

[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts (Bangor City, Conway Borough, Bethesda U.D.C., Betws y Coed U.D.C., Llandudno U.D.C., Llanfairfechan U.D.C., Penmaenmawr U.D.C., Nant Conway R.D.C., Ogwen R.D.C., Caernarvon Borough, Pwllheli Borough, Criccieth U.D.C., Portmadoc U.D.C., Gwyrfai R.D.C., Lleyn R.D.C.).

Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

Publication/Creation

1966

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CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS



Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health

Northern Division :

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

T. HEBER PIERCE,

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

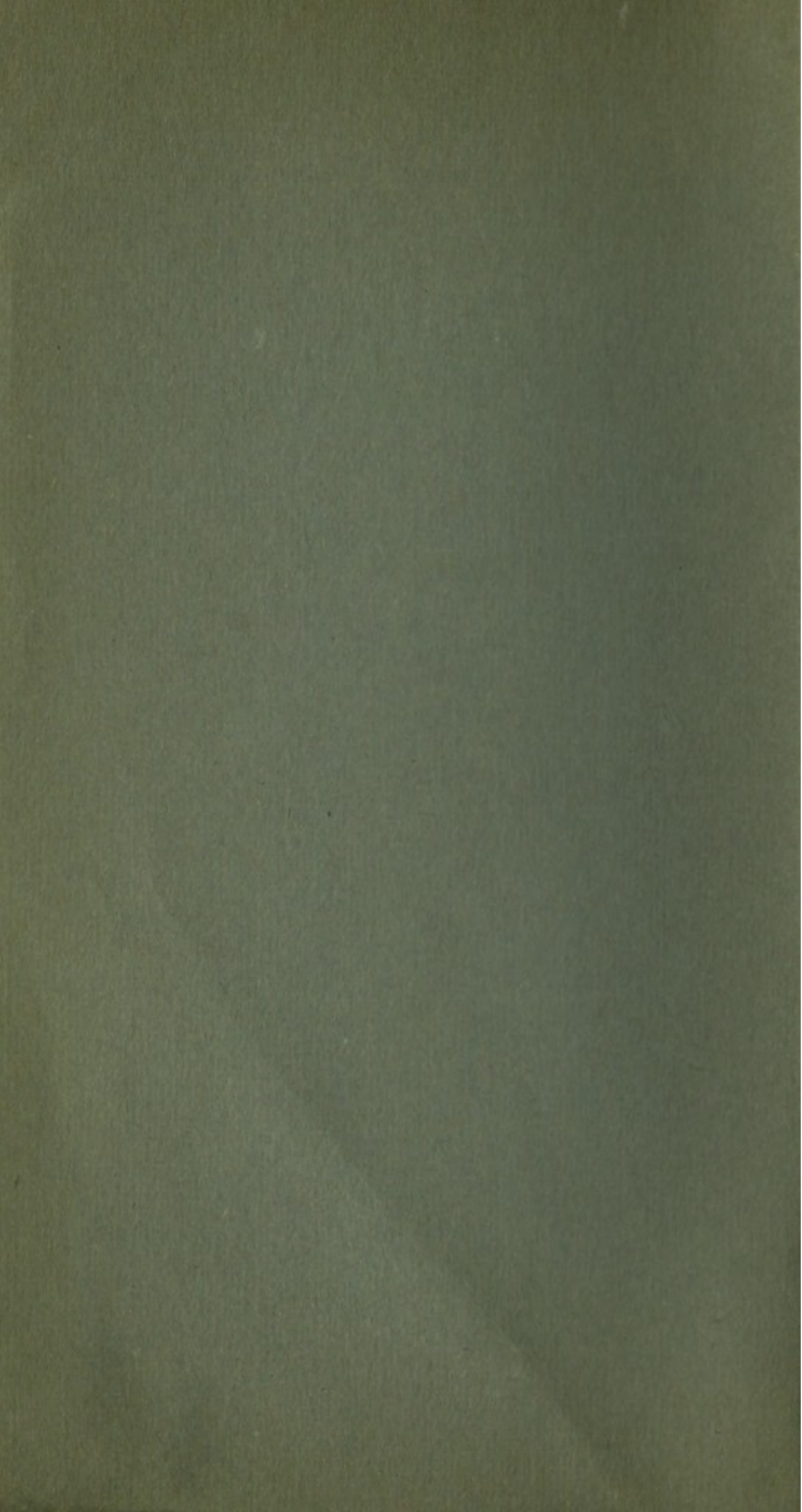
Southern Division :

