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Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

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CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS



Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health

Northern Division :

Bangor City and Conway Borough, Bethesda, Betws y Coed, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr Urban Districts; Nant Conway and Ogwen Rural Districts.

T. HEBER PIERCE,

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

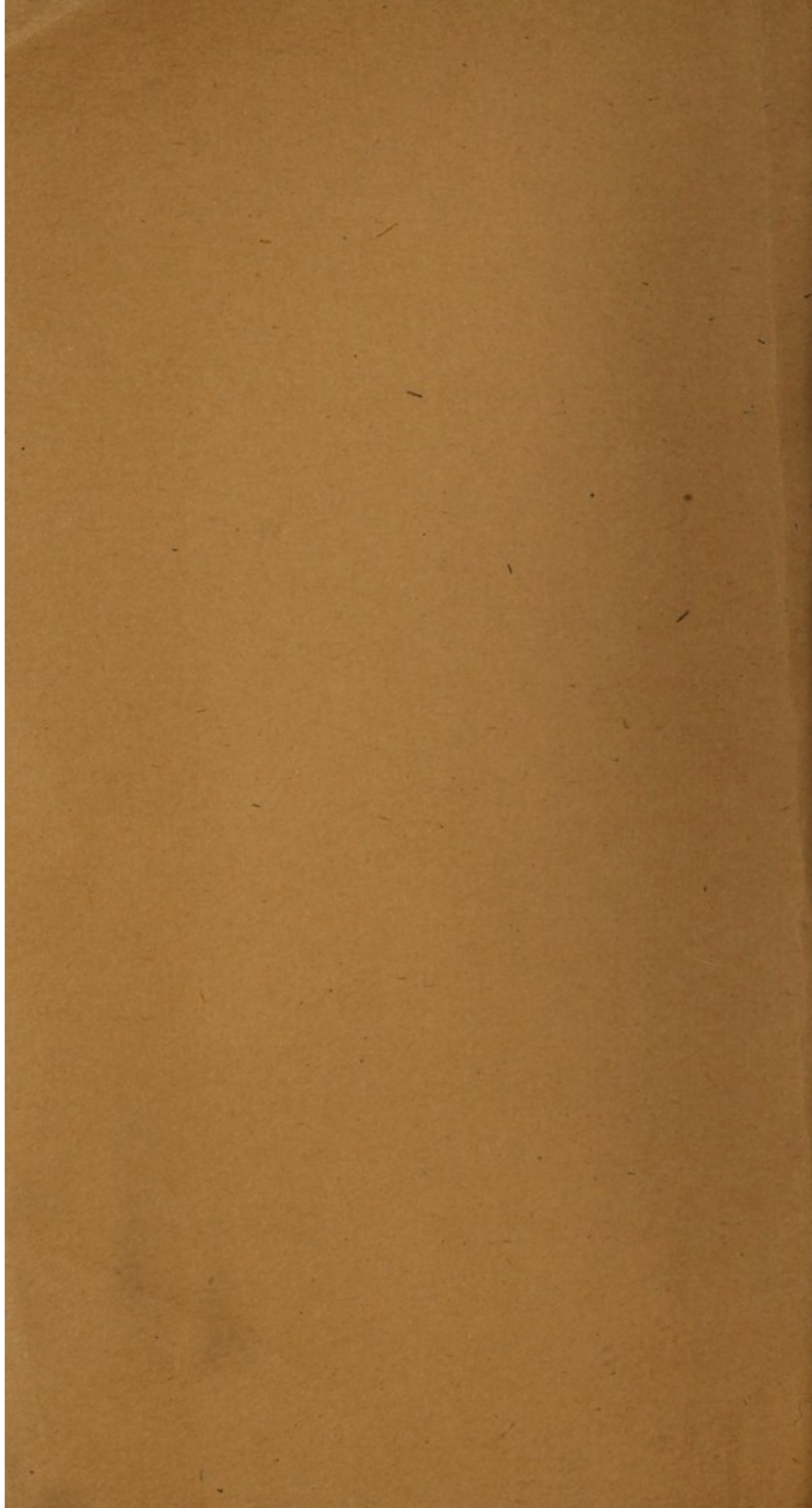
Southern Division :

Caernarvon and Pwllheli Boroughs; Criccieth and Portmadoc Urban Districts Gwyrfaï and Lleyr Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

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

FOR THE YEAR 1963



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Gwyrfaï and Llyn Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

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

FOR THE YEAR 1963

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1963—64

Chairman :

Councillor HUGH JONES, J.P., Llanfairfechan U.D.

Vice-Chairman :

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

Members :

Alderman EIRWYN OWEN, Bangor Borough.

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.

Councillor E. E. DAVIES, Penmaenmawr U.D.

Councillor HENRY OWEN, Gwyrfai R.D.

Councillor Rev. D. E. ELLIS, Gwyrfai R.D.

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, 1963, this being my nineteenth 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 for all districts.

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

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

Summary of Vital Statistics for the Year 1963.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 65,110 which was an increase of 240 above that for 1962. Bangor City, Conway Borough, Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr had increases of 110, 170, 30 and 10 respectively, whilst Bethesda Urban, Llandudno Urban and Ogwen Rural Districts had decreases of 10 and Nant Conway Rural decreased by 50.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate was 14.37 per 1,000 compared with 14.36 per 1,000 in 1962 and a Birth Rate of 18.2 per 1,000 for England and Wales. This being the highest Birth Rate recorded in recent years.

Death Rate.

There was an increase in the Death Rate from 14.92 per 1,000 to 16.01 per 1,000. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.2 per 1,000 of the population and was the highest in recent years being 0.3 above the rate for 1962. The Crude Death Rate for the County was 15.84 per 1,000 compared with 15.71 in 1962.

Still Birth Rate.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births was 16.81 compared with 11.66 in 1962. The Rate for England and Wales was 17.2 per 1,000 live and still births which was the lowest yet recorded.

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 ages 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 :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Bangor	0.84	1.14
Betws-y-Coed	1.24	0.97
Bethesda	1.15	0.98
Conway	1.21	0.66
Llandudno	1.26	0.67
Llanfairfechan	1.23	0.76
Penmaenmawr	1.33	0.69
Nant Conway	1.20	0.91
Ogwen	1.26	0.71

Corrected Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 population compared with 1962

<i>District</i>	1963		1962	
	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
BANGOR	12.26	14.51	15.97	12.38
BETHESDA	22.84	17.82	20.32	11.69
BETWS-Y-COED	24.16	22.68	20.78	10.18
CONWAY	18.57	11.54	16.70	14.86
LLANDUDNO	15.12	10.93	12.11	13.21
LLANFAIRFECHAN	18.70	11.81	12.99	11.19
PENMAENMAWR	20.72	10.95	16.50	13.18
NANT CONWAY	17.62	12.73	16.97	10.33
OGWEN	15.61	15.28	15.58	14.64
ENGLAND & WALES	18.2	12.2	18.0	11.9

Infant Mortality.

There was a decrease in Infant Mortality Rate from 26.82 per 1,000 births in 1962 to 18.16 per 1,000 in 1963. Of the 17 infant deaths under 1 year 9 occurred during the first 4 weeks and 6 of these occurred during the first week after birth.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 21.1 per 1,000 live births—the lowest ever recorded—and the Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 17.57 compared with 24.64 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths associated with childbirth during 1963.

Cancer Mortality.

The Cancer Mortality increased slightly from 2.589 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 to 3.256 per 1,000 in 1963. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales was unchanged at 2.177 per 1,000 of the population. The Cancer Mortality Rate for the County was 3.10 per 1,000 compared with 2.61 per 1,000 in 1962.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

There was a slight increase in the Tuberculosis Mortality from 0.07 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 to 0.09 per 1,000 in 1963. The Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales decreased from 0.066 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 to 0.063 in 1963.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough or Measles during 1963.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

Influenza Mortality.

The Influenza Mortality increased from 0.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1962 to 0.09 per 1,000 in 1963. The Influenza Mortality for England and Wales was 0.05 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate from Pneumonia was 0.460 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.539 per 1,000. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.78 per 1,000.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

During 1963, 596 cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified, compared with 557 in 1962 and 843 in 1961.

The 596 infectious diseases notified were: 439 Measles; 20 Whooping Cough; 18 Pneumonia; 1 Meningitis; 12 Scarlet Fever; 99 Dysentery and 7 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 Case Rates per 1,000 of the population for 1963 and 1962 of certain infectious diseases for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE "A"
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	—	—	5	7	2	1
1 Year	—	—	27	17	—	—
2 Years	—	—	27	33	1	2
3 Years	1	1	38	28	—	2
4 Years	4	—	34	41	2	1
5-9 Years	3	2	84	68	6	3
10-14 Years	—	—	6	10	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	3	2	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	2	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	5	2	—	—
TOTALS	8	4	231	208	11	9

TABLE "B"
Case Rates per 1,000 of the population 1962 and 1963.

Disease	1963		1962	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.18	0.37	0.58	0.32
Whooping Cough	0.30	0.73	0.20	0.17
Measles	6.74	12.78	6.93	3.14
Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	1.52	0.67	0.40	0.66
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.11
Erysipelas	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03
Pneumonia	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.26

Tuberculosis.

During 1963, 24 Primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Tuberculosis Registers—this was a decrease of three under the previous year. Seven Non-Pulmonary cases were reported—a decrease of one. The notifications according to age and sex were as follows:—

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	1	—	1
25-44 Years	2	—	—	4
45-64 Years	6	3	1	—
65 and Over	4	1	1	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	12	5	2	5

After "Transfers," "Patients Lost Sight Of," "Recovered," deaths and additions to the Registers there were 319 Male Pulmonary, 216 Female Pulmonary, 51 Male Non-Pulmonary and 62 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1963, compared with 327 Male Pulmonary, 223 Female Pulmonary, 47 Male Non-Pulmonary and 61 Female Non-Pulmonary on the 31st December, 1962.

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 1963 and 50 visits to Bangor. It also visited Llanfairfechan in March and Penmaenmawr in April. In addition, Special Surveys were carried out at Llandudno General Hospital, the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales at Llandudno, the Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Dolgarrog; Conway Hospital, Home Bakeries (Wales) Ltd., Conway; Gwydyr Forestry Training School, Betws-y-Coed; Penrhyn Quarries Ltd., Bethesda; University College of North Wales, Bangor; Normal College, Bangor, and Glyn House (Government Department), Bangor.

TABLE I.
Details of Examination.

District	No. Examined	
	1963	1962
Llandudno	1003	1365
Bangor	1718	1365
Penmaenmawr	267	—
Llanfairfechan	186	—
TOTAL	3174	2932

TABLE II.

Analysis Showing Type of Examinee (General Population)

<i>Type of Examinee</i>	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llandudno</i>
General Population Volunteers	1235	972
General Practitioner Referrals	185	25
Students	292	—
Contacts	5	—
Factory Groups	1	2
Mental Patients	—	4
TOTAL	1718	1003

TABLE III.

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

	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llan- dudno</i>	<i>Llan- fairfech'n</i>	<i>Pen- maenmawr</i>
Total number examined	1718	1003	186	267
Abnormal cases referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	59	33	4	1
Other Pulmonary abnormalities diagnosed on unit	89	35	4	6
Total Abnormal	148	68	8	7
Abnormalities expressed as a percentage of the total examined	8.61%	6.78%	4.30%	2.62%

Special Surveys.

Location	Number Examined		
	Male	Female	Total
Llandudno General Hospital (Staff)	15	11	26
Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales (at Llandudno)	216	185	401
Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Dolgarrog	319	68	387
General Population, Dolgarrog ...	4	7	11
Conway Hospital, Patients and Staff	31	51	82
Home Bakeries (Wales) Ltd., Conway	36	7	43
Gwydyr Forestry Training School, Betws-y-Coed	49	1	50
Penrhyn Quarries Ltd., Bethesda	307	1	308
University College, Bangor	370	237	607
Normal College, Bangor	72	112	184
Glyn House (Government Depts.), Bangor	33	43	76
TOTALS	1452	723	2175

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.

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	15	11	—	1	—	—	—	1
Royal National Eisteddfod	216	185	11	3	2	2	9	1
Aluminium Corporation, Dolgarrog	319	68	11	1	1	—	10	1
General Population, Dolgarrog	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conway Hospital	31	51	6	5	2	—	4	5
Home Bakeries, Conway	36	7	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gwydyr Forestry Training School ...	49	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penrhyn Quarries, Ltd.	307	1	22	—	14	—	8	—
University College, Bangor	370	237	4	1	—	—	4	1
Normal College, Bangor	72	112	2	2	—	1	2	1
Glyn House, Bangor	33	43	8	4	2	—	6	4
TOTAL	1452	723	65	17	21	3	44	14
Percentage			4.47	2.35	1.44	0.41	3.03	1.93

Housing.

During 1963, 202 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire and more were under construction. Of these, 41 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,

I have the honour to write an introduction to the Annual Report for the second time.

HARSH WEATHER, HEALTH AND VISITORS.

(a) New year, 1963 continued to suffer the severe weather, which had started abruptly on December 22nd, 1962. The thaw did not arrive until March 4th. During those 10 weeks, there must have been thousands of households in South Caernarvonshire with frozen water-pipes, just as there were all over the U.K. All the conditions favouring intestinal infectious disease existed, but no unusual incidence was in fact reported to me.

(b) Our summer weather, too, was not very kind, but Caernarvonshire's beautiful beaches, as always, attracted great numbers of visitors.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE LIVING ON THEIR OWN.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

None of my Councils had cause to take action under this Section during the year, i.e. to go before a Magistrate's Court following written information received from their Medical Officer of Health, asking for a committal order for 3 months, to a Hospital or Part III Accommodation of an aged person, living under insanitary conditions and being unable to look after himself or herself, and not being looked after by anyone else, capable of so doing.

National Assistance Amendment Act, 1951.

(i) This Amendment is appropriate to old people living on their own in similar conditions to the preceding paragraph, but whose physical health is so grave, or insanitary conditions of living so immediately dangerous to Public Health, that the delay occasioned by going before a Magistrate's Court cannot be allowed.

(ii) A Council may, under this Amendment if it so wishes, delegate for any period of time, complete responsibility to their M.O.H. to act on their behalf, urgently to seek a committal order, becoming operative at once, but lasting not longer than 3 weeks, from a Justice of the Peace, if the M.O.H. is supported in his application by a General Medical Practitioner.

(iii) All six Councils with the exception of the Royal Borough of Caernarvon, have delegated to me by resolution, this very unpleasant responsibility for an unspecified period.

(iv) During the year it was necessary for me to act urgently in two such cases. One was in the Llyn R.D.C. area and the other in Gwyrfa. Both were very old and very ill, and therefore were admitted to hospitals, where both died many months later.

Houses and Flats for Old People.

(a) The Royal Borough of Caernarvon commenced building bungalows at Mountain Street, and completed "Tan-y-Mur" Flats, Church Street, for which the Council was awarded a Diploma for good design in Housing by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

(b) "Tai Elen Glynne," Llandwrog, old Alms' Houses owned by the Church in Wales were, during the year re-conditioned and let. Gwyrfaí R.D.C. helped in this most handsome restoration by means of a Housing Grant.

HOUSING IN GENERAL.

(a) You will note from Table IV, "Housing Statistics," that few houses were built during 1963 by the Local Authorities. The Royal Borough completed 64.

(b) Pwllheli Borough started work on 172 buildings comprising houses and flats. (The first sod was cut by His Worship the Mayor in best contemporary manner, using a huge mechanical digger which he handled with great skill).

(c) All the Councils were most anxious to get on with a building programme, the need for which is great in South Caernarvonshire.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The two principal ones to discuss during the year are Tuberculosis and Food Poisoning.

Tuberculosis.

I give the number of cases for each Local Authority and for comparison the number of cases for 1962.

	1962	1963
Gwyrfaí R.D.C.	19	25
Lleyn R.D.C.	12	10
Royal Caernarvon	5	7
Pwllheli Borough	2	0
Portmadoc U.D.C.	6	3
Criccieth U.D.C.	0	6
Totals	44	45

Gwyrfaí cases increased by 6; Royal Caernarvon increased by 2; Lleyn cases reduced by 2; Pwllheli reduced by 2; Portmadoc reduced by 3.

