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Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

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Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health



Northern Division :

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.

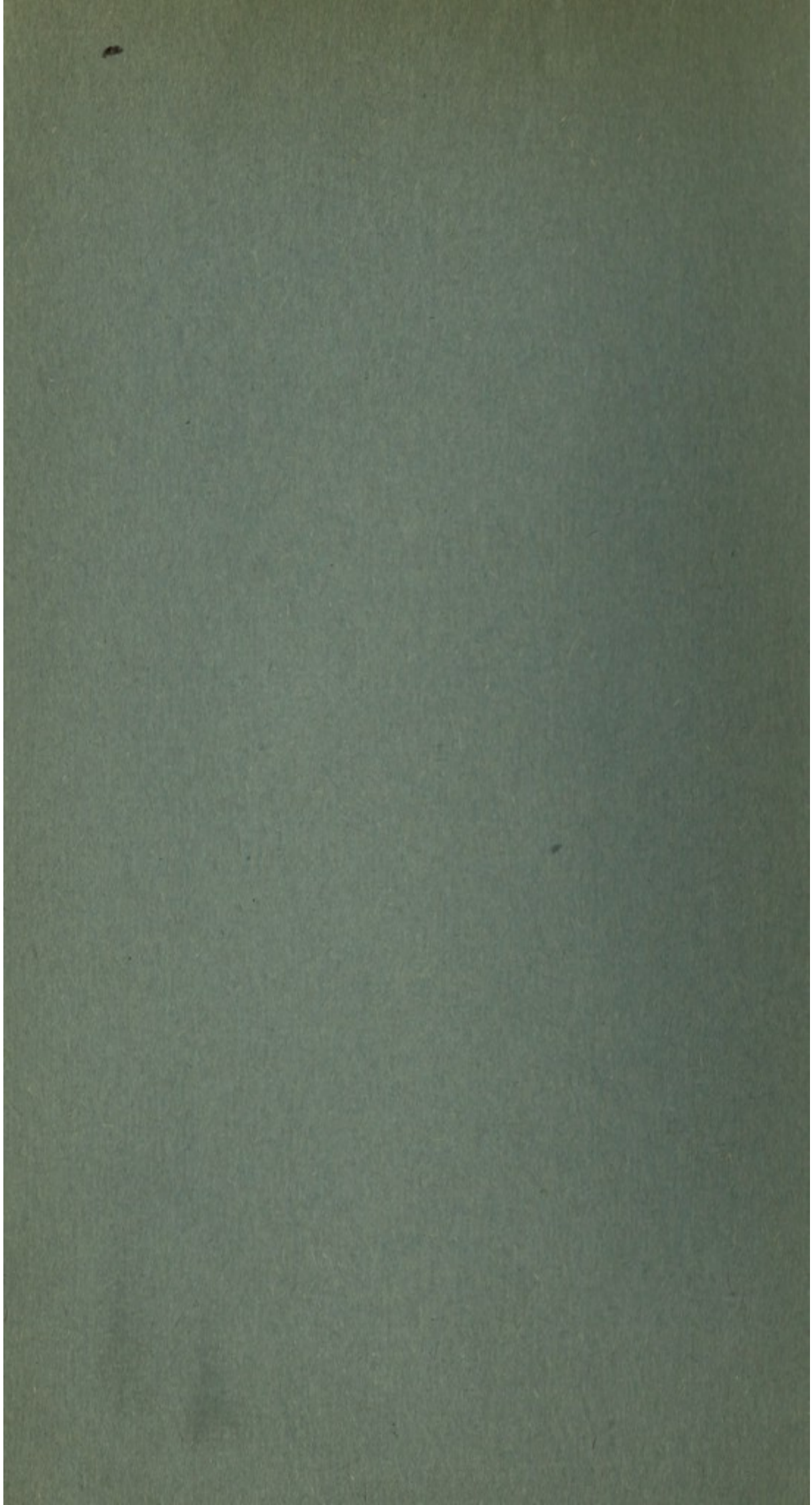
Southern Division :

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

E. W. KINSEY,

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

FOR THE YEAR 1964



CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS

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Gwyrfaï and Lleyn Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

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

FOR THE YEAR 1964

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1964—1965

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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 C. H. ELLIOTT, 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 MAURICE W. EVANS, 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).

Contents

(A)

INTRODUCTION

(B)

TABLES IN COMMON

TABLE (I.) VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TABLE (II.) GENERAL STATISTICS: CAUSES OF DEATH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TABLE (III.) NOTIFICATION: TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TABLE (IV.) HOUSING CONDITIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TABLE (V.) UNSOUND FOOD, ETC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TABLE (VI.) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION: MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TABLE (VII.) FACTORIES: WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

(C)

ADDITIONAL SHORT LOCAL REPORTS

1. BANGOR CITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17—28
2. BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29—32
3. BETWSYCOED URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33—35
4. CONWAY BOROUGH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36—45
5. LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46—59
6. LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60—63
7. PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64—67
8. NANT CONWAY RURAL DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68—70
9. OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71—74
10. CAERNARVON BOROUGH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75—78
11. CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79—81
12. PWLLHELI BOROUGH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82—86
13. PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87—91
14. GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92—96
15. LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97—100

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, 1964, this being my twentieth 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 district 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 1964

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 64,080 which was a decrease of 1,030 below that for 1963.

Conway, Llanfairfechan, Penmaenmawr and Ogwen had increases of 160, 50, 60 and 20 respectively, whilst Bangor, Bethesda, Llandudno and Nant Conway had decreases of 330, 20, 670 and 300. Betws-y-Coed remained unchanged at 770.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate was 14.77 per 1,000 compared with 14.37 per 1,000 in 1963 and a Birth Rate of 18.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales. This being the highest Birth Rate recorded in recent years.

Death Rate.

There was a decrease in the Death Rate from 16.01 per 1,000 in 1963 to 14.5 per 1,000 in 1964. The Death Rate for England and Wales also decreased from 12.2 per 1,000 in 1963 (the highest in recent years) to 11.3 per 1,000 in 1964. The crude Death Rate for the County was 15.01 per 1,000 compared with 15.84 per 1,000 in 1963.

Still Birth Rate.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births was 14.42 compared with 16.81 in 1963. The Still Birth Rate for the County was 16.92 and that for England and Wales was 16.4 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 presences 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	0.05	1.21
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 Rates and Death Rates per 1,000 of the population compared with 1963

<i>District</i>	<i>1964</i>		<i>1963</i>	
	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
BANGOR	14.18	12.69	12.26	14.51
BETHESDA	20.73	13.43	22.84	17.82
BETWS-Y-COED	14.50	6.30	24.16	22.68
CONWAY	18.10	11.66	18.57	11.54
LLANDUDNO	16.13	10.00	15.12	10.93
LLANFAIRFECHAN	18.39	8.84	18.70	11.81
PENMAENMAWR	19.37	9.88	20.72	10.95
NANT CONWAY	21.59	13.26	17.62	12.73
OGWEN	18.27	15.22	15.61	15.28
ENGLAND & WALES	18.4	11.3	18.2	12.2

Infant Mortality.

There was a decrease in Infant Mortality Rate from 18.16 per 1,000 births in 1963 to 17.63 per 1,000 in 1964. Of the 17 infant deaths under one year, ten occurred during the first four weeks and nine of these occurred during the first week after birth.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 20.0 per 1,000 live births—the lowest ever recorded—and the Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 22.05 compared with 17.57 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death associated with childbirth in 1964.

Cancer Mortality.

There was a slight decrease in Cancer Mortality from 3.256 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 to 3.121 per 1,000 in 1964. The Cancer Mortality Rate for England and Wales increased from 2.177 per 1,000 of the population to 2.209 per 1,000 in 1964. The Cancer Mortality Rate for the County also decreased from 3.10 per 1,000 to 2.12 per 1,000 in 1964.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

There was a decrease in the Tuberculosis Mortality from 0.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 to 0.07 per 1,000 in 1964. The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for England and Wales decreased from 0.063 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 to 0.053 per 1,000 in 1964.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There was one case of death from Measles in a male child under five years.

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 decreased from 0.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 to 0.047 per 1,000 in 1964. The Influenza Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 0.002 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate from Pneumonia increased slightly from 0.460 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 to 0.48 per 1,000 in 1964. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.64 per 1,000 compared with 0.78 in 1963.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

During 1964, 1,119 cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified compared with 596 in 1963 and 557 in 1962. The increase was mainly due to the greater

number of Measles cases reported which numbered 981. Other infectious diseases notified were: 16 Scarlet Fever; 69 Whooping Cough; 19 Pneumonia; 9 Puerperal Pyrexia; 21 Dysentery; 2 Erysipelas and 2 Meningitis.

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 1964 and 1963 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	—	—	17	18	4	4
1 Year	—	—	54	45	3	3
2 Years	—	—	45	53	6	4
3 Years	—	2	84	85	4	5
4 Years	1	3	62	54	2	1
5-9 Years	5	3	210	186	11	13
10-14 Years	1	1	18	21	2	2
15-24 Years	—	—	5	8	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	7	7	3	—
TOTALS	7	9	502	479	35	34

TABLE "B"
Case Rates per 1,000 of the population 1964 and 1963

Disease	1964		1963	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	0.00	0.007	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.25	0.42	0.18	0.37
Whooping Cough	1.07	0.67	0.30	0.73
Measles	15.31	6.47	6.74	12.78
Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.33	0.42	1.52	0.67
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.12
Erysipelas	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
Pneumonia	0.29	0.11	0.27	0.30

Tuberculosis Mortality.

There was a decrease in the Tuberculosis Mortality from 0.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1963 to 0.07 per 1,000 in 1964.

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2—4 Years	—	1	—	—
5—9 Years	—	—	—	—
10—14 Years	—	—	—	—
15—19 Years	—	—	1	—
20—24 Years	2	2	—	—
25—34 Years	1	—	—	1
35—44 Years	3	1	—	1
45—54 Years	2	—	1	1
55—64 Years	4	—	1	1
65—74 Years	2	2	—	—
75 and over	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	15	6	3	4

After "Transfers," "Patients Lost Sight Of," "Recovered," deaths and additions to the Registers there were 305 Male Pulmonary, 203 Female Pulmonary, 52 Male Non-Pulmonary and 64 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1964, compared with 319 Male Pulmonary, 216 Female Pulmonary, 51 Male Non-Pulmonary and 62 Female Non-Pulmonary on the 31st December, 1963.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY — WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

In the Northern Area, Unit "F" of the Welsh Hospital Board paid 22 daily visits to Llandudno during 1964 and 48 visits to Bangor. In addition Special Surveys were carried out at St. David's Hospital and Minffordd Hospital, Bangor; Laundry Services (Wales) Ltd., Bangor; Normal College, Bangor; Plas-y-Coed Old People's Home, Bangor; Crosville Ltd., Bangor; University College of North Wales, Bangor; Crosville Motor Services, Llandudno Junction; Castle Cleaners Ltd., Llandudno Junction; A.E.I. Hotpoint, Llandudno Junction; S.P.D. Ltd., Llandudno Junction; Premier Metal Works, Llandudno Junction; Aluminium Corporation, Dolgarrog, and the Gwydyr Forestry Training School, Capel Curig.

TABLE I.
Details of Examination.

District	No. Examined	
	1964	1963
Llandudno	992	1003
Bangor	1981	1718
TOTAL	2973	2721

Special Surveys.

Location	Number Examined		
	Male	Female	Total
St. David's Hospital (Staff)	27	38	65
Minffordd Hospital (Staff)	2	11	13
Laundry Services (Wales) Ltd. Bangor	13	42	55
Normal College, Bangor	69	121	190
Plas-y-Coed Old People's Home, Bangor	20	35	55
Crosville Social and Athletic Club, Bangor	61	3	64
Crosville Ltd., Bangor	21	—	21
University College, Bangor, Lecturers, Staff and Students	367	231	598
Crosville Ltd., Llandudno Junct.	56	4	60
Castle Cleaners, Llandudno Jct.	7	17	24
A.E.I. Hotpoint Ltd., Llandudno Junction	581	159	740
S.P.D. Ltd., Llandudno Junction	1	5	6
Premier Metal Works, Llandudno Junction	17	1	18
Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Dolgarrog	370	82	452
Gwydyr Forestry Training School, Betws-y-Coed	58	1	59
TOTALS	1,670	750	2,420

TABLE II.

Analysis Showing Type of Examinee (General Population)

<i>Type of Examinee</i>	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llandudno</i>
General Population Volunteers	1402	795
General Practitioner Referrals	194	44
Contacts	5	3
Students	337	—
Factory Groups Non-Industrial	—	75
Scholars	43	75
TOTAL	1981	992

TABLE III.

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

	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llandudno</i>
Total number examined	1402	795
Abnormal cases referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	43	18
Other Pulmonary abnormalities diagnosed on unit	60	23
Total Abnormal	103	41
Abnormalities expressed as a percentage of the total examined	7.35%	5.15%

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
St. David's Hospital (Staff)	27	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minffordd Hospital (Staff)	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry Services (Wales) Ltd. ...	13	42	—	2	—	1	—	1
Normal College, Bangor	69	121	1	2	—	—	1	2
Plas-y-Coed Old People's Home ...	20	35	4	1	3	—	1	1
Crosville Social and Athletic Club	61	3	8	—	2	—	6	—
Crosville Ltd., Bangor	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University College, Bangor, Lecturers, Staff and Students	367	231	4	3	1	1	3	2
Crosville Ltd., Llandudno Junction	56	4	1	—	—	—	1	—
Castle Cleaners, Llandudno Junct.	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.E.I. Hotpoint, Ltd. Llan. Junct.	581	159	8	2	—	—	8	2
S.P.D. Ltd., Llandudno Junction ...	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premier Metal Works, Llan. Junct.	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aluminium Corporation, Dolgarrog	370	82	11	1	3	—	8	1
Gwydyr Forestry Training School, Capel Curig	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1670	750	37	11	9	2	28	9
Percentage	—	—	2.21	1.47	0.54	0.27	1.68	1.20

Housing.

During 1964, 292 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire and more were under construction. Of these, 80 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 year 1964.

WELFARE OF FEEBLE OLD PEOPLE.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

None of my Councils during the 1964 went to a Magistrate's Court, seeking an Order to commit to hospital or Part III Accommodation, against their will for three months at the longest, in the first instance, old people too feeble to look after themselves.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

(i) As M.O.H. with delegated authority from Councils under the above Act, I acted on three occasions; supported by another doctor, in securing from a J.P. an Order, committing to Hospital or Part III Accommodation urgently, the same day, and against their will; for a period not exceeding three weeks, aged and feeble persons unable to look after themselves.

(ii) (a) Of two cases from Lleyn, one insisted on leaving Hospital when the three weeks was up; and the other left Part III Accommodation after four months.

(iii) (b) The third case, which was from the Gwyrfai area, and whose Committal Order was not sought of the J.P. before consultation with the Local Member, as laid down by Gwyrfai Council, voluntarily decided to stay on in Hospital after the three weeks' compulsory period, and was still in at the end of the year.

(Gwyrfai Council to their great credit, express extreme horror and great uneasiness whenever this delegated authority is wielded by the M.O.H.).

(iv) Officials and Councillors who work in Health and Welfare in Caernarvonshire, see more than the National Average of these distressing cases, because apart from natives who in their old age become feeble and frail, their number is added to by elderly strangers who come to this holiday county to live out their retirement.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General.

It is pleasant to note from Table III that many of these diseases have not been reported at all during the year.

Tuberculosis in Humans.

(a) Tuberculosis still sticks out like a sore thumb in the statistics.

(b) We must grasp the unpalatable fact that this ancient, entrenched and serious disease, cannot be easily and quickly eliminated from humans in this country; but only by continued effort over many more years to come, by family doctors, chest physicians, mass X-ray and "B.C.G." immunisation by principal school medical officers, all of which is being done in South Caernarvonshire.

(c) Figures for new cases for 1947 (ie. before Streptomycin treatment and before "B.C.G." immunisation became available), and for the last three years are given :—

	1947	1962	1963	1964
Gwyrfai	70	19	25	23
Lleyn	34	12	10	7
Caernarvon	18	5	7	6
Pwllheli	13	2	Nil	1
Portmadoc	5	6	3	Nil
Criccieth	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	141	44	45	37

It will be seen that in 1964 there was a very substantial and heartening decrease of eight in its incidence compared with 1963.

A Tuberculous Farmer Infects Cattle With Human Tuberculosis.

(a) Two young cattle from a Gwyrfai Farm, on being slaughtered proved to be infected with Human Tuberculosis.

(b) The farmer had tuberculosis germs in his sputum, and it was strongly presumptive, therefore, that he had infected the cattle.

(c) This case is not unique, but it serves to illustrate one of the many infections freely shared and exchanged between humans and animals.

Paratyphoid B. Fever (*Salmonella paratyphi B.*)

There were four disturbing incidents in South Caernarvonshire either of :—

(a) Paratyphoid B. illness, which is very like other Food-Poisoning in producing vomiting and diarrhoea of a few days duration; or (b) Paratyphoid B. "carriers" (symptomless excretors) being diagnosed on looking particularly for the conditions mentioned, or being discovered by chance by Bacteriologists, when in search of some other infections as follows :—

(i) In a Caernarvon School, two perfectly healthy "carriers" were discovered by Dr. A. J. Kingsley-Smith, Public Health Laboratory, Conway, during an investigation for Food Poisoning caused by an unrelated germ called "Clostridium Welchii."

(ii) Six perfectly healthy "carriers" in three generations of a family of 18 illiterate travelling Irish pedlars, were discovered by Dr. Kingsley-Smith, during investigation amongst them for Dysentery.