Royal Borough of Caernarvon, Pwllheli Borough; Criccieth and Portmadoc Urban Districts; Gwyrfaï and Lleyn Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

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

FOR THE YEAR 1966



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

FOR THE YEAR 1966

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1966—1967

Chairman:

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

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman EIRWYN OWEN, Bangor Borough.

Members:

Councillor Mrs. J. D. CHRISTIE, Bangor Borough.

Councillor ALUN ROBERTS, Royal Borough of Caernarvon.

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, J.P., Llandudno U.D.

Councillor T. GARDNER, Llandudno U.D.

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

Councillor J. REES JONES, 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 Dr. W. JONES-MORRIS, Portmadoc U.D.

Councillor ALUN ELLIS, 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—27
2. BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT	28—31
3. BETWS-Y-COED URBAN DISTRICT	32—33
4. CONWAY BOROUGH	34—47
5. LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT	48—61
6. LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT	62—63
7. PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT	64—67
8. NANT CONWAY RURAL DISTRICT	68—70
9. OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT	71—74
10. ROYAL BOROUGH OF CAERNARVON	75—77
11. CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT	78—80
12. PWLLHELI BOROUGH	81—84
13. PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT	85—87
14. LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT	88—91
15. GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT	92

Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1966, this being my twenty-second Annual Report.

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 64,620, which was an increase of 239 over that for 1965.

Bangor, Conway, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Ogwen had increases of 80, 120, 10, 50 and 60 respectively, whilst Penmaenmawr and Nant Conway had decreases of 30 and 60. Populations of Bethesda and Betws-y-Coed remained unchanged.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate was 13.84 per 1,000 which was the same as in 1965. The estimated Birth Rate for England and Wales was 17.7. The falling Birth Rate has now reached its lowest level since 1961.

Death Rate.

There was an increase in the Death Rate from 14.62 per 1,000 in 1965 to 15.97 per 1,000 in 1966. The Death Rate for England and Wales also increased slightly from 11.5 per 1,000 in 1965 to 11.7 per 1,000 in 1966.

Still Birth Rate.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births was 9.98 compared with 16.56 in 1965. The Still Birth Rate for the County was 12.63 and that for England and Wales was 15.3 per 1,000 total live and still births compared with 15.8 for 1965.

Comparability Factor.

The Registrar General has issued figures known as Comparability Factors for Births and Deaths. 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 as a whole. 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 deficient, and the Death Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted to take account of the presence of other residential Institutions in the area.

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

District	Births	Deaths
Bangor	0.95	1.20
Betws-y-Coed	1.24	1.01
Bethesda	1.15	0.97
Conway	1.21	0.63
Llandudno	1.26	0.62
Llanfairfechan	1.23	0.77
Penmaenmawr	1.33	0.68
Nant Conway	1.20	0.90
Ogwen	1.26	0.65

Corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates per 1,000 of the population compared with 1965

District	1966		1965	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
Bangor	12.63	13.54	14.24	14.57
Bethesda	21.01	11.89	17.96	10.50
Betws-y-Coed	25.77	10.49	22.54	8.00
Conway	19.30	12.61	18.25	10.36
Llandudno	15.35	10.97	15.43	10.37
Llanfairfechan	16.60	9.90	17.69	12.01
Penmaenmawr	16.05	13.21	13.86	10.57
Nant Conway	15.60	13.84	14.35	11.24
Ogwen	16.49	11.86	19.18	12.96
England and Wales		11.7	18.1	11.5

Infant Mortality.

There was a marked drop in the Infant Mortality Rate from 17.96 per 1,000 live births in 1965 to 14.57 per 1,000 live births in 1966. Of the 13 infant deaths under 1 year, 9 occurred during the first 4 weeks and 6 of these occurred during the first week after birth.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 19.0 per 1,000 live births and was the lowest ever recorded in this country. The Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 17.44 compared with 18.48 per 1,000 in 1965.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths associated with child birth in 1966.