Much work, for many more years, will have to be done in this area before Tuberculosis is eradicated.

Special Survey by Mass Radiography Unit.

At the request of Gwyrfaí R.D.C. a special survey was done by the Unit at Deiniolen and Llanberis in September.

Food Poisoning.

Six cases were reported in Caernarvon Town. No Bacterial diagnosis was established, nor was any particular food incriminated as the vehicle for the poisoning.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) Portmadoc U.D.C. suffered some shortage in the Morfa Bychan area, much as in the year previously, and for this reason limited extensions of Caravan sites.

Criccieth commenced work on building a large reservoir and installation of chlorinating apparatus.

Lleyn R.D.C. considered the need for enlarging the treatment area at Cwmstradllyn, in order to increase their daily output of purified water.

Royal Caernarvon and Gwyrfaï formed committees to discuss the proposed conjoined comprehensive water scheme, whereby both Authorities will take their supplies from Llyn Cwellyn, Llyn Cwm Dulyn and Llyn Dwythwch. Both Authorities were most enthusiastic, and ready to further this very necessary improvement in rural water supply.

(ii) During the year specimens of excreta, urine and blood, of all water-workers, who agreed to produce them, were examined by Dr. A. J. Kingsley-Smith, for evidence of Typhoid and Paratyphoid, which examination is a recognised precautionary measure against water-borne outbreaks of those diseases.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE WORKS.

(i) Royal Caernarvon have committed themselves in principle to spending in the future £312,000 on complete treatment for the sewage of the Borough.

Portmadoc U.D.C. have plans for sewerage Glanmorfa Terrace. Future sewerage of Morfa Bychan also frequently comes up for discussion.

Pwllheli Borough did much work on Phase I of their sewage scheme as reported by their Surveyor.

Both the widespread Rural Districts of Gwyrfaï and Lleyn, were active in carrying out sewage schemes, or in getting plans made for such, and giving evidence for the needs for such works at Ministry Inquiries. Both have programmes laid down with the intention of converting, in due time, all primitive type closets to approved water-closets, as recorded in Table VI each year under "Closet and Dustbin Provision."

The Health, Social and Labour-Saving Importance of Drains.

Petitioners suffering primitive sanitary arrangements, who press for a drainage and sewage system to be installed, always have my sympathy, and I always encourage them to push for it, as a health and social measure.

It does not matter if such modern blessings as electricity, television etc., reaches them; without drains life's not good. Friends and even relations are reluctant to visit households where primitive sanitation survives, and I have known "Health Visitors," quite justifiably too, in my opinion, shrink from asking "Home Helps" to work under such crude conditions.

Drains are a basic essential for so-called "gracious living."

I would sum it up in music, in a couple of verses, with acknowledgements to Messrs. Rodgers & Hammerstein's "There Is Nothing Like A Dame," from "South Pacific," as follows:—

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE A DRAIN.

We've got "Rum and Coca-Cola,"
Also "T.V." and Tombola.
We've got everything that's nice, not forgetting "pudding rice,"
But we ain't got drains.
For there's nothing like a drain,
There ain't anything like a drain.

It takes all the kitchen "slops,"
And for bath-water it's "tops,"
While for flushing "w.c's," you will, I know, agree,
That we must have drains.
For there's nothing like a drain,
There ain't anything like a drain.

A translation into Welsh is as follows:—

NID OES DIM YN DEBYG I DRAEN.

Mae gennym "Rum a Choca-Cola,"
Hefyd "T.V." a Thombola,
Mae gennym popeth sydd yn neis, heb anghofio "Pwddin Reis,"
Ond nid oes gennym draeniau.
Nid oes unrhyw, beth fel draen,
Nid oes dim, yn debyg i draen.

Derbynia "Slops" y gegin,
Tra am olchion-bath mae'n "Tops,"
Ac i garthu, Ceudy-Dwr, cytunwch chwi, 'rwy'n siwr,
Bydd rhaid, cael draen.
Nid oes unrhyw beth, fel draen,
Nid oes dim, yn debyg i draen.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection.

All Authorities in this holiday area are sorely burdened in the summer months with the problem of refuse and litter collection.

Disposal.

No Authority practises classical "Controlled Tipping."

All, with the exception of Pwllheli Borough, are exceedingly fortunate in having tips sited away from built-up areas.

There were preliminary discussions during the year between Gwyrfai and Royal Caernarvon about sharing a tipping site, which is eminently sensible on the part of both Councils in my opinion.

CARAVAN SITES.

Lleyn R.D.C. throughout the year employed an Enforcement Officer in connection with the control and development of Caravan Sites. The Official is a former Police Sergeant, and his appointment has been proved to be a most useful one. In an area such as Lleyn with so many Caravans, Public Health Inspectors cannot cope with them in addition to their other numerous duties.

EXHUMATION OF GERMAN WAR-DEAD.

German War-Dead buried at Portmadoc and Pwllheli Cemeteries were exhumed by the German War Graves Commission, for removal to a central War Cemetery in Staffordshire. The Surveyor and M.O.H. were in attendance, and I should like to state that the work was most reverently and discreetly carried out.

ANIMAL DISEASES TRANSFERABLE TO MAN — UNDULANT FEVER, DUE TO BRUCELLA ABORTUS.

One case of this unpleasant disease, which runs a prolonged course with severe limb pains and a raised temperature was diagnosed beyond doubt, by a Rural General Practitioner, who sent off some of the patients blood for examination, and in the blood the causative germ called Brucella Abortus was found.

This same germ in cows frequently causes them to abort, and the germ is then found in the discharges from the birth-canal of such cattle. It is also frequently found in cows' milk. Hence cowmen, and veterinary surgeons handling cows, together with connoisseurs of raw cows' milk as a drink, are very prone to get infected.

The same germ, according to some authorities does, very rarely, cause abortion in women.

Pasteurization kills the germ, but only 94% of the milk produced in the U.K. is Pasteurized, and unfortunately Parliament at present does not appear to want to make compulsory the Pasteurizing of all milk sold for food.

FOODS AND DRUGS ACT 1955, MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1959.

A prohibition order under Article 20 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1959 was put into operation by me as District M.O.H., Lleyn R.D.C., against the retailing of raw milk from a herd in which Brucella Abortus was suspected to be present.

There was minimal financial loss to the Producer/Retailer farmer concerned, because he was allowed to send all the milk for Pasteurization, while tests were being done.

Once the infected cow was identified, she was removed from the herd and the prohibition order on the sale of raw milk was raised.

All Public Health Inspectors are aware of the desirability of frequent sampling of foods including Ice-Cream, as a spur to owners of food premises, and food manufacturers to keep up a high standard of cleanliness.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SALMONELLOSIS FOOD-POISONING AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Experts on Food-Poisoning such as Dr. Betty Hobbs, stress that a great proportion of cases are caused by germs getting into butchers' meat and fresh meat products. The germs originate from the intestines of humans and of animals; and slaughtering is in fact the first stage at which meat is likely to get smeared with excrement containing the offending bacteria.

Dr. A. J. Kingsley-Smith, Bacteriologist, Conway Public Health Laboratory, by kind permission of the Council of the Royal Borough, owners of the Caernarvon slaughter-house, and with the fullest co-operation of the Fatstock Marketing Corporation who rent it, is carrying out at the Abattoir, bacteriological investigations in relation to the above. This work by Dr. Kingsley-Smith is, I consider most important, and it continues with the active help of the Caernarvon Public Health Inspectors, Messrs. Pritchard and Dixon.

HYDATID CYST RECORDINGS IN ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT CAERNARVON ABATTOIR.

Dr. Dulyn Thomas, Welsh Board of Health, secured the co-operation of the Caernarvon Public Health Inspectors, in sending to him monthly, for 12 months the figures for Hydatid Cysts found in animals killed in Caernarvon Slaughter House, and this work continues.

SILICOSIS IN QUARRYMEN.

Gwyrfai R.D.C. discussed silicosis in Quarrymen very thoroughly, and indicated that they were perplexed in some cases, by what they consider to be anomalies in the Medical Grading and Diagnoses in this distressing Industrial Disease found so frequently in slate quarrymen.

NATIONAL ATLAS OF DISEASE MORTALITY IN THE U.K. BY DR. G. MELVYN HOWE.

Gwyrfai R.D.C. were extremely interested in the above publication, and were firmly of the opinion that more Treasury money should be spent on research, especially in relation to the cause of Arterial Disease, Cancer and Lung Affections.

FALSE TEETH AND FLUORIDE.

1963 was memorable as the year in which the "Big Guns" in favour of adding Fluoride to drinking-water supplies as a dental-decay preventive, and those equally violently opposed to it, poured out their respective propaganda through every possible channel, such as newspapers, wireless, television, etc.

I myself, having read carefully, evidence from both sides, concluded that addition of Fluoride so as to bring it up to one part in 1,000,000 in drinking water, positively reduced toothrot, without causing any harm to the consumers.

None of my Councils who are water-undertakers, however, came out in favour of it; and I would say from listening to their discussions for the following reasons:—

- (a) That many were not convinced, beyond all doubt by the evidence, that it produced a worth-while reduction in dental decay.
- (b) That they were not convinced, beyond all doubt, that no harm would arise from its use.
- (c) That in the end they were like me, "punch drunk" from the weight of propaganda handed out, which all became rather tiresome.

(I did, looking into the future, dare to forecast, that perhaps in 20 years time, the young people, who are today children, will be gnashing their False-teeth in rage at the water-undertakers of 1963, who had not dosed their drinking water with Fluoride).

INDIFFERENCE TO NECESSARY MEASURES FOR PRESERVATION OF TEETH INTO OLD AGE, AND COMMENTS ON THE ADVANTAGES OF ONES OWN TEETH OVER DENTURES.

Few people, it appears, regularly attend their Dental Surgeon three times a year, for inspection, and drilling and filling at an early stage, any hole seen in the tooth-enamel.

Few parents arrange for the Dental care of their children from the age of 2 or 3 years which is very desirable.

One's own teeth, unlike dentures, maintain the youthful shape of the cheeks, and the face generally, and young people of both sexes should be as resentful therefore of losing their own teeth, as they are of turning grey or of going bald.

Natural teeth are much more efficient than are dentures at biting and chewing, and they also enable one to appreciate fully the taste of food and wine, which cannot be done so well when the roof of the mouth is covered by a denture.

LIAISON WITH OTHER M.O.H., PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND OTHERS.

During the year, Dr. Evan Richards, County M.O.H., Merionethshire, very kindly arranged for me to meet the Director, Trawsfynydd Nuclear Power Station and his Staff of experts, so that should we ever have to work together, (myself only in my capacity as their neighbouring District M.O.H.), then I would have ready a useful basic knowledge of the working of the Station.

Each week I visited all Public Health Inspectors, at a regular hour, in order to keep myself informed on Public Health matters in their areas, and on three occasions in the year all the Inspectors met at my Office in Caernarvon for profitable exchange of opinion and experiences.

Close contact was kept with the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, whose Director and Staff do a great deal of invaluable work for us.

M.O.H'S PERSONAL MEASURES FOR MAINTAINING HEALTH.

I had my Annual immunization done against Typhoid, Paratyphoid A and B, Tetanus, and also Poliomyelitis. (I do not consider any person living in this country, who seeks to get such protection to be a hypochondriac).

These diseases are still very much in existence in the U.K., as well as in many of those countries to which we can now travel with the greatest ease.

My Annual Chest X-ray for early detection of Tuberculosis was done by the Mass X-ray Unit

I visited my dental surgeon three times for inspection of teeth.

In spite of an extremely busy Professional life, I found time regularly for active outdoor exercise, and this, together with taking my full quota of holidays, I feel convinced, contributed to my health remaining good and I was not at any time away from work on account of illness.

CONCLUSION.

I should like to thank Dr. Pierce, Mrs. Griffith, my Clerk; all Officials, Councillors and family doctors with whom I had dealings, for their unfailing help and amiability, which enabled the year to pass without any major unpleasantness arising between us during the course of the year's work.

I am

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

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	16	17	18	19	20
BIRTHS :																					
(a) Total live births	...	212	83	15	173	206	45	59	86	57	156	22	59	79	349	220					
(b) Boys	...	108	37	10	84	104	23	30	46	28	83	10	34	43	200	115					
(c) Girls	...	104	46	5	89	102	22	29	40	29	73	12	25	36	149	105					
(d) Live Birth rate per 1,000 population (Registrar General's figures)	...	14.59	19.86	19.48	15.35	12.00	15.20	15.61	14.68	12.39	17.16	13.92	16.39	20.36	16.58	13.54					
(e) Live Birth rate for England and Wales (Per 1,000 population)	...	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2					
STILL-BIRTHS :																					
(a) No. of Still-births	...	2	5	—	3	2	—	—	1	3	3	—	1	1	7	4					
(b) Legitimate	...	2	5	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	1	7	3					
(c) Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1					
(d) Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	...	9.35	56.82	—	17.05	9.62	—	—	11.49	50.00	18.87	—	16.67	12.50	19.66	17.86					
(e) Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live births and Still-births) for England and Wales	...	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2					
Total Live and Still-births	...	214	88	15	176	208	45	59	87	60	159	22	60	80	356	224					
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :																					
(a) Number of Infant Deaths	...	2	2	—	4	1	—	1	2	1	6	—	—	—	4	2					
(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	...	9.43	24.10	0.00	23.12	19.42	22.22	16.9	23.26	17.54	38.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.46	22.73					
(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Legitimate	...	9.90	13.15	0.00	18.07	21.05	23.26	17.85	25.64	18.18	38.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.46	4.54					
(d) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Illegitimate	...	0.00	142.8	0.00	142.8	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	...	0.00	24.10	0.00	17.34	9.71	22.22	16.95	0.00	17.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.60	22.73					
(f) Early Neo natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	...	0.00	24.10	0.00	11.56	4.85	22.22	0.00	0.00	17.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.73	4.54					
(g) Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	...	9.35	79.55	0.00	28.41	14.42	22.22	—	11.49	65.67	18.87	0.00	16.67	12.50	25.28	40.18					
(h) Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	...	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1					
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS :																					
(a) No. of Illegitimate live births	...	10	7	1	7	16	2	3	8	2	8	1	2	5	16	10					
(b) Per cent of total live births	...	4.71	8.43	6.66	4.04	7.76	4.44	5.08	9.30	3.50	5.12	4.54	3.34	6.32	4.87	4.54					
MATERNAL MORTALITY :																					
(a) No. of Maternal Deaths (including deaths associated with abortion)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(b) Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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)	...	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28					
DEATHS :																					
(a) Total number from all causes	...	185	76	18	197	280	46	60	82	99	132	32	66	56	314	267					
(b) Males	...	85	48	7	90	128	21	28	48	39	60	14	28	24	173	139					
(c) Females	...	100	28	11	107	152	25	32	34	60	72	18	38	32	141	128					
(d) General (Crude) Death rate as Registrar General's Figures	...	12.73	18.18	23.38	17.48	16.32	15.54	15.87	13.99	21.52	14.52	20.52	18.33	14.43	14.92	16.43					
(e) Death-rate for England and Wales	...	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2					
DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) :																					
(a) Number of Deaths	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(b) Zymotic Mortality	...	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (NON-TUBERCULOUS) :																					
(a) Number of Deaths	...	12	10	4	24	18	1	6	8	8	10	2	6	7	4	32	26				
(b) Respiratory (non-tuberculosis) mortality	...	0.83	2.39	5.19	21.33	1.05	0.34	1.59	1.37	1.74	1.10	1.27	1.67	1.03	1.52	1.60					
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA :																					
(a) Number of Deaths	...	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2					
(b) Influenza Mortality	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.05	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05					
(c) Influenza Mortality for England and Wales	...	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05					
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) :																					
(a) Number of Deaths	...	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1				
(b) Tuberculosis Mortality	...	0.14	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.06					
(c) Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales	...	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063					
DEATHS FROM CANCER (and allied malignant diseases) :																					
(a) Number of Deaths	...	40	13	2	39	58	9	10	17	19	23	7	11	8	64	54					
(b) Cancer Mortality	...	2.75	3.11	2.60	3.46	3.38	3.04	2.65	2.90	4.13	2.53	3.06	2.06	3.04	3.32	3.32					
(c) Cancer Mortality for England and Wales	...	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177	2.177					