(iii) (a) Three cases of Acute Paratyphoid B. illness were diagnosed in members of the staff of a Holiday Camp in Lleyn. (All three cases were mild, with vomiting and diarrhoea very like that of any other Salmonella Food-Poisoning; which sent them to their beds for only a few days).

(b) Ten "carriers," all feeling perfectly well, came to light during the resulting routine investigations amongst the rest of the staff.

(iv) (a) The County M.O.H., Merionethshire and his Staff, gave me urgent and accurate information of six cases of Acute Paratyphoid B. illness in his County, occurring in a family of travelling holidaymakers, who had almost certainly picked up their infection a few days previously in Lleyn.

(b) As the result of an immediate urgent, and many subsequent visits and investigations by Public Health Officers, Animal Health Veterinary Officers, and the Director, Public Health Laboratory, Conway, to a Lleyn Dairy Farm selling unpasteurised milk, the following facts emerged:—

1. All five members of the family of three generations living at the farm, although fit in themselves, were harbouring Paratyphoid B. germs in their bowels, and a deceased great-grandparent had 25 years before, suffered the disease.
2. An outside w.c. with the pan placed directly over a millstream handy to the house, resulted in Paratyphoid B. germs being found in the water more than a mile downstream.
3. The milking herd had trampled through crude excreta, only ten yards away from the w.c., and of those cows a random sample of four were all shown to have Paratyphoid B. germs on their hooves.
4. Paratyphoid B. germs were found in the milk.
5. Cowshed floor washings showed Paratyphoid B. germs.
6. Soil from fields grazed by the milking cows showed Paratyphoid B.

Paratyphoid B., so far as Veterinarians know, does not cause illness in cattle if swallowed by them; it appears to be a germ that affects humans only (see Footnote).

(The farmer co-operated in every way, including voluntarily selling the milk to the creamery for Pasteurisation, thereby sparing me the very cumbersome procedure of serving him every day with a written Order forbidding him to sell the milk unless heat treated, under Article 20, Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1959, Food & Drugs Act, 1955).

Procedure and Method of Dealing as District M.O.H. with these Incidents of Paratyphoid B. Illnesses and "Symptomless Excreters."

- (a) The three acutely ill cases from the Camp were admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospital, and treated until clear of infection.
- (b) All but one of the 18 "symptomless excreters" agreed to enter Hospital for the attempted clearance of their bowel "carrier" state.
- (c) As stated, milk from the farm was made safe by Pasteurisation.

But "Monthly Bulletin, Ministry of Health and Public Health Laboratory Services," August, 1965, "Sources of Salmonellae," reports that Paratyphoid B was isolated from six bovines in Nigeria, 1951—63. According to Dr. Joan Taylor, Central Public Health Laboratory (Personal Communication) the isolation was from cow dung. Three of the bovines were healthy, but the state of health of the other three is not known.

(d) I did not advise restriction of movement into, or out of Lleyn, by the healthy general public, whether residents or visitors.

(After more than 30 years' practice of Medicine, I do not know of any medical or statistical yardstick with which to assess whether or not restriction of movements of healthy people to or from a Town or Area, where there is a threat of an epidemic of infectious disease, or where an epidemic exists, has any effect in diminishing the eventual number of cases in that area, or in preventing the spread to other parts of this very crowded island.

Is advice on restriction, given by Medical Officers of Health, so given because it is hallowed by time, after the style of an "Old Spanish Custom?" I personally consider that such advice is becoming less and less practical, because free movement of healthy people is necessary at all times, including times of epidemics, for inter-dependent industries in far-separated centres to keep going; for business generally and even for our holiday-makers taking their pleasures in their 7,000,000 motor cars.

It should be accepted that "it is dangerous to be alive"; that one should travel hopefully, and that any of us subjected to a searching Bacteriological investigation, might well be found to be a "carrier" of one or more infectious diseases. An M.O.H. with an epidemic in his area, or even with one threatening, is in an unenviable position. Whatever he says or does will always be criticised afterwards. Some will say that he said and did too much, too soon; while others will say the said and did too little, too late.

However, I am always willing to be convinced, and it is my intention after the publication of this Annual Report, to ask the Ministry for their views on the efficacy of M.O.H.'s advice on restriction of movement of healthy people, and on congregation of healthy people, in preventing or lessening epidemics.

It is of particular interest and importance to me, as an M.O.H. in a holiday area, containing as well a large holiday camp).

Unreasonable Fear In This Country Of Certain Infectious Diseases; particularly Typhoid and Paratyphoid B. Fevers. Should their names be changed with a view to decreasing this fear?

(a) Undoubtedly the brutal names Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, which are examples of Food, Milk or Water Bacterial poisonings, alarm people out of all proportion to their killing powers. The same people are, however, not frightened by the dozens of other Food, Milk or Water Bacterial poisonings, with long sonorous names such as Salmonella Typhi murium, etc.

(b) Typhoid Fever, because of modern drugs, seldom now causes death; although it means keeping to one's bed for some time because of its debilitating effect generally upon the body.

(c) Paratyphoid B. Fever, although not responding well to modern drugs, and frequently resulting in intractable "carriers" of the disease, is seldom a severe illness as described already in this introduction.

(d) Since Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers are members of the great Food-poisoning family the Salmonellae, I would seriously propound that their names be changed, in order deliberately to camouflage them as follows:—

Present Bacteriological Name.

Suggested New Name

Salmonella typhi (Typhoid).

Salmonella enterica

Salmonella paratyphi (Paratyphoid A.)

Salmonella para-enterica A.

Salmonella schottmuelleri (Paratyphoid B.)

Salmonella para-enterica B.

Salmonella hirschfeldii (Paratyphoid C.)

Salmonella para-enterica C.

(e) I am convinced that a patient would endure an infection by the name of *Salmonella para-enterica* B., as cheerfully as he now does one by *Salmonella Typhi-murium*; but would be worried if told that he had Paratyphoid B. in fact.

Infectious Diseases and "Untreated" Milk.

(a) "Untreated" Milk, that is milk as it comes from the milking parlour, may well contain T.B. germs, those of Undulant Fever (Abortus Cattle Disease), or any of the Food-Poisoning germs originating from the cows, or from the milk handlers.

(b) Ninety-five per cent. of milk sold to the public in the U.K. is Pasteurised or Sterilised, and is safe, because such germs mentioned above in the milk, are dead ones after heating.

(c) My own view is that the remaining five per cent., much of it sold where it is produced, in rural holiday areas, should be Pasteurised or Sterilised.

Food-Poisoning Germs In Slaughter Houses In the U.K., Including Caernarvon.

(a) During 1964 the Public Health Laboratory Service published a report on research done by a Working Party on, "Salmonellae in abattoirs, butchers' shops and home-produced meat, and their relation to human infection," in 32 slaughter-houses throughout England and Wales including Caernarvon.

(b) Large gauze "swabs" were placed for two days in Slaughter-House Drains, and then examined Bacteriologically for Food-Poisoning germs, including Paratyphoid B.; i.e., a germ so far as we know of human origin only and not affecting cattle.* On many occasions and in many parts of the U.K. such germs were, in fact, found in the collecting swabs.

(c) This was not surprising to the Bacteriologists, because cattle suffer in common with humans, from many of the Food-Poisonings, and they frequently harbour the germs for long periods after recovery in their bowels.

(d) Also earlier in this introduction, I mentioned how human Paratyphoid B. germs were found on hooves of cattle, showing one possible route of carriage of Paratyphoid B. into slaughter houses.

(e) Health workers are not worried about the Salmonellae which find their way into the drains. Drains are the proper "journey's end" for them after all. One might burlesque the well-known song from "Gigi" in praise of little girls, and say "Thank heaven; for little drains," adding "and whopping great sewers too."

(f) But all the Salmonellae did not find their way into the drains because 2 per cent. of 11,000 specimens of meat products collected from these slaughter houses yielded Salmonellae; which means that surface contamination of the meat had occurred during the dressing process by the slaughtermen.

(g) Fortunately the simple process of cooking destroys the Food-Poisoning germs, but the danger is considerable for the odd housewife and children who have an addiction for

* (See Footnote Page xiv).

eating raw sausage meat, or for eating sausage in an under-cooked state, because this of all meat products is most commonly found to be contaminated.

(h) Meat and meat products, it is now proved, account for about 70 per cent. of all Food Poisoning incidents in this country.

Water Supplies.

Criccieth completed their new reservoir, which it is hoped will solve their supply problem.

Pwllheli are in need of extra storage as stressed by their Surveyor.

Lleyn's Cwmstradllyn supply continues to be a great boon to the hard-working farmers and their wives in that rural area.

Caernarvon's water-waste detection service is, I understand, now of such a high order that during 1964 no part of the Town had to be cut off deliberately at night in order to conserve supplies, as had been necessary for many years previously.

In addition, too, the quality of Caernarvon's water as shown by frequent analysis is consistently high.

Gwyrfai's Consulting Engineers have drafted a "Joint Regional Water Supply Scheme" for Gwyrfai and Royal Caernarvon, whereby Llyn Cwellyn and Llyn Dwythwych will be further developed, and Llyn Cwmdulyn continued as a source. Gwyrfai conducted surveys etc. in furtherance of the scheme.

Prevention of Tooth Decay by Fluoridation of Water Supplies.

No propoganda reached us during the year either for, or against Fluoridation, probably because both sides were awaiting the result of an expected High Court action by an individual against a Water Authority which, in fact, never came off.

I put forward on behalf of overworked Dental Surgeons a plea for Fluoridation; the plea in turn being "mouthed" by their two indispensable aids to Surgery, the Dental Swab and Dental Sucker.

It is written in Welsh, and for those musically inclined it can be sung to Penillion, "Claddu'r Mochyn Du."

Achwyniad Clwt-Sychu A'r Sugnedydd Dentydd

Rhwng y boch a chig y dannedd,
Mwydo gwaed wrth y cwpanaid,
Cadw'r geg yn rydd i'r dentydd,
Rhag y poer yn llifo'n nentydd,
Dyna'n gwaith diflas ni,
Dyna'n gwaith diflas ni.
Nid oes diwedd byth i'n gorchwyl,
Ofer disgwyl, cael egwyl.

Ond mae gobaith gennym 'nawr,
 Mae'n goleuo fel y wawr,
 Dwfr i'r cyhoedd; wedi ei drin,
 Gan ddiniwed Fluorin,
 Dyna beth sy'n llonni ni,
 Dyna beth sy'n llonni ni.
 Ni fydd dannedd byth yn pydru,
 Iechyd pawb; gaiff ei hybu.

A free translation into English is as follows:—

The Complaint Of The Dentist's "Swab" And "Sucker"

Between the cheek and gums,
 Mopping-up blood by the cupful,
 Keeping the mouth free from streaming saliva,
 For the Dentist,
 That is our dismal work,
 That is our dismal work.
 There is no end to our task,
 In vain to expect a respite.

But there is hope for us now,
 It is lightening like the dawn,
 Public water supplies treated,
 With harmless Fluorin,
 This is what gladdens us,
 This is what gladdens us.
 Teeth will never rot,
 Everybody's health will be promoted.

New Houses Built Or Being Built By Local Authorities.

	Completed	Being Built
Gwyrfai	—	17
Lleyn	—	—
Caernarvon	27	33
Pwllheli	46	172
Criccieth	—	—
Portmadoc	—	—

There are many applicants whenever Council Houses are to be let.

Sewerage Works.

Royal Caernarvon after many years of perseverance, completed negotiations for the Waterloo Port Scheme.

Pwllheli carried out much major maintenance and repair work, and Phase I of the new Sewerage Scheme was completed

Gwyrfai did much major work in Llanberis. Gallt-y-Foel scheme was completed, and they are very keen to sewer all the Rural Area.

Portmadoc were unable to proceed with the Glanmorfa Scheme for reasons quite outside the control of the Council.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Part of Gwyrfai and all Caernarvon refuse is disposed of at their combined tip near Pontrug

Pwllheli whose tipping space is about used up, are considering taking their refuse to Lley'n's tip at Ceidio.

Lley'n decided to buy a special purpose Closed Refuse Collecting Vehicle.

Caravan Sites And Control Of Development Act, 1961.

Lley'n were able to appreciate for the second year, the benefit of having appointed an Enforcement Officer to inspect the many sites in their vast area.

Prescribed Industrial Diseases — Silicosis.

Gwyrfai were very active in discussing amongst themselves and with neighbouring Local Authorities of slate-quarrying areas, their dis-satisfaction with the present state of assessment and payment in relation to disability resulting from this dreadful disease so common in Slate Quarrymen, and so frequently accompanied by Tuberculosis of the lungs.

M.O.H. and his Personal Health Measures.

I kept up to date my immunisation state against Typhoid and Paratyphoid, Tetanus, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis.

Only Pasteurised or Sterilised Milk was bought for my household use.

I reported for my Annual Chest X-ray.

Three inspections were carried out by my Dental Surgeon.

Every day I took active outdoor exercise, and during the year took my full quota of holidays

A small quantity of my blood was deposited in the Blood Bank, lest I should require some, at short notice sometime for myself.

(N.B.—All healthy adults should take personal care never to be "in the red" in the Blood Bank).

Conclusion.

The year went by with no more than the normal friction and difficulties to be expected in holding a Public Appointment.

I received great help from many sources and individuals, the Welsh Board of Health, The Director, Public Health Laboratory, Conway who is always ready to come out to see for himself what the M.O.H's problems are, on the spot, the Divisional Veterinary Officer (Animal Health), and it is becoming more than ever apparent that animal health and human health are indivisible. Dr. Pierce was always ready to help, and so too were the Public Health Inspectors and my Office Clerk.

I wish to thank my Health Committees for a very patient and tolerant hearing of my reports. On those numerous occasions when I did not report, it was because there was nothing to report, and when I was very young I was told by an irascible Surgical Tutor, "If you have nothing to say, don't insist on saying it."

Finally, I regret that this introduction is so long-winded, and my only explanation is that much happened during the year which I feel should be recorded.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

Table 11
GENERAL STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Llyn
AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	1800	893	4472	3808	4920	4472	3814	8222	32526	2213	1731	1211	3543	96475	114232
TOTAL POPULATION :—															
Mid-Year 1964 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	14200	4160	770	11430	16490	3010	3840	5560	4620	9170	1620	3750	3930	21050	16220
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	1183	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 1964)	7.89	4.66	0.17	3.00	3.35	0.67	1.01	0.06	0.14	4.14	0.94	3.23	1.11	0.22	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	3677	5368	4463	8759	1526	3515	3816	21118	15995
No. of Persons per Household	3.04	2.78	3.15	2.67	2.68	2.58	2.54	2.67	2.82	2.08	2.51	2.05	2.08	2.05	2.08
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	1.004
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	5.57	5.22	5.46
No. of Persons per Room (whole of Caernarvonshire 1.51)	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
No. of Persons per Room (whole of Caernarvonshire 1.51)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RATEABLE VALUE	458909	68976	23746	366855	785264	67265	105922	118324	79038	267781	47737	94087	97505	391507	346025
Product of a Penny Rate	1890	247	95	1446	3145	252	437	434	278	1032	190	380	397	1610	1400
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)	149	57	5	202	246	35	55	81	99	143	21	73	72	302	259
(a) Males	80	38	3	100	122	17	29	47	45	65	9	37	37	173	135
(b) Females	69	19	2	102	124	18	26	34	54	78	12	36	35	129	124
(1) Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Cancer—Stomach	3	3	—	2	8	1	1	6	6	7	—	5	5	17	12
(11) Cancer—Lungs, Bronchus	7	3	—	4	10	1	3	3	2	4	—	3	1	6	4
(12) Cancer—Breast	5	3	—	2	4	1	2	2	6	3	—	2	—	9	7
(13) Cancer Uterus	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	2	2
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Cancer	16	7	—	29	25	1	4	12	10	16	2	8	5	22	30
(15) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
(16) Diabetes	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(17) Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	24	5	1	33	32	9	10	12	17	17	5	16	15	30	46
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina	24	5	1	41	59	10	15	12	7	12	5	12	16	57	41
(19) Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	3	4
(20) Other Heart Disease	11	6	1	32	25	3	4	8	16	30	2	5	8	33	33
(21) Other Circulatory Disease	14	3	1	14	9	1	4	3	9	5	1	9	9	10	14
(22) Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(23) Pneumonia	5	2	—	7	11	—	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
(24) Bronchitis	8	1	—	10	19	2	1	2	3	13	2	4	2	15	8
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	4	—	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
(29) Enlarged Prostate	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(31) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	2
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	11	8	—	7	20	1	3	11	9	12	1	4	2	16	19
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
(34) All other Accidents	5	1	—	4	6	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	7
(35) Suicide	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
(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 (0.02) Pneumonia (0.62) 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.

