need there be with effective immunization against the disease being freely available.

Poliomyelitis.

No case occurred during 1962 in South Caernarvonshire. The County Medical Officer has a very vigorous programme for immunization of people under 40 years of age, latterly by the use of living-virus vaccine given by the mouth.

Research reports and practical experience of this vaccine are very heartening. It appears to produce a high degree of protection against this killing and crippling disease.

FOOD POISONING.

The total number notified was six.

It is very gratifying that so few cases happened in this holiday area.

PARATYPHOID "B," PHAGE TYPE I, VAR. 6.

In November, 1962 a case of Paratyphoid "B" was diagnosed with most commendable speed in St. David's Hospital, Bangor. As a result, a large number of contacts were transferred to Gallt-y-Sil Isolation Hospital, Caernarvon, and others who insisted, discharged themselves to their own homes. Of these five proved to be infected, making a total of six only in this small outbreak.

No cases occurred in the population outside the Hospital. This is a tribute to the highly trained Nursing Staff of the Hospitals and the Health Visitors under the direction of Dr. D. Parry-Pritchard, who followed up all cases and contacts in their homes. The successful limitation of this outbreak serves to illustrate the importance of highly-trained and specialised Medical and Nursing Staff such as we have in the United Kingdom.

SMALLPOX.

Early in 1962 Smallpox occurred in Bradford, Birmingham and in Glamorganshire including one case in the City of Cardiff. Fortunately, no case happened in Caernarvonshire.

I was asked by several anxious and cautious people for advice about travelling to these centres of infection, and also about the desirability of being vaccinated because of the disease being in the United Kingdom.

My advice was that they should in no way avoid such journeys, and to travel hopefully. They were advised to ask their family doctors about being vaccinated (at the same time I took the opportunity to stress that I have always kept my vaccination state at a high level, by being re-vaccinated every three years which is the standard demanded by "International Sanitary Regulations."

TUBERCULOSIS IN GENERAL.

Total number of cases notified from the six Authorities was 47.

It is fascinating to look up the Annual Report for 1947 for T.B. figures, faithfully recorded by Drs. Pierce and G. Wyn Roberts. What an incredible reduction is shown in its incidence.

Excellent Medical Services exist in Caernarvonshire for Prevention of Tuberculosis, for its early diagnosis and for Hospital treatment of new cases found.

- (a) Dr. D. Parry-Pritchard, O.B.E., the County Medical Officer has a most efficient programme for immunization of schoolchildren against Tuberculosis where indicated. The immunizing agent called "B.C.G." imparts a high degree of protection.
- (b) Mobile X-Ray Units and regularly held Chest Consultant Clinics are open to all who bother, or care to exclude the possibility of T.B. in their lungs at an early stage by X-Ray.
- (c) Beds for newly-diagnosed cases seem to be readily available. (Here, I quite openly admit to advising Health Committee members of Councils, if they are also members of Hospital Management Committees, to oppose the too-rapid closure of T.B. beds)

I give this advice because there is little doubt that T.B. will not be got rid of in the United Kingdom for at least 12 years, even at its present exhilarating rate of decrease.

Full Employment and Tuberculosis.

Full employment in healthy surroundings, with good wages in addition, is a most practical factor in reducing the incidence of T.B. in a community.

South Caernarvonshire was fortunate during the year, in that a major industrial firm, Ferodo, Griffiths Crossing, Caernarvon commenced operations and by the end of the year were employing 800 men and women.

HOUSING.

Housing is bound up with T.B. in the Public Health mind, since over-crowding and ill-ventilated houses are conditions favourable to the spread of T.B. germs between people via the lungs.

People were clamouring for houses in all the areas, except in Criccieth.

Caernarvon Borough were the only Authority in South Caernarvonshire which went on with a steady programme of building new houses and demolishing slums.

Lleyn R.D.C. in 1962 bought 16 R.A.F. houses from the Air Ministry at Penrhos Camp and made a nice job of converting them for civilian use. There were 85 applicants, and for my own information I visited them all, in order to see for myself their degree of housing need. Their need, I can assure you, was great.

Portmadoc U.D.C., Criccieth U.D.C. and Pwllheli Borough built no houses.

Gwyrfa R.D.C. built or completed 18 houses.

There was no large-scale Private building going on except at Abersoch, and these at a cost beyond the reach of people who are not well-to-do.

WATER.

Caernarvon Borough.

The source is a river-intake below Cwellyn Lake. It is filtered and chlorinated at Ysbyty and the treated water is held in a reservoir holding only 3,000,000 gallons which is sufficient to supply the ancient town for the very short period of four days.

The Borough Engineer has very limited margin of time for repair work, should any defect occur in the treatment plant. His is a most exacting post in relation to quantity of water ready for consumption, and he and his staff give it constant and meticulous supervision.

Bacteriological tests, done very frequently, are invariably excellent.

Pwllheli Borough.

This unfiltered, chlorinated supply was sufficient in quantity for the town during the year.

Criccieth U.D.C.

The quantity of this unfiltered and unchlorinated supply was insufficient for certain hours of the day during the holiday season in some parts of the town.

During the year an Inspector of the Welsh Office visited to enquire into the proposed scheme for increasing the reservoir capacity and for chlorination of the water. I was present at the enquiry.

Lleyn R.D.C.

Lleyn had no water scarcity during 1962. Bacteriological tests frequently taken were at all times excellent.

Gwyrfai R.D.C.

Water is taken from 27 to 30 sources. Some are subject to drying up in times of drought. Bacteriological tests on many of the numerous sources are frequently unsatisfactory. Such a large number of scattered sources, of unsatisfactory quality are a perpetual anxiety to the Engineer and to the Public Health Inspectors.

Gwyrfai Council are well aware of this, and have the plans for a new scheme already in their hands prepared by their Consultant Engineers. When the work is done the whole of Gwyrfai will be supplied from two sources only, namely Cwm Dulyn and Cwm Doethwch Lakes.

Gwyrfai are doing all that they can at this stage to bring into being this major undertaking.

During 1962 Gwyrfai built a splendid water-works for Ferodo factory, taking water from the River Seiont and treating it fully by filtration and chlorination. It is a most excellent supply as confirmed bacteriologically.

Portmadoc U.D.C.

There were bitter written complaints from householders in Morfa Bychan during the summer months of inadequate supply which is provided by the Portmadoc Water Company. Complainants were of opinion that scarcity was caused by extra demand made on the supply by large numbers of holiday caravanners and day visitors. On Whitsun Monday some 2,500 motor cars bursting at the seams with passengers were known to have visited Morfa Bychan.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE WORKS.

Caernarvon Borough.

Frequent mention of no progress, or headway, in connection with the Waterloo Port scheme was made. I feel that the Committee are somewhat frustrated by this hoary subject.

Pwllheli Borough.

Quite extensive works were in progress as reported by the Surveyor.

Lleyn R.D.C.

Steady programme by Engineer for small sewage schemes.

There is much demand for such refinements by villages, once an adequate water supply reaches them.

I attended an inquiry on Morfa Nefyn improvement scheme held by an Inspector of the Welsh Office.

Gwyrfai R.D.C.

Rhiwlas Sewage works were completed during the year.

I attended an inquiry by an Inspector of the Welsh Office on Pont-Llyfni and Gallt-y-Foel schemes.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Lleyn R.D.C. are the only Authority in South Caernarvonshire who employ contractors to collect refuse instead of doing it by direct labour. The contractors do this unpleasant task very satisfactorily.

All six Authorities except for Pwllheli Borough are fortunate in having tipping sites well away from Towns.

No Authority is practising classical "Controlled Tipping." Some individual Councillors are asking questions about centralised tipping sites in this part of the County, to be used by neighbouring Authorities for their mutual convenience and practicability.

CARAVANS AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1961.

Caravans with their problems are increasing very rapidly, and particularly in Lleyn and Portmadoc.

Lleyn very wisely towards the end of the year, appointed an enforcement officer to discover offences under the above Act. His work was to start in January, 1962. Lleyn asked Caernarvonshire County Council for help to pay this officer but the County refused.

FOULING OF COASTAL STRIPS AND OPEN SPACES BY MOTORISTS, HIKERS, CYCLISTS AND CLIMBERS.

There are 6,000,000 motor cars in this country and they are increasing in numbers rapidly. Vast numbers of motorists at week-ends and during holidays make for the sea, lakes and mountains. All three desirable out-of-doors features exist in my peerless stretch of country, west of a line drawn from Port Dinorwic to Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel of Everest fame. The territory ends at Trwyn-y-Gwyddel, the "Land's End of North Wales," overlooking Bardsey Island.

The whole area is swarmed-over by hundreds of thousands of people, particularly between June and September.

Coastal strips alongside the many miles of primitive, unchanged coastline and beaches such as the Aber Foreshore, Foryd Bay, Porth Dinllaen, Porth Neigwl, Morfa Bychan, the thousands of acres of open spaces and mountains of Gwyrfaï (the last now all the year around), all suffer fouling with human excrement, and are used as dumping-grounds for empty food-cartons, tins and glass bottles, all things perilous to the Public Health and hideous to the eye of the beholder. All this is left by people who allegedly come to enjoy natural beauty, and to recruit their health. They truly destroy what they come to enjoy!

In my opinion people living in highly civilised houses, furnished with all modern sanitary fittings, enjoying a Public Refuse Collection service at their doors, who leave such in their motor cars, and take to the open spaces in order to spend hours of their days on remote, undeveloped beaches, or perhaps, actually to spend nights under canvas, should by Act of Parliament be subjected to the same Sanitary Discipline as is laid down for soldiers on the march, or on military exercise.

They should be obliged to carry, in or about their vehicles, equipment for their own Sanitary purposes, i.e., a portable bucket-latrine such as an "Elsan," together with a canvas screen for the sake of public decency. This should be taken home with them after a day out. Hikers and climbers should be required to carry an entrenching tool for Sanitary purposes.

Such people should be required to carry sufficient water with them for washing and drinking, or they should carry water-sterilising tablets.

Equipment should include a sack for holding litter, and the inevitable empty food-tins, etc., which should be lighter to carry home with them empty, than it is to bring them when full to the scene of the picnic.

It is, in my opinion, quite unreasonable, and impossible financially, for impoverished Rural District Councils to build dozens of permanent Public Conveniences, or even temporary seasonal Field Latrines, Water Points, Refuse Collection Services, etc. (I myself consider that no litter baskets should ever be placed anywhere, because once they become full, picnickers accuse the Local Authority of having partly failed in their duty, and in a rage throw the litter on the ground at the foot of the full basket, or over a handy wall or hedge).

LIAISON BETWEEN M.O.H., PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, AND OTHERS.

From January, 1962 I officially arranged regular visits, of an hour each week to the Offices of the Public Health Inspectors of all Authorities.

This enables me to keep myself informed of Public Health matters arising. It also gives an opportunity for any other Official, Councillor or member of the public to have a word with me by appointment if they so wish.

INFORMAL MEETINGS OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

At the request of several Inspectors I have arranged for two or three meetings per year of all Inspectors in South Caernarvonshire to be held at Caernarvon. They are held in the afternoon, and for not longer than 1½ hours, which allows everyone to be back in his own Office by the usual closing time.

On December 20th, Dr. Kingsley-Smith, Public Health Laboratory Services, Conway, very kindly addressed us on examinations of foods which could be done for us at Conway. It was most informative, and likely to stimulate further activity in such investigations by your Inspectors.

THE M.O.H. AND PERSONAL HEALTH MEASURES.

For your information during the year I was immunised against (1) Smallpox; (2) Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers; (3) Tetanus or Lockjaw, and also (4) Poliomyelitis with living oral-vaccine as being a person over 40 years of age but at special risk of contracting the disease.

I attended my Dental Surgeon three times during the year for teeth inspection.

I attended the Mobile X-Ray in Caernarvon Square for my Annual Lung Photograph, and I am glad to say that it showed no signs of T.B.

During the financial year I took my full quota of leave, and remaining healthy I was not absent from work on account of illness.

Out of working hours I pursued my usual active recreations, which I consider to contribute positively to good health.

CONCLUSION.

I should like to record thanks to Dr. Pierce, Mrs. Griffith, my Clerk; Public Health Inspectors, Other Officials and Councillors, family doctors and the Public Health Laboratory Services for their great help and loyalty to me during my first year in this post.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

At the meeting of the committee, the following resolutions were adopted: That the committee be authorized to prepare a report on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and to submit the same to the next meeting of the committee.

The committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and to submit the same to the next meeting of the committee.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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APPENDIX

The committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and to submit the same to the next meeting of the committee.

Continued on next page.