Table II
GENERAL STATISTICS

AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Bets-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarfon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gyrllai	15. Llenn
TOTAL POPULATION															
Mid-Year 1963 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	14530	4180	770	11270	17160	2960	3780	5850	4600	9090	1580	3600	3800	21050	16250
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	6647	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	1648	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 1963)	9.21	4.68	0.17	2.95	3.48	0.65	0.99	0.06	0.14	4.15	0.91	2.98	1.07	0.21	0.14
*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	1226	1318	7636	5620
Population of the said private households	12544	4142	723	10464	15241	2746	3577	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	2.08	2.51	2.05	2.08	2.05	1.04
No. of Households per Dwelling	1.002	1.002	1.000	1.003	1.014	1.003	1.012	1.005	1.000	1.004	1.004	1.002	1.004	1.001	1.001
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	5.59	5.25	4.20	5.22	5.17	5.34	5.11	5.56	5.75	5.22	5.46
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	0.56	0.57	0.44	0.52	0.52	0.55	0.55
RATEABLE VALUE	440290	66549	231893	55200	408134	66547	1052751	16437	788902	262814	485963	392508	345925	94762	90867
Product of a Penny Rate	1755	245	91	1430	3073	251	419	450	287	1008	185	375	384	1596	1375
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)	185	76	18	197	280	46	60	82	99	132	32	66	56	314	267
(a) Males	85	40	7	90	128	21	28	48	39	60	14	28	24	173	139
(b) Females	100	28	11	107	152	25	32	34	60	72	18	38	32	141	128
(1) Tuberculosis—Respiratory	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1
(2) Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Meningococcal Infections	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Cancer—Stomach	2	1	1	—	6	1	4	5	4	6	1	5	—	14	14
(11) Cancer—Lungs, Bronchus	6	5	—	5	8	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	—	12	8
(12) Cancer—Breast	3	—	—	6	7	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	—	9	2
(13) Cancer Uterus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	6	2
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Cancer	28	7	1	27	35	5	4	5	10	14	3	3	8	23	28
(15) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(16) Diabetes	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
(17) Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	30	9	3	27	47	13	7	13	15	28	4	11	13	45	49
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina	26	9	2	27	54	13	12	11	13	15	8	11	6	52	40
(19) Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	2	1	4	6	1	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	6	6
(20) Other Heart Disease	22	17	4	22	32	3	4	8	22	34	2	10	11	40	39
(21) Other Circulatory Disease	19	3	—	21	13	1	8	2	7	4	5	6	2	14	7
(22) Influenza	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
(23) Pneumonia	7	6	3	12	8	1	2	4	1	4	2	3	2	5	8
(24) Bronchitis	4	3	1	7	8	—	3	4	4	5	—	2	1	19	13
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	8	3
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	1
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
(29) Enlarged Prostate	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(31) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	9	7	2	14	27	2	4	9	5	3	7	6	24	26	26
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
(34) All other Accidents	6	1	—	5	7	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	3	8	5
(35) Suicide	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(36) Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—In England and Wales the Death Rate (number of fatal cases per 1,000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows:—

Whooping Cough (0.00) Diphtheria (0.00) Influenza (0.05) Pneumonia (0.94) 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

N.B.—The number of Fatal Cases of Infectious Diseases are given in Table II. Tuberculosis. See below.

Total

OTHER INFECTIOUS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES: Total													
1. Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Scarlet Fever	—	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	6
3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Enteric Fever and Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Whooping Cough	10	1	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	10	2	—	7
8. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Measles	11	208	4	38	75	6	9	34	54	250	5	4	6
10. German Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Dysentery	—	—	—	94	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malaria—(believed to be contracted in this country)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Malaria—(believed to be contracted abroad, or not stated)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Induced Malaria (notifiable only if liable to relapse)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Chicken Pox (not statutorily notifiable, unless locally)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Acute Primary and Acute Influenza Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	76	2	—	5
24. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
26. Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS: NEW, TREATED AND FATAL CASES													
NEW CASES													
(a) New Notifications, including cases notified by Tuberculosis Physician	5	1	1	3	6	—	1	3	4	7	—	3	25
(b) Other New Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	4	1	—	1	6	—	1	1	3	6	—	3	25
(1) Males	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	6	—	3	25
(2) Females	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
(d) Non-Pulmonary	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	4
(1) Males	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1
(2) Females	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FATAL CASES: (a) Total													
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
(1) Males	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
(2) Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
(1) Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths: (1) Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Percentage of Total Tuberculosis Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CASES ADMITTED to Hospital or Sanatorium: (a) Total													
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	4	3	—	2	8	—	1	1	4	6	—	3	16
(c) Non-Pulmonary	4	3	—	2	8	—	1	1	4	5	—	3	16
(d) For Observation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

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. Coernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Llyn
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total	1633	294	27	880	905	183	248	202	280	1053	78	277	140	1355	556
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total	30	6	—	77	46	—	3	19	21	70	5	9	12	36	56
(i.) By the Local Authority. Total	16	—	—	—	9	—	—	16	—	64	—	3	—	—	—
(ii.) By other Local Authorities. Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) By other bodies and persons. Total	14	6	—	77	37	11	3	3	21	6	5	6	12	36	56
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)	198	150	11	71	10,168	50	52	62	112	754	40	42	12	651	512
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	294	180	13	229	10,168	63	63	73	141	1036	410	51	35	973	721
(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	—	—	5	1	7	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	31	19
(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	54	23	6	24	22	7	12	51	27	42	—	19	6	85	85
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	41	20	6	24	22	—	11	16	11	38	28	17	2	55	66
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	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—															
(a) By Owners	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	31	25
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—															
(a) By owners	3	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	25
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	32	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES.															
(a) With Discretionary Grants:															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	20	8	—	6	11	1	—	8	24	3	—	7	3	52	18
(b) With Standard Grants:															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	11	24	—	12	16	3	11	11	—	8	5	1	2	76	66
RENT ACT, 1957.															
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:															
(a) Number issued	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(d) No. of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
COUNCIL HOUSES:															
No. of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year	36	3	1	—	15	3	9	9	3	91	3	1	3	38	8
No. of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications	14	7	2	131	—	8	21	15	20	251	10	—	6	197	240

Table V
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.

No. of Samples of milk taken by Public Health Inspector	24	—	—	321	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of these unsatisfactory	—	—	—	26	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Samples of milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	9	6	7	13	—	13	13	22	13	7	2	1	2	17	62	14
No. of these unsatisfactory	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Prosecutions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of these successful	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
No. of slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—	67	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	118	—	2	8	4651*	—	—
(a) For Tuberculosis	439	—	—	—	237	25	—	—	—	5431	—	535	255	3373*	—	—
(b) For other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	See Bangor Report	See Bethesda Report	37*	See Conway Report	2098*	18	437*	32*	10*	See Caer'von Report	916*	956	—	1081	422	—
---	-------------------	---------------------	-----	-------------------	-------	----	------	-----	-----	---------------------	------	-----	---	------	-----	---

No. of seizures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROSECUTIONS.

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

BAKEHOUSES.

Total number of Bakehouses	6	7	—	3	8	2	4	—	—	5	4	6	4	20	10	—
----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---

*—lbs.

1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Llyn
24	-	-	321	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	26	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	6	7	13	-	13	13	22	13	7	2	1	2	17	62
3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	14
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
67	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	118	-	2	8	4651*	-
439	-	-	-	237	25	-	-	-	5431	-	535	255	3373*	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
See Bangor Report	See Bethesda Report	37*	See Conway Report	2098*	18	437*	32*	10*	See Caer'von Report	916*	956	-	1081	422
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	7	-	3	8	2	4	-	-	5	4	6	4	20	10

Table VI
CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfoi	15. Lley
Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	49	84
No. of Closets repaired	4	—	17	—	8	31	5	45	—	9	6	17	—	14	11
DUSTBIN PROVISION.															
No. of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	1000	—	—	—	—	73	13	10	3	78	8	2	—	—	74
No. of defective Dustbins replaced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	218	—	—	—	—	—	204
HOUSE DRAINS.															
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	19	3	48	1	—	—	32	93
Defects in House Drains remedied	58	—	—	10	90	31	17	6	—	—	6	32	6	46	25
MISCELLANEOUS															
WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.															
No. of Water samples taken	48	6	3	36	105	8	2	19	1	196	2	2	6	61	96
No. found polluted	—	2	1	9	3	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	3	11	5
No. of Wells remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	189	6	6	18	482	31	14	6	23	118	—	2	—	—	52
No. of old houses newly connected with the Mains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.															
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	76	4	—	—	42	7	—	—	—	6	2	1	1	—	12
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	64	60	—	—	—	12	—	10	—	—	8	6	—	—	4
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NUISANCES.															
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	4	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	24	5	—	—	144	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	114
No. of complaints received and investigated	285	14	18	109	392	28	17	153	6	6	—	38	18	8	487
INSPECTING, &c.															
Total number of inspections during the year	2984	650	51	3146	8141	200	174	209	130	1046	2544	610	530	5262	2672
No. of Notices issued (a) Informal	69	—	—	24	21	28	26	6	4	35	40	17	9	185	183
(b) Statutory	18	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	7	62	6
(c) Total	87	—	—	24	28	29	29	7	4	35	40	17	16	247	189
No. Prosecutions for all cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF															
1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole-time	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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

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 (\$1.)

(i) Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	Cases found
	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....
(ii) Overcrowding (S.2)	Cases found	.....	.....	.....
	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....
(iii) Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Cases found	.....	.....	.....
	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....
(iv) Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Cases found	.....	.....	.....
	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....
(v) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Cases found	.....	.....	.....
	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....
(vi) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Cases found	.....	.....	.....
(a) Insufficient	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Cases found	.....	.....	.....
	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....
(c) Not separate for sexes	Cases found	.....	.....	.....
	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Cases found	.....	.....	.....
	Cases remedied	.....	.....	.....
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	.....	.....	.....
	Number of Prosecutions	.....	.....	.....

Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...
Number of Prosecutions	...

Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...
Number of Prosecutions	...

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Warfare, *Women's Working Time*, 1942. The data are based on a survey of 100 women in the Washington area, conducted in 1941. The survey was designed to determine the amount of time women spent on various types of work, both paid and unpaid. The results are presented in the following table.

NOTE: The figures in this table are based on the average of the responses of the 100 women surveyed. The figures are rounded to the nearest hour.

1. *Household work*—This category includes all work done in the home, whether paid or unpaid. It includes such activities as cooking, cleaning, shopping, and caring for children. The average woman spent 14 hours per week on household work.

2. *Unpaid work*—This category includes all work done for others without pay. It includes such activities as volunteering for a charity, working for a friend or family member, and participating in community activities. The average woman spent 10 hours per week on unpaid work.

3. *Paid work*—This category includes all work done for pay. It includes such activities as working for a employer, running a business, and performing freelance work. The average woman spent 16 hours per week on paid work.

4. *Total work*—This category represents the total amount of time spent on all types of work. The average woman spent 40 hours per week on total work.

1. Household work	14
2. Unpaid work	10
3. Paid work	16
4. Total work	40

C — Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

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	11	11	32	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	750	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	15	14	59	4	4	—
Bakehouses	6	6	26	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	11	1	1	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	18	16	79	6	6	—
Fried Fish Shops	11	11	32	3	3	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ..	5	5	21	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	52	52	198	7	7	—
Greengrocers	12	12	38	1	1	—
Canteens	8	8	29	2	2	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	31	31	38	3	3	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	13	13	24	1	1	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	9	9	18	1	1	—
Factories	58	58	62	4	4	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	10	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 was 14,530 compared with 14,420 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 14.59 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 16.64 in 1962 and 15.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 9.43 per 1,000 live births compared with 33.33 in 1962 and 28.44 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 12.73 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.79 in 1962 and 11.94 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.14 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1962 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.75 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.53 in 1962 and 2.71 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 29 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 10 Whooping Cough; 11 Measles; 1 Meningitis; and 7 Puerperal Pyrexia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	1	—	1	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	1	5	1	1
3 Years	1	1	—	1
4 Years	—	1	2	—
5-9 Years	1	—	3	1
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	7	7	3

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)	1,264	—	15	13,433	5,024	—
Number Inspected	1,264	—	15	13,433	5,024	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i> Whole carcases condemned	5	—	—	20	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	202	—	—	147	59	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.37	—	—	1.25	1.29	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	51	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	1.18	—	—	—	1.03	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

During the year 19,736 animals were slaughtered, the peak period being from July to December. An average of twenty visits a week were made, resulting in 2 tons, 1 cwt., 2 stone, 7 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 following are the main items of meat and offal which were condemned during the year:— 7 carcases of Beef; 23 carcases of Mutton or Lamb; 2 carcases of Veal; 5 carcases of Pork; 8 forequarters of Beef; 6 hindquarters of Beef; 41 portions of Beef; 9 forequarters of Mutton; 7 hindquarters of Mutton; 18 portions of Mutton or Lamb; 1 side of Pork; 3 hindquarters of Pork; 38 Pigs Heads; 19 Ox Heads; 184 Ox Livers; 34 Pigs Livers; 410 Sheep Livers.

In October new regulations governing the inspection of meat in slaughterhouses came into force. They brought 100% meat inspection throughout the country, although requirements will be modified during an interim two years to cover local difficulties.

The regulations will require the inspection of all home killed meat, and forbid the removal of any meat from a slaughterhouse uninspected. To finance the increased inspection the local authority are empowered to make charges to the trade.

These new regulations place a further burden on the Health Department, for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food rejected the request of Local Authorities that the hours and days of slaughtering be controlled. The Public Health Inspector now has the unique distinction of being committed by law to the seven day week of meat inspection duty, much of it being done outside the day's normal working hours.

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	21
Confectionery and/or Sweets	32
Fishmongers and Poulterers	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Grocers	51
TOTAL	135

Investigation of methods of food hygiene led to numerous improvements, particularly in respect to table hygiene.

A quarter of a century ago no caterer could have anticipated that wooden table tops in food-preparing rooms, or cloth covered restaurant tables would become the subject of mixed controversy. There has been a marked tendency towards the use of newer materials for construction and the elimination of table cloths, but the subject flared up anew as a result of the influence of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The construction of a table-top can be approached from a number of aspects, particularly from those of cost and appearance. Regarding the equipment of food-preparing rooms, we must consider if there are any justifiable reasons for relegating the old white-wood table into the background. The butchers "block" has survived the campaign, because no adequate alternative is available, but there is surely a mark of suspicion that however thorough the chopping-block is scrubbed, its grooved and crazed surface must retain some foreign matter—dust, dirt and grease.

The surface of laminated material or plastic appears to have come to stay, for apart from providing a surface that is tough and readily cleansed, they have the important advantage of eliminating any build-up of organisms such as could occur on a scarred wooden surface.

It is the policy of the Health Department to request that tables used for food preparation be covered with a laminated material, and the response from the catering trade, in particular, has been very satisfying.

Unsound Food.