Table IV
HOUSING STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bala	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. Gwyrfa	15. Llyn	
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total	1656	288	24	955	920	207	256	216	280	1216	78	323	140	1339	575	
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total	40	3	—	142	39	28	12	18	10	48	3	53	25	19	54	
(i.) By the Local Authority. Total	19	—	—	15	24	8	8	14	—	27	—	46	—	13	—	
(ii.) By other Local Authorities. Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(iii.) By other bodies and persons. Total	21	3	—	142	24	4	4	4	10	21	3	7	25	6	54	
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)																
	204	75	34	118	497	39	47	241	106	712	43	44	13	107	580	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	285	90	41	198	497	78	71	291	121	1021	213	50	37	326	1310	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2	—	1	6	1	9	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	24	16	
(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	47	24	10	18	33	7	6	—	23	24	—	12	6	93	96	
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																
	27	20	10	18	33	23	4	220	14	20	23	12	5	48	74	
III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.																
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.																
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring repairs																
	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—																
(a) By Owners																
	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	
(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																
	19	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	33	29	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—																
(a) By owners																
	19	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	33	29	
(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																
	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	10	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made																
	2	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders																
	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—																
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made																
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit																
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES.																
(a) With Discretionary Grants:																
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year																
	5	7	—	4	7	2	—	8	13	8	—	7	—	51	12	
(b) With Standard Grants:																
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year																
	4	23	2	9	15	4	12	5	4	16	5	2	—	78	75	
RENT ACT, 1957.																
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:																
(a) Number issued																
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord																
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate																
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
(d) No. of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority																
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
COUNCIL HOUSES:																
No. of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year																
	32	3	1	30	35	30	8	18	7	61	3	43*	2	36	7	
No. of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications																
	11	—	2	123	605	49	31	20	43	282	10	10	6	139	216	

* 38 tenants from Council prefabricated bungalows re-housed.

Table V
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Llern
MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.															
No. of Samples of milk taken by Public Health Inspector	28	—	—	268	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
No. of these unsatisfactory	—	—	—	32	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
No. of Samples of milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	37	17	—	17	26	29	10	13	—	6	3	5	4	72	16
No. of these unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	2	12	11
No. of Prosecutions	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No. of these successful	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
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	—
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—															
(a) For Tuberculosis	94	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	106	—	2	3	32	—
(b) For other Diseases	398	—	—	62	798	3	—	21	—	5801	—	4474	395	352	—
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	3060	See Bethesda Report	43	1073	2627*	275*	374*	15	11*	See Caer'von Report	720*	782*	—	4972*	320*
No. of seizures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROSECUTIONS.															
No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BAKEHOUSES.															
Total number of Bakehouses	6	7	—	4	8	2	3	1	—	5	4	5	4	20	10

*—lbs.

Table VI
CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Crickieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyfai	15. Lleyn
Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	32	—	—	—	—	141	52
No. of Closets repaired	5	—	11	—	8	20	2	8	—	8	6	—	3	16	13
DUSTBIN PROVISION.															
No. of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	53	—	46	—	—	63
No. of defective Dustbins replaced	1000	—	—	120	—	53	11	29	24	—	6	30	—	—	150
HOUSE DRAINS.															
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	32	—	1	—	—	59	68
Defects in House Drains remedied	62	—	2	23	23	78	14	31	5	25	6	30	3	21	18
MISCELLANEOUS															
WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.															
No. of Water samples taken	72	2	—	—	125	—	4	84	3	233	12	1	—	125	90
No. found polluted	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	19	1	21	—	—	—	14	54
No. of Wells remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	134	3	—	14	505	28	23	21	16	26	—	1	—	—	11
No. of old houses newly connected with the Mains	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
DISINFESTATION AND ISOLATION.															
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	74	5	—	—	21	2	2	3	—	9	6	1	1	—	3
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	58	35	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	18	2	1	—	7
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
NUISANCES.															
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	98
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	31	3	—	—	132	2	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	26	512
No. of complaints received and investigated	524	75	—	165	478	33	15	241	2	26	29	—	10	93	102
INSPECTING, &c.															
Total number of inspections during the year	3274	620	—	3047	7080	180	212	325	98	1915	2247	520	500	3568	2226
No. of Notices issued (a) Informal	74	8	—	109	23	121	31	7	11	66	37	10	4	129	7
(b) Statutory	20	—	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	39	109
(c) Total	94	8	—	111	28	121	36	7	11	66	38	10	9	168	3
No. Prosecutions for all cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	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.

FACTORIES WORKING AND WORKERS

Paragraphs (i) and (ii) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1951 and 1952 respectively. Paragraphs (iii) and (iv) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1953 and 1954 respectively. Paragraphs (v) and (vi) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1955 and 1956 respectively. Paragraphs (vii) and (viii) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1957 and 1958 respectively. Paragraphs (ix) and (x) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1959 and 1960 respectively. Paragraphs (xi) and (xii) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1961 and 1962 respectively. Paragraphs (xiii) and (xiv) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1963 and 1964 respectively. Paragraphs (xv) and (xvi) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1965 and 1966 respectively. Paragraphs (xvii) and (xviii) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1967 and 1968 respectively. Paragraphs (xix) and (xx) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1969 and 1970 respectively.

A—INSTITUTIONS for the purpose of providing for the health and welfare of the workers.

Year	Number of factories	Number of workers
1951	10	100
1952	15	150
1953	20	200
1954	25	250
1955	30	300
1956	35	350
1957	40	400
1958	45	450
1959	50	500
1960	55	550
1961	60	600
1962	65	650
1963	70	700
1964	75	750
1965	80	800
1966	85	850
1967	90	900
1968	95	950
1969	100	1000
1970	105	1050

B—OBJECTS FUNDED BY THE SAID INSTITUTIONS

Year	Number of objects	Value of objects
1951	5	50
1952	10	100
1953	15	150
1954	20	200
1955	25	250
1956	30	300
1957	35	350
1958	40	400
1959	45	450
1960	50	500
1961	55	550
1962	60	600
1963	65	650
1964	70	700
1965	75	750
1966	80	800
1967	85	850
1968	90	900
1969	95	950
1970	100	1000

C—Details relating to the factories which were included in the survey in 1951 and 1952 respectively. Paragraphs (i) and (ii) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1951 and 1952 respectively. Paragraphs (iii) and (iv) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1953 and 1954 respectively. Paragraphs (v) and (vi) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1955 and 1956 respectively. Paragraphs (vii) and (viii) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1957 and 1958 respectively. Paragraphs (ix) and (x) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1959 and 1960 respectively. Paragraphs (xi) and (xii) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1961 and 1962 respectively. Paragraphs (xiii) and (xiv) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1963 and 1964 respectively. Paragraphs (xv) and (xvi) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1965 and 1966 respectively. Paragraphs (xvii) and (xviii) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1967 and 1968 respectively. Paragraphs (xix) and (xx) refer to the factories which were included in the survey in 1969 and 1970 respectively.

C — Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	11	11	42	1	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	980	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	14	14	58	5	5	—
Bakehouses	6	6	38	4	4	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	8	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	22	22	124	7	7	—
Fried Fish Shops	11	11	43	2	2	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ..	5	5	25	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	52	52	107	4	4	—
Greengrocers	12	12	27	2	2	—
Canteens	8	8	39	1	1	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	41	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	13	13	17	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	7	7	10	—	—	—
Factories	59	59	65	5	5	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	6	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for the June, 1964 was 14,200 compared with 14,530 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 14.93 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 14.59 in 1963 and 16.64 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 4.72 per 1,000 live births compared with 9.43 in 1963 and 33.33 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate was 10.49 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.73 in 1963 and 11.79 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.14 in 1963 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.75 in 1963 and 1.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964, 196 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 3 Scarlet Fever; 21 Whooping Cough; 160 Measles; 2 Meningitis; 2 Pneumonia, and 8 Puerperal Pyrexia.

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	2	2	2
1 Year	—	—	11	11	1	—
2 Years	—	—	9	11	2	2
3 Years	—	—	11	8	1	2
4 Years	—	1	13	15	1	—
5-9 Years	2	—	31	26	4	3
10-14 Years	—	—	2	2	1	—
15-24 Years	—	—	1	2	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	1	83	77	12	9

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

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

General Inspection of the District.

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

The number of complaints received and recorded was 524, and in addition, a large number of verbal complaints were received and taken in the street. The total number of defects and nuisances which were dealt with under Acts, Orders or Byelaws was 1,142.

Much of the work of Public Health Inspectors originates from complaints by members of the public. They are investigated and if they are found to be justified, they are dealt with informally if possible, but if necessary by the legal procedures as laid down in the various Acts of Parliament. Where the Council has no powers of enforcement, a great deal is done by persuasion, and in fact, the great majority of the population are very reasonable people, and where it is pointed out there is cause for complaint which they can remedy, they are generally willing to do so.

The greatest difficulty is found in trying to give a fair representation of the work of the department, because we are working to a negative. In other words, there are very few tangible objects to which we can point to the results of our labour. The number of cases of food poisoning prevented due to our work on food hygiene, or the result of our efforts to provide the community with a cleaner air cannot be calculated, neither can they appear on paper.

The service of drain cleansing by the Corporation only applies to emergencies where serious flooding or nuisance has occurred in a building. It is the practice to suggest to the Landlord when the blockage is neither urgent nor serious, that the building contractor he normally engages should be asked to send men to unstop the choked drain, water closets and other Sanitary fittings. A total of 62 choked drains were cleared by the Corporation.

The high cost of labour tends to hold up repairs to properties, and owners or agents find some difficulty in meeting their statutory liabilities. The main object of the department is to see houses free from disrepair and dampness. It was found necessary to serve 39 second notices after non-compliance after a reasonable time. Twenty Formal Notices were served.

In 1955 the first Housing Survey was carried out, when 84 houses were scheduled for clearance. During 1959, the second Survey was undertaken, and 28 houses in four Compulsory Purchase Orders and one Clearance Order were scheduled.

In 1964, the third Housing Survey was completed, resulting in only two houses being so sub-standard as to require condemning as unfit for human habitation. It can be safely stated that Bangor is a city without slums, and generally speaking, housing work in future years will consist of repairs, reconditioning and improvements rather than of demolitions and closure.

During the year two applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act were received. Inspections were made to verify that the defects were reasonable. In both

cases, the Landlord was sent the relevant Notice to submit an Undertaking to the tenant. Due to non-compliance by the Landlords, Certificates of Disrepair were issued in both cases.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The main provisions of this very important and far-reaching Act, became operative in August, 1964. All offices, shops and railway premises were required to be registered by August 1st, from which date they had to comply with all the sanitary and hygiene requirements of the Act. Specific exemptions are provided for. The aspects of health, safety, and welfare which are regulated are cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, accommodation for clothing, sitting facilities, seats for sedentary workers, eating facilities, the conditions of floors, passages and stairs, danger from machinery, noise and vibration, prohibition of heavy work by certain classes, and fire precautions.

Although the Act in general, and its registration provisions in particular, received ample publicity, great difficulty was experienced in getting premises to register by the requisite date. It was only by visiting the defaulters and leaving an application form to fill, was it possible to eventually get all premises registered. It also seems apparent that this procedure will have to be followed whenever a shop or office has a change of occupancy.

There are 341 Offices and Shops registered in the Borough, and at the close of the year over 70 had been inspected. It was certain that many difficulties were bound to arise, because of the scope and complexity of the measure, as is evident from the list of the provisions in my first paragraph. Insufficient ventilation, lack of eating and sitting facilities in shops, inadequate lavatory and washing facilities are the commonest offences. Insufficient heating is also frequently found. This is surprising, for the Act lays down a temperature of 60.8F., which is not regarded by Health Officers as being a reasonable temperature for a worker who is chairborne for long periods. Sedentary employment should have a temperature at least 5 degrees higher for comfort. However, this Act is an excellent piece of legislation, and much benefit will result for shop and office workers.

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	22
Confectionery and/or Sweets	34
Fishmongers and Poulterers	5
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	12
Grocers	52
TOTAL	139

As many visits as possible are made to those premises where food is prepared and handled. Infringements are dealt with under the Food Hygiene Regulations, which governs the general hygiene standards required.

It is a matter for regret that Regulation 8 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, continues to cause confusion and misunderstanding. Since the test case at Coventry when the justices held that the words "risk of contamination" should be construed as risk of such contamination as might be injurious to public health, Health Officers generally have come to recognise that this decision requires that contamination has to be proved. Thus a customer in a shop must be continually sneezing or coughing over exposed foodstuffs to cause contamination. The exposure of the food beforehand is not considered a risk of contamination. Section 8 of the Regulations should be strengthened to provide for prevention rather than cure.

In the main, the food premises keep a reasonable standard. The chief factor is that all food premises should be constructed so that they can be cleaned, maintained clean, and used by clean people. All the fitments and equipment to make this a fact has to be available.

There has to be variations in application, and this is often put forward as the great problem of the health officer's work. No clear set of rules could ever be devised to cover all trading circumstances. The demand to use initiative, knowledge and training must be the keynote of all public health work.

Public Abattoir — Meat Inspection.

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)	841	—	5	10,277	5,882	—
Number Inspected	841	—	5	10,277	5,882	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	5	—	—	17	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	151	—	—	179	42	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	18.5	—	—	1.9	0.8	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	—	—	—	78	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	1.9	—	—	—	1.3	—
<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 17,005 animals were slaughtered, the peak period being from July to December. The sole wholesaler, The Anglesey Meat Co., withdrew its business from the Bangor Abattoir in June, due mainly to the lack of support from butchers in this area.

There is no doubt that the local butcher is preferring to buy and slaughter his own fatstock. By adopting this procedure, the butcher not only benefits financially, he can put the fatstock he purchases in the lairage, and slaughter when he requires the meat. The only disadvantage falls on the Health Department staff, for as the New Meat Inspection Regulations prohibits any meat being removed without being inspected, and receive the stamp of certification by the Inspector. This results in requests by the butcher at very short notice, at any hour, to examine carcasses and offals.

During the year, an average of twenty visits a week were made to the slaughterhouse. Slaughtering takes place on every day of the work, and involves a substantial amount of evening work.

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 ofal which were condemned during the year:— 5 carcasses of beef; 17 carcasses of mutton or lamb; 4 carcasses of pork; 4 forequarters of beef; 7 hindquarters of beef; 51 portions of beef; 6 forequarters of mutton; 2 hindquarters of mutton; 15 portions of mutton or lamb; 2 forequarters of pork; 48 pigs heads; 12 ox heads; 89 ox livers; 39 pig livers; 201 sheep livers.

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: 328 tins of peaches; 57 tins of plums; 227 tins of pears; 64 tins of fruit cocktail; 139 tins of grapefruit; 103 tins of pineapple; 59 tins of mandarins; 6 tins of prunes; 36 tins of strawberries; 44 tins of apricots; 8 tins of blackcurrants; 9 tins of grapes; 4 tins of cherries; 54 tins of fruit salad; 9 tins of raspberries; 9 tins of blackberries; 3 tins of rhubarb; 6 tins of honey; 2 tins of blackcurrant jam; 23 tins of various fruit juices; 101 tins of cream; 24 tins of rice pudding; 122 tins of evaporated milk; 200 tins of tomatoes; 112 tins of peas; 52 tins of baked beans; 9 tins of broad beans; 15 tins of carrots; 77 tins of soup; 88 tins of corned beef; 31 tins of chopped ham; 56 tins of pork luncheon meat; 37 tins of pork tenderloin; 13 tins of cooked shoulder; 28 tins of cooked ham; 16 tins of ox tongue; 15 tins of lambs tongue; 6 tins of corned mutton; 35 tins of stewed steak; 14 tins of steak and kidney pudding; 89 tins of salmon; 10 tins of sardines; 61 tins of pilchards; 19 tins of crab.

Decomposition: 9 packets sausage; 4 packets black pudding; 6 packets frankfurters; 8 chickens; 5 stone cod fillets; 1 stone boned herring; 11 stone fresh salmon; 2 stone fresh haddock.

Unwholesome: 4 packets cake mixture; 6 lbs. margarine; 20 lbs. cheese; 23 jars chicken paste; 24 jars fish paste; 13 jars pickled onions.

The total weight condemned was 1 ton, 7 cwts., 1 qtr., 8 lbs.

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. Thirty-one samples of milk analysed during the year were satisfactory.

Two complaints received of dirty milk bottles were dealt with to the satisfaction of the purchaser and the supplier after due consultation with both parties.

Dirty milk bottles are a problematical matter which the present law does not help. Article 27 (1) of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959 provides that proceedings can only be taken in respect of "using" a dirty milk bottle in the area where (and when) it is sold to the consumer. It is undoubtedly a farcical situation which a future Milk and Dairies Regulations may rectify.

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 provision 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-two 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 adopted 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.

One hundred and eight samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, with the result that:— 89 samples were placed in Grade 1; 12 samples were placed in Grade 2; 4 samples were placed in Grade 3; and 3 samples were placed in Grade 4.

Bakehouses.

There are six bakehouses in the borough. These premises are inspected regularly, and several were found requiring attention. Notices were served requesting repainting of walls and ceilings, and for worn table tops to be covered with formica. It is pleasing to report that the work asked for was promptly executed. Infestations of wasps, flies and rodents have to be carefully guarded against in bakeries, and every assistance is given when such infestations are reported.

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.

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	53
	—
	59
	—

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed. Inspections of factories are carried out to check on the lavatory accommodation, and general cleanliness. Minor infringements observed are followed up by written notices requesting attention.

Vital Statistics.

	No. of Birth	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1963	212	14.59	185	12.73
1964	212	14.93	149	10.49

(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 the borough in 1964 to include the Maternity Hospital was 2,088.

Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Cases notified in	
	1964	1963
Measles	160	11
Whooping Cough	21	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	—(8)	—(7)
Scarlet Fever	3	—
Meningitis	1(1)	—
Pneumonia	1(1)	—(1)

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

As will be observed notifications this year have increased since last year, which was the lowest of notifications ever recorded. This increase is due to the biennial epidemic of measles.

A possible typhoid carrier was cleared after being kept under strict observation by the Health Department in December. It concerned a seaman from a liner which had landed a sick member of the crew in a French port, later confirmed as Typhoid Fever.

Similar precautions were taken with three persons who came from countries where mallpox is endemic. They had not been vaccinated.

The Typhoid Fever epidemic which broke out in Aberdeen in May, 1964 was eventually traced to have originated by the consumption of Corned Beef canned in South America. As a result, an urgent directive was received from the Ministry of Food requesting Public Health Officers to examine all tins of corned beef in their district, which bore the Identification Numbers of the South American Establishment which was suspect. Any tins found had to be withdrawn from sale immediately. Twenty-three 6 lb. tins were found in local shops.