B. — TABLES IN COMMON

Table 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Rates are per 1,000 of Population unless otherwise stated

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BIRTHS :															
(a) Total live births	240	76	16	170	198	32	49	88	63	162	35	51	68	301	237
(b) Boys	121	39	5	102	104	11	25	55	30	87	17	26	32	163	117
(c) Girls	119	37	11	68	87	21	24	33	33	75	18	25	36	138	120
(d) Live Birth rate per 1,000 population (Registrar General's figures)	16.64	18.14	20.78	15.32	11.53	10.92	12.99	14.89	13.67	17.94	22.15	14.13	17.53	14.21	14.53
(e) Live Birth rate for England and Wales (Per 1,000 population)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
STILL BIRTHS :															
(a) No. of Still births	3	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	5	2
(b) Legitimate	3	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	2
(c) Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	12.34	25.64	0.00	5.85	24.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.10	0.00	37.73	0.00	16.34	8.37
(e) Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live births and Still-births) for England and Wales	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
Total Live and Still-births	243	78	16	171	203	32	49	88	63	166	35	53	68	306	239
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :															
(a) Number of Infant Deaths	8	4	1	4	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	2	12	4
(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	33.33	52.63	62.50	23.53	15.15	0.00	20.41	11.36	47.62	0.00	0.00	19.61	29.41	39.87	16.74
(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Legitimate	35.10	57.38	66.66	18.99	15.15	0.00	21.27	11.9	48.38	0.00	0.00	19.61	29.71	39.87	16.87
(d) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Illegitimate	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(e) Neo natal mortality rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	16.66	13.16	62.50	17.65	5.05	0.00	0.00	11.36	47.62	0.00	0.00	19.61	14.71	19.93	12.66
(f) Early Neo natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	12.50	13.16	62.50	17.65	5.05	0.00	0.00	11.36	47.62	0.00	0.00	19.60	14.71	19.93	12.66
(g) Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	24.69	38.46	62.50	23.39	29.56	0.00	0.00	11.36	47.62	24.10	0.00	56.60	14.71	35.95	16.74
(h) Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS :															
(a) No. of Illegitimate live births	12	3	1	12	16	3	2	4	1	6	1	7	2	17	18
(b) Per cent of total live births	5.00	3.94	6.25	7.06	8.07	9.37	4.08	4.54	1.58	3.70	2.86	13.73	2.95	5.65	7.60
MATERNAL MORTALITY :															
(a) No. of Maternal Deaths (including deaths associated with abortion)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales (per 1,000 births, including abortions)	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
DEATHS :															

Table II
GENERAL STATISTICS

AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfarnfach	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarfon	11. Cricketh	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwynfa	15. Llyn
TOTAL POPULATION —	1576	893	4472	3808	4920	4472	3814	88222	32526	2213	1731	1211	3543	96475	114232
Mid-Year 1962 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	14420	4190	770	11100	17170	2930	3770	5910	4610	9030	1580	3610	3880	21180	16310
Census 1921 (as revised by Registrar-General)	11262	4132	1029	7967	21048	3639	4483	6771	5479	8307	1984	3813	4167	25247	18859
Census 1931	11163	4480	912	8826	15703	3162	4021	6547	5358	8469	1532	3601	3974	24589	18122
Census 1961	13993	4159	788	11183	17904	2869	3751	5973	4689	9055	1672	3647	3960	21602	16522
Males	6437	1953	364	5098	7531	1268	1643	3011	2287	4212	718	1641	1827	10150	8030
Females	7556	2206	424	6085	10373	1601	2103	2962	2402	4843	954	2006	2133	11452	8492
No. of Persons per Acre (Calculated on Registrar-General's Estimate for 1962)	9.15	4.69	0.17	2.88	3.48	0.64	0.98	0.06	0.14	4.1	1.0	3.0	1.1	0.2	0.1
*PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS (Census 1961).															
No. of Private Households	4116	1489	229	3908	5679	1065	1444	2010	1581	2949	605	1254	1324	7647	5624
No. of Dwellings occupied (structurally separate Dwellings)	4098	1486	229	3895	5600	1062	1426	2000	1581	2937	602	1225	1318	7636	5620
Population of the said private households	12544	4142	723	10464	15241	2746	3677	5368	4463	8759	1526	3515	3816	21118	15995
No. of Persons per Household	3.04	2.78	3.15	2.67	2.68	2.58	2.54	2.67	2.82	2.99	2.53	2.88	2.89	2.76	2.91
No. of Households per Dwelling	1.002	1.002	1.000	1.003	1.014	1.003	1.012	1.005	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.022	1.004	1.001	1.000
Total number of Rooms occupied	21152	7404	1373	19535	31339	5582	7547	10444	8182	15705	3703	6980	7626	39960	30742
No. of Rooms per Dwelling	5.16	4.98	5.99	5.01	5.39	5.25	4.20	5.22	5.17	5.34	6.30	5.69	5.78	5.23	5.45
No. of Persons per Room (whole of Caernarvonshire 0.54)	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.44	0.52	0.52	0.55	0.55
RATEABLE VALUE	234019	28850	120551	709925	560625	32212	52039	50426	320721	21948	48596	45298	47107	145923	143902
Product of a Penny Rate	791	105	49	680	1625	120	208	222	119	457	89	180	184	590	547
No. of Members on the Council	28	13	11	20	30	15	14	18	13	24	15	16	16	44	43
CAUSES OF DEATH															
Total Number of Deaths (Including Service Personnel)	170	50	8	194	280	40	71	65	90	108	29	74	68	362	283
(a) Males	94	24	3	105	126	20	35	32	51	54	19	34	33	187	160
(b) Females	76	26	5	89	154	20	35	33	39	54	10	40	35	175	123
(1) Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Cancer—Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(11) Cancer—Lungs, Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(12) Cancer—Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(13) Cancer—Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(15) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(16) Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(17) Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(19) Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(20) Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(21) Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(22) Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(23) Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(24) Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(29) Enlarged Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(31) Congenital Deformity, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(34) All other Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(35) Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(36) Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE—In England and Wales the Death Rate (number of total cases per 1,000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows:—
 Whooping Cough (0.00) Diphtheria (0.00) Influenza (0.07) Pneumonia (0.68) Poliomyelitis (0.00)
 *DEFINITIONS. (a) PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. Comprising single person, living alone or groups of individuals voluntarily living together under a single menage in the sense of sharing the same living room or eating at the same table.
 (b) DWELLING means a structurally separate dwelling and generally comprises any room or suite of rooms intended or used for habitation, having separate access to the street or to a common landing or staircase to which the public has access.

3

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

[illegible]

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. Caernarfon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lley
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total ...	1642	294	27	989	896	183	248	199	280	1072	78	274	140	1336	556
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total ...	24	11	—	38	30	19	10	14	9	39	8	6	5	43	53
(i.) By the Local Authority. Total ...	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	14	—	34	—	—	—	18	—
(ii.) By other Local Authorities. Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) By other bodies and persons. Total ...	18	11	—	38	21	19	10	—	9	5	8	6	5	25	53
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) ...	274	240	13	200	709	41	43	31	146	280	57	54	25	565	490
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	381	275	18	281	709	41	57	41	173	298	298	60	34	873	760
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	1	1	—	3	5	9	2	—	2	25	—	—	2	12	22
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	62	18	—	21	24	2	13	30	70	30	—	—	5	93	62
II.—Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service or Formal Notices.															
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	59	14	2	21	24	24	9	20	32	25	35	14	3	15	76
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 ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—															
(a) By Owners ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
(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 ...	9	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	11	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—															
(a) By owners ...	9	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	11	28
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to close the house for human habitation was accepted ...	—	—	—	3	5	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	12	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5
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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES.															
(a) With Discretionary Grants:—															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year ...	6	4	—	—	5	—	27	7	6	—	3	4	31	7	—
(b) With Standard Grants:—															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year ...	4	10	4	2	24	5	10	14	5	3	7	1	3	64	59
RENT ACT, 1957.															
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:—															
(a) Number issued ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) No. of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
COUNCIL HOUSES:															
No. of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year ...	32	10	—	—	9	4	9	4	6	31	1	6	—	48	22
No. of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications ...	74	—	—	48	—	20	23	8	67	305	3	10	—	234	260

Table V
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.

No. of Samples of milk taken by Public Health Inspector	42	—	—	373	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of these unsatisfactory	1	—	—	23	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Samples of milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	10	3	3	25	32	18	7	77	8	9	2	7	6	39	115	15
No. of these unsatisfactory	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Prosecutions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
No. of these successful	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2

MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
No. of slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—																
(a) For Tuberculosis	69	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	105	—	3	10	2492*	—	—
(b) For other Diseases	482	—	—	—	481	12	3	—	—	4410	—	123	—	3373*	—	—
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	4155*	586*	4*	See Conway Report	See Llan'no Report	72	205*	54	—	See Caer'von Report	1187	1865	—	1132*	600	—
No. of seizures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PROSECUTIONS.

No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BAKEHOUSES.

Total number of Bakehouses	6	7	—	3	13	2	4	1	—	5	5	6	6	20	10	—
----------------------------	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---

*—lbs.

Table VI
CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Closets repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DUSTBIN PROVISION.																			
No. of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of defective Dustbins replaced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HOUSE DRAINS.																			
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defects in House Drains remedied	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS																			
WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.																			
No. of Water samples taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. found polluted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Wells remedied	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Wells closed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of old houses newlyconnected with the Mains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.																			
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NUISANCES.																			
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of complaints received and investigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INSPECTING, &c.																			
Total number of inspections during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Notices issued (a) Informal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Statutory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. Prosecutions for all cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF																			
1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole-time	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Crickieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfoi	15. Llyn
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	56	81
6	—	2	—	4	—	11	10	—	5	8	25	2	8	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4	—	—	—	23	30	—	91	8	—	—	—	122
69	—	—	—	4	—	21	41	18	202	—	—	1	—	175
—	—	—	8	28	—	—	3	12	8	10	10	7	36	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
41	11	2	37	106	—	6	17	6	180	3	3	10	44	108
—	2	—	12	2	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	6	8	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
312	5	—	34	440	78	17	63	—	142	20	4	—	—	60
—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	6	—	—	43	4	4	4	—	8	5	1	—	—	3
78	50	—	—	—	4	—	41	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
44	6	—	—	163	18	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	20	1
438	26	—	93	356	20	9	117	3	203	53	25	9	612	272
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3074	950	46	3915	7500	310	156	201	142	1021	2615	650	570	4828	1826
81	17	4	55	21	22	24	41	1	25	47	9	8	136	116
13	—	—	4	—	2	7	1	1	—	—	—	3	47	4
94	17	4	59	21	24	31	42	2	25	48	9	11	183	120
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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

7

(2) Offences under the Factories Acts, 1961. These offences include those relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938. (S. and R.O. No. 448).

Premises :

[illegible]

(i) Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)	Cases found
1. Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)	...

[illegible]

Number of Prosecutions		Cases referred to or by Third Inspector		Cases referred to or by Third Inspector	
...	...	...	...	...	...

Number of Prosecutions		Cases referred to or by Third Inspector		Cases referred to or by Third Inspector	
...	...	...	...	...	...

C — Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	11	11	25	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	764	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	15	15	61	3	3	—
Bakehouses	6	6	16	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	8	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	18	18	84	5	5	—
Fried Fish Shops	11	11	24	1	1	—
Wet Fish and Poulterers	6	5	23	2	2	—
Grocers Shops	52	52	189	7	7	—
Greengrocers	11	12	44	1	1	—
Canteens	8	8	30	2	2	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	31	31	35	4	4	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	15	13	21	1	1	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	10	9	31	2	2	—
Factories	58	58	63	3	3	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	8	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1962 is 14,420 compared with 13,990 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 16.64 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 15.08 in 1961 and 15.83 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 33.33 per 1,000 live births compared with 28.44 in 1961 and 27.52 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 11.79 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.94 in 1961 and 12.49 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1961 and 0.36 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.53 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.71 in 1961 and 2.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 289 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 5 Scarlet Fever, 274 Measles, 9 Puerperal Pyrexia and 1 Dysentery.

Number 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	—	—	4	6
1 Year	—	—	17	13
2 Years	—	—	14	16
3 Years	—	1	24	20
4 Years	—	—	30	24
5-9 Years	3	—	50	49
10-14 Years	—	1	1	3
15-24 Years	—	—	1	2
25 and over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	2	141	133

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
(G. W. Outram, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Public Abattoir

Carcases 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)	1,631	—	34	17.076	4,854	—
Number Inspected	1,631	—	34	17.076	4,854	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i> Whole carcases condemned	6	—	1	22	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	225	—	—	168	54	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	14.6	—	3.3	1.1	1.2	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcases condemned	2	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	—	—	—	47	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	1.2	—	—	—	1.01	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1962

In reviewing the work carried out in the supervision of the Abattoir, I would express appreciation of the co-operation of the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, and particularly of the Meat Traders in general.

The examination of meat is of great importance, and all who slaughter fatstock have been most helpful, with the result that a 100% inspection is maintained. This has been possible only by many hours work after the normal office hours.

In March, 1962, following alterations and additions to the slaughterhouse as required by the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, the premises were inspected by the Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, with the result that Bangor was included in the Slaughterhouses (Appointed Day) Order, 1962, as having an approved slaughterhouse complying with all the standards of the Slaughterhouses Act Regulations.

During the year 23,156 animals were slaughterer, the peak period being from July to December. An average of twenty visits a week were made, resulting in 3 tons, 3 cwts., 1 stone, 12 lbs of meat being condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The meat condemned is placed apart and stained with "naphthalene green" for identification from sound meat. This condemned meat together with inedible offals, are collected daily by licensed animal by-products dealers for processing into feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

The manure, waste blood and the contents of the stomachs are mixed and stored in the manure pit. The sale of this commodity brings in a small revenue from market gardeners, and allotment holders.

The following are the main items of meat and offal which were condemned during the year:— 8 carcasses of Beef; 22 carcasses of Mutton or Lamb; 1 carcase of Veal; 8 carcasses of Pork; 10 forequarters of Beef; 11 hindquarters of Beef; 54 portions of Beef; 10 forequarters of Mutton; 24 portions of Mutton or Lamb; 2 sides of Pork; 39 Pigs Heads; 22 Ox Heads; 218 Ox Livers; 35 Pigs Livers; 554 Sheep Livers.

Inspection of Food Premises.

The inspection of food premises was carried out regularly during the year. The following table gives the number of premises requiring such inspection:—

<i>Type of Shops</i>	<i>No. of Shops</i>
Butchers	14
Cafes and Snack Bars	19
Confectionery and/or Sweets	32
Fishmongers and Poulterers	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Grocers	51
TOTAL	133

The modern tendency of customers to prefer any form of pre-packing of food, whether it be in the public health interest or merely for "eye appeal" has undoubtedly been a contributory factor of the spectacular increase in the number of automatic food vending machines in this country since the war. To take one type as an example, the milk vending machine has appeared in public places in most townships.