Cancer Mortality.

There was a slight decrease in Cancer Mortality from 3.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 to 3.034 per 1,000 in 1966. The Cancer Mortality Rate for England and Wales increased slightly from 2.227 per 1,000 in 1965 to 2.249 per 1,000 in 1966. The Cancer Mortality Rate for the County decreased from 3.17 per 1,000 to 2.98 per 1,000 in 1966.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate fell from 0.07 per 1,000 of the population in 1965 to 0.046 per 1,000 in 1966. The Mortality Rate for the rest of the County was 0.09 per 1,000 and that for England and Wales rose slightly to 0.049 per 1,000 compared with 0.048 per 1,000 in 1965.

Respiratory (Non-Tuberculosis) Mortality.

The Respiratory Mortality was 1.563 per 1,000 of the population. That for the County was 1.57 per 1,000.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough or Measles.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

Influenza.

There were eleven deaths from Influenza during the year compared with Nil in 1965. Eight of these deaths occurred in persons over 75 years of age and three were between 65 and 75 years of age.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate from Pneumonia increased from 0.28 per 1,000 in 1965 to 0.63 per 1,000 in 1966. The Death Rate from Pneumonia for England and Wales was 0.75 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.66 per 1,000 in 1965.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

During 1966, 693 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified compared with 273 in 1965 and 1,119 in 1964. The diseases notified were 14 Scarlet Fever, 630 Measles, 3 Whooping Cough, 11 Puerperal Pyrexia, 33 Dysentery, 1 Food Poisoning, and 1 Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Table "A" below shows the number of male and female cases of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough divided into different Age Groups. Table "B" gives the cases rates per 1,000 of the population for 1966 and 1965 for 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	Scarlet M	Fever F	Number of Cases		Whooping Cough	
			Measles M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	11	17	1	—
1 Year	1	—	37	25	—	—
2 Years	—	—	31	32	—	—
3 Years	—	—	33	65	1	—
4 Years	—	2	54	66	—	—
5-9 Years	6	4	113	123	1	—
10-14 Years	—	—	7	5	—	—
15-24 Years	—	1	1	1	—	—
25 Years and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	5	4	1	—
Totals	7	7	292	338	3	—

TABLE "B"
Case Rates per 1,000 of the Population for 1966 and 1965

Disease	1966		1965	
	North'n Division	England & Wales	North'n Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	0.00	0.005	0.00	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.22	0.44	0.22	0.53
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.40	0.01	0.27
Measles	9.75	7.15	2.22	10.52
Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.51	0.44	1.64	0.57
Food Poisoning	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.15
Pneumonia	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03
Erysipelas	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17

Tuberculosis Notifications.

During 1966, 27 Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis were notified compared with 48 in 1965.

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

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

After "Transfers," "Patients lost sight of," "Recovered," deaths and additions to the Registers, there were 263 Male Pulmonary, 181 Female Pulmonary, 44 Male Non-Pulmonary and 49 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1966, compared with 293 Male Pulmonary, 194 Female Pulmonary, 50 Male Non-Pulmonary and 59 Female Non-Pulmonary on the 31st December, 1965—a total decrease in all cases of 59.

Mass Radiography -Welsh Hospital Board.

In the Northern area Unit "F" of the Welsh Hospital Board Mass Radiography Service paid 22 daily visits to Llandudno during 1966 and 47 visits to Bangor. In addition, special surveys were carried out at Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital, Bangor, St. David's Hospital, Bangor, Minfordd Hospital, Bangor; Sykes and Harrison Ltd., Bangor; Normal College, Bangor, Bangor Laundry; Crosville Motors Ltd., Llandudno Junction; Castle Cleaners, Llandudno Junction; Vale Laundry, Llandudno Junction; Home Bakeries, Conway and the Gwydyr Forester Training School.

TABLE I

Details of Examination.

General Population.