Disinfection.

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

Atmospheric Pollution.

There has been a marked improvement generally in 1964. The factory premises and the hospital have improved and maintained their steam raising plant in accordance with the Clean Air Act. The fuel burnt is oil, coke or anthracite. It is, however, necessary on occasion to drive home the essential fact that neglect and carelessness, especially during operational cleaning of the furnace, will cause dense smoke to be emitted. The human element will always be the final prime factor in the smokeless operation of the various types of plants.

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 price. 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. Appeals for help to deal with wasp nests are always received in the summer. A complete kill is obtained by using the pressure blower on the nest from a safe distance.

Noise Nuisance.

The problem of noise and its effect, usually in the vaguest terms, on general health, was partially resolved by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, but the Act itself has raised many problems in procedure. The law on the subject is very complex, and there are no standards of what is accepted and what can be a standard of discomfort sufficient to affect a person's health. What to some is the quiet hum of an electric motor is to others a noise which they find well-nigh intolerable. A person carrying a radio set in public may enjoy the music, to others it is an anathema.

Complaints were received during the year, protesting about the various kinds of nuisances. Judging the complaints on the grounds of health was difficult, but common-sense prevailed and most of them were abated or greatly reduced. Typical nuisances dealt with are, neighbours hammering on walls, barking of dogs, delivery of milk bottles early in the morning. The worst noise nuisance at the close of the year regarding which very little could be done, was a pile-driver preparing foundations for the new electronics building for the U.C.N.W. It was indeed a nerve-racking ordeal for the citizens of the central area.

Public Conveniences.

Should the heading be "Public Lavatories" as has been suggested recently. It is said that the word conveniences—a "linguistic oddity not easily understood by foreigners"—should be dropped. Some years ago the experts told us that "Lavatory" is normally used by the upper and lower classes, "toilet" by the middle class. Lavatory does at least convey the idea of washing, a gentle reminder of an hygienic act too often forgotten. Public Health Inspectors keep preaching the gospel to food handlers that hand-washing after using the w.c. is not merely socially desirable, but a vital public health act. This applies to all walks of life.

In this borough wash-basins are provided in all public conveniences. Towel Dispensers are installed in the Ladies Lavatories and for 1d. two paper towels and soap leaf are obtained. The Central Gent's. Public Convenience which has a day attendant also has soap and towels. The remaining Gent's. Lavatories have not towels or soap provided simply because any appliance is immediately torn from its anchorage. Until "vandal-proof" fittings are produced, it is useless to consider supplying dispensers for towels and soap in men's lavatories.

Hooliganism in all Public Conveniences is a regular occurrence, and a substantial sum of money was spent during the year on repairs due to wilful damage.

Abandoned Cars.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has recently recommended that Local Authorities should accept responsibility for removing abandoned vehicles unless it is necessary for the police to remove them as constituting a traffic hazard. The circular draws attention to Acts and Regulations which give local authorities the powers to deal with abandoned cars. These vehicles are not only an eye-sore, they have shown by several accidents to be a potential danger to children, and frequently they become public health nuisances.

The Health Committee had already made financial provision early in 1964 for removing derelict cars when the owners could not be traced.

Staff.

In 1963 the Council decided to increase the establishment of the Public Health Department. For several months repeated advertisements in the technical press for a qualified assistant offering the grading laid down in the Charter, brought no applications. This illustrates all too clearly the serious shortage of qualified inspectors, which has now brought about the position where the best offer by a Local Authority gets the man.

Many Local Authorities have no alternative but to fill vacant posts with "technical assistants," men who have no academic qualification, but have some experience of public health engineering, the building trade, or general hygiene. Such Assistants can have a technical value in the performance of the public health services under supervision.

The City Council in January decided to advertise for a technical assistant. The young man appointed immediately showed keenness and a liking for the work, and by the end of 1964 was able to undertake certain duties without assistance.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

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

HOUSING WORKS.

Maintenance.

The Council owns 1,656 dwellings which includes 25 houses purchased by the Council in re-development areas as they came on the market, and used for the present as "half-way" houses. Maintenance is carried out by a Direct Labour Section, consisting of Superintendent, 15 Craftsmen, 3 Apprentices, 3 Senior Skilled Workmen, 4 Labourers, 1 Lorry Driver

External Painting of Council Houses.

In addition to 138 houses painted by the Direct Labour Staff, 209 houses and two shops were painted by Contract. The number of painters which could be carried over the whole year was reduced to three and one brush hand, and the Contract was necessary to reduce the "back-log."

A Housing Officer and Housing Inspector are on the Administrative side.

Council House Building.

Ten houses, as in-filling, on an existing estate and nine flats on acquired land, were the sum total of completions during the year, but 35 units (16 maisonettes, 9 flats and 10 houses) were commenced on the Hiraal Slum Clearance re-development area.

Plans are advanced for the commencement of Tanybryn, a new estate of 230 dwellings between the large Maesgeirchen estate and Llandegai Road (A.5).

Private Building.

Twenty-one houses completed in the year, some of which were on the Council owned Eithinog Estate for private houses.

Public Buildings.

Considerable activity on College Buildings for the three Colleges. Science buildings and hostels for the University. Tutorial and residential hostels for the Normal College, and extensions at St. Mary's College. Temporary classrooms were also put up at the Technical College.

Improvement Grants.

Five Discretionary and four Standard Grants were issued during the year, a total of £2,269.

Sewerage and Flood Prevention.

No serious blockages were encountered and no flooding occurred. Regular inspections are in force.

Water Supply.

Bangor water is still of excellent standard and taste. Regular analysis confirms this. Extensions were necessary to cover private and public developments. Number of dwellings supplied direct from mains:—

In the Borough ...	4,208	Outside the Borough ...	123
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Estimated Population supplied:—

In the Borough ...	14,530	Outside the Borough ...	510
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Standpipes supply in population of:—

In the Borough ...	Nil	Outside the Borough ...	100
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REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection.

Once weekly from domestic premises. Twice weekly from Colleges, Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants.

The Council's policy of "dustless collection" was carried forward a further stage by the two Dennis Saxit III and IIIa refuse collection models with hydraulic hoist equipment for standard hinged lid dustbins. Another 1,000 were distributed free of charge in 1964.

Disposal.

The Nant Tip was commenced at the beginning of the year and disposal on the Dinglewood site in the Ogwen R.D.C. area discontinued. Considerable work was necessary to prepare Nant, but it has proved satisfactory without too many complaints.

Salvage.

This improved when the baling plant was installed at Nant, but will never reach the quantities collected before the "Dustless" system was adopted.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	6	4	16	—	—	—
Bakehouses	7	7	14	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	4	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	5	5	9	—	—	—
Dried Fish Shops	5	5	10	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ..	3	3	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	22	20	10	—	—	—
Greengrocers	7	6	12	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	9	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	14	15	50	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	7	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 was 4,160 compared with 4,180 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 18.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 19.86 in 1963 and 18.4 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 25.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 24.10 in 1963 and 52.63 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate was 13.70 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.18 in 1963 and 11.93 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.48 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.48 in 1963 and 0.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 8.85 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.11 in 1963 and 2.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964, 60 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 6 Scarlet Fever; 13 Whooping Cough; 22 Measles; 17 Dysentery; 1 Erysipelas; and 1 Puerperal Pyrexia.

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	—	—	2	1	1	—
1 Year	—	—	3	1	1	2
2 Years	—	—	2	1	1	—
3 Years	—	1	2	1	3	1
4 Years	1	1	1	2	—	—
5-9 Years	1	2	1	2	—	3
10-14 Years	—	—	1	1	—	1
15-24 Years	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	2	4	12	10	6	7

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Housing.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year. Schemes have been prepared by the Council's Architect for building on three sites and it is anticipated that these will be carried out during 1965.

Three privately built houses were completed during the year.

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 system are barely sufficient to cope with the ever-increasing demand for water and waste detection and constant supervision is necessary to maintain a sufficiency of supply. Bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

Sewerage.

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

Refuse Collection.

Weekly collection is carried out by Council workmen using a Karrier refuse collection 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 7/6d.

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. The Council have entered into a contract with a private firm for disinfection of the refuse tip and the houses which adjoin the tip and the public sewers. Pre-packed ready-mixed Warfarin bait is available to householders on request.

Meat Supplies.

All meat is imported ready killed from Bangor and Caernarvon.

Parks.

The Council possess a park which includes a bowling green and tennis court.

Caravan Site.

The existing caravan site has been purchased by the Council for housing purposes. It is still occupied by caravans, but these will shortly have to be removed to make way for the permanent housing scheme.

Condemned Food.

This is disposed of at the Council's refuse tip and where necessary it is suitably treated before being disposed of.

The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year:— Corned Beef, 12 lbs.; Tinned Cooked Ham, 184 lbs.; Tinned Pork 15 lbs.; Tinned Ox Tongue, 6 lbs.; Tinned Lambs Liver, 30 lbs.; Fresh Meat, 86 lbs.; Bacon, 44 lbs.; Tinned Vegetables, 21 tins; Tinned Fruits, 33 tins; Tinned Milk, 2 tins; Various. 2 :

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses 7; Cafes 5; Butchers 4; Fish and Chip Shops 5; Hotels and Public Houses 9; Fishmongers 3; Grocers 20; Ice Cream Retailers 13 (including 2 manufacturers).

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

<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 ...	8	8	9	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	8	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	12	13	15	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	6	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	3	—	—	—
Canteens	1	1	1	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	6	6	8	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	7	6	6	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	3	14	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 was 770 compared with 770 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 11.69 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 19.48 in 1963 and 20.78 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1963 and 62.5 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate was 6.49 per 1,000 of the population compared with 23.38 in 1963 and 10.36 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1963 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.60 in 1963 and 2.59 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964 nine 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	—	2
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	1	1
3 Years	—	1
4 Years	—	—
5-9 Years	2	1
10-14 Years	1	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	4	5

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

There is an abundant supply of water at the source, Llyn Elsi, but the quality is affected by suspended matter. The Council's Consultant Engineers have prepared a report which will include for high pressure filtration and possibly the installation of a new chlorinating plant. The scheme will also include for the renewal of the water mains.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of refuse is undertaken by Contractors and is satisfactory in operation.

Sewage Disposal.

The Council's Consultant Engineers have prepared a report and it is recommended that a new sewage disposal plant be constructed. The plant will be constructed to deal with sewage from a summer population of approximately 12,000 and the cost of the works is estimated at £100,000. The existing sewers have three outfalls discharging without treatment into the Rivers Llugwy and Conway.

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 ...	24	23	200	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	260	1	1	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	74	3	3	—
Bakehouses	3	4	16	4	4	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	16	1	1	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	26	28	145	22	22	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	6	6	2	2	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	6	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	40	39	223	17	17	—
Greengrocers	8	8	17	3	3	—
Canteens	6	6	9	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	25	25	54	14	14	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	3	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	48	48	66	4	4	—
Caravan Sites	10	12	162	5	5	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 was 1,430 compared with 11,270 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 14.9 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 17.16 in 1963 and 15.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 29.24 per 1,000 live births compared with 38.64 in 1963 and 23.53 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate was 17.67 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.52 in 1963 and 17.48 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1963 and 0.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.41 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.53 in 1963 and 2.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964, 119 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz. 3 Scarlet Fever; 3 Whooping Cough; 112 Measles and 1 Dysentery.

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

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>					
	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>		<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	2	—	—
1 Year	—	—	4	5	—	—
2 Years	—	—	9	6	1	—
3 Years	—	—	6	5	—	—
4 Years	—	1	12	9	—	—
5-9 Years	1	—	23	19	1	—
10-14 Years	—	1	2	3	1	—
15-24 Years	—	—	1	3	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	1	2	60	52	3	—

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

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

This report covers the first complete year's work since my appointment and with the continued increase in legislation to add to the existing wide range of duties and responsibilities it proved to be a very busy one indeed.

During the year it became apparent that the enforcement of the new Acts would be an extra burden on the Department especially as some aspects of the work were already receiving inadequate attention, and an increase in the qualified staff was obviously inevitable. The Council accepted this and in order to be in a position to meet all their statutory obligations, they eventually appointed an additional qualified inspector who took up his duties in October.

General Summary.

Total visits and inspections	3,047
Complaints	165
Slaughterhouse	260
Food Inspection	38
Milk Sampling	200
Ice Cream Sampling	74
Food Premises	602
Hotels	14
Refuse Collection	238
Refuse Tips	214
Caravan Sites and Camping	162
Housing Inspections	198
Council Houses	67
Housing Points Scheme	123
Improvement Grants	39
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	240
Rodent Control	85
Drainage	54
Public Conveniences	16
Animal Boarding Establishments	7
Noise Abatement	6
Clean Air Act	3
Factories Act	66
Miscellaneous	176

Food Inspection.

No formal seizures of unsound food were necessary, but a number of visits were made to inspect unsound tins and other foods and to issue condemnation certificates following voluntary surrender. It was found that the Department was frequently consulted by food traders in cases of doubt.

During the Aberdeen Typhoid Epidemic in June, all food shops, butchers, warehouses, cold stores, canteens and restaurants were visited and stocks of corned beef examined for suspect tins. Several were found, but none was thought to have reached the public.

Although adulteration of food does not now present such a problem, complaints of "Foreign bodies" in food are frequently received. The premises where food is prepared and handled may comply with the highest standards of hygiene, but there is always the human element to contend with.

During the year three complaints were made by members of the public about food unfit for human consumption. These were mould in a pork pie, a cigarette end in a bottle of sauce and a bottle of lemonade contaminated with disinfectant. Warning letters were sent to the manufacturers in the first cases and a prosecution was pending at the end of the year in respect of the last.

Unsound Food.

Condemned Foodstuffs: Pork, 101 lbs.; Lamb, 23 lbs.; Tongue, 2 tins; Corned Beef, 12 tins; Bacon, 19 packs; Ham, 5 tins; Beef Steak Pudding, 10 tins; Chicken, 4 tins; Stewed Steak, 2 tins; Cream, 10 tins; Creamed Rice, 8 tins; Evaporated Milk, 11 tins; Jam, 12 tins; Peaches, 62 tins; Plums, 4 tins; Grapefruit, 32 tins; Pears, 22 tins; Pineapple, 8 tins; Raspberries, 9 tins; Strawberries, 3 tins; Cherries, 8 tins; Blackcurrants, 2 tins; Oranges, 3 tins; Prunes, 3 tins; Grapes, 20 tins; Fruit Salad, 11 tins; Apricots, 10 tins; Soup, 7 tins; Tomatoes, 119 tins; Peas, 9 tins; Dried Peas, 148 lbs.; Beans, 13 tins; Cauliflower, 58 lbs.; Carrots, 4 tins; Spaghetti, 1 tin; Tuna, 2 tins; Sardines, 1 tin; Pilchards, 2 tins; Salmon, 3 tins; Cheese, 27 lbs.; Dripping 11 lbs.;

Total Weight: 9 cwts. 70 lbs.

Milk Sampling.

Routine sampling of milk for bacteriological examination was carried out during the year and a total of 268 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. Of these 32 failed to pass the prescribed tests.

Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Totals
Pasteurised	189	26	215
Raw T.T.	9	6	15
Sterilised	38	—	38
	236	32	268

Samples were taken from shops, milk bars, retail delivery vans and from the three vending machines in the district.

Ice Cream.

Eighty-four samples of ice cream were taken from cafes, retailers and from the one manufacturer in the district and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway for bacteriological examination.

Type of Sample	Provisional Grade				Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
Wrapped Wafer	29	20	10	—	59
Loose	9	4	9	1	23
Sealed Carton	2	—	—	—	2
	40	24	29	1	84

The twenty samples in grade 3 and 4 were not considered entirely satisfactory. They were manufactured in an adjoining district but enquiries showed that my colleague was already investigating conditions at the factory and a satisfactory product eventually resulted.

Meat Inspection.

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district at which 100 per cent. meat inspection was maintained throughout the year involving 206 visits, often outside normal office hours. The animals passing through the slaughterhouse were of good quality and consequently the amount of meat condemned was comparatively small.

One beef carcass was found to be affected by localised *Cysticercus bovis*. After the prescribed cold storage treatment, the carcass was released for consumption.

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	135	—	—	1,659	210
Number Inspected	135	—	—	1,659	210
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	37	12
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	8.8	—	—	2.2	5.7
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

During the year, one of the butchers sharing the slaughterhouse transferred his activities elsewhere and it is now used solely by the owner for the purpose of his own business.

Food Premises.

Food hygiene is of the utmost importance and scrupulous cleanliness both in premises and persons cannot be over-emphasised as the danger of food-borne infection is

always present. This fact has been vividly demonstrated to a large section of the public by the impact of the Aberdeen Typhoid Outbreak, during the early summer.

The inspection of food premises was carried out regularly throughout the year under the Food Hygiene Regulations but particular attention was paid to rooms where food was prepared and handled for serving to large groups of people such as hotel kitchens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, bakehouses, butchers' making-up rooms, and other rooms beyond the public eye.

Many contraventions were found in the structural condition of premises and the standard of facilities and equipment provided "behind the scenes" was often far lower than that provided in dining rooms and other rooms to which the public had access. Ideally the same high standard should prevail throughout.

Restaurants and other food premises should be so designed so that hygienic conditions and practices in kitchens and other preparation rooms would be open to scrutiny by the public as they pass to dining room or serving areas. Such a layout would, I feel, result in the maintenance of a much higher standard of food hygiene.