Improved food handling practises often stem from commercial initiative, and any public health benefits which may follow are regarded as of secondary importance, such developments are to be encouraged by public health officers, who should only curb those which appear to be inimical to health. Fortunately, public health advantages have gone hand in hand with the commercial benefits accruing recently from improved food handling in automatic food vending.

It can be assumed that the new super market building now under construction in the borough will house food establishments adopting all the latest pre-packing methods. The possibilities of the future are vast. We may even have automatic cafeterias and snack bars, and machines to vend beer and other beverages.

During the year various items of foodstuffs were examined and condemned as being unfit for human consumption, the main commodities were, canned meat; canned fruit; canned vegetables; canned fish; the total weight condemned was:—

1 ton; 17 cwts.; 10 lbs.; 15 ozs.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply is mainly from firms with dairy premises outside the Borough boundaries, and mostly pasteurised. Six producers/retailers continue to supply. Tuberculin Tested raw milk bottled on the farm to householders, but the quantity vended is small. Twenty-nine samples of milk analysed during the year were satisfactory.

Ice-Cream.

During the year two new registrations were made under Section 16, of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, bringing the total premises registered to 55.

Sampling is carried out, mainly during the months from May to September, and a total of 78 samples were sent to the laboratory for bacteriological examination. The tests place them in one of four grades. All the results were in Grades 1 and 2, which are satisfactory.

Bakehouses.

Twenty-one visits were paid to the six bakeries in the district, and generally they were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Offensive Trades.

Within the meaning of the Public Health Act, there are no offensive trade premises in the district, but there are eight fish fryers. The number of visits made to fish shops was thirty-six.

Shops Act.

The Public Health Inspector is responsible for the whole of the administration of the Shops Act, 1950, the Council having delegated powers from the Caernarvonshire County Council. The following Order made by the City Council is in operation every summer:—

Bangor (Suspension of Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, for the
4 months June to September.

Regular visits and inspections were made to see that the provisions of the Act are complied with.

Factories Acts 1937/61.

The following table shows the number of factories, excluding factory bakehouses, in the borough at the end of the year:—

(a) Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	6
(b) Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	51
				—
				57
				—

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed. Inspections of factories were only possible as other routine work allowed. The sanitary conveniences are visited mainly. Minor infringements observed are followed up by written notices requesting attention.

Vital Statistics.

		No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1961	...	211	15.08	167	11.94
1962	...	240	16.64	170	11.79

(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 1962 to include the Maternity Hospitals was 1,892.

Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Cases notified in	
	1962	1961
Measles	274	46(1)
Whooping Cough	—	9
Scarlet Fever	5	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—(9)	1(25)
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—(2)
Salmonellae Enteriditis (F.P.)	—	—(1)
Flexner Dysentery	1	—

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

The Measles epidemic which broke out at the end of 1961, continued until the spring of 1962, when 274 cases had been notified by the medical practitioners. It was the worst outbreak of this disease to attack the city's children for many years. The five cases of Scarlet Fever were very mild, and were all treated at home.

Disinfection.

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

Atmospheric Pollution.

There has been a marked improvement generally in 1962. The factory premises have, with one exception, improved their steam raising plant in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The A. & C. Dairy has not yet been able to prevent the occasional emission of dense smoke, but at the close of the year, information was received from the management that a large boiler with the latest smokeless mechanical stoker, was to be installed in the spring of 1963. This was to replace the existing two old boilers which were not able to meet the increasing demand for steam, required in the expanding cheese industry in this dairy.

Housing.

In spite of all the political promises, and the numerous measures undertaken by health and housing departments, together with the vast slum clearance and rebuilding programmes, bad housing and overcrowding is still a problem. The Health Committee keeps constant vigilance on sub-standard housing, and on the recommendation of its officers, two houses were condemned as unfit; twenty-seven statutory notices were served on Landlords to execute repairs, and in one case of default by the owner, repairs were carried out by the Corporation.

Rent Act 1957.

During the year under review only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received, which is a sharp decline on previous years.

Rodent Control.

During the year fifty-nine infestations were dealt with. The work done included the half-yearly treatment of the sewers, and for that purpose, eighty-four inspection chambers were used. The East Ward owing to its proximity to the sea and sewer outlets, always shows the heaviest infestation. The estimated kill based on actual "takes of poison" is, however, was not high. The bait base used was bread mash or sausage rusk, and the poison fluoroacetamide.

A full-time Rodent Operator is not employed, but a Council Employee has attended a Ministry Training Course in this work. He deals with all infestations on Council Housing Estates. Occupiers of other properties with infestations are given advice, and ready-mixed warfarin bait is used. Excellent results are consistent with this poison, and the extermination of rodents is very successful.

A considerable amount of extermination work is also done by a firm which specialises in pest control, particularly in the colleges and business premises, through annual contracts.

Control of Insect Pests.

The Refuse Tip received regular treatment with the latest powder and spray techniques, and flies and other insects were kept well under control.

Householders take advantage of the various insecticides the department keeps in stock, which are sold at cost prices. This service of supplying insecticides and also rodenticides, which includes advice on the best methods of application, is appreciated by the general public, and a substantial quantity of these products is issued each year.

Several wasp nests were reported, and a complete kill was possible by using the pressure powder blower from a "safe" distance.

Licensed Houses, Cinemas.

The Sanitary accommodation of these premises has been kept under observation, and extra accommodation for both sexes has been provided in two premises, due to extension of lounges. Two others have been requested to increase the number of urinals. In the cinemas the mechanical ventilation plants are kept in good working order, with regular spraying prior to or between performances.

Drainage.

Complaints of choked or defective drainings still figure largely in the records of public health departments, and dealing with the problems which arise is an everyday activity. New powers have been given by the Public Health Act 1961, to require by notice the remedying within forty-eight hours of any choked drain, and allows for the carrying out of the necessary work by the Local Authority in default.

The service of clearing drain blockages in urgent cases provided by the department for the benefit of the public was brought into operation on a number of occasions. Requests are dealt with in a few hours, and a total of sixty-nine blockages were cleared during the year.

Schools.

The general condition of schools has been satisfactory. In two instances improvements were effected by the Education Authorities in connection with sanitary accommodation, but complete reconstruction and modernising with the latest type fittings is the only remedy for some of the out-dated conveniences, to bring them to standard. However, all schools must be complimented for maintaining the urinals and closets in a clean state, not an easy task where children are concerned. The Canteen kitchens were always found to be complying with the provisions laid down in the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies.

The Minister of Health announced in Circular 28/62, that he would approve proposals by Local Authorities for adding fluoride to water supplies, where these are deficient in fluoride. The Health Committee very thoroughly considered all the reports by responsible bodies, for and against fluoridation of water, and eventually recommended Council to hold its hand for the time being and take no action.

Public Conveniences.

Last November the responsibility for the administration of public conveniences was transferred to the Health Committee by Council. The Committee has considered the present position in the borough, and is proposing to erect several new conveniences in the future. The existing conveniences in Ffordd Gwynedd and Glanrafon Hill are to be extensively renovated immediately.

Derelict Cars on Open Spaces.

The Health Committee in July last year decided to take action under the Public Health Act 1961, to have cars abandoned in various parts of the borough removed. This was necessary as the derelict vehicles were seriously detrimental to amenities of the neighbourhood.

Health Department—Establishment.

The Council approved the Health Committee's decision to increase the qualified staff in the Health Department. Advertisements in the technical press over a period of six months brought no applicants. This can be attributed to two reasons. More attractive offers by other Local Authorities, and a shortage of Public Health Inspectors. The Health Committee is now considering the practicability of engaging student Public Health Inspectors in the Health Department.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(Cyril Richard, Esq., B.Sc., A.R.I.C.S., M.Inst., Mun.E.).

HOUSING WORKS.

Maintenance

The Council owns 1,633 dwellings, and maintenance is carried out by a Direct Labour Staff consisting of Superintendent, 15 Craftsmen, 2 Apprentices, 3 Semi-skilled Workmen, 5 Labourers, and 1 Lorry Driver.

External Painting of Council Houses.

It has been found that this can best be done by a Direct Labour force cheaper and more efficiently. The staff consists of a Charge-hand, 4 Painters and Brush-hand, and during the year 200 houses were painted. The men are also available to do work on interiors when necessary, and this is arranged for winter months when possible.

The above staff is controlled by a Housing Inspector whose duties include the inspection of houses following complaints and arranging repairs in order of priority and urgency. A Housing Officer deals with lettings.

New Council Houses Completed.

Twenty-five Flats were in course of erection and 9 completed during the year. Nine further Flats are at Contract Stage. Negotiations are proceeding to acquire more land.

Private Development.

Fifteen houses completed in the period, most of which were built on the Council's Eithinog Estate for private houses.

Improvement Grants.

Seven Discretionary Grants and 8 Standard Grants were issued during the year, a total of £2,143 0s. 0d.

Public Buildings.

The University College Library extension to the Arts Buildings is nearing completion and the Physics Department in the Science Buildings opened. A new Refectory Building was also nearing completion. The Hospital Management Committee were making extension to kitchen at the C. & A. Hospital. The Normal College are building hostels and extensions at George Hostel, and St. Mary's College extensions are nearly ready.

Sewerage and Flood Prevention.

Regular inspections prevented any major blockages in the sewerage systems, and no flooding occurred.

Water Supplies.

The excellence of the quality of the water and the continuous supply was maintained, and no untoward incidents occurred.

Extensions occurred for private and public dwellings and for Council Houses.

All analysis obtained on the quality of the water proved satisfactory.

Number of Dwellings supplied direct from mains :—

In the Borough, 4,217	Outside Borough, 120
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Estimated population supplied :—

In the Borough, 14,420	Outside Borough, 500
------------------------	----------------------

Standpipes supply in population of :—

In the Borough, Nil	Outside Borough, 100
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Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Continuous collection was maintained with the Council's vehicles, once weekly from dwellings and twice weekly from Colleges, Institutions, Hotels and Restaurants.

Dinglewood Tip in the Ogwen Rural District Council area was still being used, but the approval of a new site at Nant Valley is likely to be forthcoming.

Salvage.

The total collected during the year amounted to :—

41 tons, 18 cwts., a value of £348 13s. 1d.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	80	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	8	8	45	—	—	—
Bakehouses	7	7	15	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	5	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	4	9	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	4	4	12	—	—	—
Wet Fish and Poulterers	3	3	12	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	25	25	35	—	—	—
Greengrocers	7	7	20	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	20	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	16	29	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	28	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1962 is 4,190 compared with 4,170 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 18.4 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 19.18 in 1961 and 15.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 52.63 per 1,000 live births compared with 25.00 in 1961 and 46.88 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 11.93 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.63 in 1961 and 13.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.24 in 1961 and 0.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.63 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.92 in 1961 and 1.19 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 52 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 15 Scarlet Fever; 17 Measles, and 20 Dysentery.

Number 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 Year	—	—	—	1
2 Years	—	2	—	1
3 Years	—	—	1	—
4 Years	1	—	4	2
5-9 Years	3	4	6	—
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	2	—	—	2
25 and Over	1	2	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	8	11	6

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962.

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

Housing.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year. Eleven privately built houses were completed. The Council provide loans for the purchase of houses within the Urban District.

Water Supply.

The town's water supply is provided by the Afon Caseg which has a plentiful supply throughout the year. Distribution is by gravitation with two balancing reservoirs having a total capacity of 375,000 gallons. Samples are periodically taken and submitted for analysis.

Sewerage.

All the Council Houses and the majority of private houses are connected to the main sewerage system. Sewage treatment is carried out on a four acre land irrigation system at Dolgoch.

Refuse Collection.

Weekly collection is carried out by Council workmen with a Karrier refuse vehicle. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping into a large disused slate quarry at Pant-Dreiniog. The Council operate a dustbin scheme whereby houses are kept supplied with a dustbin at an annual charge of 7/6.

Disinfection.

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

Rodent Control.

Rodent control is carried out on the refuse tip, sewers and other Council property.

Meat Supplies.

The local Slaughterhouse is nearing the end of its life and will cease to operate as a Slaughterhouse on April 1st, 1963. The bulk of the meat sold locally is imported ready killed from Bangor and Caernarvon.

Parks.

The Council possess a park which includes a Bowling Green and Tennis Court.

Caravan Site.

There is one privately owned site, which has accommodation for 20 caravans.

Condemned Food.

Is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip and where necessary it is suitably treated before disposal.

Food Condemned during the year.

Tinned Corned Beef	4lbs.	Tinned Soups	30 tins
Tinned Cooked Ham	128lbs.	Tinned Meat	8 tins
Tinned Ox Tongue	6lbs.	Tinned Cream	3 tins
Fresh Beef	162lbs.	Tinned Milk	35 tins
Tinned Fruits	109 tins	Tinned Fish	2 tins
Tinned Vegetables	99 tins		

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses	7	Fishmongers	3
Cafes	4	Grocers	25
Butchers	8	Ice Cream Retailers	
Fish and Chip Shops	4	including 2 Manufacturers	13
Hotels and Public Houses	9		

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	Nil	approx 1030	Nil	Nil
Number Inspected	—	—	—	approx. 960	—	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	2	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	2	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

BETWS-Y-COED 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 Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	8	8	4	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	6	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	11	12	16	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	8	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	4	—	—	—
Canteens	1	1	1	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	6	6	8	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	7	7	8	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	1	8	1	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1962 is 770 compared with 750 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 20.78 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 14.67 in 1961 and 20.27 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 62.5 per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1961 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 10.39 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.67 in 1961 and 22.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1961 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.59 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.00 in 1961 and 8.11 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No infectious diseases were notified during 1962.