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

Commodity and reasons for condemnation:—

Decomposition—"Blown" and pierced or damaged tins:— 190 Tins Pears; 386 Tins Peaches, 94 Tins Apricots, 98 Tins Fruit Salad, 162 Tins Grapefruit, 124 Tins Pineapple, 2 Tins Gooseberries, 13 Tins Strawberries, 9 Tins Raspberries, 6 Tins Loganberries, 16 Tins Cherries, 13 Tins Mandarin Oranges, 4 Tins Rhubarb, 15 Tins Plums, 79 Tins Prunes, 1 Tin Apricot Jam, 2 Tins Pineapple Jam, 2 Tins Melon and Ginger Jam; 6 Tins Marmalade, 4 Tins Grapefruit Juice, 13 Tins Pineapple Juice, 15 Tins Orange Juice, 22 Tins Rice Pudding, 4 Tins Sago Pudding, 103 Tins Evaporated Milk, 40 Tins Cream, 234 Tins Peas, 47 Tins Carrots, 8 Tins French Beans, 55 Tins Baked Beans, 324 Tins Tomatoes, 117 Tins Soup, 3 Tins Vegetable Salad, 5 Tins Frozen Egg, 9 Tins Ox Tongue, 111 Tins Corned Beef, 19 Tins Cooked Shoulder, 25 Tins Cooked Ham, 46 Tins Luncheon Meat, 1 Tin Chopped Ham, 1 Tin Pork Tenderloin, 30 Tins Pork Roll, 13 Tins Chopped Pork, 2 Tins Jellyed Veal, 2 Tins Cooked Fores, 44 Tins Stewed Steak, 59 Tins Beef Steak Pudding, 1 Tin Lunch Tongue, 3 Tins Breakfast Grill, 79 Tins Salmon, 23 Tins Pilchards, 5 Tins Sardines, 3 Tins Crab.

Unwholesome:— 4 Packets Sponge Pudding, 10 Packets Cream Sponge Cakes, 3 Packets Arctic Rolls, 7 Packets Chocolate Eclairs, 18 Packets Mousse, 10 Packets Short Crust Pastry, 10 Packets Broad Beans, 3 Packets Spinach, 3 Jars Beetroot, 3 cwts. Potatoes.

Decomposition:— 5 lbs. Salami, 16 Packets Beefburgers, 7 Packets Cheeseburgers, 9 Packets Sausage Rools, 7 Packets Steak & Kidney Pies, 10 Packets Chicken Pies, 9 Packets Chicken and Mushroom, 8 Packets Roast Beef Dinner, 4 Packets Chicken, 17 Portions Chicklets, 10 Packets Chips, 14 Packets Steaklets, 23 Packets Sliced Braised Beef, 25 lbs. Cooked Meats, 44 lbs. Sausage, 6 lbs. Bacon, 50 lbs. Beef, 647 lbs. Pork, 68 lbs. Lamb, 25 lbs. Veal, 42 lbs. Liver, 12 lbs. Hearts, 13 lbs. Chicken, 33 lbs. Haddock, 17 Packets Haddock Fillets, 35 Packets Cod (Skinless) 155 Packets Fish Fingers, 15 Stone Fish Cakes, 18 Packets Kippers.

The amount of loose and canned foodstuffs condemned was 2 tons, 10 cwts., 8 ozs.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply is mainly from firms with dairy premises outside the borough boundaries, and mostly pasteurised. Six producer/retailers continue to supply tuberculin tested raw milk bottled on the farm. Twenty-nine samples of milk analysed during the year were satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

The manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream is controlled by the registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and also by the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, which deals with heat treatment, cooling and storage, and the protection of the ice cream from contamination.

Two premises within the borough are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, for the manufacture of ice cream.

Fifty-one premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, and in addition to the ice cream manufactured within the borough, the product of seven factories outside the borough is sold in these premises. Ice Cream is also being sold at most restaurants, cinemas and canteens, which premises do not require to be registered under the provisions of the Act.

Inspections are made of all premises, whether registered or not, in order to ascertain that hygienic conditions are maintained, and the legal requirements as to temperature are observed.

There is no legal standard laid down as respects the bacteriological purity of ice cream, but a form of methylene blue reduction test is adapted for testing, and used as a basis for defining four grades of bacteriological cleanliness. It is recognised that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice cream consistently fails to reach grades one and two, it is reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture, or of handling which call for further investigation.

Eighty-six samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, with the result that:— 69 samples were placed in Grade 1; 10 sample were placed in Grade 2; 4 samples were placed in Grade 3; and 3 samples were placed in Grade 4.

Bakehouses.

There are six bakeries in the borough. These premises are inspected regularly, and several matters were found requiring attention. It is pleasing to report that the owner remedied all defects promptly.

Fish Fryers.

There are eleven premises frying and selling fish and chip potatoes in the borough. Inspections are made in the day and at night. The purpose of the visits is to inspect the fish, the fat used in the cooking process, and general hygiene. Minor infringements observed were promptly remedied.

Shops Act 1950.

The Public Health Inspector is also the Shops Inspector, and responsible for the administration of this Act. Every effort is made to see that the hours of closing, the regulations with regard to the health and comfort of the workers, and the employment of young persons are observed. The following Order made by the City Council is in operation every summer, Bangor (Suspension of Weekly Half Holiday) Order, for the four months of June to September.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act is a measure which brings the working conditions in offices and shops under a far more comprehensive and more stringent scheme of control than has hitherto been the case. Such regulation as existed up to now, i.e. under the Public Health Acts and the Shops Act, fell far short of proper standards, and it was a commonplace that the machinery for enforcing the working conditions required even by those enactments was inadequate. In general terms the new Act proceeds by way of bringing standards of health and safety into line with those enforceable in factories. It parts company with factory law in that it does not restrict the hours of any class of worker.

Certain administrative provisions of the Act will have effect from 1st May, 1964, when premises are given three months to register with the appropriate authority, but the main provisions will come into operation on 1st August, 1964. The Public Health Inspector has been designated by the Council as the Officer responsible for the new duties under this important Act.

Factories Act 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	...	...	...	...	52
					—
					58
					—

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 requiring attention.

Vital Statistics.

	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1962	240	16.64	170	11.79
1963	212	14.59	185	12.73

(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 1963 to include the Maternity Hospital was 1,924.

Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Cases notified in 1963	Cases notified in 1962
Measles	11	274
Whooping Cough	10	—
Scarlet Fever	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—(7)	—(9)
Meningococcal Meningitis	—(1)	—
Flexner Dysentery	—	1

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

1963 was an exceptional year, for the number of cases notified is the lowest ever recorded.

Disinfection

As a result of Infectious Diseases, 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. Seventy-six disinfections were carried out.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The A. & C. Dairy, which is now entirely producing pasteurised cheese, complied with the notice served under the Clean Air Act, 1956 by replacing the two old coal-fired boilers with two modern and larger boilers fired by oil.

All the factory premises in the borough now operate modern steam raising or heating plants, which emit the minimum of smoke when operated properly. It is, however, still necessary on occasion to drive home the essential fact that neglect and carelessness in attending to the furnace will still cause smoke nuisance. The human element remains as the prime factor in the successful operation of the various types of plants.

Housing.

Scidom is responsible opinion so consistently in agreement on a matter, as it appears to be, on the acceptable standard for housing. It is claimed that today's fitness standard is no better than the standard recommended 40 years ago. In fact, there are strong grounds for the view that the present standard is inferior to that of the Housing Act 1930.

The task now facing this country is how to ensure that every dwelling which is to remain in use for a reasonable period is provided with those amenities regarded as essential in a decent modern home. Local Authorities should be given power to enforce the modernisation of houses considered suitable for this treatment. The improvement standard which it is proposed local authorities should be empowered to enforce is the 12-point standard used in the discretionary improvement grants scheme. The ultimate aim must be that the standard should in time replace the standard of fitness in the Housing Act 1957. When an improvement area was declared, owners of houses not conforming to the standard would be encouraged to submit proposals for improvement. All houses unfit for habitation by this standard and which could not be rendered fit at reasonable expense should be cleared as speedily as possible.

That some sort of compulsion should be brought to the improvement of properties by improvement grant is supported by all local government associations, and it would presumably follow that the standard of fitness would have to be revised. In the light of such widespread declarations the hesitancy of the Minister of Housing and Local Government to raise the present standard is hard to understand.

In 1964, the five-yearly housing survey is due, when a clearer picture will be obtained of the condition of dwelling-houses. There is no doubt that as an ever increasing number of tenants of houses now own them, it will be found that improvements have been effected, with better general maintenance. A substantial number of improvement grants have been awarded in these cases. In general, it is not anticipated that houses totally unfit for habitation will be found during the survey, in view of previous clearance schemes. However, it is certain that there are many properties which would benefit by improvement on the lines indicated in the previous paragraphs.

Rodent Control.

The important work of rats and mice destruction received every possible attention. Responsibility for keeping premises free from infestation rests with the occupier, but discretion is waived for work done under special circumstances. No special staff is maintained for dealing with these vermin. Advice is generally given to persons on the best method of destruction, and ready mixed Warfarin bait is sold for this purpose. Excellent results continue to be obtained with this poison.

The Council has an annual contract with a well-known firm specialising in the destruction of pests, for the control of Infestations on the Refuse Tip, Main Sewers, and on Council Housing Estates (surface treatment only). Many business premises, colleges, hospitals, etc., also engage this firm, either on a single treatment basis, or an annual maintenance contract. This concerted activity in the extermination of rodents keeps infestations to the minimum.

Control of Insect Pests.

The Refuse Tip received regular treatment with the latest powder and spray technique, flies and other insects being 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 method of application, is appreciated by the general public, and good results are invariably reported.

The chief nuisance in this borough is the common ant which thrives in our light sandy soil. Its destruction is very simple provided the nest is traced and found. The entire colony can then be annihilated. Unfortunately, some nests are too well protected under a permanent structure. Even so, continual use of a good insecticide will reduce the infestation. Appeals for help to deal with wasp nests are received in the late summer. A complete kill is obtained by using the pressure powder blower from a safe distance.

Licensed Houses, Cinemas.

The Sanitary Accommodation of these premises has been kept under observation. The majority of the public houses are owned by the large brewery firms, and improvements to the premises are constantly in progress. Infringements brought to notice are promptly attended to. 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 drainage figure largely in the records of the department. The clearance of drains is the responsibility of the owner of the property, and he has to be contacted at once, so that authority can be obtained by the occupier to engage a contractor, or for the Council to undertake the work. Swift action is frequently necessary to avoid serious flooding or nuisance. The new powers given under the Public Health Act 1961 to require by notice the remedying within forty-eight hours of any choked drain were complied with in every instance.

Public Conveniences.

The Health Committee continues with the scheme adopted to improve the public conveniences. The new convenience in Kyffin Square was opened in December, and work commenced on the new convenience at Heol Dewi. The convenience at Ffordd Gwynedd and Glanrafon Hill are being extensively repaired and renovated.

To judge from the amount of hooliganism which makes its mark in public lavatories, it seems that they have a special fascination for a section of the public. The question of whether to charge an entrance fee or not exists as a problem. One seaside town recently revealed that it gauged the success of the holiday season from the takings at its public conveniences. But the penny in the slot does not inhibit vandals. In many districts the cost and bother of repairing damaged locks alone outweighs the receipts.

Bangor suffers continually from senseless bursts of hooliganism, for which there seems to be no answer. Recently one local authority announced that a survey showed that total income from the penny charge, weighing machines, towels, etc., amounted to only 10% of all expenditure. Regular attendants with regular hours of opening seems the best and only solution, if suitable and courageous people can be found.

Abandoned Cars on Open Spaces.

As more and more cars come on the road, local authorities are faced increasingly with the problem of old vehicles abandoned on highways and public spaces. They are not only a common eyesore, but a serious health nuisance when misused by indiscriminate persons. The Health Committee has this matter under constant vigilance, and use satisfactory, e.g. classrooms being used as dining halls, outside buildings having to be adapted etc. This is a new financial burden the general rate fund must bear.

Schools.

Periodic visits are paid to schools and particular attention is paid to the sanitary accommodation and canteens, including the kitchens and dining halls. The standard of cleanliness is generally good, but the facilities in most instances are not altogether satisfactory, e.g. classrooms being used as dining hall, outside buildings having to be adapted and used temporarily. Undoubtedly, this state of affairs will be remedied when circumstances and finance permit.

Staffing of the Health Department.

Repeated advertisements in the technical press over a period of one year, failed to arouse the interest of qualified Public Health Inspectors sufficiently to apply for the post of Assistant Public Health Inspector advertised by the Health Committee. There is a serious shortage of Inspectors due to the inadequacy of salaries paid, and this unattractive remuneration is turning likely school leavers to other more lucrative employments.

Eventually the Health Committee accepted the necessity of employing an unqualified assistant in the Health Department, who in time, and after training by the Public Health Inspector, could relieve him of routine work and the additional duties falling in the department under the recent new legislation.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(Cyril Richards, 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 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 is still 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. During this year 209 houses and 2 shops were put out to Contract in order to reduce a "back-log" which had grown during a period of shortage of staff.

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.

16 Flats were completed during the year. Nine flats were commenced, and a scheme for Slum Clearance rebuilding is on the 'drawing board', 35 units are proposed on Stage I. Negotiations are proceeding to acquire more land.

Private Development.

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

Improvement Grants.

20 Discretionary Grants and 11 Standard Grants were issued during the year, a total of £7,190 0s. 0d.

Public Buildings.

The University College Library extension to the Arts Buildings was completed. A new Refectory Building was also completed and the Hospital Management Committee 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 finished. Further extensions at the University Science Buildings and new Hostels were commenced.

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 analyses obtained on the quality of the water proved satisfactory.

Number of dwellings supplied direct from mains :—

In the Borough, 4,198.	Outside Borough, 121.
Estimated population supplied :—	
In the Borough, 14,530.	Outside Borough, 510.
Standpipes supply in population of :—	
In the Borough, nil.	Outside Borough, 100.

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 until the end of the year, but the approval of a new site at Nant Valley was obtained, and arrangements made for a transfer early next year.

Salvage.

The total collected during the year amounted to 5 tons, 12½ cwts., a value of £57 12s. 2d. This amount was reduced due to a fire which completely gutted the baling hut and equipment. It will re-commence at the new site.

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	0	10	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	8	6	18	—	—	—
Bakehouses	7	7	15	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	6	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	5	10	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	4	5	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ..	3	3	9	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	25	22	30	—	—	—
Greengrocers	7	7	17	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	18	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	14	28	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	30	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1963 was 4,180 compared with 4,190 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 19.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 18.4 in 1962 and 19.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 24.10 per 1,000 live births compared with 52.63 in 1962 and 25.00 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 18.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.93 in 1962 and 14.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.48 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.24 in 1962 and 0.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.63 in 1962 and 1.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1963, 220 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 10 Scarlet Fever, 1 Whooping Cough, 208 Measles and 1 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	—	—	3	4	—	—
1 Year	—	—	11	7	—	—
2 Years	—	1	14	13	—	—
3 Years	1	1	21	9	—	—
4 Years	3	—	18	16	—	—
5-9 Years	3	1	48	28	1	—
10-14 Years	—	—	4	4	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	1	2	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	2	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals	7	3	124	84	1	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Housing.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year. Six privately built houses were completed. The Council's Architect has been requested to prepare schemes for new Council houses and it is hoped that these will be commenced during 1964.

Water Supply.

The town's supply is provided by the Afon Caseg which has a plentiful supply of water throughout the year. Distribution is by gravitation with two small balancing reservoirs giving a total capacity of 375,000 gallons. The storage and distribution systems are barely sufficient to cope with the ever increasing demand for water and waste detection and other investigations are being carried out in an effort to improve the system. Bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

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 disease and householders are supplied with disinfectant where necessary. In cases of Tuberculosis where destruction of the bedding is necessary, the Council make a contribution towards replacements.

Rodent Control.

Rodent Control is carried out on the refuse tip, sewers and other Council property. A private firm have a contract for disinfestation of the Council's Refuse Tip and adjoining property.

Meat Supplies.

The local Slaughterhouse was closed down during the early part of the year. 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. The Council are, however, negotiating for the purchase of the site, with the intention of using it as a permanent housing site and this will necessitate the removal of the caravans.

Condemned Food.

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

Food Surrendered:— Vegetables, 56 tins; Fish, 1 tin; Fruit, 49 tins; Tinned Ham, 25 lbs.; Tinned Pork, 11 lbs.; Tinned Meat, 36 lbs.; Fish, 21 lbs.

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses, 7; Cafes, 5; Butchers, 6; Fish and Chip Shops, 5; Hotels and Public Houses, 9; Fishmongers, 3; Grocers, 22; Ice Cream Retailers, including 2 Manufacturers, 13.