Many people fail to realise that non-compliance with any of the food hygiene regulations is a direct offence for which a prosecution could ensue and that there is no provision for the service of notices allowing a prescribed time for compliance.

Cigarette smoking by food handlers is still all too prevalent and the persons concerned do not appreciate that the real danger lies in possible contamination of the food by fingers which have been in contact with the mouth during smoking and not from cigarette ash which is probably sterile in any case.

Numerous visits and re-visits were made on inspections and to interview owners and by the end of the year it was found that with co-operation on both sides many improvements had either been effected or were in hand.

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year except for very short periods after the Bank Holidays.

This service is undertaken by three modern vehicles, one S.D. 35 cubic yard Paka-natic, one S.D. 18/25 cubic yard fore and aft tipper and one S.D. 20 cubic yard Paka-natic. The latter vehicle was delivered during the year to replace the one remaining side loader. They are operated by 3 drivers and 12 loaders with two additional loaders during the holiday season.

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse is disposed of at two tips, one at either side of the Borough. These are operated alternately in summer and winter. This year, however, instead of returning to the winter tip at Penmaenbach, a new tip was commenced at Whinacres, Conway.

This site is not an ideal one as it is bounded on three sides by dwelling houses and a Children's Home. It is also low lying and subject to flooding. The object is to raise the level about an average of 4 ft. by tipping refuse so as to eventually provide a playing field for the nearby Secondary Modern School. Heavy rain and high winds during the early days after the commencement of tipping soon indicated the difficulties which were to be experienced.

Tipping is controlled with the aid of a Weatherill 12H. Hydraulic Loading Shovel which is used to level and compact the refuse and spread soil over exposed refuse at the end of each working day.

Salvage.

Waste paper and cardboard is collected in special trailers, one to each vehicle, at the same time as the normal refuse collection. Baling is carried out by one man using a hand operated baling press. There is no central salvage depot and each refuse tip is provided with its own salvage shed. There is therefore no immediate prospect of the provision of an electric baling press with a resultant increase in output.

	T	Cwt.	Qts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	145	8	3	1,256	10	10
Rags	1	9	2	10	16	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	147	18	1	1,267	6	10

Caravans and Camping.

Frequent visits were made throughout the season to all the licensed sites in the Borough. Although all the sites do not yet comply with all the site licence conditions, steady progress was being made towards the provision of the necessary amenities, and toilet facilities. Several sites have already achieved a high standard and are well organised and supervised.

One new application for a site licence was received and approved during the year for the accommodation of 16 caravans, but the site preparation had not commenced by the end of the year.

There are no licensed tented camping sites in the district although there is such accommodation at the Council's Morfa Camp.

Housing.

During the year, the survey of housing conditions commenced and was well under way by the end of the year. It appeared that even by taking a moderate interpretation of the standard of fitness laid down in the 1957 Housing Act, there would be a considerable number of unfit properties with a short estimated life if left in their present condition.

The Wind Street Compulsory Purchase Order consisting of seven unfit houses was confirmed and re-housing of the occupants commenced.

A pair of unfit houses in Gyffin were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders, the tenants being re-housed by the Council. A further Demolition Order was made in respect of a wooden bungalow at Deganwy and 3 Orders in respect of a terrace in Conway. Two Closing Orders were made in respect of unfit dwellings bringing the total number of houses which are closed as unfit for human habitation to 10.

Some improvements of dwelling houses were carried out during the year and 9 Standard and 4 Discretionary Grants were approved. The Housing Act, 1964 has made the standard grant more attractive in that the maximum amount payable has been increased from £155 to £350 in certain defined areas. Provisions has also been made in the new Act for the compulsory improvement of houses either individually following representations by the tenant or in Improvement Areas which may be declared by the Local Authority.

The Department is also responsible for some of the duties in connection with the Council's Housing Points Scheme. All the initial inspections and reports on housing applicants are made by the Public Health Inspector and further investigations and inspections of unsatisfactory conditions in Council Houses carried out as required.

Rodent Control.

Although the onus of keeping premises free from infestation by rats and mice rests with the occupiers, all complaints were investigated and advice given and treatment by use of poison bait carried out when necessary. No serious infestations were experienced on the refuse tips, but frequent inspections were made and any evidence of rat activity promptly dealt with.

It had not been possible to carry out a sewer treatment for several years and it was felt that some of the complaints received could well have been due to an increase in the rat population in the sewers. As no special rodent operator is employed, the Council authorised the necessary sewer treatment to be carried out by a private firm.

Insect Pests.

No complaints were received of insect pests in the public health sense, but many requests were made for assistance in dealing with such insects as ants, bees and wasps.

All cases were effectively dealt with.

The drainage ditches in the Morfa area were treated during the summer to control the breeding of mosquitoes.

Public Conveniences.

Following the publicity given to the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak and the consequent emphasis on hand washing and personal hygiene, the Health Department was asked in conjunction with the Engineer's Department to inspect and report on the condition of all the public conveniences in the Borough.

If personal hygiene is to be encouraged, not only is the provision of adequate facilities necessary, free of charge, but the buildings themselves must present a more hygienic appearance. They should be light, airy, clean and wholesome with wall surfaces designed to stop the scribblers.

One problem to which there is no easy solution, however, is the prevention of the actions of vandals who seem to derive pleasure from defacing walls and damaging fittings.

As a result of the joint recommendations of the Surveyor and myself, the Council made provision in the annual rate estimates for the improvement of all its conveniences, including the fixing of wash hand basins where none previously existed, better lighting and re-decoration.

Noise Abatement.

One complaint was received in the form of a petition from residents of a new housing estate which had been developed near an existing factory. The complaints were of a nuisance from the vibration and drumming noise emanating from a large compressor inside the factory building.

Although the complainants literally came to live near the nuisance, the factory management at considerable expense successfully abated the nuisance by re-siting the compressor during the summer holiday period.

Clean Air Act.

No complaints were received of smoke nuisance because there are few industrial chimneys in the district. A certain amount of atmospheric pollution does, however, occur from the domestic chimneys of the older houses where coal is burnt in open grates.

A complaint was made about a nuisance from paint particles being emitted to the atmosphere from a low vent shaft to a spraying cabinet at a factory. This nuisance was satisfactorily abated.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act.

This Act came into force on the 1st January and required the licensing by the Local Authority of all premises where the business of boarding cats and dogs was carried out.

Two establishments were licensed and they were maintained in satisfactory condition.

Shops Act.

This Authority is responsible for the administration of this Act and the Public Health Inspector is also designated Shops Inspector. Duties include enforcement of provisions relating to health and welfare of shop workers, hours of closing and employment of young persons.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act, the main provisions of which came into force in August, brought new measures of control to conditions in shops and offices, which had hitherto been inadequately regulated by the Public Health Acts, and Shops Acts. All premises where persons are employed were required to be registered with the Council by 31st July, 1964.

In the Borough there are about 350 offices and shops and it was estimated that the Act would probably apply to about half that number. At the end of the registration period, however, only 70 registrations had been received. It appeared later from the "defaulters" that this lack of response was due to inadequate publicity on a national scale.

I felt that the only satisfactory way to secure anything approaching full registration was to visit all the remaining premises to which it was thought the Act would apply. The necessary registration forms were delivered and the opportunity taken to enlighten occupiers about the requirements of the Act. Eventually 171 valid registrations were received by the end of the year.

Registration and General Inspections.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of premises regist'd at the end of year</i>	<i>Number of regist'd premises receiving general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	47	47	18
Retail Shops	98	98	47
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	21	21	11
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	5	5	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
Totals	171	171	77

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act, 240.

LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	62	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	730	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	18	18	268	21	21	—
Bakehouses	8	8	47	6	6	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	4	3	*	*	*	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	69	69	*	*	*	—
Fried Fish Shops	9	8	*	*	*	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	6	6	66	3	3	—
Grocers Shops	63	62	366	4	4	—
Greengrocers	38	38	95	2	2	—
Canteens (Schools)	9	9	*	*	*	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	48	48	38	7	7	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	382	382	} 613*	21	21	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	116	116				
Factories	98	89	120	3	3	—
Caravan Sites	4	4	21	4	4	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 was 16,490 compared with 17,160 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 12.80 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 12.00 in 1963 and 11.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 9.48 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.42 in 1963 and 15.15 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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 16.32 in 1963 and 16.31 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.06 in 1963 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.85 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.38 in 1963 and 3.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964, 231 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 1 Scarlet Fever; 20 Whooping Cough; 206 Measles; 3 Dysentery, 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	—	—	1	3	1	2
1 Year	—	—	9	6	—	—
2 Years	—	—	12	13	2	2
3 Years	—	—	24	33	—	2
4 Years	—	—	10	8	—	—
5-9 Years	1	—	42	30	4	5
10-14 Years	—	—	2	4	—	1
15-24 Years	—	—	1	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	4	3	—	—
Totals	1	—	105	101	7	13

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	7080
No. of complaints received and attended to	478
No. of Nuisances abated	471
No. of Nuisances not abated or in hand	7
No. of Statutory Notices served	5
No. of Informal Notices served	21
No. of visits re. drainage, etc.	539
No. of new drainage works inspected and tested	103
No. of visits re. accumulations and refuse disposal	132
No. of visits re. atmospheric pollution	44
No. of visits re. Mines and Quarries Acts	7
No. of visits re. piggeries and stables	5
No. of visits re. caravan sites, caravans, etc.	21
No. of visits to Factories with mechanical power	111
No. of visits to Factories without mechanical power	9
No. of visits to places of public entertainment	5
No. of visits re. rodent control	272
No. of visits re. filthy or verminous premises	4
No. of visits re. enquiries in cases of infectious disease	8
No. of visits re. disinfection	21
No. of visits re. Explosives Acts 1875 & 1923	22
No. of visits re. Petroleum Act, 1928	75
No. of visits re. Pet Animals Act, 1951	36
No. of visits re. Milk Sampling	206
No. of visits re. Ice Cream Sampling	92
No. of visits re. miscellaneous sampling	177
No. of visits re. Noise Abatement Act, 1960	3
No. of visits re. Shops Acts	1219
No. of visits to Abattoir	730
No. of visits to shops, etc., re. unsound food	18
No. of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	62
No. of visits to other food premises	1514
No. of miscellaneous visits	334
No. of Sewer Swabs laid	207
No. of visits re. Corned Beef (Aberdeen)	213

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 non-availability of alternate accommodation has held up any intended Housing Act procedure. Fortunately, some of the properties which were likely to have been dealt with in the near future have been improved by means of Improvement Grants. Applications for Improvement Grants have been slow but, in the main, have been applicable to the right type of properties.

Fifteen Standard Grants and 7 Discretionary Grants have been made during the year.

In April, 1964, the Housing Department was incorporated with the Health Department. (Maintenance of Council Houses being left under the control of the Surveyor's Department). Whilst in many ways this was the right solution—housing as a whole coming within the province of one Department, and a better appraisal of housing needs from a public health housing point of view—it placed a very heavy burden on the existing staff; made more difficult by the lack of sufficient Council house accommodation and no extensive building scheme in course of construction. The high rents of flats and, in the latter part of the year, the fear of landlords that the new Government would repeal the Rent Acts, resulted in many tenants of private dwellings being given notice to quit, aggravated the position, resulting in a frustrating period when no satisfaction or hope could be offered to the housing applicants.

Whilst it is appreciated that no matter how many Council houses are built there will always be a housing application list, it is sincerely hoped that a progressive housing programme will soon be in operation to at least remove the hard core of applicants from the list. Dare I hope that the County Council as Welfare Authority in the near future will be providing more temporary accommodation for those distressing cases of homeless families which occur from time to time.

The first task of the new Housing Section was to re-organise and attempt to re-assess the present housing needs. A new "Points System" was devised and all names on the then existing housing application list were circulated and requested to re-apply on the new form. The result of this was to reduce the list from 912 to 552; a reduction of the ordinary applicants from 579 to 243 and Elderly persons from 333 to 211, and 98 existing tenants requesting a transfer from their present accommodation (the main reasons for applications for transfers were either overcrowding or complaints of noisy neighbours by flat dwellers).

The position at the end of the year was:— Ordinary Applicants, 290; Elderly Applicants, 252; Applications for transfer (ordinary), 106; Applications for transfer (elderly persons), 15.

The number of Council Houses built and completed during the year was 15. The number of applicants re-housed during the year was 35.

A Management Order placed on one property let-in-multiple occupation resulted in the eviction of the five families resident therein and the Council being forced to open up prefabricated bungalows intended for dismantling to make room for new housing projects.

Total No. of Houses inspected for Housing Defects P.H. Acts	216
Total No. of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	281
Total No. of Inspections of Houses-let-in-lodgings	54
Total No. of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation	1
Total No. of Houses reconditioned by Owners	22
Total No. of Houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	33
No. of Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	33
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	1
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	0
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. In general, the standard of hygiene in shops and catering establishments is good. Unfortunately, during rush hours in the peak season a general untidiness is found in some catering establishments which is not conducive to good hygiene. It is essential that kitchens and preparation rooms should be thoroughly cleansed immediately after use and no accumulations, used implements or equipment be allowed to be left for another day. Too often this is blamed on lack of staff. Untidiness usually follows old premises and old redundant equipment. Clean, airy, well equipped kitchens discourage untidiness and inspire staffs to higher hygiene practices and more pride in their work.

There is still too much unwrapped food, particularly meats and confectionery, on display on shop counters making it subject to aerial contamination and handling by customers. The customers themselves do not always help by smoking over counters and exposed foodstuffs and depositing their shopping bags and even their dogs on the counters. The much publicised outbreak of typhoid fever at Aberdeen, unfortunate as it was, did have the effect of bringing food handlers and the public up with a jolt to a better awareness of good food hygiene practices, and the dangers and cost to a resort such as Llandudno, if one and all do not preach and practice hygiene. It is to be hoped that the lesson of Aberdeen will not soon be forgotten.

With the limited Public Health Inspectorate it is not possible to make as many visits as we should like, particularly in the peak season, to catering establishments. We are fortunate in Llandudno that the majority of the proprietors and managements of catering establishments are 100 per cent. with us in our aim that all food offered to our townspeople and to our visitors is sold, prepared and served under the best possible conditions. As a seaside resort our standard of hygiene should be as perfect as possible, and we all have our parts to play in ensuring that it is so.

Registered Premises Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Sausage manufacturers, 24; Ice Cream manufacturers, 3; Ice Cream retailers, 115; Fish Fryers, 8.

Other Food Premises.

Butchers shops, 18; Bakehouses, 8; Cafes, Milk Bars, etc., 69; Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers, 6; Grocers Shops, 62; Greengrocers, 38; Canteens (Schools), 9; Licensed Premises, 48; Residential Hotels over 10 rooms, 382.

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 shopkeepers 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:— 39 tins of Corned Beef; 57 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat; 11 tins of Luncheon Meat; 32 tins of Sausages; 53 tins of Ham; 11 tins of Tongue; 170 tins of Grapefruit; 41 tins of Fruit Salad; 125 tins of Peaches; 53 tins of Pineapple; 7 tins of Plums; 15 tins of Apricots; 16 tins of Apples; 34 tins of Oranges; 100 tins of Pears; 6 tins of Cherries; 5 tins of Loganberries; 33 tins of Raspberries; 8 lbs. of Cherries; 117 tins of Tomatoes; 110 tins of Peas; 35 tins of beans; 7 tins of Rhubarb; 34 tins of Rice; 53 tins of Milk; 20 tins of Cream; 180 Packets of Pudding Mix; 6 Packets of Oats; 4 Packets of Nuts; 28 lbs. of Frozen Egg; 13 tins of Pilchards; 20 tins of Salmon; 2 tins of Sardines; 11 tins of Tuna Fish; 8 stone of Haddock Fillets.

Total weight, 1 ton, 3 cwts., 51 lbs.

MILK

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 185 samples of milk retailed in the District were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. Nineteen samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation	Satisfactory	Failed Prescribed Test
Tuberculin Tested	20	1
T.T. (Channel Isle)	13	4
T.T. Pasteurised	85	8
T.T. (Past.) Homogenised)	14	1
Pasteurised	10	2
Sterilised	16	0

The percentage of failures of T.T. (Pasteurised) has been higher than it has been for many years. The majority of failures were procured from one particular round of a retailer whose early morning supply sometimes contained milk which was two days old. A strong warning to the retailer and a re-arrangement of the round resulted in subsequent samples proving satisfactory.

Proceedings were taken against a retailer and a producer following a complaint from a member of the public of the presence of a snail in a bottle of milk. The case was dismissed by the Magistrate's Court.

During the year 15 complaints were received from members of the public concerning unsound food, foreign bodies in foodstuffs or doubtful foodstuffs or drinks. All complaints were thoroughly investigated and in some instances strong warnings were given to the retailer and distributors concerned. It is pleasing to note that in recent years the general public are showing more interest and more concern over the quality and purity of foodstuffs.

ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Ice Cream Manufacturers ... 3

No. of Ice Cream Retailers ... 115

One hundred and ninety-one samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
99	50	36	6

The proportion of Grades 3 and 4 samples unsatisfactory is higher than in the past few years but, in the main, are accounted for by repeat samples and plant sampling following an unsatisfactory result until consistent and successive good results were achieved.

Sewer Swabbing—Town Sewerage System.

During the past few years spasmodic cases of *Salmonella* para B have been occurring in the County and, as a result, it was decided in November, 1963, in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service, Conway, to carry out an investigation by swabbing the town sewerage system to ascertain, if possible, the presence or otherwise of salmonella bacteria, particularly *Salmonella* paratyphi B.

Sewer swabbing was commenced at the West Shore Main Sewer Tank and the Penrhyn Bay Pumping Station on the 28th November, 1963 and continued until July, 1964.