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	143	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	163	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	121	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	3	18	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	42	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	28	28	531	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5		—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3		—	—	—
Grocers Shops	40	40		—	—	—
Greengrocers	10	10		—	—	—
Canteens	6	6		—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	16	22	145	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	7	7		—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	50	50	61	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	10	11	191	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1962 is 11,100 compared with 10,900 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 15.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 15.69 in 1961 and 14.55 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 23.53 per 1,000 live births compared with 12.66 in 1961 and 19.23 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 17.48 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.96 in 1961 and 16.79 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.09 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.18 in 1961 and 0.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.97 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.12 in 1961 and 3.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 63 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 4 Scarlet Fever, 58 Measles and 1 Dysentery.

Number 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	—
1 Year	—	—	8	2
2 Years	—	—	3	4
3 Years	—	—	7	3
4 Years	—	1	5	4
5-9 Years	2	1	7	11
10-14 Years	—	—	1	1
15-24 Years	—	—	—	1
25 & Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	2	32	26

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(Rees Griffith, M.A.P.H.I.)

As this is my thirtieth and last contribution to this Annual Report, I would like to express my appreciation and thanks for the assistance, co-operation and comradeship given to me by the many workers in the field of Public Health and kindred bodies with whom I have been associated in this area over the years, particularly Mr. David Williams, who came to us from school in 1936, and the stalwarts of the Refuse Collection Staff for whose loyalty and service I am indeed grateful.

We have all seen many changes, and a great deal has been achieved by our efforts to improve the living conditions of those among whom we live. I am happy in the thought that all our work has not been in vain and that what we are doing is still worth while. My outstanding impression is the great strides that have been made in the meat trade, and the disappearance of the cruelty and sordidness of slaughtering as it was years ago. Butcher's shops now are as clean and attractive as the new ice cream parlours, which are now big business and far removed from the old Italian Hokey Coke with his hand barrow and home-made efforts.

Personal hygiene is now accepted as a must, and few remember the filth, the bugs and fleas, the dirty houses and dirtier children, the infectious diseases regularly occurring, the sulphur candles and the isolation hospital, the milkman with his churns and horse and cart, the piggeries and the manure heaps and stables everywhere. Let us hope the pain and the misery of that era has gone for ever and will remain just a bad memory. Environmental hygiene is improving every day, but there is still a lot to be done, and plenty of work for my successor. Improved standards do not come about by accident, but by regular and persistent endeavour. Let us have a firm determination to leave things better than we found them, and let no man say, and say it to our shame, "that all was beauty until you came."

No outstanding circumstances affecting Public Health have occurred during the year. The Borough continues to grow and demands on the Department continue to exceed the resources.

Rats.

These pests are still with us in varying degrees and at varying seasons. Complaints come in steadily and are nearly always from the vicinity of new housing estates. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, when building is in progress, open ended drain pipes are left for long periods before gullies, w.c. pans and other fittings are completed. This allows free access to and from the older sewers, through which rats are quick to find new means of sustenance. Unfortunately, workmen on the sites are careless with food scraps, and leave attractive and regular bait in and about the mess huts after meals for wandering rats to find.

The second reason is the new practice of omitting "interceptors" between house drains and the sewers. If there is any carelessness in the construction of inspection chambers, rats will find a way through the brickwork into gardens and yards. Rats do not often get into new houses, but this will happen when the opening cut into a cavity wall for a waste pipe, is not carefully sealed.

Rats are not now the problem they once were, and I am satisfied that in the urban area, regular and extensive sewer treatment is the best long-term policy.

House Refuse Collection.

To keep pace with the additional yield of refuse, a 35 cub.yd. automatic refuse loader has been purchased and put into operation. This has been of considerable help in dealing with summer conditions when traffic holdups bring all forms of transport to a standstill on the main roads through the town.

The Council considered the implementation of the Paper Sack system of storage and collection, but nothing practical has been recommended and no experiment or trials were adopted.

Tipping continues on the Controlled System, with the aid of a Weatherill Digger-Loader, which is working well below full capacity. Two tips are still in use, one at each end of the Borough and are used Summer and Winter alternately. Both are approaching saturation but arrangements for the operation of another site are well in hand.

Complaints	142
Nuisances	93
House Refuse Collection	901
Public Health Acts	359
Rats	81
Drains	131
Miscellaneous	38
Slaughterhouses	168
Camps	191
Water	45
Bakehouses, Kitchens	18
Factories	61
Public Conveniences	10
Disinfestations	32
Housing—New Inspections	72
Re-inspections	81
Estates	136
Discretionary Grants	2
Standard Grants	8
Points Scheme	128
Butchers	121
Food	185
Others	62
Food and Drugs	154
Cafes	130
Milk Retailers	95
Dairies	48
Samples	373
Farms	7
Shops	34

TOTAL INSPECTIONS 3,915

Ice Cream Sampling.

	Provisional Grade				Totals
	1	2	3	4	
Wrapped Wafer	69	12	2	—	83
Loose	5	3	3	—	11
Sealed Carton	18	4	—	—	22
Cone	2	1	1	—	4
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	94	20	6	—	120
	—	—	—	—	—

Milk Sampling.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Totals
Pasteurised	261	7	268
Raw T.T.	55	16	71
Sterilised	34	—	34
	—	—	—
Totals	350	23	373
	—	—	—

Salvage Collections.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	146	13	0	1252	5	10
Rags	1	3	0	20	14	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	147	16	0	1272	19	10
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Condemned Foodstuffs.

	Tins	lbs.		Tins	lbs.
Ham	21	219	Pork	3	20
Pineapple	11		Plums	2	
Corned Beef	8		Jam	5	
Grapefruit	25		Pears	16	
Apricot	5		Steak	6	
Ox Tongue	6	33	Tomatoes	2	
Salmon	1		Corned Mutton	1	6
Fruit Cocktail	2		Blackcurrants	3	
Peaches	18		Mandarin Oranges	9	
Apples	1		Lamb Tongue	3	
Rice	2		Cheese	—	14
Irish Stew	5		Chickens	43	

Fruit Juices 454 Cartons + 36 Satchets.

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)	112	—	—	1397	221	—
Number Inspected	112	—	—	1397	221	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed 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	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	68	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	739	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	23	24	503	5	5	—
Bakehouses	15	13	27	4	4	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	4	4	19	1	1	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	66	66	*	*	*	—
Fried Fish Shops	9	9	*	*	*	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	10	10	28	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	65	63	308	6	6	—
Greengrocers	37	38	121	1	1	—
Canteens (Schools)	9	9	*	*	*	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	48	48	88	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	382	382	543*	67*	67*	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	116	116				—
Factories	106	98	241	3	3	—
Caravan Sites	5	4	36	4	4	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1962 is 17,170 compared with 16,980 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 11.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 12.72 in 1961 and 12.69 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 15.15 per 1,000 live births compared with 23.15 in 1961 and 18.52 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 16.31 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.61 in 1961 and 13.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.18 in 1961 and 0.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.09 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.12 in 1961 and 2.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 59 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 2 Scarlet Fever; 1 Whooping Cough; 52 Measles; 2 Dysentery and 2 Pneumonia.

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

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	3	5	—	—
2 Years	—	—	2	3	—	—
3 Years	—	—	1	3	—	—
4 Years	—	—	4	2	1	—
5-9 Years	1	1	6	11	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—	1	5	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	2	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	2	—	—
Totals	1	1	21	31	1	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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

General Summary.

Total number of visits and inspections	7500
No. of complaints received and attended to	356
No. of nuisances abated	354
No. of nuisances not abated or in hand	2
No. of Statutory Notices served	0
No. of Informal Notices served	21
No. of visits re. drainage, etc.	675
No. of new drainage works inspected and tested	69
No. of visits re. accumulations and refuse disposal	163
No. of visits re. atmospheric pollution	50
No. of visits re. Mines and Quarries Acts	9
No. of visits re. piggeries and stables	3
No. of visits to camping sites, caravans, etc.	36
No. of visits to Factories without mechanical power	21
No. of visits to Factories with mechanical power	220
No. of visits to places of public entertainment	5
No. of visits re. rodent control	361
No. of visits re. filthy or verminous premises	8
No. of visits re. enquiries in cases of infectious diseases	3
No. of visits re. disinfection	35
No. of visits re. Explosives Acts 1875 & 1923	38
No. of visits re. Petroleum Act 1928	65
No. of visits re. Pet Animals Act, 1951	43
No. of visits re. Milk Sampling	275
No. of visits re. Ice Cream Sampling	158
No. of visits re. miscellaneous sampling	322
No. of visits re. Noise Abatement Act, 1960	3
No. of visits re. Holiday Flatlets	5
No. of visits re. Shops Acts	1280
No. of visits to Abattoir	739
No. of visits to Shops, etc., re. unsound food	29
No. of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	68
No. of visits to other food premises	1695
No. of miscellaneous visits	277

Housing.

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 with the Agents or Owners has generally achieved the desired results.

The closing of the worst of the sub-standard houses continues but the availability of alternate accommodation has slowed progress. To date, seven families occupying houses subject to Closing Orders are awaiting re-housing.

A survey of housing conditions in the district to revise and bring up-to-date the list of sub-standard properties made in 1954 was started but has not yet been completed. The survey is also intended to determine the number of houses which are structurally sound

and still have a number of years of useful life ahead, but which are lacking in modern amenities, such as bathroom, internal toilets, wash-basins, food-store, and hot water systems. This year again a number of this type of property has been improved and modernised and their lives extended. Twenty-four "Standard Grants" have been made during the year. If these improvements can be effected on a wide enough scale it will reduce the housing problem of the future and ease the increasing difficulty of providing new houses at economic rents, particularly if the owner of tenanted houses can be interested and encouraged.

As it is generally agreed that a bath, hot water supply and indoor toilet are necessary for a decent standard of living and if owners cannot be encouraged to provide them, it would appear reasonable that provision should be made for statutory power to compel such improvements with a grant or loan, available if such provisions are made within a stipulated period, so as to secure the improvement of older houses.

The conversion of older properties into "holiday flatlets" continues but the general standard would appear to be improving. Fewer complaints were received this year from visitors to holiday flats.

Total No. of Houses inspected for Housing Defects—P.H. Acts	179
Total No. of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	530
Total No. of inspections of Houses-let-in-lodgings	32
Total No. of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation	5
Total No. of Houses reconditioned by Owners	0
Total No. of Houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	24
No. of Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	24
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	5
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	0
No. of applications received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	1

Food Premises.

Improvements to food premises continues in hotels, restaurants and shops and it is obvious that there is becoming a greater awareness amongst managements of these premises to food hygiene, in particular to the greater use of materials which are not only more easily kept clean but are bright and clean in appearance; an important psychological factor especially where itinerant summer staff are employed. The ease and shorter time required in cleaning a well-designed and well-equipped kitchen must surely take most of the drudgery from kitchen work and lead to a more efficient and happier staff.

One of the greatest problems facing proprietors is lack of suitable staff. During the summer season part-time workers are engaged who, in the main, are inexperienced and, unless closely supervised, their lack of rudimentary hygiene can cause great concern. However, example is still the best educator and even the most menial worker given good light and clean premises to work in and provided with adequate clean overalls or wearing apparel will learn to take a pride in his allotted task with a subsequent improvement in hygiene practices.

Whilst the standard is generally good there is always room for improvement.

Registered Premises Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Sausage Manufacturers, etc.	24
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
Ice Cream Retailers	115
Fish Friers	9

Other Food Premises.

Butchers Shops	24
Bakehouses	13
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	66
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	10
Grocers Shops	63
Greengrocers	38
Canteens (Schools)	9
Licensed Premises	48
Residential Hotels over 10 rooms	382

One thousand six hundred and nineteen visits have been made during the year to premises where food is prepared, stored, sold or manufactured, as follows:—

Bakeries	27
Butchers	503
Food preparing premises	240
Grocers	308
Greengrocers	121
Ice Cream premises	170
Licensed premises	88
Fishmongers and Poulteerrs ...	28
Others	133

Unsound Food—Shops, Etc.

The following tinned and other foods have been voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year. Surrender enables the owner to obtain credit or replacement on production of a Certificate from my Department. This system works well and encourages a good relationship between the shopkeeper and the Health Department. When in doubt the shopkeeper does call on the Public Health Inspector for expert advice thus ensuring that any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

Few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs although a number of complaints were received of mouldy meat pies, etc. Such incidents were fully investigated before warnings were issued to the persons responsible. Greater care is needed in the proper turnover of meat products instead of complete reliance being put on refrigeration, particularly where they are moved in and out of refrigeration with consequent fluctuations of temperature. Code marking indicating the date of manufacture of these meat products would appear to be a logical safeguard—providing the retailer is aware of the significance of the coding.

35 Tins of Corned Beef	10 Tins of Rice
8 Tins of Ox Tongue	15 Tins of Beans
31 Tins of Luncheon Meat	195 Tins of Tomatoes
49 Tins of Ham	37 Tins of Peas
2 Tins of Lamb Tongues	7 Tins of Soup
2 Tins of Chicken	8 Tins of Salmon
37 lbs. of Lamb	14 Tins of Pilchards
30 lbs. of Beef	21 lbs. of Pears
2 Turkeys	5 lbs. of Butter
149 Tins of Peaches	20 packets of frozen Beans
168 Tins of Grapefruit	8 packets of frozen Sprouts
93 Tins of Apricots	19 packets of Fishsticks
18 Tins of Fruit Cocktail	16 packets of frozen Fish
54 Tins of Pineapple	20 packets of Kippers
31 Tins of Pears	18 frozen Steaklets
19 Tins of Oranges	8 Fishcakes
13 Tins of Prunes	4 packets of frozen Doughnuts
8 Dinners-for-One	

Sausages, etc. Salmonella Infection.