Location	Number Examined	Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	Other abnormalities of chest diagnosed on unit	Total	Percentage Abnormal
Bangor	1854	51	42	93	5.02%
Llandudno	890	14	19	33	3.71%
TOTAL Percentage		2.36	2.22	—	—

Special Surveys.

Location	Number Examined		
	Male	Female	Total
Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital, Bangor	10	1	11
Minffordd Hospital, Bangor	1	10	11
St. David's Hospital, Bangor	23	50	73
Sykes & Harrison Ltd., Bangor	77	2	79
Normal College, Bangor	128	264	392
Bangor Laundry	15	51	66
Crosville Motors Ltd., Llandudno Junction ...	48	3	51
Castle Cleaners, Llandudno Junction	4	14	18
Vale Laundry, Llandudno Junction	1	4	5
Home Bakeries, Conway ...	31	5	36
Gwydyr Forester Training School	27	—	—
TOTALS	365	404	769

TABLE II

Analysis Showing Type of Examinee (General Population)

Type of Examinee	Bangor	Llandudno
General Population	1412	716
General Practitioner Referrals	131	36
Contacts	46	74
School Children Mantoux Positive ...	1	—
Factory Groups Non-industrial	45	55
Students	202	—
Scholars	17	9
TOTAL	1855	890

TABLE III

Details of Total Number of Abnormalities Found (General Population)

LOCATION	Number Examined	Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	Other Abnormalities of chest diagnosed on Unit	Total	% Abnormal
BANGOR	1854	51	42	93	5.02%
LLANDUDNO	890	14	19	33	3.71%
TOTAL	2744	65	61	126	4.59%
PERCENTAGE		2.36%	2.22%		

Special Surveys.

Details of Mass Radiography Survey 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
C. and A. Hospital, Bangor ...	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minffordd Hospital, Bangor ...	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. David's Hospital Bangor ...	23	50	1	1	1	1	—	—
Sykes & Harrison, Bangor ...	77	2	6	—	6	—	—	—
Normal College, Bangor	128	264	1	1	1	1	—	—
Bangor Laundry	15	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosville Motors Ltd. Llandudno Junction	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Cleaners, Llandudno Junction	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vale Laundry, Llandudno Junction	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home Bakeries, Conway	31	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gwydyr Forester Training School	27	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	365	404	10	2	10	2	—	—
Percentage			2.74%	0.99%	2.74%	0.99%	—	—

Water Supply.

The following information has been kindly supplied by J. M. Campbell, B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager of the Conway Valley Water Board.

TABLE I

Average Daily Quantity of Water Supplied

<i>Area Supplied</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Ave. Daily Supply in gallons</i>
Colwyn Bay	23,910	Cowlyd Lake	1,730,000
Conway	11,670		882,000
Nant Conway (part of)	2,720		398,000
Bulk Supply	—		97,000
Llandudno	16,490	Dulyn and Melynlyn	1,580,000
Penmaenmawr	3,840	Mountain Reservoir and Graiglwyd Reservoir	241,000
Llanfairfechan	3,060	Aber Lake	249,000
Betws-y-Coed	770	Elsi Lake	80,000
Trefriw	740	Bulk Supply	49,000
Llan Penmachno	450	Intake on Afon Glasgwm	16,000
Dolwyddelan	660	Mountain Reservoir	25,000
Capel Curig	580	Intake on M'tain Stream	19,000
Cwm Penmachno	220	Natural Springs	8,000
Ysppyty Ifan	150	Bulk Supply	1,000
TOTAL	65,260		5,375,000

The total population supplied during the winter months is 64,100 and this rises to about 160,000 at the peak of the summer season. Over 95 per cent of the population within the Board's area receive a water supply direct to the house.