Salmonella paratyphi B was detected at the West Shore Tank Sewer in the preliminary investigation and, following this, a series of swabs was taken throughout the town sewerage system, eliminating those areas and parts of the town sewerage system found to be negative. Following the examination of 226 sewer swabs it was apparent that Salmonella para. B. infection of the sewer system was from a sewer at the rear of two roads taking the drainage from 31 houses.

Sewer swabs were then laid and taken from the individual drain of each of these 31 houses. The initial results of these swabs were somewhat startling; ten house drains were found to contain salmonella para. B. On further examination it was discovered that the main sewer at the rear of these dwellings was partially blocked and, no doubt, at times was backing-up the drains of the ten houses infected. In spite of a thorough flushing and cleansing of the sewer, traces of salmonella infection were still present and it was decided to take faeces specimens from each of the persons living in the ten infected houses (involving 32 individuals). This work was carried out by the Health Visitors. As a result one person was found to be a carrier of Salmonella who subsequently received medical treatment.

A total of 226 sewer swabs and 53 faeces specimens were taken during the investigation which lasted over a period of six months.

Meat Inspection—Public Abattoir.

A 100 per cent. meat inspection has been maintained. The high quality of the animals passing through the Abattoir continues. None of the home killed beef was found to be affected with tuberculosis. The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle has gradually decreased from 10.1 per cent. in 1956 to 1.23 per cent. in 1964.

During the year 730 visits were made to the Abattoir on meat inspection. Sunday and evening slaughtering continues as a regular feature.

The Meat Regulations 1963, which came into force on the 1st October, 1963, and which require the inspection of the carcass and offal of all animals slaughtered for human consumption, and in the case of any carcass or part carcass which has been passed fit for human consumption, to be marked with a stamp of the Meat Inspector, has worked satisfactorily.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED 1964			
Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
976	11	10542	1066
ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED 1963			
Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1144	42	11971	1478

The monthly killings for 1964 were as follows:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
January	95	1	1083	107
February	64	2	302	97
March	78	3	251	133
April	73	—	190	81
May	91	1	491	91
June	62	—	582	62
July	101	1	1561	41
August	88	—	1303	42
September	84	1	1211	47
October	84	—	1464	65
November	78	1	1227	84
December	78	1	877	216
	976	11	10542	1066

The following meat and offals were condemned during the year: 82 Ox Livers; 193 Part Ox Livers;; 31 Ox Heads;; 35 Ox Lungs; 6 Ox Hearts; 5 Ox Mudgeons; 40 Pigs Heads; 33 Pigs Plucks; 64 Pigs Lungs; 36 Pigs Livers; 16 Pigs Kidneys; 21 Pigs Hearts; 129 Sheep Plucks; 229 Sheep Livers; 3 Carcases of Lamb (1 dropsical, 2 accidental injury); 2 Legs of Lamb (bruising); 2 Shoulders of Lamb (bruising); 18½ lbs. Shin and Flank Beef (bruising).

Total weight: 1 ton, 19 cwts., 1 qtr., 11 lbs.

No carcasses of beef were found to be affected with cysticercus bovis.

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	976	11	10542	1066
Number Inspected	976	11	10542	1066
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	4	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	306	—	355	137
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	31.3%	—	3.40%	12.85%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	40
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.23%	—	—	3.75%
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Rodent Control.

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

Caravans.

Four caravan sites have been licensed subject to certain public health requirements; all sites are well conducted and under the personal supervision of the site owners. Improvements and additional sanitary facilities at three of the sites had not been completed in time for the 1964 season.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

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

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Few complaints have been received of smoke nuisance. Forty-four 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.

One hundred and twenty inspections have been carried out at factories during the year.

No. of factories with mechanical power	87
No. of factories without mechanical power	2
No. of Outworkers	3

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The new Regulations which came into force in May and August, 1964, were primarily intended for the registration of shops and offices. Preliminary visits distributing Registration Forms and giving advice have been made to approximately 500 premises.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was :—

Offices	144
Retail Shops	217
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	37
Catering Establishments open to the public	52
Fuel storage depots	2
	<hr/>
	451
	<hr/>

The number of persons employed in these registered premises was as follows:—

Offices	633
Retail Shops	1008
Wholesale Depts. and Warehouses ...	151
Catering Establishments open to the public	550
Canteens	10
Fuel storage depots	3
	<hr/>

Total ... 2356 of which 1375 were

females.

Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

No. of premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts. 40
Seventy-five visits have been made to premises where petroleum spirit is stored.

Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923.

No. of premises licensed under the Explosive Acts 30

Twenty-two 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 and Quarries Acts.

Seven visits have been made to known quarries and mineshafts on the Great Orme to ensure that they are properly fenced

Each year new legislation affecting Public Health makes its appearance. Whilst some of the new legislation in the past few years, at least as it affects Llandudno, has not proved burdensome, the two main Acts which came onto the Statute Book in 1964—The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the Housing Act, 1964, are different and both will require a considerable number of "man hours" devoted to them. Quite apart from the extra housing management duties placed upon the Department it is inevitable that serious consideration will have to be given in the near future to increasing the qualified establishment of the Department if it is to cope successfully with the many statutory duties and routine health and housing inspections involved.

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 1964 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 three exceptions the results have been Ministry of Health Classification 1. The three exceptions were later graded to Class 1 on re-sampling.

There are some 6,885 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.)

Miscellaneous Notes on the Weather of 1964.

For the third consecutive year the opening comments of this Annual Report must concern the very low rainfall total for the year. The total for the years 1962 and 1963 respectively were 25.53 and 23.05 inches, and the total for 1964 was again low—only 23.57 inches of rainfall being recorded. For Llandudno the highest annual rainfall total is 36.29 inches in 1951 and the lowest—21.99 inches in 1955.

The driest month during 1964 was February (which is very often so) with one-third of an inch of rain for the whole month (29 days). January and September were rather dry too, with only 36 per cent. and 38 per cent. of average. December received 5.08 inches of rain which was 75 per cent. above normal and March and October had 125 per cent. and 121 per cent. of normal.

The year's wettest days were the 15th December when 1.30 inches were recorded in 24 hours and 24th March with 1.20 inches. During 1964, rain fell in measureable quantity on 150 days (20 days less than 1963).

The sunshine total for 1964 was 1,455 hours compared with 1,613 hours in 1963. The inadequacy of these figures shows up when compared with 1,868 in 1949 and 1,879 hours in 1929. The poorest year on record was 1937 with only 1,318 hours.

During 1964, January and February started well with 111 per cent. and 100 per cent. respectively but March and April sagged with only 70 per cent. and 81 per cent. respectively. June and July produced dismal figures of 60 per cent. and 85 per cent. of normal. Above normal figures were August and September, and particularly November which received 129 per cent. of normal. During 1964 bright sunshine was recorded on 38 days. May was the only summer month to exceed 200 hours. The range of monthly totals over many years can be appreciated when one compares the beautiful total of 299 hours in June, 1949 with the very poor total of 21 hours in December, 1950.

There were no really exciting temperatures during 1964. The highest temperature recorded was 75 degrees F on the 27th May and this might have been taken as a hint of better things to come in succeeding weeks. However, June, July and August could do no better than 74 degrees, 71 degrees and 71 degrees F respectively. September 2nd produced 73 degrees F and October 5th gave us a very creditable 65 degrees F. Llandudno's best ever temperature was 93 degrees F during 1878, but a more recent scorcher was 90 degrees F on June 11th, 1948.

The lowest temperature during the year was 22 degrees F (10 degrees of frost) on December 28th. The last Spring frost was April 7th with 31 degrees F and the first Autumn frost was November 9th.

The Tables which follow show the Means, Extremes and Totals, month by month, during 1964.

METEOROLOGICAL FIGURES

LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE

YEAR 1964

Month	Mean		Absolute		Total Rain inches	Total Sun Hours		
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date			Min.	Date
January	46	38	52	1, 2, 4, 31	27	14	0.87	57.4
February	46	38	57	25	27	6, 20	0.32	68.6
March	46	34	55	20	30	6	2.33	85.6
April	53	44	65	27	31	7	1.59	142.7
May	61	50	75	27	43	15	1.35	207.1
June	61	52	74	12	44	2, 3	1.07	169.5
July	64	55	71	14, 17	45	27	1.58	154.0
August	65	55	71	5, 25	43	21	2.15	197.2
September	64	53	73	2	44	21	1.03	163.6
October	55	45	65	5	38	13	4.04	90.9
November	53	43	59	13	31	9, 10	2.16	78.8
December	47	38	59	8	22	28	5.08	40.0
Totals							23.57	1455.4
Mean	55	45					1.96	121.3

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS

FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1964

WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES FOR N.W. ENGLAND AND N. WALES

Month	Sunshine			Rainfall		
	Total Hours	Percentage of average Llandudno	N.W. England & N. Wales Percentage of Average	Total inches	Percentage of Average Llandudno	N.W. England & N. Wales Percentage of Average
January	57.4	111	111	0.87	36	32
February	63.6	100	103	0.32	16	34
March	85.6	70	57	2.33	125	135
April	142.7	81	82	1.59	94	108
May	207.1	100	100	1.35	80	108
June	169.5	60	87	1.07	79	74
July	154.0	85	93	1.58	76	90
August	197.2	121	115	2.15	76	73
September	163.6	122	127	1.03	38	59
October	90.9	92	117	4.04	121	92
November	78.8	129	123	2.16	74	75
December	40.0	100	149	5.08	175	158
Totals	1455.4			23.57		
Average	121.3	98%	105%	1.96	83%	87%

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	9	0.23	30	1.85	7.2	17	18
February	8	0.14	21	2.37	8.4	5	21
March	13	1.20	24	2.76	9.0	26	25
April	16	0.45	28	4.76	10.7	24	30
May	13	0.31	10	6.68	13.7	14	31
June	8	0.43	1	5.65	12.9	29	26
July	12	0.46	7	4.91	12.8	15	30
August	11	0.71	5	6.36	13.3	11	30
September	9	0.35	5	5.45	12.3	1	29
October	16	0.64	14	2.96	9.4	2	25
November	15	0.58	30	2.63	8.2	9, 10	23
December	20	1.30	15	1.29	6.2	15	20
Totals	150	—	—	—	—	—	308

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	14	14	23	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	218	2	2	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	22	—	—	—
Bakehouses	2	2	21	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	7	7	24	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	15	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	15	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	58	1	1	—
Greengrocers	2	2	12	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	22	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	7	7	24	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	11	11	13	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	2	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 was 3,010 compared with 2,960 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 14.95 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 15.20 in 1963 and 10.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 22.22 in 1963 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate was 11.63 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.54 in 1963 and 13.65 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1963 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 1.33 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.04 in 1963 and 2.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1964, 164 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz. 150 Measles and 14 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases	
	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	2	3
1 Year	3	5
2 Years	3	10
3 Years	13	5
4 Years	15	8
5-9 Years	42	40
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 & Over	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	78	72

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

The supply to the district has been adequate in quantity during the year, daily samples of residual chlorine in mains are taken and the periodic bacteriological samples have shown Ministry of Health Class 1 results.

The waterworks in common with others in the proposed area of the Conway Valley Water Board is to be taken over by that Board on the 1st April, 1965.

Sewerage.

The town's existing sewerage system has functioned without untoward incident during the year although considerable attention has to be given to it during periods of heavy flow.

The Council's consultants are proceeding with the major scheme for re-sewering referred to in my last report and detailed proposals are now in hand for submission to the Ministry. It is hoped that it will be possible to connect many dwellings in the rural periphery of the district to main sewers, at the present time there are 112 dwellings not connected to main sewerage, of which 60 have cesspools or septic tanks and 52 have earth closets.

During the year the Council purchased and put into service a trailer cesspool emptier which can be operated by a prime mover already in the Council's possession. This has proved extremely efficient and useful.

Housing.

A total of 28 dwellings were completed during the year, 24 of these were Council owned dwellings on the Pendalar Estate and 4 constructed by private enterprise.

During the latter end of the year work was commenced on the Council's Llwyn Gwgan Estate comprising 50 dwellings.

Ten dwellings have been the subject of action under the Housing Acts, in three cases undertakings not to re-let have been accepted, on a further five closing orders have been served, and in one further case a demolition order has been served. In one case further action is pending.

Refuse Collection.

The refuse collection service has been maintained at a high level of efficiency, most dwelling houses being served weekly and business premises twice weekly. A new vehicle was put into service during the year.

Voluntary Surrenders of Food.

The following food was voluntarily surrendered during the year: Tinned Meat, 41 lbs.; Other Meat, 204 lbs.; Tinned Fruit, 30 lbs.

Rodent Control.

The rodent control of the district is undertaken by contract with a nationally known company. The service during the year proved most efficient, several large infestations were dealt with expeditiously and individual complaints were dealt with within a twenty-four hour period of the complaint being made to the Council.

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	24	—	597	31	—
Number Inspected	24	—	597	31	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysterci.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	5	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysterci	16.66	—	.83	9.67	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected 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

<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 ...	2	2	8	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	3	15	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	3	8	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	3	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	13	15	34	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	3	9	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	7	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	27	1	1	—
Greengrocers	4	4	9	1	1	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	8	9	5	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	3	3	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	5	5	8	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	11	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	8	8	43	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 was 3,840 compared with 3,780 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 14.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 15.61 in 1963 and 12.99 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 35.71 per 1,000 live births compared with 16.95 in 1963 and 20.41 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.87 in 1963 and 18.83 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1963 and 0.27 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.86 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.65 in 1963 and 2.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964, 127 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 6 Whooping Cough and 121 Meales.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>			
	<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	11	11	—	1
2 Years	3	3	—	—
3 Years	14	19	—	—
4 Years	3	3	1	1
5-9 Years	24	26	2	1
10-14 Years	—	1	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	1	2	—	—
TOTALS	56	65	3	3

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

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

Water Supply.

No difficulties of supply occurred during the year. The Council supply water to almost all the houses in the area except eleven outlying houses, mostly farms, which are situate at too high an altitude or too remote a distance to be supplied from the Council's Mains.

Towards the end of the year formation of the Conway Valley Water Board was announced with the effective date 1st April, 1965. In view of the difficulties which have arisen in previous years due to the Penmaenmawr Undertaking having insufficient reservoir capacity, the formation of the Water Board is welcomed by the Council in the hope that the new Board, which includes Councils surrounding Penmaenmawr, will be able to augment the supply in the near future.

Refuse Collection.

A regular weekly collection of all house refuse was maintained throughout the year and trade refuse was collected twice weekly from shops in the summer and once weekly in the winter.

A new Shelvoke & Drewry refuse collection vehicle was delivered in 1964 and the old vehicle used for caravan site refuse collection and trade refuse.

The caravan site refuse consists almost wholly of paper and tins and in bulk is now equal to half the total house refuse collection. It proved impossible to burn this caravan refuse at the incinerator in addition to the house refuse and it was necessary to burn the caravan refuse on the tip. This caused some nuisance and annoyance and the Council will have to seriously consider extending the incinerator in order to cope with the caravan refuse during the holiday season.

Sewerage.

One serious obstruction occurred in the Council's sewer at a depth of 20 ft. which involved three separate excavations and considerable expenditure. This was the only major expenditure required and generally speaking the sewers are in very good condition.

Housing.

Eight bungalows were completed on the Bryn Bella site and at the end of the year 12 flats were ready for roofing and foundations of seven bungalows laid. This estate is intended to be exclusively for elderly people and is admirably situated as such, being only 150 yards from the town centre with a level approach road to the shops.

Only four private houses were built during the year compared with ten in 1962 and 13 in 1961. Town Planning Permission for two private estates of forty-five houses and ninety houses was granted during the year and after meeting with the builders concerned I am hopeful that speculative building of private houses on a large scale may commence within the future months.

Improvement Grants.

Twelve Standard Improvement Grants were completed during the year compared with eleven the previous year. A survey of the houses in the district suitable for Improvement Grants was taken during the year and letters sent to the owners drawing their attention to this scheme. Although the number of Grants is running steadily at about twelve per year, it will be many years before all the houses are supplied with bathrooms and hot water.

Public Conveniences.

New public conveniences were erected during the year at Penmaenan on the approach road to the western end of the promenade. The Council now provide four public conveniences for both sexes in the district, all of which are maintained by part-time cleaners and generally kept in good condition.

Caravan Sites.

The provision of toilet facilities on caravan sites has now reached a satisfactory standard and in some cases rival operators are competing with each other to provide better facilities. One of the results of this has been the provision of oil-fired hot water installations, thermostatically controlled, giving hot water to all wash basins and laundry facilities throughout the daylight hours. This is a facility much appreciated by the caravan occupants.

The expenditure incurred by site operators to provide these facilities does, unfortunately, tempt operators to re-coup some of the expenditure by permitting more caravans on their sites than for which they are licensed. Unfortunately fines levied on two operators in 1962 by the Courts were only a fraction of the extra income derived and warnings were again necessary in 1964, as in 1963, that repeated infringements of the conditions may result in ultimate withdrawal of the Licence.