During the year the following samples of locally manufactured sausages, etc., together with sewer swabs and animal faeces specimens from the Public Abattoir were procured and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for examination for salmonella infection.

	No. of Samples Taken	No. Found Positive
Sausages, etc.	453	Nil
Sewer Swabs	31	Nil
Animal Faeces	207 (146 Pig, 124 Cattle)	Nil

These series of samples were taken in an endeavour to determine the relationship between salmonella infection in the carcase body at the Abattoir and in the manufactured sausage.

Milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 218 samples of milk retailed in the district were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. Thirteen samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation.	Satisfactory	Failed Prescribed Test
Tuberculin Tested	47	5
T.T. (Channel Isle)	31	5
T.T. Pasteurised	53	2
Pasteurised	63	1
Sterilised	11	0

The percentage of failures in the results of the raw milk samples may appear to be high, but in the majority of cases these have been the results of repeated samples from the same source until satisfaction has been achieved. They, never-the-less, show an improvement on previous years.

Ice Cream—Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
No. of Ice Cream Retailers	115

One hundred and eighty-eight 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
152	23	11	2

Until the past two or three years the trend in the Ice Cream industry has been for the manufacture to be centralised in the hands of a comparatively small number of firms who specialise in this product. More recently, however, soft serve machines have been introduced whereby the soft serve ice cream is only partly made in registered premises, production being completed in vehicles or in shops and stores previously used only for the storage and sale of Ice Cream. The cleansing and maintenance of these machines in a satisfactory condition is lengthy and somewhat complicated and if the cleaning procedure is rushed or ignored many problems can ensue and unsatisfactory results expected.

Meat Inspection—Public Abattoir.

A 100 per cent. meat inspection has been maintained. The high quality of the animals passing through the Abattoir continues. None of the home killed beef was found to be affected with tuberculosis. The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle has gradually decreased from 10.1 per cent in 1956 to 1.71 per cent. in 1962.

During the year 739 visits were made to the Abattoir on meat inspection. Sunday and evening slaughtering continues as a regular feature.

Animals Slaughtered, 1961.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1,292	84	15,335	1,781

Animals Slaughtered, 1962.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1,229	65	13,635	1,579

The monthly killings for 1962 were as follows :—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
January	92	6	919	128
February	108	7	563	160
March	129	12	331	184
April	93	7	337	140
May	103	6	591	68
June	128	3	1,399	82
July	86	2	1,560	33
August	122	2	2,431	226
September	84	6	1,602	110
October	80	4	1,298	97
November	107	4	1,627	128
December	97	6	977	223
	1,229	65	13,635	1,579

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

254 Ox Livers	33 Pigs Hearts
24 Ox Heads	33 Pigs Kidneys
59 Ox Lungs	50 Pigs Lungs
5 Ox Skirts	2 carcasses of Pork and all offal
1 Hind of Beef (170 lbs.)	(120 lbs.)
1 Shin of Beef	24 Sheep Livers
50 Pigs Heads	10 Sheep Plucks
46 Pigs Plucks	1 Calf Head
16 Pigs Livers	1 Calf carcass and all offal

Total Weight condemned : 2 Tons, 2 Cwts. 79 lbs.

Four Beef carcasses were found to be infected with *cysticercus bovis* and were treated by refrigeration at 14 degrees F for 14 days.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	<i>Cattle including Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	1229	65	13635	1579
Number Inspected	1229	65	13635	1579
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	1	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	288	—	34	159
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	23.4%	15.38%	0.25%	10.07%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	—	—	43
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.71%	—	—	2.72%
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Rodent Control.

Three hundred and sixty-one 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 properties including the refuse tip. The sewers were test baited and where necessary a full poison treatment carried out.

Caravans.

Four caravan sites have been licensed subject to certain public health requirements; improvements and additional sanitary facilities asked for should be completed by the 1963 season.

Noise Abatement Act 1961.

Three visits have been made to premises following complaints of noise. All complaints were remedied.

Clean Air Act.

Few complaints have been received of smoke nuisance. Fifty smoke observations were carried out on various factory, etc., chimneys. Two large establishments which in the past have been causing some concern have been converted to oil-fired burners during the year. The main cause of smoke pollution—other than the domestic chimney—still remains the steam locomotives entering and shunting in the vicinity of the railway station.

Factories Act, 1961.

Two hundred and forty-one inspections have been carried out at factories during the year.

No. of Factories with Mechanical Power	96
No. of Factories without Mechanical Power	2
No. of Outworkers	2

Petroleum Act and Regulations.

No. of premises licensed under the Petroleum Act	41
Sixty-five visits have been made to premises where petroleum spirit is stored.	

Explosives Acts 1875 and 1923.

No. of premises licensed under the Explosives Acts	28
Thirty-eight visits have been made under the Explosives Acts mainly in connection with the sale and storage of fireworks.	

Pet Animals Act 1951.

No. of premises registered under the Act	3
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Mines and Quarries Acts.

Nine visits have been made to known quarries and mine-shafts on the Great Orme to ensure that they have been properly fenced.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(H. V. Morris, A.R.I.C.S., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.)

During 1962 both the quality and the quantity of the water supplied to the Town have been satisfactory. Monthly samples of the raw water have been taken regularly from Dulyn, Melynlllyn and Plas Dulyn Balancing tank and samples are taken weekly, on a rota, from various points in the system; bacteriological examinations have confirmed that the quality has been maintained.

These tests are carried out at Conway Public Health Laboratory and with two exceptions the results have been Ministry of Health Classification I. The two exceptions were later graded to Class I on re-sampling.

The Ammonia and Chlorine injection plant has now been duplicated to avoid any interruption of treatment during servicing or breakdown.

There are some 6,800 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. Nichol, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, commenced to take daily weather readings.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1962.

The main topic of discussion of the weather of 1962 must, of course, be the extremely low rainfall total of 23.53 inches. 1961 had 29.65 inches and 1960 totalled 33.51 inches. In recent years low rainfall totals have not been evident except in 1955 when 21.99 inches were recorded and 1941 when 22.24 inches of rain fell. Years of heavy totals were 1958, 34.94 inches and 1951, 36.29 inches.

During 1962, January, April and September had above average totals. The August average for England and Wales was 137 per cent. of average but Llandudno had a nice dry 81 per cent. of normal. The last three months of the year each had low rainfall totals. October did especially well with only 32 per cent. of normal. July and August, the busy holiday months, produced only 65 per cent. of the normal rainfall. The heaviest 24 hours total during the year was 1.05 inches on the 29th September. Measureable rain (i.e., 0.01 inches or more) fell on 176 days during 1962.

The Sunshine total for the year was 1,577 hours which was better than the two preceding years but not as good as 1959 when 1,789 hours were registered. The best ever total for Llandudno was in 1929 when 1,877 hours were recorded and 1949 had a fine total of 1,868 hours.

July, August and September disappointed with below average totals. October was the best month with 132 per cent of normal and March did quite well with 123 per cent of normal.

The best day's total sunshine was 15.2 hours on both the 1st and 5th June. April did especially well with 13.4 hours on the 29th April. Bright Sunshine was recorded on 299 days during the year.

The highest temperature recorded during 1962 was 72 degrees F on the 9th July but this in no way compares with 93 degrees F in June 1878. October 1962 had a fine maximum temperature of 69 degrees F.

The year's lowest temperature was 13 degrees F (19 degrees of frost) on the 2nd January. March 29th produced a shock with 9 degrees of frost just when all gardeners were satisfied that the winter had gone! December 7th had 13 degrees of frost and confused the writer who claims that it does not get cold till after Christmas.

The tables which follow show the Means, Extremes and Totals, month by month during 1962.

METEOROLOGICAL FIGURES
LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE
YEAR 1962

Month	Mean					Absolute		Total Rain inches	Total Sun Hours
	Barom.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Date		
January	29.84	48	38	55	10	13	2	3.27	61.5
February	30.25	46	39	53	4, 6, 11	31	15, 27	1.85	56.8
March	29.91	44	33	53	29	23	4	1.24	153.1
April	30.00	51	41	65	23	31	14	2.01	188.4
May	29.98	55	49	62	7	40	1	1.82	213.3
June	30.18	61	51	70	5	38	1	1.52	230.8
July	30.02	61	52	72	9	47	13	1.09	161.8
August	29.94	63	54	68	25, 26	45	13	2.28	160.4
September	29.91	59	52	69	1	43	13	3.17	100.8
October	30.13	58	47	69	8	35	27	1.05	129.9
November	29.91	49	42	57	5	34	20	1.87	55.6
December	30.02	45	35	57	7	19	25	2.37	64.4
Totals								23.53	1567.8
Mean	30.00	53	44	72	Aug. 9	13	Jan. 2	1.96	130.7

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS
FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1962
WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Month</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>			<i>Rainfall</i>		
	<i>Total Hours</i>	<i>Percentage of average</i>	<i>England & Wales Percent- age of Average</i>	<i>Total inches</i>	<i>Percentage of Average</i>	<i>England & Wales Percent- age of Average</i>
January	61.5	119	135	3.27	136	112
February	56.8	83	111	1.85	96	52
March	153.1	123	105	1.24	61	81
April	188.4	114	101	2.01	120	113
May	213.3	103	89	1.82	100	104
June	230.8	108	119	1.52	83	31
July	161.8	84	74	1.09	48	78
August	160.4	96	92	2.28	81	137
September	100.8	77	88	3.17	149	136
October	129.9	132	109	1.04	32	40
November	55.6	101	70	1.87	52	76
December	64.4	92		2.37	64	
Totals	1576.8			23.53		

MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES—SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

Month	Rainfall			Sunshine			
	No. of 'Rain Days,' i.e. 0.01" or more	Greatest fall in 24 Hours	Date	Daily Mean (Hours)	Most Sun in one day	Date	No. of days on which bright sunshine was recorded
January	19	0.45	15	1.92	6.2	18	22
February	14	0.44	12	2.73	8.5	22, 24	21
March	13	0.29	28	4.94	10.7	24	26
April	15	0.70	2	6.28	13.4	29	25
May	15	0.55	18	6.88	12.9	23	30
June	13	0.46	28	7.69	15.2	1, 5	28
July	10	0.35	10	5.22	12.0	16	29
August	15	0.76	23	5.17	13.0	5	29
September	19	1.05	29	3.36	10.3	13	27
October	11	0.26	29	4.19	9.8	8	27
November	16	0.46	17	1.85	7.0	25	13
December	16	0.43	8	2.08	6.7	5	23
Totals	176						299

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	14	14	20	—	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	98	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	6	1	1	—
Bakehouses	2	2	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	7	7	30	2	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	17	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ..	2	2	12	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	23	2	2	—
Greengrocers	2	2	6	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	23	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	7	7	3	1	1	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	12	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	2	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1962 is 2,930 compared with 2,950 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 10.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 13.90 in 1961 and 12.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births compared with 48.78 in 1961 and 27.03 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 13.65 per 1,000 of the population compared with 20.34 in 1961 and 14.19 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1961 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.39 per 1,000 of the population compared with 5.08 in 1961 and 2.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1962, 34 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 6 Scarlet Fever, 12 Whooping Cough, and 16 pneumonia.

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

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet M	Fever F	Whooping M	Cough F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	1
3 Years	—	—	2	1
4 Years	—	1	—	3
5-9 Years	1	3	1	3
10-14 Years	1	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	2	4	4	8

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

(P. V. Davies, M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply

The supply to the district has been adequate both in quantity and quality during the year, approximately half of the total demand was met from the river sources jointly (Afon Ddu and Camarnaint) and half from Aber Lake.

The chlorination arrangements have functioned satisfactorily during the year and daily checks of residual chlorine in the various parts of the distribution system were taken; owing to the peaty nature of the subsoil in the catchment areas some discolouration has been encountered during heavy rainfalls and the chlorine demand to maintain adequate residuals has accordingly fluctuated considerably.

There is some tendency during such periods towards protein absorption of chlorine thus rendering the results of daily checks of residuals somewhat misleading; a large number of bacteriological samples have also been taken so as to assist in maintaining adequate control of dosage.

The water is not plumbo solvent to a degree sufficient to cause any difficulty but all new services are installed in copper or alkathene, the Ph. value is 7.1.

The total number of properties supplied direct from mains is 1,162, of which 1,061 are dwelling houses or flats, the total estimated population supplied "direct" is 2,880.

Two premises are supplied by stand pipe from mains and 15 dwellings in the rural periphery of the urban area are supplied from individual private supplies; with the exception of two of these dwellings these supplies appear to be adequate in quantity and in quality.

Sewerage.

The sewerage system has functioned without untoward incident throughout the year although some difficulty is being experienced in parts of the town by the inadequacy of existing sewers.

The Council have during the year decided to engage Consulting Civil Engineers to report upon the existing system and to consider possible improvement and extension of sewerage, particularly on the Western side of the town where development has hitherto been hampered by the lack of sewers.

Housing.

The Council's scheme for the construction of 44 dwellings at Pendalar in the Eastern end of the district and referred to in my last report, is now being proceeded with, a tender for the work having been approved and construction is to commence early in 1963.

In addition the Council have, during the year, acquired further land at Llwyn Gwgan at the Western end of the existing Penybryn Housing Estate upon which it is proposed to build 50 further 3-bedroom Council houses as an extension of the site. It is hoped to commence construction in mid-1963.

The Council's action in respect of existing unfit dwellings under housing legislation has been hampered by the lack of new council dwellings, accordingly it is proposed to remedy this position and to meet the current housing application list by the two projects referred to totalling 94 houses.