TABLE II

Quantity of Water Supplied

Source of Supply	pH		Fluorine Content	Total No. of Bacteriological samples taken treated water	No. of samples not Class 1
	Raw Water	Treated Water			
Cowlyd Lake	6.5	7.2	less than 0.1 ppm	126	4
Dulyn and Melynlyn	6.5	7.0	"	51	3
Mountain Reservoir and Graig-lwyd Reservoir, Penmaenmawr	7.1	7.1	"	11	2
Aber Lake, Llanfairfechan	6.7	6.7	"	13	3
Elsi Lake, Betws-y-Coed	6.2	6.2	"	23	5
Intake, Afon Glasgwm Llan Penmachno	6.3	6.3	"	40	2
Mountain Reservoir, Dolwyddelan	6.2	6.2	"	15	10
Intake, Mountain Stream, Capel Curig	6.3	6.3	"	20	3
Natural Springs, Cwm Penmachno		Not known		26	5

A typical chemical analysis of the raw water from Cowlyd Lake is as follows:—

Appearance	Clear and Colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	6.0
	parts per million
Total solids	25
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.025
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.0
Chlorides as Cl	9.5
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C	1.65
Total Hardness	11
Temporary Hardness	8
Permanent Hardness	3
Alalinity	8
Free Chlorine	Nil
Potassium as K	0.4
Anionic synthetic detergents	—
Manganese, as Mn	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—
Poisonous metals	Nil
Fluorine	less than 0.1

Opinion—The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

During the year the Board have installed chlorination equipment at Cwmlws—Penmaenmawr, Dolwyddelan and the three sources in the Cwm Penmachno district. Some difficulties were experienced in the early part of the year with the new chlorination plant at Dolwyddelan but these have now been overcome.

Housing.

During 1966, 360 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire and more were under construction. Of these, 162 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 part of the introduction to the Annual Report for 1966, as follows:—

1. WELFARE OF FEEBLE OLD PEOPLE.

(a) (i) **National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.**

During the year I had cause to act urgently, in concert with another registered medical practitioner and a J.P., for the purpose of admitting to a Hospital or County Council Part III Accommodation, three aged and feeble people; in our opinion quite unable to look after themselves at home. Under this Act they were admitted against their will, for a period not longer than 3 weeks.

(b) **Part III County Council Homes for Aged People.**

Caernarvonshire County Council increased their accommodation by opening "Plas-y-Llan," Llanfawrfechan.

For the first time in my professional life, I was asked by an elderly husband and wife, if I would seek to arrange for their admission together to a County Council Home. Their request, I thought, was a measure of the comfortable conditions, which the County are now able to provide in some of their Part III Homes.

(c) **Acute Geriatric Unit, St. David's Hospital, Bangor.**

A pre-fabricated building was erected at St. David's, Bangor, affording 32 beds for elderly patients requiring Medical Specialist assessment. Active treatment is also given for lessening, or relief of stiffness and other immobilizing, or weakening illnesses, associated with old age.

The intention is that patients should be able to return to their own homes, in sufficiently good shape, once more to look after themselves. This is always the hope of elderly handicapped people; and the Hospital Staff work purposefully to that end.

Gwyrfai, Lleyn and the Royal Borough of Caernarvon, had particularly pressed strongly for this building during 1965.

(d) **"Long-Stay" Hospitals For Aged, Bed-ridden Patients.**

For the most part these Hospitals are "hang-overs" from the old "Board of Guardian" days.

Dr. Glyn Penrhyn-Jones, Consultant in Charge, acknowledges that the Welsh Board has done everything possible to adapt the buildings to their present purpose; but special purpose new buildings are badly required in their place.

Dr. Penrhyn-Jones too, is full of praise for the high standard of Nursing shown by his Staff in spite of the inadequate Hospital buildings.

At the request of Gwyrfai R.D.C., Mr. Archie Lush, Chairman of the Welsh Hospital Board came to Caernarvon in March to address District Councils on "Long-stay" Hospitals in Caernarvonshire, and the desirability of patients being Nursed in the Hospital nearest placed to their relatives or friends for ease of being visited.

(e) Council Houses for Aged People.

It is well known that Caernarvonshire has a high incidence of old people living in houses which are too big for them. There is now quite a demand for Bungalows or Flats built by District Councils for old people.

With the Acute Geriatric Unit at St. David's, it can be predicted that many previously helpless people, will be rehabilitated and will return home. If District Councils can supply them with purpose built houses, it will enable such people, much more easily to look after themselves without any help.

All District Councils nowadays, have dwellings of this type very much in mind, whenever they discuss a housing scheme.

(2) Homeless Families—Temporary Accommodation (Circular 20-66 (Wales).)