In order to remedy the situation whereby caravan sites licensed by the Council had the necessary toilet facilities and tents in adjacent fields had no facilities, the Council required all owners of fields intended for camping to be licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These Licences, for which four applications were made, incorporated conditions requiring toilet facilities, dust-bins, water supply, etc., and of the four Licences issued in 1964, three licensed operators had provided the necessary facilities before the end of the year on a scale somewhat similar to those required for caravan sites

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	7	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	26	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	7	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	19	2	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	1	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	26	26	9	3	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	3	—	—	—
Canteens	13	13	13	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	15	15	21	1	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	19	19	20	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	10	11	32	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 was 5,560 compared with 5,860 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 17.99 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 14.68 in 1963 and 14.89 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 40.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 23.26 in 1963 and 11.36 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.57 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.99 in 1963 and 10.99 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.36 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.17 in 1963 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 4.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.90 in 1963 and 2.71 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1964, 135 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 135 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles

Age Group	Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	4	1
1 Year	9	6
2 Years	1	5
3 Years	10	10
4 Years	5	6
5-9 Years	26	29
10-14 Years	8	10
15-24 Years	2	2
25 and Over	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	65	70

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

The supply of mains water of the area has been satisfactory in quantity but difficulty has been experienced in the village of Llan Penmachno with plumbo-solvency of the supply. Forty-three samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of which 26 proved satisfactory after treatment, and 17 taken before treatment were unsatisfactory. Thirty-eight samples were taken for chemical analysis to determine pH value, 12 of which provide satisfactory and 26 unsatisfactory. Soda ash was used to increase the pH value, but difficulty was experienced in dosing the supply in sufficient quantity to keep a high value.

The number of dwellings supplied from public mains is shown in the following table:—

	Direct	Standpipes
Abbey	7	—
Caerhun	336	1
Capel Curig	60	6
Dolgarrog	71	—
Dolwyddelan	204	—
Henryd	185	—
Llanbedr	88	1
Llanrhychwyn	16	—
Maenan	67	—
Penmachno	251	10
Trefriw	268	—
Eidda	18	5
	—	—
	1569	23
	—	—

Sewerage.

The proposed new Sewage Disposal Works and sewers at Capel Curig, Tynygroes, Tal-y-Bont, and Llanbedr have not yet been commenced. The existing disposal works at Dolwyddelan, Llan Penmachno, Trefriw and Dolgarrog have proved to be unsatisfactory, and the Council have instructed their Consultant Engineers to submit reports thereon.

Refuse Collection.

Refuse is collected throughout the district at approximately 10-day intervals. The Refuse is being disposed of at a central tip at Dolgarrog.

Public Conveniences.

The Council's Consultant Architects have been instructed to prepare plans for Toilets at Roewen and Dolgarrog.

OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 was 4,620 compared with 4,600 in 1963.

The Birth Rate was 14.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 12.39 in 1963 and 13.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 14.93 per 1,000 live births compared with 17.54 in 1963 and 47.62 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate was 21.43 per 1,000 of the population compared with 21.52 in 1963 and 19.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.22 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1963 and 0.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 5.63 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.13 in 1963 and 2.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964, 78 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 3 Scarlet Fever; 6 Whooping Cough; 66 Measles; 2 Pneumonia and 1 Erysipelas.

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

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>					
	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>		<i>Whooping C'gh</i>		<i>Measles</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Under 1 Year	—	—	2	4	—	—
1 Year	—	—	4	—	1	—
2 Years	—	—	5	3	—	—
3 Years	—	1	4	3	—	—
4 Years	—	—	3	3	—	—
5-9 Years	—	1	19	13	—	1
10-14 Years	1	—	2	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	1
25 & Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	1	3	—
Totals	1	2	39	27	4	2

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

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

Except for properties located in isolated places, all the properties in the Rural District are now within the area of supply.

Llanllechid Supply.

A new liquid chlorine water sterilisation plant was installed and also a new float control for regulating the intake from the stream to the works.

Aber Water Supply.

A raw water main which had been causing trouble since the commissioning of the works, due to the occurrence of fractures from time to time, was again repaired in a few places. For the latter part of the year no further trouble was experienced, which might indicate that the ground has consolidated to support the pipe-line.

A weir was constructed across the river upstream of the intake and the river diverted, so that the volume of water entering the dam could be controlled. This has functioned very successfully, and the intake no longer becomes buried under stone, silt and debris washed down during heavy rainfall.

Marchlyn Supply.

Contrary to expectations, work on neither the new service reservoir nor mains extensions commenced during the year.

This water is plumbo-solvent and its pH value is corrected before it goes into the public supply.

Housing....

(a) No Council houses were built during this year.

The site mentioned in last year's report, in Tregarth, is being acquired for the erection of: four 4-bedroomed houses; thirty-six 3-bedroomed houses; nineteen 2-bedroomed houses; and ten specially designed bungalows for the aged.

Work is expected to begin on these during the coming year.

(b) The number of houses completed under the Improvement Grant Schemes during the year were:—

Discretionary	13
Standard	4
	—
Total ...	17
	—

One private house was purchased by the Council during the year and a discretionary grant approved by the Ministry for its improvement.

(c) The number of houses built private were 10.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Improvements during the year.

Number of existing houses connected to the public sewer	6
Number of new houses connected to the public sewer	5
Number of existing houses connected to a septic tank	26
Number of new houses connected to a septic tank	4

A comprehensive sewerage scheme serving Glasinfryn, Pentir, Caerhun, Waen Wen, Llandegai and Talybont has received the Council's approval, and measures are now being taken to complete the necessary steps before the work goes out to tender.

Bangor Borough Council has agreed to allow the properties in Minffordd to be connected to their sewer.

The villages of Llanllechid and Aberpwl will be served by factory patented extended aeration type sewage disposal plant.

When these sewerage programmes will be completed, all the villages in the Rural District will be served by a public sewer.

Work began on the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the village of Aber during the year, and it is anticipated that the works will be commissioned during the coming year.

Licensed Knackers Yard.

The number of animals dealt with at the Knackers Yard during 1964 was as follows: 402 Dead Cows; 420 Calves; 310 Heifers; 187 Bulls; 3,600 Dead Sheep; 311 Sheep; 147 Pigs; 24 Horses. Total 5,401.

Refuse Collection.

The Council has considered the paper sack system of refuse collection, and it has been agreed to introduce the system for the new Council houses in Tregarth.

Caravan and Tented Sites.

There is one caravan site licensed for 100 caravans in the area. The site is supplied with piped water, drainage, laundry, and a shop and cafe are available.

There is one licensed site for tents. The site has drainage and a piped water supply from the Council's mains.

Rodent Control.

A Rodent Operator is employed by the Council, and he is engaged for half of his time on rodent control work.

During the year 765 visits were made in the course of routine disinfection, which included 45 major and 215 minor infestations.

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	11	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	11	11	193	1	1	—
Bakehouses	5	5	62	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	3	3	36	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	121	4	4	—
Fried Fish Shops	10	10	26	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	4	21	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	20	20	101	5	4	—
Greengrocers	8	8	29	1	4	—
Canteens	5	6	32	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	19	19	76	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	2	2	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	—	—	—	—
Factories	60	60	64	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	38	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 is 9,170 compared with 9,090 in 1963.

The Birth Rate is 19.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 17.16 in 1963 and 17.94 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 32.79 per 1,000 live births compared with 38.46 in 1963 and 0.00 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate is 15.59 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.52 in 1963 and 11.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1963 and 0.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.49 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.53 in 1963 and 2.55 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964, 55 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 4 Paratyphoid Fever; 4 Whooping Cough; 34 Measles; 2 Dysentery and 11 Chickenpox.

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 Year	3	5	1	—
2 Years	4	3	1	—
3 Years	2	4	—	—
4 Years	1	1	2	—
5-9 Years	6	3	—	—
10-14 Years	—	1	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 & Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	17	17	4	—

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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

Food Inspection.

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

Condemned Foodstuffs.

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered during the year:— Ham, 56 tins; Luncheon Meat, 68 tins; Corned Beef, 59 tins; Veal, 4 tins; Tongue, 15 tins; Salmon, 29 tins; Soups, 23 tins; Peaches, 201 tins; Pears, 91 tins; Grapefruit, 76 tins; Fruit Salad, 48 tins; Pineapple, 27 tins; Oranges, 17 tins; Fruit Juice, 29 tins; Cream, 59 tins; Puddings, 43 tins; Coffee, 25 tins; Other Beverages, 12 tins; Fish, 220 lbs.; Apples, 3 boxes; Bacon, 120 lbs.

Water Supply.

Weekly samples of water sent for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, have proved satisfactory.

Two hundred and thirty-three samples were taken during the year and classified as follows: Class 1, 223; Class 2, 2; Class 3, 4; Class 4, 4

Swimming Baths.

Samples of water taken from the swimming baths for examination during the summer months have proved to be satisfactory.

Rodent Control.

The important work of rats and mice destruction has received every possible attention, and the Council's Rodent Operator has had excellent results during the year.

The Council has as annual contract with a well-known firm for the control of infestation at the Refuse Tip.

Refuse Collection.

A regular weekly collection of all house refuse was maintained throughout the year. The amount of trade refuse collected has again increased, and special collections have been arranged to several business premises.

Meat Inspection—Abattoir

A 100 per cent. meat inspection has been maintained throughout the year.

The throughput continues to increase thereby making early morning and Saturday inspection a regular feature.

Meat Inspection.

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)	2,529	—	96	26,215	4,752	—
Number Inspected	2,529	—	96	26,215	4,752	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	13	—	17	94	15	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,576	—	3	3,102	992	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	62.8%	—	20.8%	12.2%	21.2%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	33	—	—	—	73	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.30%	—	—	—	1.54%	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	11	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	3	4	30	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	4	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	12	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	8	10	36	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	7	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	7	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	4	50	—	—	—
Greengrocers	3	3	10	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	26	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	43	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	14	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	14	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	89	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 is 1,620 compared with 1,580 in 1963.

The Birth Rate is 13.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 13.92 in 1963 and 22.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 0.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 0.00 in 1963 and 0.00 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate is 12.96 per 1,000 of the population compared with 20.52 in 1963 and 18.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1963 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.85 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.43 in 1963 and 3.79 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964, 8 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Dysentery; 2 Chick-enpox; 5 Food Poisoning.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

General.

During the year the major part of the Sea Defence Works was completed and also the greater part of the Water Supply Scheme. The Council were also waiting for the new Public Lighting Scheme to be started.

Water Supplies.

No acute shortage was experienced during the summer period as chlorinated mains were used as reservoirs of water which was released at peak hours. Camping sites again drew off a lot of water.

278 Visits.

Sewerage.

Again special attention was paid to gully cleansing and the clearing of specially constructed sumps, which resulted in no trouble being experienced.

98 Visits.

Public Conveniences.

The Council decided to build new conveniences, a large one to include 20 Ladies and 6 Gents. on the Esplanade, and a smaller one at the Marine with suitable wash-hand basin compartments.

190 Visits.

Housing.

Only three houses were built during the year there being very few plots available.

16 Visits.

Public Health Acts.

No Formal Notices were served during the year and no legal action taken. Premises were disinfected on the request of owners and Medical Practitioners.

105 Visits.

Refuse Collection.

Again extra litter bins were provided and paper sacks used with them to prevent spreading of litter from the buckets by crows and sea birds. The Council decided to investigate the purchase of a new refuse lorry which is badly needed. A compressor type would be needed to cope with the summer collection.

51 Visits.

Food Premises.

Once again full co-operation was received from all shopkeepers and hotel keepers. The high standard was maintained. Meat inspection was carried out at Portmadoc when their Inspector was on holiday.

163 Visits.

Caravan and Camp Sites.

The camping site licence at Morfa Bychan was withdrawn in agreement with the owner. The remaining two caravan sites were well kept.

89 Visits.

Condemned Food.

Tins of Ham, 29; Tins of Ox Tongue, 3; Tins of Grapefruit, 107; Tins of Fruit Cocktail, 7; Tins of Pears, 10; Tin of Peaches, 15; Tins of Soup, 1; Tins of Stuffed Vine Leaves, 3; Prunes, 25 lbs.; Cauliflowers, 18; Tins of Fish, 17.

PWLLELI BOROUGH

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	5	5	8	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	710	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	8	7	25	—	—	—
Bakehouses	6	5	7	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	16	19	19	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	4	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	15	15	15	—	—	—
Greengrocers	6	6	6	—	—	—
Canteens	7	7	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	15	16	6	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	5	5	3	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	4	—	—	—
Factories	29	30	26	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	6	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 is 3,750 compared with 3,600 in 1963.

The Birth Rate is 17.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 16.39 in 1963 and 14.13 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 29.85 per 1,000 live births compared with 0.00 in 1963 and 19.61 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate is 19.47 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.33 in 1963 and 20.49 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1963 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 4.80 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.06 in 1963 and 2.77 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1964, 6 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz. 6 Measles.

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

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)	885	—	1	12017	1305	—
Number Inspected	885	—	1	12017	1305	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	309	—	—	4142	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	35%	—	—	34.4%	1.3%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.15%	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(E. Jones, M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

	<i>Source</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
Murcwyp	Springs	Chlorination
Cwm Ceiliog	Upland Springs	Chlorination

Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, the Council's Consulting Engineers, have now completed their investigations into the present water supply system and recommend that:

- (a) A new 500,000 gallon concrete covered service reservoir be built at Creigiau Yokehouse, Pwllheli, together with ancilliary mains.
- (b) A new 6 inch main be laid from Station Square, along the Embankment Road to join with the existing 6 inch West End—South Beach main.
- (c) A new 4 inch main be laid from Abererch Road along the eastern side of the Harbour to supply the proposed industrial site and harbour development schemes.

(d) Full investigations into the cause of the high night flow including the installation of waste detection meters in various sections of the system.

The Council deferred acting on the report until the next Financial Year.

During the year a section of the West End—South Beach trunk main had to be re-laid owing to the construction of the West End Housing Estate and the new mains were laid to supply both the West End and Morfa'r Garreg Housing Development.

No other changes were made in the water supply system during the year. It is becoming more difficult every year to maintain pressure in the town during the peak periods owing to the seasonal increase in population, and the extensive building development now being carried out.

No restrictions had to be imposed during the year and both town and the country areas had an uninterrupted supply.

Sewerage.

Phase I of the new Sewerage Scheme has been completed, and no major trouble experienced in operating the pumphouses.

A major blockage occurred in the 15 inch trunk sewer on the harbour side in front of the Bron-y-De houses, and the Ministry has confirmed that Part 1 of Phase II may be commenced immediately, but the Council are pressing for the whole of Phase II to be carried out during the next financial year. A temporary pumphouse is to be installed to by-pass the above blockage, until Part 1 of Phase II is completed.

Approximately 1½ miles of other town sewers were cleaned during the year by the jetting method.

Public Lighting.

The new Group "A" Lighting Scheme (Sodium) on all approach roads to the town has been completed, and the Council are awaiting loan sanction to proceed with modernising the Group "B" Lighting System.

District Roads.

No new roads were constructed during the year. Foundations were laid for the service roads to the two new housing estates at Ffordd Mela and Morfa'r Garreg.

Refuse Collection.

There is very little tipping space left at our Riverside Refuse Tip, and the Council have come to an agreement with the Lleyr Rural District Council for the joint use of their tip at Ceidio. It is hoped to commence this scheme on the 1st January, 1966.

The refuse collection service was maintained as in previous years.

Public Conveniences.

At present there are five Public Conveniences in the town, all of which are well maintained. It is a pity that some people insist on damaging and dirtying these places, causing unnecessary expense to the Ratepayers, apart from inconvenience to their users.

The Council has under consideration the building of two new Public Conveniences, one in the town centre, and one on the Glan-y-Don side of the Harbour, but both schemes have been deferred until the new Financial Year.

Rodent Control.

Services maintained as in previous years.

Caravan Sites.

There are three caravan sites within the Borough, all of which are well maintained.

For the last two years I have drawn attention to the necessity for a purely tourist site to be established somewhere in this area within, or near the Borough boundary, to cater for the touring caravanner, but unfortunately no action has been taken, and lay-bys etc., are still being used by these people as other accommodation is not available.

Housing.

Satisfactory progress has been maintained on our £370,000 house building programme, and 46 houses have already been occupied and others will be ready in the New Year.

Seven houses were completed by private enterprise.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

The Council immediately on the passing of the Act above, commenced granting loans to assist persons to purchase their own homes, and up to date have granted 40 loans totalling £60,000 of which 14 were granted during this year.

It is gratifying to note that a small local authority, by undertaking this optional service together with the granting of Discretionary Grants has enabled a number of families to enjoy a higher standard of home comfort—a valuable social service.

It is also interesting to note that the outstanding housing debt of this Council on its housing scheme is £438,000 and during the next Financial Year as the housing contract proceeds it is anticipated that it will rise to approximately £650,000.

Five Discretionary Grants and three Standard Grants were approved during the year.

Meat Inspection.

One hundred per cent. meat inspection has been maintained at our Abattoir during the year, but to maintain this service, evening work has to be carried out regularly together with Sunday inspections during the summer months. When I am on holiday the local Veterinary Surgeon is called in to carry out this service.

Seven hundred and ten visits were made to the Abattoir during the year.

Food Inspection.

I am pleased to report that steady progress is being maintained in modernising our Food Shops. The following foods were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:— Tinned Meat, 60 tins; Tinned Vegetables, 63 tins; Tinned Fruit, 348 tins; Tinned Fish, 16 tins; Tinned Fruit Juices, 11 tins; Tinned Soup, 13 tins; Tinned Rice, 4 tins; Tinned Milk, 44 tins; Tinned Cream, 16 tins; Tinned Jam, 8 tins; Tinned Sago, 4 tins; Broiler Chickens, 7; Cauliflowers, 16 crates. 782 lbs.

Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The above Act came into force during the year and so far 108 premises have been registered.

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

<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 ...						
			Caernarvonshire	County Council		
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	281	1	1	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	8	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	5	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	10	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	18	18	17	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	1	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	22	22	19	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	3	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	10	10	9	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	33	33	8	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	16	13	20	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964, is 3,930 compared with 3,880 in 1963.