In addition the Council has agreed with the Caernarvonshire County Council to erect 20 elderly person's flats (some of which will be one person flats) to the Ministry's standard design to be erected in Caeffynon Road in close proximity to a proposed Home for the Elderly to be provided by the County Council. The occupants of these flats will be able to utilise as required the communal facilities of the home on similar lines to the London County Council's "Hackney project."

This is the first example of its kind in Caernarvonshire and of direct co-operation between a District Council as a Housing Authority and the Welfare Department of the County Council.

Rodent Control.

Several infestations were dealt with during the year and also routine treatments of the river and its surroundings, also the refuse tip and other likely sources of infestation.

Food Surrendered.

During the year 114 lbs. of various foods were surrendered and condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	2	2	11	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	3	3	9	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	27	1	1	—
Bakehouses	4	4	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	3	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	21	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	5	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	6	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	19	19	6	—	—	—
Greengrocers	6	6	9	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	8	2	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	3	3	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	7	7	5	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	7	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	7	8	34	4	4	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1962 is 3,770 compared with 3,770 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 12.99 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 14.32 in 1961 and 14.73 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 20.41 per 1,000 live births compared with 37.04 in 1961 and 35.09 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 18.83 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.92 in 1961 and 17.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.27 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1961 and 0.26 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.92 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.12 in 1961 and 2.84 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 9 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 9 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	1	—
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	2
4 Years	—	—
5-9 Years	1	2
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	1	2
Totals	3	6

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

(A. Crowther, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply.

As in 1960 and 1961 the dry weather in the Spring resulted in a reduction of the quantity of water held in store and by the end of July less than 2.5 millions of water were held in store out of the normal reservoir capacity of 5 million. August 1962 was particularly a wet month and just when the Council were prepared to restrict the hours of supply in order to conserve the water left in store, the showery weather of August filled the reservoirs and once again the situation was saved.

The Council's Consulting Engineers who had reported in 1961 on the practical and financial implications of obtaining an auxiliary supply of water from the Cowlyd Water Board via the distributing mains of Conway Borough, reported in 1962 on the practicability of obtaining a supply from Llanfairfechan U.D.C. The Council decided to pursue the Llanfairfechan scheme and following a meeting between Consulting Engineers employed by the two Councils, a separate report was submitted to each Council by their own Consultants. By the end of the year, no positive action had been taken and the Council agreed to a suggestion of their Consulting Engineer that the Council's own supply be improved by the piping of an additional stream into the service reservoir. Provision was made for inclusion of the cost out of revenue in the 1963 Financial Year.

Bacteriological examinations were made periodically of the water going into supply after chlorination and one chemical analysis was made during the year.

The Council's water supply supplies all properties within the area of the Council except for eleven outlying properties of which the majority are farms situated at too high an altitude or too remote a distance to be supplied from the Council's mains. During the year one outlying property was supplied with water from the Nant Conway R.D.C. as a result of arrangements made by the two Councils.

Refuse Collection.

A regular weekly collection of all house refuse was maintained throughout the year. In order to maintain this regular service it became necessary to relieve the normal refuse collection gang of the duties of refuse collection on caravan sites. Caravan site refuse was collected by a separate vehicle with a weekly collection on the same day, i.e., Friday of each week. Trade refuse was collected twice weekly from the shops in the summer and once weekly in winter.

Despite the cost of running the incinerator being more expensive than tipping, the difference being a 3d. rate, the Council decided to operate the incinerator permanently throughout the year in the belief that incineration is a more satisfactory way of disposal of house refuse than tipping on the exposed Council tip.

Sewerage.

With the exception of the same outlying properties mentioned in the paragraph on Water Supply, all houses and premises in the district are connected to the sewerage system which, as in previous years, required very little maintenance and was maintained at the cost of 1d. rate for the year.

Housing.

The Council accepted a Tender from Gregory Housing for the erection of 15 bungalows and 12 flats on the land purchased in 1961 and mentioned in my Report of that year. A large stone house standing on one of the two plots of land was demolished during 1962, formal Town Planning permission was obtained and at the close of the year the Contractor was expected to commence work within a short time.

Ten new houses were built by private Building Contractors, most of which were speculative building and were usually sold before completion.

Following on the 13 houses built in the previous years, this is an encouraging sign and the Council will give every encouragement and assistance to any private Building Contractor wishing to develop sites for private houses of which over 100 have been approved by the Town Planning Authority many years ago.

Food Inspection.

The appointed day for the closure of the one remaining private slaughterhouse was extended from the 1st January to the 1st July in order to enable the owner to carry out the necessary improvements. The owner eventually decided that the amount of slaughtering carried out would not financially justify the expense of the improvements and the slaughterhouse therefore was closed at the end of June, and appears unlikely to be ever re-opened.

Food Surrendered.

Tinned Fruit	53 lbs.
Tinned Meat	71 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	47 lbs.
Tinned Fish	7 lbs.
Tinned Milk inc. Puddings	11 lbs. (2 Tall).
Tinned Soup	13 lbs.

Improvement Grants.

The Council discontinued the Discretionary Improvement Grants as the majority of applications appeared to be well covered by the Standard Grant of which 10 applications were approved during the year. The number of enquiries about Improvement Grants greatly exceeds the number of applications subsequently made and this may be due to the fact that some owner/occupiers who are anxious to improve houses imminently suitable for Standard Grants, find it a hardship to provide the other half of the cost.

In my opinion many owners of houses which are eligible for Standard Grants are deterred from providing bathrooms and hot water solely because they cannot, at present, find the other half of the cost which is usually between £100 and £130.

Caravan Sites.

One more caravan site was licensed under the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960, bringing the total number of licensed sites up to eight. By the end of the year only one licensed site complied fully with the conditions imposed two years previously. Warnings have been given verbally and by letter to the site operators concerned that the Council intend to implement fully all the Licence conditions during 1963.

All the site operators have complied with some of the conditions, and at some considerable expense in many cases, but having laid out money on blocks of conveniences are now tempted to recoup this expenditure by exceeding the number of caravans permitted on the site. During 1962 two operators were prosecuted for exceeding the number permitted, one operator being fined on four charges and the other operator pleading guilty to one charge.

In addition to licensed caravans, which now total approximately five hundred, over 30 per cent. of the number of dwelling-houses in the whole district, the seasonal influx of tents on unlicensed fields cause concern. It appears to be an anomalous situation that people living in caravans on a caravan site licensed under the 1960 Act are considered to require certain basic facilities of toilet and refuse facilities but other people in tents on an adjacent field often have very meagre facilities provided simply because tented sites are exempt from the 1960 Act.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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)	14	—	—	600 approx	3	—
Number Inspected	14	—	—	560 approx	3	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	3	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	0.50	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases 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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	22	22	16	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	3	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	35	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	6	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	17	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	3	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	26	26	20	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	1	—	—	—
Canteens	13	13	9	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	15	15	7	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	17	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	6	5	13	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1962 is 5,910 compared with 5,940 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 14.89 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 12.63 in 1961 and 14.40 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 11.36 per 1,000 live births compared with 13.34 in 1961 and 22.47 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 10.99 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.35 in 1961 and 11.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.34 in 1961 and 0.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.71 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.04 in 1961 and 1.94 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 6 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 6 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

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

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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

Bacteriological examinations were made during the year as follows :—

Mains Water.

(a) Conway Valley scheme, serving the parishes of Caerhun, Dolgarrog, Henryd and Maenan	3 Class 1 1 Class 2 3 Class 3
(b) Penmachno	1 Class 1
(c) Cwm Penmachno	2 Class 1
(d) Capel Curig	1 Class 1
(e) Trefriw	2 Class 1

Well or Spring Water.

(a) Capel Curig	1—satisfactory
(b) Tal-y-Bont	2—Moderately contaminated
(c) Trefriw	1—Considerably contaminated

The water supply from Afon Glasgwm, serving Llan Penmachno has a plumbo solvent action, and the water is treated with soda ash.

The number of dwellings supplied from public mains :—

- (a) Direct to the house, and
(b) By means of standpipes, is shown in the following table :—

	Direct	Standpipes
Abbey	7	—
Caerhun	318	1
Capel Curig	60	6
Dolgarrog	71	—
Dolwyddelen	204	—
Henryd	185	—
Llanbedr	88	1
Llanrhychwyn	16	—
Maenan	65	—
Penmachno	251	10
Trefriw	268	—
Eidda	18	5
	1,551	23

The population supplied is unknown, but is approximately 5,100 and 80 respectively.

Housing.

Ten new Council houses at Ty'nygroes and four at Dolgarrog were completed and occupied during the year.

Six bungalows and ten houses are in course of construction.

Sewerage.

DOLGARROG. The owners of the Aluminium Corporation have notified the Council that it is their intention to connect the works drainage system to the Council's sewer. The Council have been advised by their Consultant Engineers that this will mean enlarging the disposal works and modification to the pumping system. Cost estimated to be £15,000.

ROWEN. New disposal works and sewerage system was completed during the year, and most of the properties in the village have been connected to the system.

CAPEL CURIG. The Council is reconsidering the report from their Consultant Engineers which was submitted some years ago with view of implementing same.

TY'NYGROES. The Council's Consultant Engineers have been instructed to prepare their report on the provision of a sewerage system and sewage disposal works for the village.

Refuse Collection.

Apart from a few outlying farms, refuse is collected throughout the district at approximately ten day intervals, with weekly collection throughout the summer from hotels and caravan sites. All the refuse is disposed of at the controlled tip at Dolgarrog.

Public Conveniences.

The Council own and maintain public conveniences at Capel Curig, Dolwyddelen, Penmachno and Trefriw. Sites have been inspected for provision of toilets at Rowen and Dolgarrog.

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	5	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	4	11	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	9	9	40	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	3	3	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	2	2	5	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	3	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	3	—	—	—
Factories	3	3	8	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	6	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1962 is 4,610 compared with 4,550 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 13.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 12.97 in 1961 and 9.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 47.62 per 1,000 live births compared with 50.85 in 1961 and 44.44 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 19.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.70 in 1961 and 16.42 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.43 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.44 in 1961 and 0.62 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.82 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.76 in 1961 and 2.91 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 45 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 6 Scarlet Fever, 34 Measles, 2 Dysentery, 2 Pneumonia and 1 Erysipelas.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet M	Fever F	Measles M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	1	2	—
2 Years	—	—	2	2
3 Years	—	—	1	2
4 Years	2	1	3	2
5-9 Years	1	—	8	7
10-14 Years	1	—	3	2
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	4	2	19	15

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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

Water Supply.

Resulting from the new extension to the Marchlyn Mawr Supply which was completed during the previous year the following properties were connected and provided with a piped water supply for the first time :—

17 Private Housse.

Marchlyn Supply.

The Council recognised the importance of expediting the construction of a new reservoir at Mynydd Llandegai. The new larger service reservoir will contain in the region of one and a half days supply, as compared with the half day capacity of the existing reservoir. The location of the new reservoir will be such that vehicles can drive in to the compound which will also house the new treatment works. The treatment will include the soda ash plant and a new chlorinator. Filtration is not required because the colour and clarity of the water is very good and no variation of these occur during fluctuations in the weather.

Llanllechid Supply.

The Gas Chlorine treatment plant had deteriorated into such a poor condition that it became unreliable and further repair was considered uneconomical. A new plant is to be installed and chlorination in the meantime is carried out by a temporary arrangement.

Aber Water Supply.

This supply is functioning quite well, but although the teething stage is now behind us the short history of this supply continues to be punctuated with troubles. During the winter the 3in. main crossing the river in the village fractured during flood weather, and temporary measures are still in force, because, the river at this point is rather swift flowing, and the weather has not been favourable to attempt permanent repair. The new water intake from the river still fractures periodically and difficulties have been experienced in locating these breaks. The dam during heavy rainfall becomes filled with stone and gravel, to bury the intake.

Improvement works will be carried out during the coming year to prevent to some extent the carriage of debris into the pool.

Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis.

No further chemical samples were taken during the year.

Bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

Sewerage.

Two new sewer connections were made and seventeen existing houses were served by new septic tanks.

Preparatory work continues for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal plants to serve the villages remaining in the area without this facility.

It is expected that work will commence on the Aber Scheme during the coming year.

The Council has also decided to extend the existing sewer in Mynydd Llandegai to serve approximately another 74 houses.

Rodent Control.

During the year 232 visits were made in the course of disinfection which included 4 major, and 128 minor infestations.

There is now only one refuse tip, and the control of infestation is therefore made easier and more effective.

A rodent operator is employed by the Council specifically to carry out this service, and his work has been very successful.

Refuse Collection.

Refuse is collected weekly from all parts of the district.

The Regulation Dustbin Scheme continues to operate and more householders took advantage of this service during the year.

Camping Site for Tents.

A licence was issued authorising land at Dinas Farm, Tregarth, to be used for tents only. Water supply is laid on from the Council's water supply system. Male and female w.c's are available, and a dished platform for washing up is drained into a new septic tank. Litter bins are provided and the site is well maintained generally. It is situated among the trees on the river bank on dry, well-drained land, screened from the highway, yet located close to it. It has turned out to be popular and well patronised.

Licensed Knacker's Yard.

The number of live and moribund animals dealt with at this establishment during the year are as follows:—

Live		Moribund	
Cows	... 234	Cows	... 596
Heifers	... 147	Heifers	... 279
Bullocks	... 184	Bullocks	... 187
Yearlings	... 42	Pigs	... 293
Calves	... 29	Horses	... 47
Horses	... 14	Yearlings	... 437
Pigs	... 429	Calves	... 260
		Sheep	1,767

Food Hygiene.

A reasonably good standard of hygiene and cleanliness have been maintained in all food shops and other food premises.