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)	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil
Number Inspected	—	—	—	20	—	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	Nil	—	—

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	7	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	9	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	12	12	14	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	7	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	2	—	—	—
Canteens	1	1	1	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	6	6	7	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	7	7	7	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	3	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

The quality of the water to the several parts of the area has been satisfactory throughout the area. There is an abundant supply of water at the source, Llyn Elsi, but the flow and pressures at periods of peak demand have been low. The Council's Consultant Engineers have prepared a scheme for a loop main and it is sincerely hoped that if the Report is adopted and put into effect, the supply to all parts will be greatly improved.

One sample was taken for Bacteriological Analysis and this was Class I, Highly Satisfactory.

There are 212 dwelling houses supplied with water with an estimated population of 640. The supplies are direct to the houses. There are no stand pipes.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 was 770 compared with 770 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 19.48 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 20.78 in 1962 and 14.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live births compared with 62.5 in 1962 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 23.38 per 1,000 of the population compared with 10.36 in 1962 and 18.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1962 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.60 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.59 in 1962 and 4.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 4 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 4 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

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

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 pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	154	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	226	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	124	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	3	15	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	35	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	28	26	368	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5		—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3		—	—	—
Grocers Shops	40	40		—	—	—
Greengrocers	10	8		—	—	—
Canteens	6	6		—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	16	25	74	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	7	3		—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	50	48	65	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	10	10	147	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 was 11,270 compared with 11,100 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 17.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 15.32 in 1962 and 15.69 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 38.46 per 1,000 live births compared with 23.53 in 1962 and 12.66 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.48 in 1962 and 15.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.09 in 1962 and 0.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.53 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.97 in 1962 and 3.12 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 137 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Scarlet Fever, 4 Whooping Cough, 38 Measles and 94 Dysentery.

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	—	1	—
1 Year	—	—	3	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	1	5	—	—
3 Years	—	—	1	4	—	—
4 Years	1	—	2	4	—	1
5-9 Years	—	—	4	12	1	1
10-14 Years	—	—	—	1	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	12	26	2	2

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

(R. Follett, M.A.P.H.I.)

As I did not take up my appointment until September 1st, 1963 the credit for the majority of the work covered by this report is due to my predecessor, Mr. Rees Griffiths, who retired on October 31st, 1963 after serving the Council for over 30 years.

I would like to express my appreciation of the advice and assistance given to me by Mr. Griffiths during the "overlap period." This proved extremely useful in ensuring a smoother take over than would otherwise have been possible.

Refuse Collection.

A new S.D. Pakamatic 35 cubic yard refuse collection vehicle was purchased to replace one of the old side loaders, and was put into service during the summer. This vehicle has proved very successful, and except for very short periods after the holidays, a weekly collection has been maintained. The replacement of the remaining side loader was considered at the end of the year.

Tipping is carried out with the aid of a Weatherill Digger Loader on two tips, one at either end of the Borough. These are used alternately in Summer and Winter.

Milk Sampling.

Routine sampling of milk for bacteriological examination was carried out throughout the year, and a total of 321 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

One producer/retailer in the district was responsible for repeated failures in respect of farm bottled milk samples, but towards the end of the year this milk was also submitted to pasteurisation together with the remainder of the milk produced and further samples have produced satisfactory results.

Meat Inspection.

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district at which 100% meat inspection is carried out.

During the year 226 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, often outside normal office hours.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 which came into operation on October 1st, 1963 should provide the means to ensure that all home killed meat throughout England and Wales is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse.

The main provisions are that except where the regulations permit, carcasses at slaughterhouses must not be removed until they have been inspected and if passed fit for human consumption they must be marked with a stamp identifying the Inspector. The minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from 3 hours to 24 hours.

Local Authorities are empowered to make a charge for inspections and the Council decided to impose the maximum allowed which is 2/6 for a bovine, 9d. for a calf and 6d. for a sheep, lamb or goat.

Mr. A. Crowther, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector of Penmaenmawr U.D.C. was appointed to act as relief meat inspector in my absence.

Inspections.

Complaints	109	Disinfestations	23
Nuisances	73	Housing—New inspections	38
House Refuse Collection	810	Re-inspections	158
Public Health Acts	160	Estates	33
Rats	94	Discretionary Grants	10
Drains	49	Standard Grants	52
Miscellaneous	74	Points Scheme	131
Slaughterhouses	226	Butchers	124
Camps	147	Food	114
Water	33	Others	79
Fumigation	1	Food and Drugs	46
Animal Boarding Establishments ..	9	Cafes	83
Marine Stores	1	Milk Retailers	96
Bakehouses, Kitchens	46	Dairies	27
Factories	65	Samples	321
Public Conveniences	29	Shops	31

Total Inspections — 3,180.

Milk Sampling.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Totals
Pasteurised	217	19	236
Raw T.T.	46	7	53
Sterilised	32	—	32
Totals	295	26	321

Ice Cream Sampling.

	Provisional Grade				Totals
	1	2	3	4	
Wrapped Wafers	44	7	4	—	55
Loose	7	1	2	—	10
Sealed Carton	13	—	—	1	14
Cone	1	—	—	—	1
	65	8	6	1	80

Condemned Foodstuffs.

Corned Beef, 15 tins, 50 lbs.; Tongue, 6 tins, 21 lbs.; Luncheon, 1 tin, 4 lbs.; Ham, 10 tins, 80 lbs. Beef, 76 lbs.; Turkey, 8 lbs.; Shrimps, 3 tins; Peas, 1 tin; Tomatoes, 10 tins, 9 lbs.; Plums, 3 tins; Pineapple, 9 tins; Apricots, 4 tins; Peaches, 9 tins; Grapefruit, 18 tins; Pears, 10 tins; Fruit Salad, 5 tins; Cream, 6 tins; Fruit Juice, 3 tins; Asparagus 4 bunches.

Salvage.

	Tons cwts. qtrs.			£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	142	10	2	1180	0	6
Rags	1	9	2	26	14	6
Total	144	0	0	1206	15	0

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)	184	—	4	2592	268	—
Number Inspected	184	—	4	2592	268	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	10	4	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	6.5	—	—	0.38	1.5	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. 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

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 ...	—	—	76	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	747	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	24	18	351	15	15	—
Bakehouses	13	8	49	7	7	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	4	4	*	*	*	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	66	69	*	*	*	—
Fried Fish Shops	9	9	*	*	*	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	10	6	45	2	2	—
Grocers Shops	63	63	254	11	11	—
Greengrocers	38	38	75	5	5	—
Canteens (Schools)	9	9	*	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	48	48	42	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	382	382	1487*	48	48	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	116	116				
Factories	98	98	223	2	2	—
Caravan Sites	4	—	37	3	3	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 was 17,160 compared with 17,170 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 12.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 11.53 in 1962 and 12.72 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 19.42 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.15 in 1962 and 23.15 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 16.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.31 in 1962 and 16.61 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1962 and 0.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.38 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.09 in 1962 and 3.12 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1963, 83 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Scarlet Fever, 3 Whooping Cough, 75 Measles and 4 Dysentery.

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

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	3	—	1
1 Year	—	—	6	3	—	—
2 Years	—	—	5	7	—	1
3 Years	—	—	6	3	—	—
4 Years	—	—	7	10	—	—
5-9 Years	—	1	9	9	1	—
10-14 Years	—	—	1	3	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	—	1	37	38	1	2

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

General Summary.

Total number of visits and inspections	8141
No. of complaints received and attended to	392
No. of Nuisances abated	389
No. of Nuisances not abated or in hand	3
No. of Statutory Notices served	3
No. of Informal Notices served	21
No. of visits re drainage, etc.	90
No. of new drainage works inspected and tested	93
No. of visits re accumulations and refuse disposal	144
No. of visits re atmospheric pollution	46
No. of visits re Mines and Quarries Acts	10
No. of visits re piggeries and stables	5
No. of visits to caravan sites, caravans, etc.	37
No. of visits to Factories with mechanical power	211
No. of visits to Factories without mechanical power	12
No. of visits to places of public entertainment	6
No. of visits re rodent control	306
No. of visits re filthy or verminous premises	4
No. of visits re enquiries in cases of infectious disease	21
No. of visits re disinfection	42
No. of visits re Explosives Acts 1875 & 1923	28
No. of visits re Petroleum Act, 1928	109
No. of visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	30
No. of visits re Milk Sampling	269
No. of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	123
No. of visits re miscellaneous sampling	177
No. of visits re Noise Abatement Act, 1960	2
No. of visits re Holiday Flats	5
No. of visits re Shops Acts	1524
No. of visits to Abattoir	747
No. of visits to Shops etc. re unsound food	25
No. of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	76
No. of visits to other food premises	1487
No. of miscellaneous visits	267

Housing.

Repairs to houses have been attended to whenever found or on complaint — 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, five families occupying houses subject to Closing Orders are awaiting re-housing.

A Survey of housing conditions in the district, involving the inspection of 1,023 houses, provided a revealing picture and gave some indication of the changes which have occurred since the previous Survey in 1954. It is apparent that much housing progress, although slow, has been achieved. In the earlier Survey stress was laid on the number of properties which, through age and neglect, were ripe for demolition or closure for use as human habitations. More recent Housing legislation has emphasised the possibilities of saving many old houses by improvements and modernisation with the aid of Grant Schemes. By improving many old but basically structurally sound properties and providing the now accepted decent standards of living such as bathrooms, internal toilets, wash-basins, food stores and hot water systems, and thus extending their life, many properties can be made available at a reasonable rent for many years to come and should to some extent ease the new housing requirements of the future. It was with this foremost in mind that the present Survey was undertaken. A summary of the Survey is appended below:—

Total number of Houses, 5,456. Total number Surveyed, 1,023.

1.	Total number surveyed	1023
2.	Total without fixed baths	398
3.	Total without sinks	39
4.	Total without washbasins	412
5.	Total without hot water systems	379
6.	Total with chemical/bucket closets	41
7.	Total with exterior w.c. only	356
8.	Total with exterior water only	28
9.	Total without food stores	343
10.	Total with septic tank/cesspool	125
11.	Total with no drainage	40
12.	Total for possible Standard Grant	302
13.	Total for possible Discretionary Grant	35
14.	Total for future Housing Act procedure	46
15.	Total owner/occupied	467
16.	Total tenanted 12 and 13	261
17.	Total tenanted 14	37

Already some progress has been made by way of Improvement Grants, but it has not been rapid enough, and this has been a National finding. It would appear reasonable to expect that future legislation will provide for statutory power to compel these improvements either by means of grants or loans.

Sixteen Standard Grants and 11 Discretionary Grants have been made during the year.

In order to publicise grant aids available, arrangements have been made with the co-operation of the landlord to modernise a terrace of five cottages (by conversion to 3) as a "before" and "after" demonstration.

During the year a Management Order was placed on one property let-in-multiple occupation. The Housing Act 1961, whilst providing much needed legislation to control houses-let-in-multiple occupation, has proved difficult to put into operation initially. Pressure usually results in immediate threat of eviction to tenants.

But, even visualising the rapid improvement and modernisation of older property, there is still an urgent need for new houses at reasonable rents, not only to continue with Housing Act procedure on the remaining unfit houses, but to satisfy the requirements of many families in high rented rooms and flats which, whilst structurally sound, are unsuitable for the proper upbringing of children.

Total No. of Houses inspected for Housing Defects. P.H. Acts	164
Total No. of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	1004
Total No. of inspections of Houses-let-in-lodgings	58
Total No. of houses found to be unfit for human habitation	1
Total No. of Houses reconditioned by Owners	0
Total No. of Houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	22
No. of Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	22
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	0
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	1
No. of applications received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	0

Food Premises.

The structural improvement of premises where food is prepared, sold and stored, continues, and where this has taken place there is a marked improvement in the handling of food by the staff. In some instances progress has been slow but steady and I look forward to the year when I can report all food premises as to be so structurally sound and hygienically equipped as to be "copy book" examples and the work rooms proudly displayed as the show places of the establishments. Whereas premises are not the be all and end all of food hygiene, staff employed in sound hygienic surroundings usually respond to greater care and cleanliness in the handling of food.

It has been the intention each year of visiting every hotel or boarding establishment at least once during the season but it is regretted that due to lack of time and the many other duties multiplied during the holiday season that it has been impossible to visit some of the smaller hotels and boarding houses.

Registered Premises Section 16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Sausage Manufacturers	24
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
Ice Cream Retailers	115
Fish Friers	9

Other Food Premises.

Butchers Shops	18
Bakehouses	8
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	69
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	6
Grocers Shops	63
Greengrocers	38
Canteens (Schools)	9
Licensed Premises	48
Residential Hotels over 10 rooms	382

1,487 visits have been made during the year to premises where food is prepared, stored, sold or manufactured, as follows :—

Bakeries	49
Butchers	351
Food preparing premises	391
Grocers	254
Greengrocers	75
Ice Cream Premises	185
Licensed Premises	42
Fishmongers and Poulterers	45
Others	95

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 producing 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 :— 10 tins of Luncheon Meat, 36 tins of Ham, 20 tins of Corned Beef, 12 tins of Ox Tongue, 2 sides of Pork, 2 hinds of Beef, 100 lbs. of Sausage, 8 lbs. of Bacon, 1 Boar's Head and 1 Chicken, 161 tins of Tomatoés, 52 tins of Peaches, 12 tins of Fruit Salad, 15 tins of Pineapple, 11 tins of Oranges, 46 tins of Pears, 10 tins of Apricots, 249 tins of Grapefruit, 15 tins of Orange Juice, 2 tins of Plums, 2 tins of Beans, 16 tins of Peas, 3 tins of rice, 23 tins of milk, 5 tins of Salmon, 14 lbs. of Bream Fillets, 7 stone of Cod Fillets, 7 lbs. of Haddock, 7 lbs. of Golden Cutlets, 4 lbs. of Pate Suisse, 16 Oranges, 3 lbs. of Tomatoes, part barrel of Grapes, 6 Grapefruit, 10 lbs of Carrots, 78 packets of Cornflakes.

Total weight : 18 cwts. 80 lbs.

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	239	Nil
Sewer Swabs (Abattoir)	72	Nil
Animal Faeces	264	Nil

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

Sewer swabbing—Town sewerage system.

In conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, a series of sewer swabbing, commencing at the sewer outfall, is being undertaken; the object being to determine the presence of any salmonella paratyphi B in the sewage, owing to sporadic cases of paratyphi B having occurred in the County during the past few years, although no cases have been notified in this District for some years. Sewer swabs are laid in the sewage

system twice weekly progressing along the system throughout the town. Up to the end of December 35 sewer swabs had been examined. It will be some months before the swabbing is completed and the ultimate results, if any, determined.

MILK.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 214 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	36	5
T.T. (Channel Isle)	25	5
T.T. Pasteurised	90	3
Pasteurised	46	0
Sterilised	17	0

Since the latter part of the year the amount of raw tuberculin tested milk retailed has diminished. Three distributors only now retail a limited amount of raw tuberculin tested milk. The number of milk vending machines continues to increase. There are now eight such machines in the District. All milk vended is pasteurised. Frequent routine samples of milk are taken from these machines to ensure the efficiency of the machine and the freshness of the milk.

ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological Examination.

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

212 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, with the following results:—

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
125	44	24	19

The high proportion of Grade 3 and 4 samples—unsatisfactory samples—was due to repeated samples and from various parts of the plant at various stages of production at the premises of two manufacturers of Ice Cream following the initial unsatisfactory samples from their products. These samples proved a fault in the plant of one manufacturer and faulty sterilising technique in the other which were immediately remedied. The remaining samples from these sources during the remainder of the year proved satisfactory. Such results are indicative of the value of routine sampling, not only as a protection to the public, but to the trade itself.

Meat Inspection—Public Abattoir.

A 100% 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% in 1956 to 2.01% in 1963.

During the year 747 visits were made to the Abattoir on meat inspection. Sunday and evening slaughtering continues as a regular feature.