The Birth Rate is 19.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 20.36 in 1963 and 17.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 13.33 per 1,000 live births compared with 0.00 in 1963 and 29.41 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate is 18.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.43 in 1963 and 17.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1963 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.80 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.06 in 1963 and 2.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1964, 27 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Scarlet Fever; 24 Measles; 1 Dysentery; 1 Chickenpox.

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

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever M	F	Measles M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	2
1 Year	—	—	1	1
2 Years	—	—	2	1
3 Years	—	—	2	1
4 Years	—	—	1	1
5-9 Years	1	—	4	6
10-14 Years	—	—	—	2
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	1	—	10	14

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)	598	9	5	7,699	1,116	—
Number Inspected	598	9	5	7,699	1,116	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	1	—	365	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	3.55	11.1	—	3.827	1.467	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.345	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

The main source of supply continues to be Llyn Tecwyn, Merioneth, supplemented when necessary by bulk supply from Cwmystradllyn reservoir owned by the Llyn R.D.C.

The Llyn Tecwyn supply is chlorinated only at present but further treatment may become necessary in view of the tendency of the supply to contain suspended matter in some parts of the district.

The Cwmystradllyn supply is chlorinated and filtered.

Samples of the supply proved to be satisfactory.

During the year a booster pump was fixed on the Morfa Bychan main at the foot of Mersey Street, Borth-y-Gest and it effected a noticeable improvement in the supply to Morfa Bychan although it was far from being the answer to the problem.

The Merioneth Water Board came into being during this year and took prompt action in the furtherance of distribution improvements, initiated by the Portmadoc Water Company, at Morfa Bychan. This action is to be commended in view of the demands for attention from other parts of the District administered by the Board.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy extended to me by the staff of the Portmadoc Water Company and their successors of the Merioneth Water Board.

The number of dwellings in the District increased to 1,452 but the winter population remained approximately the same. The summer population appeared to increase judged on traffic volume.

Sewerage.

The Glanmorfa scheme advanced slowly beset by difficulty and delay outside the control of the Council. Two particularly troublesome stretches of sewer in Portmadoc were re-laid and thus resolved two recurring problems. The Morfa Bychan area relies on individual drainage treatment units which function without creating a Public Health nuisance, mainly due to their scattered location and partly due to the seasonal occupation of some properties.

Housing.

The Council's Tremadoc scheme made some progress during the year but did not reach the stage of going out to tender. Private developers, however, added appreciably to the housing accommodation of the district.

Public Cleansing.

The refuse collection service continued to function under increasing pressure of work using the same vehicle but without the collection of trade refuse.

Rodent Control.

No unusual infestation was encountered during the year and sewer treatment was not continued in view of the M.O.H's objection to the use of Fluorocetamide.

Public Conveniences.

Plans were prepared for the extension of the Park Public Convenience in view of the imminent loss of the Town Hall Public Convenience.

Caravans.

The situation regarding individual caravans remained unsolved in view of the absence of a site for the Gipsy-type van user who has no permanent home and stays for short periods only in one locality.

Foods Voluntarily Surrendered.

5 lbs. of Butter; 6 lbs. of Margarine; 5 Jars of Jam; 6 Jars of Piccalilli; 4 Jars of Onions, 3 Jars of Salad Cream; 10 lbs. of Sausages; 164 tins of Fish, Meat and Fruit.

General Observations.

The Public Health Department continued to extend its sphere of duties, the most notable item being the commencement of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, a far reaching and detailed piece of legislation.

There are many tasks remaining to be carried out and no doubt the work will still stretch before Public Health Departments however much they achieve.

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

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Insp'tions</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	167	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	24	24	51	—	—	—
Bakehouses	20	20	14	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	95	95	81	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	21	21	15	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	12	12	6	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	4	4	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	72	72	123	—	—	—
Greengrocers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteens	6	6	2	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	38	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	11	11	14	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	10	10	15	—	—	—
Factories	82	82	106	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	7	7	74	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 is 21,050 compared with 21,050 in 1963.

The Birth Rate is 15.91 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 16.58 in 1963 and 14.21 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 26.86 per 1,000 live births compared with 11.46 in 1963 and 39.87 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate is 14.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.92 in 1963 and 17.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.38 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.29 in 1963 and 0.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.66 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.04 in 1963 and 2.59 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1964, 312 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 2 Scarlet Fever; 8 Whooping Cough; 293 Measles; 5 Dystenery; 2 Chickenpox and 2 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping C'gh	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	7	9	—	1
1 year	—	—	18	10	1	1
2 years	—	—	15	14	1	—
3 years	—	—	17	14	1	—
4 years	—	—	14	13	—	1
5-9 years	1	—	65	67	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	14	11	1	1
15-24 years	—	1	—	3	—	—
25 and over	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	152	141	4	4

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	—	5987	—
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	5987	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	61	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	291	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	4.86%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	29	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.43%	—
<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	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned — 7,362 lbs. (a) Due to Tuberculosis, 2,595 lbs.; (b) Due to other Diseases, 3,767 lbs.; (c) Total weight of meat and other foods condemned, 12,334 lbs.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Housing.

The only houses in course of erection are 17 at Bontnewydd, which are expected to be completed early in the new year.

The Council have purchased a disused school which is being converted into two dwellings. They have also purchased several dwelling-houses and plans are being prepared for their modernisation and repair. They are also in the process of negotiating the purchase of about 50 houses owned by an Estate in Llanberis.

Thirty-six Council houses were vacated during the year and these were re-let to applicants on the housing list.

Sewerage.

The sewerage and sewage disposal scheme at Galltyfoel was completed and the whole of the area has been connected to it. Work has not yet commenced on the Pontllyfni scheme, and another scheme for Caeathro is being prepared. It is the intention of the Council to carry out the above schemes by direct labour.

The sewerage scheme at Llanberis will be completed shortly, the part outstanding being the renewal of old and defective sewers in the village.

An approval in principle has been received for the Rhos Isa, Llandwrog sewerage and sewage disposal scheme, and an early start is anticipated.

The Consulting Engineer is proceeding with the planning of the Nantlle Valley and Deiniolen area sewerage schemes.

When the above sewerage schemes are completed the major part of the district will be excellently served with modern disposal plants. The remaining unsewered parts are isolated and outlying hamlets, and the Council have given instructions for these also to be considered.

Water Supply.

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

Cwm Dulyn	Chlorinated
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	
Fhosgadfan	
Nantlle	Chlorinated
Caeathro	Chlorinated
Waunfawr	Chlorinated
Betws Garmon	Untreated
Rhyd-Ddu	Chlorinated
Beddgelert	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nantmor	Chlorinated
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

The Council have instructed their Consulting Engineers to prepare a comprehensive scheme of water supply to serve the whole of the district and the Royal Borough of Caernarvon.

One hundred and twenty-five water samples were taken during the year, 14 of which were unsatisfactory, and works to remedy the fault in each case was undertaken.

Public Cleansing.

Three vehicles, two Dennis Paxit, 18 cubic yard capacity, and one S.D. 16 cubic yard capacity, are employed by the Council to collect household refuse weekly throughout the district.

They are also employed on litter collection from the highway lay-bys during the summer months. The litter problem in the Snowdonia National Park is increasing annually and it has been found necessary to collect litter twice weekly, and during the height of the season this may yet be found inadequate.

The disposal of bulky household articles cannot be undertaken with the normal collection of refuse, but a special journey is made upon a householder's request for the removal of these articles. There is no charge for this service, in this way it is hoped to overcome the practice of indiscriminate dumping on the open mountainsides. Arrangements have been made for a disused quarry pit to be used for the disposal of old motor car bodies, but in spite of Press notices very little advantage is being taken of these facilities.

Meat and Food.

Food Premises (Part 1).

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

	108

Food Premises (Part 2).

Registered Food Premises	
Sale of Ice Cream	95
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	10

	115

Condemned Food.

Blown, pierced and damaged tins: Boiled Ham, 1,746 lbs.; Corned Beef, 426 lbs.; Tinned Fruit, 253 lbs.; Luncheon Meat, 128 lbs.; Stewed Steak, 78 lbs.; Tinned Fish, 43 lbs.; Jellied Veal, 60 lbs. Unwholesome: Beef, 1,236 lbs.; Bacon, 798 lbs.; Butter, 84 lbs.; Wet Fish, 140 lbs. Total weight of food condemned: 4,972 lbs.

Two hundred and fifty-six visits were made within a period of forty-eight hours to inquire regarding corned beef of South American origin. Six tins having the particular code were discovered in one shop, which were returned to the shippers in accordance with the instructions. A sample of corned beef from an opened tin was taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. The result was negative.

Meat Inspection.

See Table.

The Meat Inspection Regulation, 1963, have had no significant impact on routine, since regular inspections at the Bacon Factory, Portdinorwic were being carried out previously. The Council have made arrangements for a Veterinary Surgeon in private practice to undertake inspections in my absence.

Caravans.

Nine licensed sites have been established in the district each one complying with the Model Standards of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Rodent Control.

Two operators are now employed full time on this duty. The following are the treatments carried out: 172 Council Properties; 596 Dwelling-houses; 12 Business Premises.

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

<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 ...	2	2	5	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	16	16	18	—	—	—
Bakehouses	9	10	11	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	38	38	65	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	2	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	8	7	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	200	200	42	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	10	10	42	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	35	35	10	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	30	30	4	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	8	—	—	—
Factories	69	80	11	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	72	120	74	—	—	—
Holiday Camps	1	1	88	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1964 is 16,220 compared with 16,250 in 1963.

The Birth Rate is 14.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 compared with 13.54 in 1963 and 14.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 25.97 per 1,000 live births compared with 22.73 in 1963 and 16.88 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

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

The General Death Rate is 15.97 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.43 in 1963 and 17.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.06 in 1963 and 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.39 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.32 in 1963 and 2.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1962.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1964 131 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Scarlet Fever, 4 Whooping Cough, 125 Measles, 1 Erysipelas.

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

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>					
	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>		<i>Measles</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Under 1 Year	—	—	2	1	—	1
1 Year	—	—	6	7	—	—
2 Years	—	—	9	5	—	—
3 Years	—	—	5	5	1	—
4 Years	—	1	5	11	—	—
5-9 Years	—	—	34	21	1	1
10-14 Years	—	—	4	4	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 & Over	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	3	2	—	—
Totals	—	1	69	56	2	2

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS

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

Housing.

The Council have undertaken to erect fifty houses on three sites in their ownership, as a pilot scheme in their housing programme. The Council realise the much greater need of the area but are faced with the difficulty of high rentals in an area of comparatively much lower income standard than in the industrialised areas. The general housing policy carried out is confined to the closure of unfit houses under section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, and in every case these premises are completely renovated with the aid of improvement grants and are, therefore, not lost as housing units. Also, seventy-seven houses in the area were improved during the year with grant aid.

The rate of private development in the area has increased this year.

It is disappointing to find that the Government have failed to introduce legislation to encourage the construction of private houses for would-be owner occupiers.

With regard to standard grants, it is felt that there are many properties in Lleyn which could benefit from the "reduced standard" as defined in Section 43 (5) of the Housing Act, 1964, not one application has been received and it is felt that this particular facility has been insufficiently publicised.

Development Control and Building Byelaws.

The administration of this control involves considerable unrecorded interviews and lost time in advising applicants, and liaison work with the Planning Authority. Owing to insufficient time and the extent of the district it is impossible to carry out regular and systematic inspections of building work in progress, but every effort is made to inspect new or altered drainage works.

Unauthorised development discovered from time to time is reported to the Council.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Since our last report the Council have made some improvement to this service; by resolving to compel existing private contractors to use purpose-made vehicles. The Council have undertaken to procure second-hand vehicles which, if obtained, will be re-sold to the contractors. One such vehicle has been obtained from the Borough of Southgate, London, and the introduction of this vehicle has considerably minimised complaints in the areas where it is in use.

During the year successful negotiations between the Pwllheli Borough Council and the Council resulted in arrangements being made for a joint disposal of refuse from the two Authorities at the Lleyn Council's existing tip at Maesoglan. This arrangement enabled the Council to purchase a suitable tractor to cope with increased work of disposal.

Litter Collection.

This new, modern facet of refuse collection is becoming an increasing problem in this scattered holiday area, especially with the introduction of new and additional lay-bys and the increasing use of picnicking and camping.

The problem of litter on beaches produced so many complaints that the Council resolved to employ a temporary workman to clean the beaches during the holiday season; this man was also found useful to deal with lay-bys and car parks.

It is felt that the Litter Act, 1958 has already become a dead "litter."

Looking back to fifteen years ago one wonders how the public tolerated the primitive methods of collection and disposal of refuse. The Council at that time collected refuse and night soil by private contracts in different areas, which involved the use of five horses and carts, three tractors and trailers and three open lorries. This collection was disposed of on ten different tipping sites, which were practically uncontrolled and were the subject of innumerable complaints. Let us look forward to the time when the Council will undertake to collect refuse from the entire area with proper vehicles.

Sewerage.

The Council's programme of sewerage of the remaining villages in the area is well under way, and this service will inevitably result in enabling more householders to take advantage of housing grants to improve their properties, and will generally assist new development.

Caravan Sites.

There has been a considerable decrease in the "pirate" caravan sites in the area owing to the invaluable service of the Caravan Enforcement Officer but, unfortunately, the absence of effectual legislation makes the proper control of camping sites impossible.

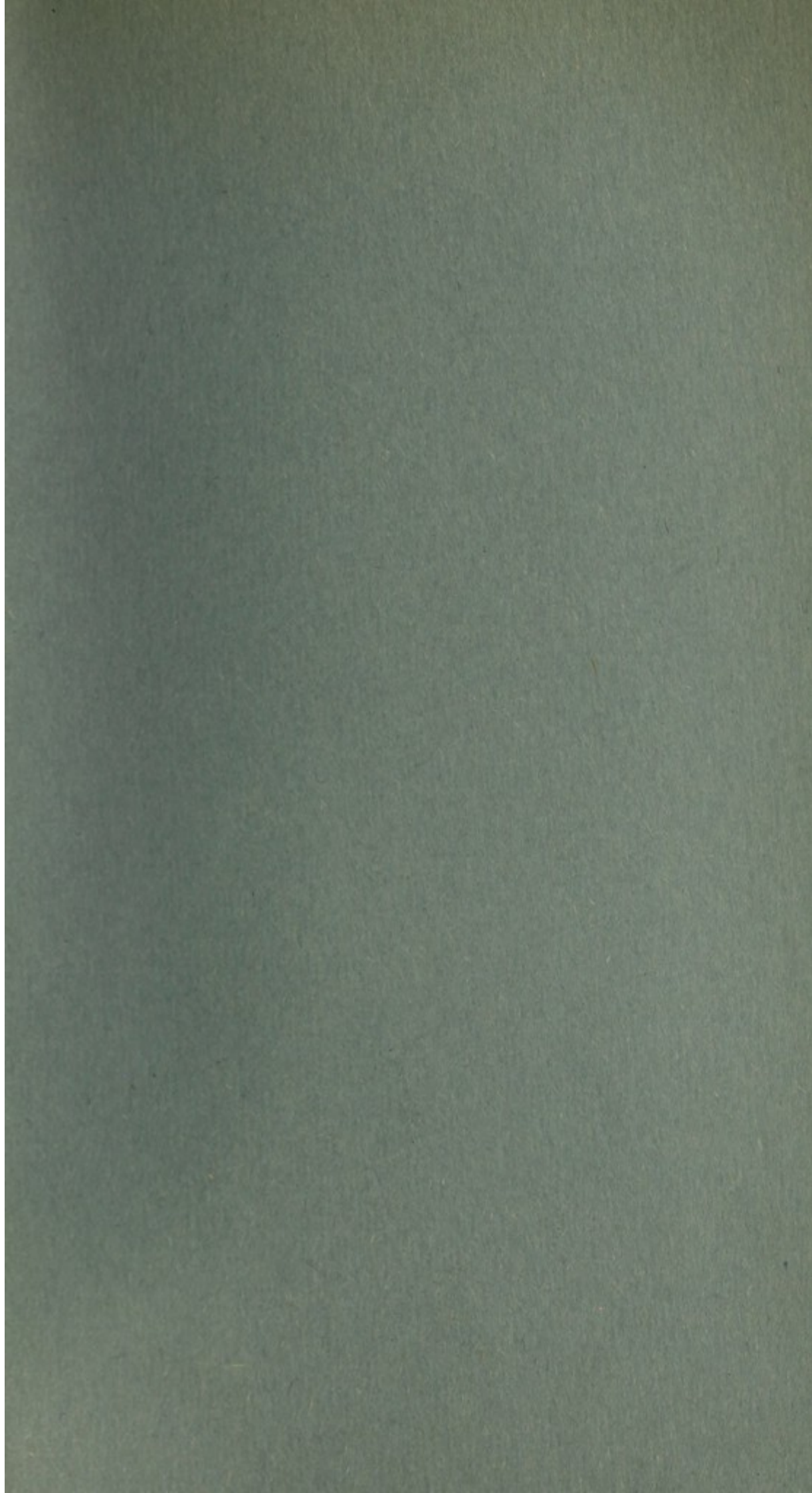
Holiday Camp.

Since the establishment of Butlin's Holiday Camp in the area there has been no serious danger of any major epidemic. This is a good record considering the number of people from all corners of England and Wales and Scotland that visit this camp during the season.

The co-operation, courtesy and respect extended to officials at all times by the Camp Management is much appreciated.

Infectious Diseases.

Infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., are very rare, thanks to immunisation. However, the Department have been burdened throughout the latter half of the year by the presence of paratyphoid B. carriers in a Lleyn farm. Regular weekly sampling of soil, water and milk has been carried out.



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