No food is manufactured in the area. Proprietary brands of ice cream are sold in the area, all manufactured elsewhere.

Housing.

(a) Housing Building.

No Council houses were built during the period.

The 280 Council houses were maintained by direct labour.

The 47 houses scheduled to be built in Glasinfryn, mainly because of the conflicting views about sewerage for the additional houses and the existing village.

The number of houses constructed privately were nine.

(b) Improvement Grants.

The numbers completed were :—

Discretionary	...	...	7
Standard	...	...	5
			—
Total	...	...	12
			—

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	25	25	9	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	11	162	9	4	—
Bakehouses	4	5	68	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	4	4	31	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	94	2	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	10	10	19	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	23	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	20	20	86	1	1	—
Greengrocers	8	8	36	9	—	—
Canteens	5	5	19	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	20	19	67	5	3	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	2	1	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	—	—	—	—
Factories	60	60	33	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	15	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1962 is 9,030 compared with 8,950 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 17.94 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 15.31 in 1961 and 15.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 0.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 29.20 in 1961 and 27.39 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 11.96 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.53 in 1961 and 12.07 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.22 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.22 in 1961 and 0.21 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.55 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.79 in 1961 and 2.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 29 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 3 Scarlet Fever; 20 Chickenpox; 6 Paratyphoid B.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Scarlet Fever	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	2
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	1	—
5-9 Years	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	1	2

Meat Inspection.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3391	—	158	26029	4543	—
Number Inspected	3391	—	158	26029	4543	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	7	—	35	101	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1179	—	27	2647	410	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	35%	—	39%	10.5%	9%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	41	—	4	—	57	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	1.29	—	2.56	—	1.25	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Condemned Foodstuffs.

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

Ham	59 tins	Cream	49 tins
Pork	63 tins	Milk	88 tins
Corned Beef	51 tins	Tomatoes	219 tins
Steak	31 tins	Peas	131 tins
Jellied Veal	13 tins	Carrots	7 tins
Luncheon Meat	41 tins	Broad Beans	3 tins
Tongue	24 tins	French Beans	18 tins
Salmon	18 tins	Butter Beans	1 tin
Pilchards	50 tins	Beans	16 tins
Sardines	25 tins	Spaghetti	7 tins
Soups	46 tins	Rice	28 tins
Peaches	82 tins	Macaroni	1 tin
Oranges	115 tins	Pickled Onions	30 jars
Pears	139 tins	Marmalade	4 jars
Grapefruit	125 tins	Salmon Spread	3 jars
Apricot	69 tins	Fruit Juice	14 bots.
Fruit Salad	110 tins	Olive Oil	1 bot.
Cherries	1 tin	Coffee	2 tins
Pineapple Chunks	123 tins	Soup	27 pkts.
Prunes	18 tins	Beef	38 lbs.
Plums	19 tins	Fish	56 lbs.
Raspberries	16 tins	Fish Cakes	3½ doz.
Strawberries	2 tins	Pears	3 cases
Blackcurrants	25 tins		

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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

Refuse Collection.

In the Annual Report for 1961 reference was made to the increase in trade refuse and to the need for an early collection in the town centre to avoid, as far as possible, traffic congestion. Towards the end of the year observations were made and records kept of the quantity and nature of the refuse being collected.

It is intended to submit to the Health Committee suggestions for improvements to be brought into effect during the summer of 1963.

Water Supply.

Weekly samples of the town water taken for bacteriological analysis have proved satisfactory. A total of 180 samples were taken and classified as follows :—

Class 1, 175; Class 2, 1; Class 3, 3; Class 4, 1.

During the summer months it was not found necessary to turn off the 10in. main to the town.

Swimming Baths.

Samples of water taken from the Swimming Baths proved satisfactory.

Housing.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

During 1962 the last of the tenants were re-housed from the Pool Hill area and the houses were demolished and the area turned into a Car Park.

Also during 1962 the Uxbridge Street houses were demolished and off street parking was provided.

BUILDING.

Thirty-four new Council houses were completed during the year and further houses on the Bryn/Ty Gwyn site were under construction.

At Church Street, in the town centre, 23 housing units for the aged are under construction and will most likely be ready for occupation towards the end of March. There are also six houses for the aged under construction at Henwalia and it is anticipated that these will be ready for occupation in June.

During 1962 only five privately built houses were constructed.

It may be that this has resulted from the scarcity of building land for builders and private individuals which can obtain Planning Consent and be within reasonable reach of a water supply and a main sewer.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

It may be of interest to members to know that during the year nine grants were made towards the improvement of the older properties in the town.

The grants were made up as follows :—

Discretionary Grants	...	6
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Standard Grants	...	...	3
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Abattoir.

In April Mr. J. G. Dixon, Additional Public Health Inspector, commenced his duties and as a result 100 per cent. meat inspection is now carried out at the Abattoir.

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	9	9	8	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	3	3	23	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	5	15	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	15	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	8	8	31	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	8	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	5	38	—	—	—
Greengrocers	3	3	14	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	23	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	32	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	10	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	5	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	338	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1962 is 1,580 compared with 1,550 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 22.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 15.48 in 1961 and 10.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 0.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 0.00 in 1961 and 6.25 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 18.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.84 in 1961 and 17.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1961 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.79 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.58 in 1961 and 2.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 35 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 34 Measles; 1 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measels	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	1
1 Year	—	1
2 Years	1	1
3 Years	1	—
4 Years	2	2
5-9 Years	15	7
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	—
Age Unknown	2	1
Totals	21	13

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

(S. L. Thomas, M.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H. (Hons.))

General.

One of the biggest problems that this Authority has to face is that of litter, despite the increase in the number of litter bins distributed for the use of the general public. One of the main troubles is the indiscriminate throwing away of chip cartons when they are empty. Litter baskets have been placed at strategic points but are not used, with the exception of the esplanade and marine fronts where they are well used.

Water Supplies.

The problem of the shortage of water during the peak Summer season was more acute this year and although the Council decided last year to go ahead with the provision of a reservoir to hold 250,000 gallons with space for another similar reservoir should it ever be required, no starting date has yet been fixed upon.

Each year the town demands more water and despite a constant watch on wastage more houses were short during the morning period than there were last year.

The quality of the water remains excellent. Three hundred and forty-nine visits were made.

Sewerage.

Again this year the constant cleaning of road gullies, especially after the snow, proved successful. The outfall sewers were repaired several times after severe gales. One hundred and twenty visits were made.

Rodent Control.

All Council property was inspected for rats but again shortage of workmen compelled me to deal with complaints only. Again packed baits proved very successful for minor complaints. The refuse tip maintained its slight increase in rat population especially during the extremely cold weather. Sixteen visits were made.

Public Conveniences.

The policy of closing some of the Public Conveniences to guard against wilful damage during the Winter months was continued. During the Whitsun to October period they are serviced daily but are badly misused by the public. At peak periods there is a demand for more "Ladies" conveniences and I have had personal callers and letters asking for compartments with wash-hand basins. I visit the conveniences three to four times per week during the holiday season. One hundred and eighty-six visits were made.

Housing.

Only eight premises were erected during the year mainly due to lack of building space and corresponding high prices for building plots. If land was available this figure of completed dwellings would be much higher. No houses were built by the Council. One hundred and thirty-eight visits were made.

Public Health Acts.

Only one Formal Notice was served during the year, all other work is completed by personal visits or Informal letters. No serious Infectious Disease occurred, five premises were disinfected at the request of private practitioners. Five householders requested material to carry out their own disinfection. One hundred and thirty-eight visits were made.

Refuse Collection.

The provision of litter bins in parking grounds, the collection from a caravan site, from camps, from main road lay-bys, extra houses and increased collections from hotels and large boarding-houses has caused problems in refuse collection. Added to this list is the removal of cut grass, grit, road sweepings, litter basket collections and the removal of equipment, all done by one freight. Overtime has to be worked every week and on Bank Holidays. The only solution is the provision of another vehicle or a larger vehicle.

The older part of the tip which has not been used for years is now being covered with earth and grassed before handing it back to the owner. Nineteen visits were made.

Playing Fields and Open Spaces.

The programme of improvement to the Council's Bowling Green has continued and it is now showing results with a good playing surface. Attention has also been paid to the putting greens.

New flower beds have been cut and were appreciated by townsfolk and visitors alike. Two hundred and seventy-three visits were made.

Food Premises.

Full co-operation was again received from the shop-keepers and hotel-keepers in Food Hygiene to maintain an existing high standard. Meat Inspection was carried out at the Portmadoc Slaughterhouse in the absence of their official. One hundred visits were made.

Caravans and Campers.

The two existing caravan sites have presented no problems but the camping site at Morfa Bychan exceeds the stipulated number at times, especially over the August Bank Holiday period with overnight campers coming and going without supervision. During these periods the beaches and any waste ground is used whether it is suitable for camping or not. Three hundred and thirty-eight visits were made.

Condemned Food.

Tins of Ham	36	Tins of Fruit Salad	3
Tins of Ox Tongue	2	Tins of Pears	30
Tins of Corned Beef	4	Tins of Peaches	40
Tins of Crab	6	Tins of Pineapples	6
Tins of Salmon	36	Tins of Apricots	19
Tins of Pilchards	3	Tins of Grapefruit	201
Tins of Lobster	3	Tins of Tomatoes	19
Tins of Stewed Steak	9	Tins of Carrots	3
Tins of Baked Beans	1	Tins of Peas	3
Tins of Evaporated Milk	2	Potatoes	224 lbs.
Tins of Curry	6	Butter	10 lbs.
Bunches of Parsley	20	Bacon	8½ lbs.
Packets of Porridge Oats	2	Pork Pie	4 lbs.
Peaches	240	Grapes	88 lbs.

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	5	5	8	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	410	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	8	8	30	—	—	—
Bakehouses	8	6	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	16	25	—	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	4	12	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	31	—	—	—
Greengrocers	8	6	10	—	—	—
Canteens	7	7	5	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	11	11	10	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	5	5	3	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	3	—	—	—
Factories	33	30	22	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	3	—	6	—	—	—

Housing.

No new Council houses were completed during the year. The Council has demolished three old cottages in Sand Street, and the building of a block of three 2-bedroom flats on the site is in progress, and these should be completed early in 1963.

Good progress has also been made in the negotiations with Messrs. Gregory Housing Ltd., and it is hoped that a start will be made in the New Year on the building of 165 housing units, 80 on the Morfa'r Garreg site, 40 of which will be required to replace the aluminium prefabricated bungalows, and 85 on the West End or Ffordd Mela site.

New roads have also been planned for these sites, and also to replace the existing track from Morfa'r Garreg to the Gimblet Rock. It is hoped that this will be ready to go out to tender early in the New Year.

Six new houses were completed by private enterprise.

Seven Discretionary Grants were approved during the year.

The maintenance and painting of all existing Council Houses is carried out by direct labour.

Meat Inspection.

There was an increase again this year in the number of animals killed at the public abattoir which, from the 1st January, 1963, will be the only slaughterhouse in the area serving both the Borough and the Lleyn Rural District Council. Further repairs and improvements were carried out during the year. Every effort is made to maintain a full 100 per cent. meat inspection service, and when I am away the local Veterinary Surgeon is called in for meat inspection.

Owing to the closing down as from January 1st of the slaughterhouses in the Lleyn R.D. Council area, it is anticipated that there will be a greater demand for the use of our public abattoir, and a heavy increase in the throughput. This will be an added strain on myself as Meat Inspector as inspections will have to be carried out during the evenings and at weekends. Four hundred and ten visits were made to the abattoir during the year.

Food Inspection.

More shops are being modernised every year, and there is a definite trend towards the multi-sales self-service type of shop. The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Fish	57 tins	Syrup	1 tin
Meat	97 tins	Spaghetti	2 tins
Fruit	834 tins	Marmalade	2 tins
Vegetables	200 tins	Jam	22 tins
Soup	40 tins	Lard	24 lbs.
Evaporated Milk	61 tins	Plain Flour	6 lbs.
Fruit Juice	18 tins	Ryvita	3 pkts.
Rice	15 tins	Biscuits	1 pkt.
Cream	1 tin	Rice Crispies	24 pkts.
	1,865 lbs.		

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1962

Water Supply.

	Source	Treatment
Murcwyp	Springs	Chlorination
Cwm Ceiliog	Upland Surface	Chlorination

The Borough and surrounding villages in the Rural area received an uninterrupted supply of water throughout the year. No new mains were laid. Two samples of water were taken for Bacteriological examination, and one for Chemical Analysis, all of which were satisfactory.

Sewerage.

Good progress has been made by the Contractors on Phase I of the Sewerage Improvement Scheme which consists of a main pumping station at Tocyn Brwyn and a subsidiary pumping station at the junction of Cardiff Road and Lon Cob Bach to take the sewage from the West End, and eventually in Phase III that from the newly-developed area of Ala Road. Once the pumping stations are operative it is hoped that there will be no further flooding in certain areas of the town caused by the surcharging of the sewers, also existing sewers will have to be cleaned.

Public Lighting.

The public lighting system of the town centre was completely renewed with modern standards and wall brackets and mercury vapour lanterns at an approximate cost of £1,800. The work of erecting the columns and brackets was carried out by direct labour by my Department, and the electrical connections by M.A.N.W.E.B.

Refuse Collection.

This service has been maintained as in previous years, but as there is an annual increase in the amount of refuse collected and also delays caused by traffic congestion during the summer months difficulty sometimes occurs in keeping to our schedule, and the second lorry has to be brought into use for refuse collection for short periods during the height of the season.

Public Conveniences.

The five public conveniences in the town are well-maintained, but it is regrettable that some people seem to enjoy themselves in disfiguring and misusing these places thus causing unnecessary annoyance and inconvenience to other users.