The Meat Regulations, 1963 came into force on the 1st October, 1963. These Regulations require the inspection of the carcase and offal of all animals slaughtered for human consumption, and in the case of any carcase or part carcase which has been passed fit for human consumption, to be marked with a stamp of the Meat Inspector. The effect of this stamping of all carcasses has been to extend the hours spent on meat inspection. The Regulations permit Local Authorities to make a charge for such inspections. The maximum allowable rates are being charge at the Llandudno Abattoir. The dues compensate Local Authorities towards the cost of meat inspection—particularly fair where most of the meat is exported to areas outside the district.

Animals Slaughtered 1963

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1,144	42	11,971	1,478

Animals Slaughtered 1962

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

The monthly killings for 1963 were as follows :—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
January	86	1	842	148
February	97	2	460	154
March	102	7	192	143
April	79	5	208	115
May	95	4	500	111
June	144	2	1,242	106
July	94	3	1,229	78
August	119	8	2,129	64
September	89	2	1,429	84
October	75	3	1,302	108
November	94	3	1,463	118
December	70	2	975	249
	<hr/> 1,144 <hr/>	<hr/> 42 <hr/>	<hr/> 11,971 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,478 <hr/>

The following meat and offals were condemned during the year :— 206 Ox Livers, 31 Ox Heads, 29 Ox Lungs, 5 Ox Skirts, 5 Ox Hearts, 1 Hindquarters of Beef (140 lbs.), 2 Carcases of Beef—912 lbs.—casualties, 52 Pigs' Heads, 33 Pigs' Plucks; 50 Pigs' Livers, 48 Pigs' Hearts, 17 Pigs' Kidneys, 98 Pigs' Lungs, 3 Carcases of Pork and all offal (172 lbs.), 156 Sheep Livers, 85 Sheep Plucks, 1 Ewe Carcase, 2 Legs and Breasts of Lamb.

Total weight—3 tons 4cwts.

5 carcasses of beef were found to be affected 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	1144	42	11971	1478
Number Inspected	1144	42	11971	1478
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>				
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	1	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	235	—	189	135
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	20.7%	—	1.59%	9.20%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	23	—	—	52
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.01%	—	—	3.59%
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Rodent Control.

306 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 treatment are made to the Council properties including the refuse tip.

Caravans.

Four caravan sites have been licensed subject to certain public health requirement; improvements and additional sanitary facilities at three of the sites had not been completed in time for the 1963 season.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

Two visits have been made to premises following complaints of noise; both complaints were remedied.

Clean Air Act.

Few complaints have been received of smoke nuisance. Forty-six smoke observations were carried out at various factory etc. chimneys. 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 Acts 1937 and 1948.

Two hundred and twenty-three 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

The Offices, Shops & Railways Premises Acts, 1963.

This new legislation which comes into operation in May and August 1964, sets standards of health, welfare and safety of employees in offices, shops and railway premises, and extends the existing protection for shop workers.

The operation of the new Regulations will increase considerably the work in my Department. It is estimated that 500 premises will be brought into the scope of the Act in Llandudno.

Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

No. of premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts	41
---	----

One hundred and nine 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
--	----

Twenty-eight visits have been made to premises 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
--	---

Mines & Quarries Acts.

Ten 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 1963 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, Melynlyn 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.

There are some 6,846 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 1963.

The Report for 1962 opened with comments about the extremely low rainfall of 25.53 inches, but 1963 had an even lower total of 23.05 inches. The total for 1963 was 83% of the 40 years mean, whilst that for England and Wales was 98% of average. In recent years the lowest rainfall total has been 21.99 inches in 1955 and the highest—36.29 inches in 1951.

During 1963 February and December had 13% and 10% of normal rainfall respectively. November was the wettest month with 5.48 inches, i.e. 187% of normal. The heaviest 24 hour totals were 0.71 inches on November 7th; 0.62 inches on August 30th and 0.62 inches on June 28th. June was a bit of a shocker with 65% more rain than normal, and half the month's total fell on three days. Flaming June!

The Sunshine total for the year was 1,613 hours—117% of normal. This was better than the three preceding years, but not as good as 1959 when 1,789 hours were recorded. The best years on record were 1929 and 1949 with 1,877 hours and 1,868 hours respectively. The poorest year was 1937 when only 1,318 hours were recorded.

During 1963 January, February and December deserve special mention with 145, 163 and 164 per cent. of normal. The extreme monthly sunshine totals contained in the records vary from a scorching 298.5 hours in June 1949 to a very dismal 21.3 hours in December, 1950.

The year 1963 disappointed a little in the temperature field. The highest temperature recorded was 77 degrees F on the 31st May—it was felt that this might be improved upon, but June managed a "best" of 74 degrees F and July had 76 degrees F on the 30th and 31st. Llandudno's best ever was a recording of 93 degrees F in 1878—this from the archives—but a more recent record was 90 degrees F on the 11th June, 1948.

The lowest temperature recorded during the year was 17 degrees F (15 degrees of frost) on the night of the 12th/13th January. It is perhaps a little unkind to be reminded now that the 1962-63 winter was the period of the great "freeze-up" with local authorities having to carry water to houses where supplies were frozen in the ground. It is fortunate that such conditions only rarely occur otherwise new systems of plumbing would have to be devised!

The Tables which follow show the Means, Extremes and Totals, month by month during 1963.

METEOROLOGICAL FIGURES

LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE

YEAR 1963

Month	Mean					Absolute		Total Rain inches	Total Sun Hours
	Barom.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Date		
January	30.31	36	32	44	26	17	12/13	1.02	74.8
February	29.87	39	29	51	27	23	25	0.25	111.6
March	29.77	50	41	58	5	30	2	2.54	144.0
April	29.87	52	43	63	25	36	12	2.10	126.2
May	29.99	56	46	77	31	40	4	0.98	214.5
June	29.88	63	53	74	1	48	3,15,20	3.15	213.5
July	30.03	65	53	76	30, 31	45	13	0.91	177.5
August	29.77	62	54	71	2, 3	48	15, 29	2.65	132.1
September	30.03	61	49	70	15	43	12	1.59	165.1
October	29.71	59	50	65	7,8,15	42	6,12,28	2.09	119.7
November	29.49	52	44	58	5, 10	35	16, 21	5.48	66.4
December	30.08	44	36	54	27,28,30	27	10,21,25	0.29	67.3
Totals								23.05	1612.7
Mean	29.90	53	44					1.92	134.4

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS
FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1963
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 Percentage of Average</i>	<i>Total inches</i>	<i>Percentage of Average Llandudno</i>	<i>England & Wales Percentage of Average</i>
January	74.8	145	127	1.02	43	36
February	111.6	163	111	0.25	13	51
March	144.0	118	93	2.54	137	171
April	126.2	75	76	2.10	124	130
May	214.5	103	101	0.98	54	82
June	213.5	100	94	3.15	165	154
July	177.5	98	101	0.91	44	67
August	132.1	79	75	2.65	94	128
September	165.1	123	106	1.59	58	94
October	119.7	121	85	2.09	63	63
November	65.4	110	97	5.48	187	161
December	67.3	164	111	0.29	10	33
Totals	1612.7			23.05		
Average	134.4	117%	118%	1.92	83%	98%

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	8	0.32	29	2.41	7.5	22	18
February	6	0.08	6	3.98	9.5	26, 27	19
March	17	0.39	24	4.64	10.3	22	28
April	16	0.29	21	4.21	11.5	21	25
May	14	0.24	21	6.92	14.6	29	30
June	18	0.62	28	7.12	15.1	3	26
July	16	0.14	3	5.72	14.5	20	29
August	20	0.62	30	4.26	14.0	1	29
September	15	0.34	7	5.50	11.7	16	25
October	16	0.59	31	3.86	8.9	11	27
November	21	0.71	7	2.21	6.5	21	24
December	3	0.19	30	2.17	6.2	9, 10	22
Totals	170	—	—	—	—	—	302

N.B.—June also had 24-hour rainfall totals of 0.41 inches on the 24th and 0.54 inches on the 25th.

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of 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 ...	14	14	17	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	149	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	7	—	—	—
Bakehouses	2	2	6	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	7	7	22	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	12	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ..	2	2	8	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	52	3	3	—
Greengrocers	2	2	4	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	6	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	16	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	7	7	24	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	11	11	19	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	1	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1963 was 2,960 compared with 2,930 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 15.20 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 10.92 in 1962 and 13.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 22.22 per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1962 and 48.78 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 15.54 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.65 in 1962 and 20.34 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1962 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.04 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.39 in 1962 and 5.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 25 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 2 Whooping Cough, 6 Measles and 17 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles and Whooping Cough

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

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; the sources of supply and the proportions of the demand met from each (viz. Aber Lake and upland river sources) remained relatively the same as last year. Some slight improvement in the quantity that could be supplied through the Aber Lake main was effected during the year and further improvement is being considered with a view to meeting future increased demands.

Daily tests of residual chlorine in mains are taken and bacteriological samples throughout have shown Ministry of Health Class 1 results.

During the extremely cold weather experienced in the early part of the year one distribution main and a number of services were frozen for some weeks with consequent interruption of supply, in such cases water was conveyed daily to these dwellings and at one period some 400 persons were being supplied in this manner.

Sewerage.

The sewerage system has functioned without major breakdown during the year, the Council's consultants referred to in my last report have now presented their preliminary report and this has been submitted to the Minister, in the meantime a major scheme is in course of preparation which will, it is hoped, be ready for submission to the Ministry in the coming year.

The Council is giving consideration to the dwellings in the area which are not connected to main sewers and which have either earth closets or cesspools or septic tanks; in many cases it is not economically possible to connect to main sewers and consideration is being given to purchasing a cesspool emptier for this purpose.

Housing.

The Council's scheme for the construction of 44 dwellings at Pendalar was commenced during the year, the commencement of construction was considerably delayed by the inclement weather in the early part of the year. Up to the end of the year although the contract is in an advanced stage no dwellings have as yet been completed.

The Council's housing scheme at Llwyn Gwgan referred to in my last report adjacent to the existing Pen y Bryn Estate has not yet been commenced.

Rodent Control.

During the year the Council entered into a contract with a well known national company to undertake rodent control for the district generally including all private premises as required and the Council's refuse tip. Up to the end of the year a greatly improved standard of control has been achieved and prompt attention given to all complaints.

Food Inspection.

As from the 1st October, 1963 a 100% inspection of all carcasses has been instituted at the one private slaughterhouse in the district. Arrangements for the provision of relief duties during sickness and holidays have been made with the adjoining authority.

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)	54	—	—	1115	56	—
Number Inspected	51	—	—	1102	56	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysterci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	—	—	11	5	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerici	19.6	—	—	1.3	8.9	—
<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	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	—	—	—	—	—

PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of 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 ...	2	2	9	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	5	4	18	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	7	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	5	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	13	27	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	2	11	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	1	9	1	1	1
Grocers Shops	19	16	7	—	—	—
Greengrocers	6	4	6	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	8	8	3	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	3	3	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	7	5	3	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	6	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	8	8	37	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1963 was 3,780 compared with 3,770 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 15.61 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 12.99 in 1962 and 14.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 16.95 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.41 in 1962 and 37.04 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 15.87 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.83 in 1962 and 15.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.27 in 1962 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.65 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.92 in 1962 and 2.12 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1963, 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	2	1
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	2	2
5-9 Years	1	1
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	5	4

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

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

Water Supply.

In the Spring of 1963 the Council were informed by Llanfairfechan Urban District Council that the latter were unable to provide an additional supply of water as suggested by the Consulting Engineers of the two Councils as the Llanfairfechan Council had received requests for additional quantities of water due to proposed development and felt that they must earmark their surplus supplies for their own consumers.

The Penmaenmawr Council therefore decided to proceed immediately with the scheme mentioned in my report last year of improving their own supply by piping an additional stream into the service reservoirs. This work was completed by May 1963 and to some extent contributed to the supply being maintained throughout the summer months without any serious risk of curtailment of hours of supply.

For the first time in five successive years the amount of water held in store never fell below 75% of capacity at any time in the year.

Scores of houses were without water for several days during the severe frosts of early 1963 due to service pipes being frozen in the ground, which was an experience never before known within living memory of many people. The Council undertook the transporting of water to houses daily.

Refuse Collection.

A regular weekly collection of all house refuse was maintained throughout the year. Refuse collection from caravan sites was undertaken by a separate gang and vehicles giving a weekly collection during the season. Trade refuse was collected twice weekly from shops in the summer and once weekly in winter.

All house refuse was burnt at the incinerator throughout the year, except for one week when the incinerator was closed for repairs; and caravan and shop refuse also burnt in the incinerator except for the peak holiday weeks around August Bank Holiday when it proved impossible to cope with both house and caravan site refuse together and some refuse had to be burnt on the tip. A new Shelvoke & Drewry refuse collection vehicle was ordered for delivery in 1964.

Sewerage.

As mentioned in last year's report all houses in the district except a dozen outlying properties are connected to the sewerage system which again required very little maintenance costing only 1d. rate.

Housing.

Work commenced in September on the erection of fifteen bungalows and twelve flats on the Bryn Bella site but little progress had been made at the end of the year.

Only three private houses were built during the year compared with ten the previous year and thirteen in 1961 but Town Planning enquiries were made by two private builders with proposals for two estates of forty-five and ninety houses respectively to whom the Council are prepared to give every support.

Food Inspection.

The local privately owned slaughterhouse closed down in 1962 and is never likely to be used again.

The Council were asked by Conway Corporation and Llanfairfechan Urban District Council if I would undertake duties as relief on meat inspection during the absence of their Public Health Inspectors. The Council readily agreed to both requests.

Food Surrendered.

Tinned Fruit, 296 lbs; Tinned Vegetable, 53 lbs.; Tinned Soup, 34 lbs.; Tinned Milk (including Puddings), 2 lbs. (6 tall); Tinned Meat, 44 lbs.; Tinned Fish, 8 lbs. Total 437 lbs.

Improvement Grants.

All eleven Standard Improvement Grants were to owner/occupiers. These grants are averaging a steady rate of at least one per month but it will take another generation at this progress before all houses are provided with bathroom and hot water. I am still of the opinion expressed last year, that many owners, particularly elderly occupiers, are deterred by not being able to find the other half of the cost and are often too old for mortgage loans.

Caravan Sites.

The provision of toilet facilities on caravan sites is now showing some improvement and most sites are now complying more or less, usually less, with the conditions of their licences. In order to recoup the expenditure some site operators are exceeding the number of caravans for which they are licensed. Although two site operators were fined in 1962 the temptation is too great when fines are only a fraction of the extra income derived and warnings were again necessary in 1963.

The growth of tented holidays on fields without toilet facilities creates a situation whereby people in caravans in one field have toilet facilities, other people in the next field in tents have none. To remedy this situation the Council decided in 1963 to require owners of fields to apply for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 if they proposed to use them for tents in 1964 and to impose conditions requiring toilet facilities on a scale something similar to caravan sites under the 1960 Act.

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	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	15	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	6	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	31	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	2	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	26	26	10	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	2	—	—	—
Canteens	13	13	14	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	15	15	20	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	21	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	5	10	20	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1963 was 5,860 compared with 5,910 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 14.68 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 14.89 in 1962 and 12.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 23.26 per 1,000 live births compared with 11.36 in 1962 and 13.34 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 13.99 per 1,000 of the population compared with 10.99 in 1962 and 18.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.17 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1962 and 0.34 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.90 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.71 in 1962 and 4.04 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1963, 35 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 34 Measles and 1 Dysentery.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles

Age Group	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	1	3
2 Years	—	1
3 Years	4	4
4 Years	1	4
5-9 Years	7	7
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	2	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	15	19

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	2 Class 1
(b) Penmachno	2 Class 1
(c) Cwm Penmachno	1 Class 1
(d) Capel Curig	1 Class 1
(e) Trefriw	2 Class 1

Well Or Spring Water.

(a) Caerhun	7 — Moderately contaminated
(b) Dolwyddelen	2 — Moderately contaminated
(c) Ysbyty	1 — Moderately contaminated
(d) Llanbedr	1 — Moderately 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
Llanrhydwyn	16	—
Maenan	67	—
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.

Six bungalows and ten houses at Dolgarrog were completed and occupied during the year.

Sewerage.

The proposed new sewage disposal works and sewer at Capel Curig, Ty'nygroes, Tal-y-Bont and Llanbedr have not yet been commenced.

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 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	4	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	4	4	9	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	9	10	24	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	3	3	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	2	3	5	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	5	—	—	—
Factories	3	3	8	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	4	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1963 was 4,600 compared with 4,610 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 12.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 13.67 in 1962 and 12.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 17.54 per 1,000 live births compared with 47.62 in 1962 and 50.85 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 21.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.52 in 1962 and 16.70 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.43 in 1962 and 0.44 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 4.13 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.82 in 1962 and 1.76 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1963, 54 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 54 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measels	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	2	2
2 Years	5	1
3 Years	5	5
4 Years	3	4
5-9 Years	13	11
10-14 Years	—	2
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	1
Totals	28	26

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

The number of properties connected to the Council's water supply during the year were 17.

Great difficulties were experienced during the particularly cold weather of the winter to maintain supplies.

Fluoridation.

Samples were taken from all three sources of supply to determine their natural fluorine content. The fluorine content was less than 0.1 p.p.m. in each case. No action was taken to fluoridate the supplies.

Marchlyn Supply.

Preparatory work for the new service reservoir at Mynydd Llandegai has proceeded, and it is hoped that the scheme might be started during the coming year. The need for the extensions of water mains has developed into a matter of greater urgency with the ever increasing demand for water on account of new residential building, and to some extent due to the construction and conversion of houses under the improvement grant schemes.

Llanllechid Supply.

The temporary system of chlorination has been in use during the year pending the installation of a new liquid chlorination plant. The performance of this temporary system was not dependable. It is anticipated that work will begin on this improvement during the coming year. Coupled with chlorination, a new dry inlet valve chamber with stilling tank will be constructed to control the flow through the works.

Aber Water Supply.

This supply has been working satisfactorily except for the continued loss of water on both the raw water intake and the service mains, due to bad jointing and fractures. These are being located and repaired and it is expected that a time will be reached in the near future when these particular faults will not be a routine feature of the normal work.

During heavy rain and due to the fact that the river from which the water is abstracted, is fast flowing, stone and debris frequently fills the dam and buries the intake. A weir upstream of the dam is to be constructed which will divert storm water and also allow sufficient water to feed the intake.

Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis.

Chemical analysis was taken from Marchlyn in order to determine the treatment of water required in one section after descaling.

Food Hygiene.

Comparatively few food premises exist in the area, and these have kept up reasonably good standard of hygiene.

Ice cream manufactured by well known and established firms are sold. No ice cream is manufactured locally.

Housing.

- (a) No Council houses were built during the period. The number of houses constructed privately were 21.

A site for between 50 and 60 houses is being acquired by the Council in Tregarth.

- (b) The number of houses completed under the improvement grant scheme during the year were :—

Discretionary	24
Standard	0
	—
Total	24
	—

It was also resolved to purchase suitable houses which might become available and capable of improvement under the grant scheme.

- (c) Council houses amount to 280, all of which were maintained by direct labour.

Sewerage.

Nineteen new sewer connections were made, and 14 houses were served for the first time by septic tanks.

After examining many possible alternatives, a comprehensive sewerage scheme serving Glasinfryn, Pentir, Waen Wen, Caerhun and Talybont has been considered, whereby the existing sewerage plant in Tregarth would be extended to deal with sewage pumped from these villages. A few advantages of such a scheme are that (a) no new disposal works will be constructed, and (b) it is probably easier to produce a satisfactory effluent from one large works than from several smaller and not so well designed.

The sewer will be extended in Mynydd Llandegai to serve another 70 houses.

The Aber Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme is due to commence early in the new year.

Licensed Knackers Yard.

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

	Live		Moribund
Cows	197	Cows	1,854
Bullocks	383	Bullocks	979
Bulls	2	Bulls	4
Heifers	118	Heifers	258
Calves	—	Calves	365
Sows	465	Sows	92
Horses	—	Horses	32
Sheep	31	Sheep	1,936
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1,196		5,520
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Refuse Collection.

Refuse continues to be collected weekly from all parts of the district.

All refuse is taken to one central disposal tip. The nature of the refuse is changing from that which contained a major percentage of coal ash to that which has very little ash, but an ever increasing paper, cardboard, plastic content. The weight of the refuse has decreased and bulk increased, therefore demanding more frequent travel to the tip to offload. The lightweight materials are also difficult to control on a refuse tip during windy weather, causing much of this lightweight material to be blown onto neighbouring roads and property.

A new system of collection and disposal is long overdue in the interest of hygiene and the prevention of the despoilation of the countryside, about which the Council are most concerned.

Caravan Site And Tents.

The adverse weather conditions this summer did not add to the facilities associated with caravanning, but the Ogwen Bank Caravan Site, newly licensed, was well patronised and equally well maintained.

The camping site for tents at Dinas was used throughout the season, and conditions there were most satisfactory throughout.

Rodent Control.

During the year 430 visits were made in the course of disinfestation, which included 5 major, and 94 minor infestations.

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

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	8	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	11	11	181	2	4	—
Bakehouses	5	5	53	1	3	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	4	3	48	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	103	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	10	9	29	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	18	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	20	20	93	2	3	—
Greengrocers	8	8	27	—	—	—
Canteens	5	6	38	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	19	19	81	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	2	1	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	—	—	—	—
Factories	60	60	27	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	28	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 was 9,090 compared with 9,030 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 17.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 17.94 in 1962 and 15.31 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 38.46 per 1,000 live births compared with 0.00 in 1962 and 29.20 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.96 in 1962 and 14.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.22 in 1962 and 0.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.53 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.55 in 1962 and 2.79 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 350 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 250 Measles, 10 Whooping Cough; 7 Paratyphoid B; 76 Chickenpox; 2 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 5 Food Poisoning.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	4	5	2	1
1 Year	14	8	1	—
2 Years	14	11	—	1
3 Years	21	17	—	1
4 Years	22	22	2	—
5-9 Years	39	67	—	1
10-14 Years	—	3	—	—
15-24 Years	1	1	—	—
25 & Over	1	—	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	116	134	5	5

Meat Inspection.

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

	Cattle including Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2738	—	174	22,089	3,792	—
Number Inspected	2738	—	174	22,089	3,792	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	12	—	31	83	11	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1688	—	8	2723	958	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	62%	—	22.9%	12.7%	25.5%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	11	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	35	—	1	—	71	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	1.68%	—	0.57%	0.00%	1.8%	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Refuse Collection.

This service, under the control of the Borough Surveyor, has worked efficiently throughout the year, although the amount of refuse collected is increasing annually, especially trade refuse. Extra collections are arranged to various business premises, for which a nominal fee is charged.

The Refuse Tip has been quite well maintained, and nuisance from dust, paper, fires, etc., has been kept at a minimum.

Food Inspection.

Food premises were regularly inspected during the year and a number of improvements were carried out as a result of informal notices sent to the occupiers.

Condemned Foodstuffs.

Ham, 40 tins; Luncheon Meat, 42 tins; Corned Beef, 48 tins; Veal, 3 tins; Tongue, 11 tins; Salmon, 13 tins; Pilchards, 24 tins; Soups, 19 tins; Peaches, 181 tins; Pears, 84 tins; Grapefruit, 183 tins; Raspberries, 14 tins; Strawberries, 7 tins; Fruit Salad, 13 tins; Pine-apple, 51 tins; Apricots, 43 tins; Oranges, 9 tins; Prunes, 6 tins; Fruit Juice, 21 tins; Cream, 56 tins; Baby Food, 17 tins; Rice Pudding, 22 tins; Tomatoes, 322 tins; Peas, 83 tins; Coffee, 6 tins; Fish Cakes, 1 Box; Apples, 1 Box; Fish, 120 lbs.; Bacon, 122 lbs.

Housing.

Sixty-four new Council houses were completed during the year and further bungalows for the aged were under construction at Mountain Street.

During 1963 only four privately built houses were constructed.

Housing Improvement Grants.

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

The grants were made up as follows:—

Discretionary ...	3	Standard	8
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Water Supply.

Weekly samples of the town's water taken for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, have proved satisfactory. One hundred and ninety-six samples were taken and classified as follows:—

Class 1, 190; Class 2, 2; Class 3, 2; Class 4, 2.

The overnight supply to the 10 inch main was shut off during the frosty weather earlier in the year because of the increased consumption caused by a considerable number of burst pipes on properties throughout the town.

It was not found necessary to turn off the 10 inch main to the town during the summer months.

Swimming Baths.

Samples of water taken from the Swimming Baths during the year have proved to be satisfactory.

Abattoir.

During this year the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 came into operation on the 1st October, 1963 with the result that a much more stringent system of inspection is carried out. No meat or offal is removed from the abattoir until it has been inspected and stamped as having been inspected.

The new system of meat inspection entails a great deal more work, but the resulting improvement in the marketing of 100% disease-free meat, makes it a worthwhile service to the consumer.

The greatest wastage, due to condemnation has, as in other years, been due to fascioliasis (liver-fluke disease) resulting in a high loss of revenue to the Meat Company.

Hygienic practice in the Meat Trade generally continues to make slow progress, and there is great room for improvement. Education of younger workers and strict enforcement of Hygiene Regulations are the only means whereby improvement can be gained.

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	10	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	3	4	39	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	4	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	13	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	8	10	36	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	14	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	8	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	4	36	—	—	—
Greengrocers	3	3	7	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	20	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	45	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	12	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	15	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	228	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 was 1,580 compared with 1,580 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 13.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 22.15 in 1962 and 15.48 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 0.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 0.00 in 1962 and 0.00 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 20.52 per 1,000 of the population compared 18.35 in 1962 and 14.84 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1962 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 4.43 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.79 in 1962 and 2.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 8 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Scarlet Fever, 2 Whooping Cough and 5 Measles.

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

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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

General.

During this year a start was made on two of this Authority's biggest problems, that of water supply and sea defence. It was also decided to renew the public lighting system, both the main roads and the Class B. lights.

Water Supplies.

Another period of acute water shortage during the peak of the summer season was again experienced but during the month of August work was commenced on the proposed new reservoir which will hold a day's supply for the town. The numerous camping organisations draw off a considerable amount of water leaving the townspeople on higher levels without water for three to four hours. Three hundred and fifty-three visits were made.

Sewerage.

Constant attention to road gullies, specially constructed sumps to collect grit made the work of sewer maintenance a lot easier, the main trouble is the sewer outfalls and the damage done by gales. 115 visits were made.

Rodent Control.

All Council property was again inspected, business premises employ their own methods after verbal instructions, and packed baits are issued to private house complaints of the minor infestation category. Visits were made by an experienced operator when any doubts were expressed. Eleven visits were made.

Public Conveniences.

Once again two of the Public Conveniences were closed during the winter period—Christmas excepted—to prevent wilful damage. They are serviced daily during the remaining period of the year but they are badly misused by the public and especially in the "Ladies." On the sea front there is a severe shortage of "Ladies" accommodation but the Council intend to build extra toilets during the coming year to include the constant demand for compartments with wash hand basins. I visit these toilets four to five times a week. One hundred and sixty-two visits were made.

Housing.

Only five houses, all privately owned, were erected during the year due mainly to the shortage of suitable building sites with a corresponding high value of plots. Extra land is required to meet the demand for houses.

Five Standard Grants were paid during the year. This figure is low mainly due to the fact that as a seaside resort these amenities are already in the existing houses for the purpose of letting for the holiday trade. Twenty-one visits were made.

Public Health Acts.

No Formal Notices were served during the year. All work is carried out by informal action, personal visit or just a letter. There were no infectious diseases notified, two premises were disinfected at the request of a medical practitioner. Several householders were given disinfectant at their own request. There were 28 complaints of defects in houses, all of which were rectified. One hundred and ninety-nine visits were made.

Refuse Collection.

Again extra litter bins have been provided with the introduction of the paper sack litter bin which proved to be successful but the indiscriminate discarding of litter by approximately 20% of the people when litter bins are within easy reach causes extra work and the problem of sweeping the town's streets with cars parked overnight at the roadside does not help in any way. Extra collections are still provided to hotels and the larger boarding houses and the whole of the town is serviced by one small refuse vehicle which is now inadequate for the work it has to do. Overtime has to be worked even on Bank Holidays to clear the refuse.

An extension of our refuse tip has been negotiated with the owner. Twenty-eight visits were made.

Playing Fields And Open Spaces.

The surface of the bowling green continues to improve and the greens of the miniature golf are now receiving attention. The triple mower has made the cutting of the open spaces a lot easier. One hundred and forty-three visits were made.

Food Premises.

Full co-operation was once again received from the shop-keepers and hotel-keepers in maintaining the high standard of food hygiene. During the holiday period of the Meat Inspector at Portmadoc I carried out the duties of inspection of meat and surrendered foodstuffs. One hundred and twenty-one visits were made.

Caravans and Camps.

The two existing caravan sites are well organised but the number of camps at the Morfa Nychan tented camping site exceeded the number allowed and was generally untidy and strewn with litter. A final warning was issued to the owner that unless the regulations were adhered to, the licence would be withdrawn. Two hundred and twenty-eight visits were made.

Condemned Food.

Tins of Ham, 25; Tins of Ox Tongue, 2; Tins of Grapefruit, 197; Tins of Fruit Cocktail, 6; Tins of Pears, 14; Tins of Peaches, 20; Tins of Tomatoes, 53; Cauliflowers, 109; Cod, 56 lbs.; Cooked Ham, 8½ 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

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 ...	5	5	9	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	517	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	8	8	27	—	—	—
Bakehouses	6	6	10	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	16	16	19	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	4	5	6	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	15	18	—	—	—
Greengrocers	6	6	8	—	—	—
Canteens	7	7	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	11	15	9	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	5	5	2	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	3	—	—	—
Factories	30	29	27	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	6	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 is 3,600 compared with 3,610 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 16.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 14.13 in 1962 and 16.30 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 0.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.61 in 1962 and 33.90 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 18.33 per 1,000 of the population compared with 20.49 in 1962 and 25.41 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1962 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.77 in 1962 and 2.76 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1963, 4 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 4 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	1	—
5-9 Years	1	1
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	2	2

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)	1012	—	4	12133	1468	—
Number Inspected	1012	—	4	12133	1468	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	145	—	—	385	4	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	14.3	—	—	3.1	.27	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.13	—
<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 FOR THE YEAR 1963.

Water Supply.

	Source	Treatment
Murcwyp	Springs	Chlorination.
Cwm Ceiliog	Upland Surface	do.

There has been no change in the sources and distribution of the water supply from previous years. Owing to the proposed increase in building development in the Borough both Municipal and private, and the proposed Harbour Scheme, the Council has instructed Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, Consulting Engineers, London, to investigate and report on the present system and to prepare a scheme for the construction of a new service reservoir at a higher level than Nantstigallt, the existing service reservoir, which will increase our existing limited storage capacity and also increase the working pressure in the Borough.

Investigations are also to be carried out into the causes of the high night-flow which has increased of late.

A new 3-inch main was laid from the eastern end of the Morfa'r Garreg Housing Estate to supply the proposed new development at the Sailing School and Ship Yards, and to give a water supply to the greatly increased number of yachts using the harbour during the summer and yachting season.

The town and country area had an uninterrupted supply of water throughout the year.

Two samples of water were taken for Bacteriological Examination, both of which were satisfactory.

Sewerage.

Phase 1 of the new Sewerage Scheme has been practically completed and both Pump Houses, one at Tocyn Brwyn and one at the junction of Cardiff Road and Lon Cob Bach are in use.

Investigations with closed circuit television cameras are to be carried out on the 30-inch tank sewer from Tocyn Brwyn to Bron-y-De so that a report can be prepared to the Ministry on its condition, and on which depends whether Phase II of the Scheme is to be carried out, and this sewer discarded.

Now that the Pump Houses are working, the town sewers which previously were subjected to surcharges caused by the sea entering them can be cleaned, and I am preparing a scheme for cleaning approximately two miles of sewers.

Public Lighting.