Rodent Control.

Service maintained as in previous years. All town sewers received a full treatment.

Caravan Sites.

The three sites in the Borough are very well maintained. The popularity of the area for the tourist caravanner and dormobile type of vehicle user is greatly on the increase. In view of this, I do feel there is a need for the establishment of a purely tourist site within or near to the Borough boundary to cater for the needs of these people, as there are not sufficient pitches on the static caravan sites for their requirements. This, in my opinion, would be a great help to eliminate the present indiscriminate parking of caravans and dormobiles on open spaces and lay-bys.

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)	966	—	4	9198	1643	—
Number Inspected	966	—	4	9198	1643	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	68	—	—	51	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	7.0	—	—	.55	.18	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.18	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1962 is 3,610 compared with 3,620 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 14.13 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 16.30 in 1961 and 17.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 19.61 per 1,000 live births compared with 33.90 in 1961 and 0.00 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 20.49 per 1,000 of the population compared with 25.41 in 1961 and 11.95 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1961 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.77 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.76 in 1961 and 2.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 2 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 2 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	1	—
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	—	—
5-9 Years	1	—
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	2	—

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 Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	Caernarvonshire County Council					
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	309	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	11	—	—	—
Bakehouses	6	6	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	1	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	16	18	21	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	3	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	3	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	22	22	28	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	9	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	8	10	10	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	33	33	19	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	19	16	20	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1962 is 3,880 compared with 3,890 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 17.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 14.91 in 1961 and 16.71 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 29.41 per 1,000 live births compared with 14.91 in 1961 and 16.97 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 17.53 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.91 in 1961 and 16.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.26 in 1961 and 0.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.58 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.34 in 1961 and 3.13 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 7 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 7 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	2	—
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	1	—
5-9 Years	2	—
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	—
Age Unknown	1	1
Totals	6	1

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)	328	1	10	10567	409	—
Number Inspected	328	1	10	10567	409	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	3	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	146	5	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	23.7	—	—	1.41	12.1	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.733	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H. Todd, M.S.I.A.)

Water Supply.

The District is supplied with water by the Portmadoc Waterworks Company from Llyn Tecwyn Isaf, Merioneth and when demand outstrips this supply by bulk supply from Cymystradllyn reservoir, owned by the Lleyen Rural District Council.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality but increasing difficulty has been experienced in maintaining a satisfactory supply to Morfa Bychan during the holiday season. The Council have been greatly concerned in regard to this matter and have pressed the Portmadoc Waterworks Company to take steps to improve the supply.

Samples for bacteriological and chemical analysis are taken by the water undertakers. The water from the main supply is Chlorinated but no other treatment is carried out.

The number of dwellings in the district is 1,415 and there are 3,825 persons supplied from the mains excluding Caravan Sites which could account for as many more during the peak demand.

- (a) direct to the houses;
- (b) caravans only by stand pipes.

Housing.

Housing development in the Urban District was confined to private developers and a number of houses were improved by Discretionary and Standard Grants.

Sewerage.

The Glanmorfa Terrace Sewerage scheme is still urgently awaited and the Council have given this matter considerable attention.

Public Cleansing.

It was found necessary to purchase a new refuse vehicle during this year (of larger capacity) but the volume of refuse continues to increase. The paper and cardboard content being particularly noticeable.

Rodent Control.

No large infestations were experienced and the Council's part-time Rodent Operator dealt with all complaints.

Public Conveniences.

Many signs were damaged by vandals particularly at the Morfa Bychan Convenience near to Black Rock where the greatest number of people congregate. This convenience is also in close proximity to a tented camping site in the Criccieth Urban Area.

Caravans.

The standard of amenities in the caravan sites continues to improve.

Meat Inspection.

The Portmadoc Slaughterhouse came back into use after works of extension and improvement had been completed.

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 Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	156	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	23	24	42	—	—	—
Bakehouses	20	20	36	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	98	95	63	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	21	21	25	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	12	12	64	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	4	4	31	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	72	72	158	—	—	—
Greengrocers				—	—	—
Canteens	6	6	10	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	21	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	11	11	15	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	10	10	72	—	—	—
Factories	84	81	31	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	3	6	25	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1962, is 21,180 compared with 21,210 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 14.21 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 14.05 in 1961 and 14.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 39.87 per 1,000 live births compared with 36.91 in 1961 and 30.76 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

There was one death from Zymotic Disease. (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 17.09 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.61 in 1961 and 13.94 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.14 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.33 in 1961 and 0.41 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.59 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.25 in 1961 and 3.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 44 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 13 Measles, 19 Chick-enpox; 8 Scarlet Fever; 4 Dysentery.

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

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	1
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	1	1
3 Years	—	1	1	—
4 Years	1	1	—	—
5-9 Years	2	3	—	2
10-14 Years	—	—	2	2
15-24 Years	—	—	1	1
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	1
TOTALS (all ages) ...	3	5	5	8

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

(H. F. Hartford, M.A.P.H.I. — W. E. Griffith, M.A.P.H.I.)

Staff.

Mr. W. E. Griffith joined the Council's staff on the 1st April, 1962.

Housing.

The Council's Housing programme is still at a standstill, but the need of houses within the district remains high. The Council now owns 1,336 houses, 48 of which were vacated during the year and re-let.

The Council became aware of two families threatened to be rendered homeless by being evicted. In both cases the Council are preparing to purchase both dwelling houses to safeguard the families. In one case a disused school is included, and it is proposed to convert the building into two houses. In the case of the second, the house and shop will be converted into separate dwellings.

During the year 31 applicants for Discretionary Grants, and 64 for Standard Grants completed the modernisation of their homes.

Twelve Individual Unfit Houses were closed in accordance with Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.

Sewerage.

There are four major schemes of sewerage proposed for the district:—

- (a) LLANBERIS. The Minister's approval of the scheme was obtained, and the commencement of the work is expected in the near future.
- (b) LLANWENDA and LLANDWROG. The planning for this scheme is proceeding. It is a much-needed scheme to provide sewerage for parts of the district for the first time and to eliminate serious nuisances.
- (c) DYFFRYN NANTLLE. The Consulting Engineer is proceeding in the planning of this scheme also.
- (d) DEINIOLEN, PENISARWAEN and BRYNREFAIL. The preliminary preparation for this scheme is in hand.

Two smaller sewerage schemes are being prepared by the Council's Engineer, namely Ffordd y Wig, Pontllyfni and Gallyfoel. The former area is a seaside area, while the latter is a mountainous area. The problems of both areas are vastly different from each other.

Water Supply.

The District is supplied with water from 25 different sources, as follows :—

Cwm Dulyn	Untreated
Gyrn Goch	Chlorinated
Seler Ddu	Chlorinated
Ffynnon Wen	Chlorinated and Lime treated
Bicell	Chlorinated and Lime treated
Mynydd Mawr	} Chlorinated Intercommunicating system
Gors y Dafarn	
Rhosgadfan	
Nantlle	Untreated
Caeathro	Chlorinated
Waunfawr	Chlorinated
Betws Garmon	Untreated
Rhyd-Ddu	Untreated
Beddgelert	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nantmor	Untreated
Marchlyn	} Filtered and Chlorinated Intercommunicating system
Crug	
Llanberis	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nant Peris	Chlorinated
Rhiwlas	Chlorinated
Dinorwic	Untreated
Pantglas	Untreated
Capel Ucha	Untreated
Ceunant	Chlorinated
Nantgwynant	Untreated

Forty-four samples were taken during the year, eight of which were unsatisfactory and works to remedy the fault in each case was undertaken.

Public Cleansing.

Refuse Collection is being carried out weekly throughout the district. Two Dennis Paxit 18 cu. yd. vehicles being employed, assisted by a Dennis Sideloaders to collect from parts of the district difficult for the Paxits to negotiate.

The Council have purchased an S.D. Freighter, which is due for delivery on the 1st January, 1963, to replace the outworn Dennis Sideloaders, and to employ it with the work of refuse collection in the Parishes of Beddgelert and Betws Garmon. This is done at present by a Private Contractor. Also it will be used for litter collection from the highway lay-bys, a service which is undertaken in the National Park during the summer months.

In spite of nationwide propaganda more and more litter is being scattered over the whole district. An example of this was obtained when the Warden employed by the Park Planning Committee organised a litter hunt, in an area frequented by rock climbers. Several loads of litter were collected.

Rodent Control.

A full time operator is employed by the Council.
Inspections carried out during the year included :—

216 Council Properties
2,155 Private Dwellings
178 Business Premises
581 Farms.

As the results of these inspection 521 properties were found to have minor infestation, 477 properties were treated.

Meat and Food.

Food Premises (Part I).

Meat Purveyors	24
Confectioners and Bakers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	21
Hotels	43
	108

Food Premises (Part II).

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

(a) Ice Cream, Sale and Manufacture	95
(b) Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	10
	115

Condemned Food.

Blown, pierced and damaged tins.

1 Jellied Veal	6 lbs.	2 Evaporated Milk	1 lb.
7 Corned Beef	40 lbs.	11 Stewed Steak	16 lbs.
158 Tinned Fruit	204 lbs.	8 Pilchards	8 lbs.
19 Luncheon Pork	93 lbs.	3 Tinned Salmon	3 lbs.
9 Boiled Ham	68 lbs.	5 Baked Beans	2 lbs.
11 Luncheon Meat	20 lbs.	18 Various Soups	14 lbs.
28 Tinned Tomatoes	32 lbs.	12 Fruit Juices	9 lbs.
16 Condensed Milk	8 lbs.	102 Tinned Vegetables	116 lbs.

Unwholesome.

Breakfast Cereals	128 lbs.	Cheese	14 lbs.
Vegetables	56 lbs.	Biscuits	95 lbs.
Chocolates and Sweets	28 lbs.	Dried Fruit	43 lbs.
Bacon	28 lbs.		

Total Weight of Food Condemned — 1,132 lbs.

Meat Inspection.

Every effort is made to give 100 per cent. meat inspection at the Bacon Factory, Portdinorwic. The following are the statistics:—

Meat Inspection.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep Lambs and	Pigs
Number killed	—	—	—	—	3142
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	3142
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	23
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	—	—	—	—	1.09
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	153
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4.8
Cysticercosis. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight of Meat Condemned — 5,865 lbs.

Weight of Meat Condemned:—

- (a) Due to Tuberculosis 2,492 lbs.
- (b) Due to other Diseases 3,373 lbs.
- (c) Total weight of meat and other food condemned ... 6,997 lbs.

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 Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	2	2	6	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	16	16	12	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	8	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	38	38	32	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	1	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	200	200	14	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	5	5	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	33	33	7	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	30	30	2	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	3	—	—	—
Factories	67	69	39	4	4	—
Caravan Sites	62	70	45	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1962 is 16,310 compared with 16,290 in 1961.

The Birth Rate is 14.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 compared with 13.08 in 1961 and 12.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 16.88 per 1,000 live births compared with 37.56 in 1961 and 9.30 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

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

The General Death Rate is 17.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.14 in 1961 and 15.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.06 in 1961 and 0.11 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.58 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.44 in 1961 and 2.80 per 1,000 of the population in 1960.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1962, 32 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 28 Measles; 1 Dysentery; 2 Erysipelas; 1 Undulant Fever.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	2	2
2 Years	—	2
3 Years	—	1
4 Years	1	—
5-9 Years	7	3
10-14 Years	6	—
15-24 Years	—	2
25 & Over	1	1
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	17	11

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS.

(E. E. Roberts, C.R.S.H. — C. Jones, C.R.S.H.)

Housing.

It is disappointing to state that the Council did not undertake to build any new houses during the year, but a small measure of relief was obtained for the homeless families of the district by the purchase of the vacated married quarters on the Air Ministry's site at Penrhos, which provided homes for sixteen families. The applications invited by the Council for the tenancies of these houses, revealed several sad cases of inadequate and unsatisfactory housing. It is felt that the Council should embark on an experimental scheme to build new houses in the area, particularly on Council-owned sites where water, sewerage and other essential services are available.

The Council's policy of closing sub-standard houses (Sec. 17, H.A., 1957), whenever they become vacant or the tenants are re-housed, is gradually elevating the housing standard generally throughout the district.

Applications were approved for fifty-nine standard, and seven discretionary grants during the year. It is felt that the Ministry should review the amenities and grants available under the present enactments in order to allow Local Authorities to assist those cases where the provision of all five amenities is impossible through lack of available space, etc. The Act has proved a failure where tenanted houses are concerned as in many cases, the landlords would be prepared to provide a hot water system, water closet and possibly a wash basin—but the provision of a bath, unfortunately, very often entails expensive re-arrangements and reconstruction and often the building of a new addition to the premises.

Development Control and Building Byelaws.

The procedure required under the Town and Country Planning Acts creates much advisory work for the Department. All building byelaw investigations and inspections are made as far as is reasonably practicable but the supervisory work on actual building projects involves more time than can be given at present owing to the extent of the rural area.

Refuse Collection.

This service is being extended to cover additional areas each year and modern standards will eventually demand the Council to collect from every hamlet however remote in the area.

Caravan Sites.

The Council are to be complimented on appointing an Enforcement Officer to deal with illegal caravan sites, despite the failure of the Caernarvonshire County Council to undertake this work on a County basis, and that Authority's non-co-operation to participate in the Lley Council's enforcement venture.

It is our duty to draw the Council's attention to the increase in camping sites during the summer months, which will ultimately claim permanency by default, owing to lack of control and ineffectual legislation.

Public Swimming Pools.

The only two public swimming baths in the district are in a large holiday camp, one being an indoor pool and the other a heated outdoor pool—both are well maintained.