The town centre lighting scheme having been completed, the Council has decided to proceed with renewing the public lighting of all the approach roads to the Borough with modern Group "A" lighting using Sodium Discharge Lamps. A scheme is also being prepared for renewing Group "B" lighting along Embankment Road, Promenade and Cardiff Road areas.

District Roads.

Two new roads were completed during the year, one joining Ffordd Mela with Cardiff Road and the other replacing the existing track from the eastern end of the Morfa'r Garreg housing site to the Gimblet Rock Caravan site boundary. This road has been constructed in readiness for the development in this area, and the new housing scheme to replace the prefabricated bungalow site. Cost of the new roads, £12,770.

Refuse Collection.

There has been no change in our system of refuse collection. The amount of refuse collected is increasing annually especially in bulk. During the summer month I have to use two lorries on certain days, as one lorry cannot cope with the work. Traffic delays also upset our schedule.

Public Conveniences.

There are five public conveniences in the town and the Council are contemplating building another one near to the town centre or Town Hall. It is a pity that some people to the annoyance and inconvenience of others enjoy themselves in disfiguring and unnecessarily dirtying and damaging these places.

Rodent Control.

Services maintained as in previous years. The Council has let the treatment of the refuse tip to a specialist firm.

Caravan Sites.

The three sites in the Borough are well kept. In my last report I drew attention to the need for a purely tourist site somewhere in this area within or near the Borough boundary to cater for the touring caravanner and dormobile or motor caravanner. This would be a great asset from the public health point of view as these people unfortunately during the height of the season cannot find room on licensed caravan sites and have to resort to the use of open spaces or laybys which have no facilities or water supplies, consequently adding to the litter problem.

Housing.

After many setbacks it is with pleasure that I have to report that the Council has signed the largest contract ever placed by them for £370,000 for building 172 housing units in the form of 124 houses and 48 flats. Seventy-eight of the houses will be on the Morfa'r Garreg Estate and 46 houses and 48 flats on the West End Estate, thus completing both Estates.

Six new houses were completed by private enterprise. Three flats were completed by the Council in Sand Street. Six discretionary Grants were approved during the year. Three Standard Grants were approved during the year. The maintenance of all existing Council Houses is carried out by direct labour.

Meat Inspection.

On the 1st January, 1963, the Borough Abattoir became the only slaughterhouse in the area catering for the needs of the Borough and the central and southern parts of the Lley'n R.D. Council. Existing slaughterhouses in the Lley'n R.D.C. were closed from that date. As expected there was an appreciable increase in the throughput and the throughput of sheep and lambs exceeded 12,000. As from the 1st October, 1963, the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into operation under which all inspected meat must be stamped. These have appreciably added to the time spent by me at the Abattoir, especially during the evenings, as in order to cope with the demand, late slaughtering is carried out and during the summer months Sunday slaughtering as well. Every effort is made to maintain a full 100% meat inspection service, and when I am away the local Veterinary Surgeon is called in for meat inspection. Five hundred and seventeen visits were made to the Abattoir during the year.

Food Inspection.

Progress is being maintained in modernising food shops and the general trend with the larger shops is to convert them into the self-service type.

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:— Fruit, 585 tins; Vegetables, 68 tins; Meat, 63 tins; Fish, 18 tins; Soup, 6 tins; Milk, 8 tins; Cream, 9 tins; Rice Pudding, 19 tins; Grapefruit Juice, 10 tins; Orange Juice, 18 tins; Marmalade, 1 tin; Ravioli, 1 tin; Spaghetti, 12 tins; Sago, 4 tins; Semolina, 2 tins; Pies, 11; Mushrooms, 7 baskets. Frozen Foods: $\frac{1}{2}$ Chicken Packets, 7; Fish Packets, 70; Fruit Packets, 9; Pies Packets, 12; Chips Packets, 22; Fish and Chips Packets, 4; Fish Cake Packets, 6; Fish-burgers Packets, 4; Cheeseburgers Packets, 3; Steaklets Packets, 3; Cakes Packets, 14; Beef Stews Packets, 6; Yorkshire Puddings Packets, 12. 956 lbs.

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	293	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	9	—	—	—
Bakehouses	6	4	6	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	6	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	16	18	22	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	1	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	1	1	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	22	22	21	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	4	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	8	10	11	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	33	33	20	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	19	16	22	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 was 3,880 compared with 3,890 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 20.36 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 17.53 in 1962 and 14.91 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 0.00 per 1,000 live births in 1963 compared with 29.41 in 1962 and 14.91 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.43 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.53 in 1962 and 14.91 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1962 and 0.26 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.58 in 1962 and 3.34 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1963, 12 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 6 Scarlet Fever and 6 Measles.

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 Years	—	—	—	—
3 Years	1	—	1	1
4 Years	—	1	1	1
5-9 Years	1	1	1	—
10-14 Years	—	1	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	1
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	3	3	3	3

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)	671	29	7	8955	1114	—
Number Inspected	671	29	7	8955	1114	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	9	—	4	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	19	—	—	220	16	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	8	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.733	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SUVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

The District is supplied by the Portmadoc Water Company from Llyn Tecwyn Isaf, Merioneth with additional bulk supply from Cwmystradllyn reservoir owned by the Lleyrn Rural District Council.

The Llyn Tecwyn Isaf supply is Chlorinated only but the Cwmystradllyn supply is filtered and chlorinated.

Samples taken continue to receive satisfactory reports.

The supply to Morfa Bychan again proved to be inadequate for the seasonal influx of visitors.

The Portmadoc Water Company promised to take all measures possible to ensure an improvement in the situation, but their action was of necessity limited by reason of imminent formation of the Merioneth Water Board.

The number of dwellings in the District is 1,427 and there are approximately 4,000 persons supplied from the mains. During the holiday season, however, there are considerably more persons residing in the District and this seasonal fluctuation reaches higher peaks annually.

Sewerage.

The Glanmorfa Scheme is still regrettably far from being a material fact.

Housing.

The Council's Housing development has not yet passed the preliminary stages despite their desire to proceed.

Private developers have achieved a useful addition to the Housing accommodation in the Urban area mainly on the Morfa Lodge site.

Public Cleansing.

The volume of refuse continues to increase and necessitates a working day of unreasonable length for the two willing operators on the refuse collection vehicle. It is becoming apparent that a larger vehicle or an additional vehicle is needed. The provision of an additional vehicle would enable the Council to set up a trade refuse collection service and thus achieve a greater measure of control on the Refuse Tip.

Roden Control.

The only large infestation encountered was on the Council's Refuse Tip. The Council's operator dealt with this satisfactorily and in future systematic treatment will be carried out in the winter months to prevent the occurrence of large infestations.

Public Conveniences.

I regret to report that trouble was again experienced from vandals and damage was not confined to the Morfa Bychan conveniences.

Caravans.

The licensed sites showed steady progress in their amenity standards but a number of individual caravans caused some difficulty.

Foods Voluntarily Surrendered.

35½ lbs. of butter; 3 8 oz. packets of margarine; 5 jars of marmalade; 12 jars of Piccalilli; 2 jars of red cabbage; 6 jars of onions; 1 jar of salad cream; 1 packet of mustard; 10 packets of crisps; 12lbs. of sausages; 4 lbs. of polony; 494 packets of frozen foods; 21 frozen chickens; 1½ lbs. of tea; 4 packets of jelly; 3 packets of Farex; 5 packets of Oatmeal; 19 puddings; 1 cake; 1½ cwts. potatoes; 4 dozen bottles of tonic wine; 1 lb. dried apricots.

General Observations.

The writer of this report would like to observe that he is aware of its shortcomings in some respects and would be more satisfied if a report could be provided in greater detail, on the work done during the past year, also indicating more work in certain spheres. This aim can only be achieved, however, when sufficient staff is available in the department and the need becomes more acute as new legislation brings new duties and responsibilities.

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	179	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	24	24	45	—	—	—
Bakehouses	20	20	39	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	95	95	78	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	21	21	21	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	12	12	36	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	4	4	29	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	72	72	219	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	6	6	10	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	17	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	11	11	19	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	10	10	84	—	—	—
Factories	81	82	127	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	6	9	67	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963 was 21,050 compared with 21,180 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 16.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 14.21 in 1962 and 14.05 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 11.46 per 1,000 live births compared with 39.87 in 1962 and 36.91 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.92 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.09 in 1962 and 15.61 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.29 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.14 in 1962 and 0.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.04 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.59 in 1962 and 3.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 275 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 6 Scarlet Fever, 7 Whooping Cough; 257 Measles; and 5 Chickenpox.

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

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping C'gh	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	3	3	—	—
1 Year	—	—	5	8	—	—
2 Years	—	—	10	11	—	2
3 Years	—	—	7	12	—	—
4 Years	—	1	18	23	—	—
5-9 Years	2	1	66	64	—	3
10-14 Years	—	1	8	8	—	1
15-24 Years	1	—	2	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	4	5	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	3	3	123	134	—	7

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

(H. F. Harford, M.A.P.H.I.)

Housing.

No more houses were erected during the year although plans are prepared to erect 17 houses at Bontnewydd.

Two houses were purchased by the Council in order to safeguard the houses of two families threatened with eviction. Another property was also purchased. It is intended to rehabilitate the first two and the third is to be converted into three separate units for letting to applicants on the waiting list.

Sewerage.

The sewerage for the Gallytfoel area was commenced and is expected to be completed by mid 1964. Another scheme for Pontllyfni is being planned. These two schemes are proposed to be carried out by direct labour.

The third and final phase of the Llanberis scheme is in hand, and is expected to be completed shortly.

The final preparations for the Llanwnda and Llandwrog Scheme are nearly complete and an inquiry is awaited.

The Consulting Engineer is proceeding with the planning of the Dyffryn Nantlle Scheme, and also the Deiniolen Sewerage Scheme.

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

Sixty-one samples were taken during the year, eleven of which were unsatisfactory and works to remedy the fault in each case was undertaken.

Public Cleansing.

Three vehicles, two Dennis Paxit—18 cu. yd. capacity—and one S.D.—16 cu. yd. capacity—are employed to collect refuse weekly through the district, and also litter collection from the highway lay-byes.

In spite of the severe weather in early January the service of collecting house refuse from the Beddgelert and Betws Garmon parishes was commenced, and has operated very satisfactorily.

Meat and Food.

Food Premises (Part 1).

Meat Purveyors	24
Confectioners and Bakers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	21
Hotels	43
	<hr/>
	108
	<hr/>

Food Premises (Part 2).

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
	<hr/>
	115
	<hr/>

Condemned Food.

Blown, pierced and damaged tins: 2 Jellied Veal, 12 lbs.; 27 Corned Beef, 162 lbs.; 253 Tinned Fruit, 462 lbs.; 10 Luncheon Pork, 74 lbs.; 36 Boiled Ham, 276 lbs.; 15 Luncheon Meat, 32 lbs.; 15 Stewed Steak, 24 lbs.; 6 Tinned Salmon, 7 lbs.

Unwholesome: Bacon, 216 lbs.; Cheese, 28 lbs.; Dried Fruit, 56 lbs.; Butter, 56 lbs.
Total Weight of Food Condemned — 1,405 lbs.

Meat Inspection.

The Meat Inspection regulations came into force in October, 1963, but since slaughtering at the Bacon Factory is carried out at regular intervals during the week, and regular inspection undertaken previously, the new Regulations have had no drastic impact on routine.

The following are the statistics :—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	—	—	—	—	4627
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	4627
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	38
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	—	—	—	—	1.12
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	216
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4.7
<i>Cysticercosis.</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight of Meat Condemned — 8,676 lbs.

- (a) Due to Tuberculosis 4,651 lbs.
- (b) Due to other Diseases 4,025 lbs.
- (c) Total weight of meat and other food condemned ... 10,081 lbs.

Caravans.

It is apparent that caravanning is becoming more popular annually, new applications for Site Licences being received.

Since the district lies in the Snowdonia National Park camping by rock climbers and tourists is also popular. This type of camping is naturally impossible to control as the period specified in the Public Health Act is not exceeded. The number of persons camping in the Nant Peris Pass is reflected in the amount of refuse and litter collected by volunteers organised by the National Park Warden from the mountainside. The Council's vehicle is required to carry away two or three loads during one day of these Litter Hunts.

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	7	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	16	16	10	—	—	—
Bakehouses	9	9	11	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	38	38	40	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	4	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	200	200	22	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	10	10	10	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	35	35	9	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	30	30	5	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	12	12	8	—	—	—
Factories	69	70	60	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	72	72	74	—	—	—
Holiday Camps	1	1	60	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1963, was 16,250 compared with 16,310 in 1962.

The Birth Rate was 13.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 compared with 14.53 in 1962 and 13.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 22.73 per 1,000 live births compared with 16.88 in 1962 and 37.56 per 1,000 live births in 1961.

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

The General Death Rate was 16.43 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.35 in 1962 and 16.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.06 in 1962 and 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.58 in 1962 and 3.44 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 61 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Scarlet Fever; 1 Whooping Cough; 58 Measles and 1 Food Poisoning.

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

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Whooping C'gh		Measles	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 years	—	—	—	—	5	3
3 years	—	—	—	—	2	3
4 years	—	—	—	—	4	3
5-9 years	1	—	—	1	15	12
10-14 years	—	—	—	—	4	5
15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—	1
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	1	30	28

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS.

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

Housing.

It is gratifying to note that the Council have accepted the recommendation contained in our previous report regarding the building of new houses on existing sites in their ownership. Owing to the extremely high cost of private houses in this very popular area there is a real need for houses to let, particularly for young married couples who cannot afford to purchase their own property.

We feel that the time has come for the Council to be more progressive by invoking the powers vested in them under Section 1 to 3 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 which provide for loans for purchase of houses.

The policy of operating Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 is proving to be invaluable, and invariably sub-standard houses are closed immediately they become vacant, and consequently the general housing standard is gradually being raised.

A total number of eight-four improvement grants were approved during the year, and we are happy to note that people are becoming more interested in this very worthwhile scheme. It is still disappointing to note that very few Landlords are prepared to improve their properties for the tenants despite the availability of improvement grants.

Development Control and Building Byelaws.

The work involved in this connection is increasing annually, much of it unrecorded in the form of informal enquiries both by letter and in the summer especially, by callers visiting the Department.

Building Byelaw inspections are only carried out as the other multifarious duties permit, and we find it impossible to carry out regular and systematic inspections of building work in progress.

Unauthorised development discovered from time to time is reported to the Council but no legal action was taken against the offenders.

Refuse Collection.

The Council are still carrying out this service by private contractors. They have investigated the provision of a direct labour service but upon receiving financial details, it is apparent that in this large scattered rural area the cost would be prohibitive, not to mention the difficulty of engaging suitable labour, especially during the summer season when refuse collection is at its heaviest, owing to the seasonal influx of visitors. Generally, no complaints are received in the Department regarding this service, except from holiday-makers during the summer months.

The Council have not undertaken to collect refuse from any caravan sites, in their area, and any applications from caravan operators for this service should be viewed with caution.

Sewerage.

The Council are to be complimented on the progress they have made in the provision of this facility, and it is gratifying to report that the whole district will in approximately five years time, be provided with this very essential service.

The responsibility for the maintenance of sewers and sewerage disposal works has been transferred to the Engineer and Surveyor, and this transfer has provided some measure of relief to the Public Health Department.

Caravan Sites.

The number of caravan sites continue to increase in the area and the Planning Authority do not appear to have a constructive policy for the control of this development. Surely the time has arrived to arrest this development, before it despoils the entire area for the non-caravanner.

The appointment of a Caravan Enforcement Officer has proved very beneficial to the Council, without doubt, the several successful legal proceedings taken by the Officer during the year, will prove a strong deterrent to the would-be unlicensed operator and will eventually be of great assistance in enforcing the provision of the required standards of licensed sites.

It is our duty to remind the Council that illegal camping sites are becoming a major problem during the summer.

Holiday Camp.

Butlins Holiday Camp has considerably increased its accommodation. At peak periods during July and August it has a population of well over 10,000, and is a township in itself.

The Council will realise that it is impossible to carry out systematic inspections required under various enactments to safeguard the public health at this camp.