Portmadoc U.D.C. built one pre-fabricated house giving a self-contained Family Unit as in the Circular 20/66, for short period stay; but perfectly suitable for prolonged occupation if need be.

(3) Infectious Diseases in Humans.

(a) Tuberculosis.

(i) The total number of new cases for the 6 Districts of South Caernarvonshire was 40.

This is an increase of 12 upon the 28 of 1965; and a chilling reminder that this serious complaint is still very much with us.

Chest Physicians tell me that the average duration of treatment to ensure cure even with the most modern drugs, is still around two years.

(ii) Figures for new cases for 1947 (i.e. before effective Streptomycin drug treatment and "B.C.G." immunization became available), and for the last 3 years are as follows:—

	1947	1964	1965	1966
Gwyrfaï	70	23	19	20
Lleyn	34	7	2	11
Caernarvon	18	6	3	6
Pwllheli	13	1	2	2
Portmadoc	5	—	2	1
Criccieth	3	—	—	—
Totals	141	37	28	40

Lleyn showed an increase of 9, and Royal Borough of Caernarvon an increase of 3 from last year.

(b) Paratyphoid B Fever Contracted by Drinking Infected Water.

A boy of 10 on holiday in the Portmadoc area drank water from a stream, and 21 days later fell ill with Paratyphoid B Fever.

Bacteriological examination of the stream water proved that it was polluted with the germs of Paratyphoid B, originating from a septic tank effluent pouring into the stream.

It is risky ever to drink water from streams, ponds, etc., in our crowded island, unless it is first sterilized by boiling or treated by water sterilizing tablets. One can never take it for granted that any stream, or pond, or lake is assuredly not polluted with human excreta, however remote from human habitation.

(c) Minor Smallpox.

Minor Smallpox, also known as Alastrim or Variola Minor, was widely diagnosed throughout England and Wales during the year. It is a form of Smallpox causing about one death in 400 cases.

The rash can be extremely difficult to tell from that of Chicken Pox and from classical Major Smallpox. It is important quickly to differentiate the three conditions.

This can be done by sending fluid and pus taken from the blisters; and also the "crusts" formed when the "blisters" burst and dry, to the Virological Department at Liverpool University. Highly skilled Electron Microscopy and Egg-culture of the specimens are done. By this specialised technique, the case can be diagnosed quickly and with great certainty as Major Smallpox, Minor Smallpox or Chicken Pox, by recognition of their viruses.

During the alert, I was asked on four occasions by family doctors in South Caernarvonshire to take such specimens. Fortunately, all were reported by Liverpool as being Chicken Pox.

(4) Infectious Diseases affecting both Animals and Humans.

(a) Brucella Abortus.

(i) Germs of Brucella Abortus were found in milk from three herds. An order was published by me as District M.O.H., prohibiting sale of "Untreated" milk from these herds, until the individual infected cows had been identified. The order upon the whole herd, is then replaced by an order operative against the infected cows only.

(ii) Farmers know that Brucella causes abortion in cattle, and a prolonged influenza-like illness in humans; and I find that farmers are very ready for a Brucella eradication scheme as was done for Tuberculosis in cattle, by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(iii) In spite of infected milk being found, no human cases of Brucellosis occurred in my Districts so far as I know.

(b) Salmonellosis—(Food Poisoning).

(i) Salmonellosis Dublin germs according to Veterinary description cause a severe illness in cattle, with scouring and bleeding from the bowels; frequently leading to death in calves and in grown animals.

(ii) It appears that humans are not so susceptible to Food-Poisoning by Salmonella Dublin as are cattle. But human cases have been recorded with severe symptoms. A human case occurred some years ago in South Caernarvonshire, when the germs got into the patient's bloodstream.

(iii) On a number of occasions during 1966, Salmonella Dublin was found in cows' milk in South Caernarvonshire as a result of routine sampling by the County Health Officer. Again an order requiring Pasturization of the "Untreated" milk was in all cases published, and remained in force until the infection had cleared.

(iv) No human sufferers from Salmonella Dublin were reported to me. However, on one farm Salmonella Dublin was found in the dung of a cow, in cow's milk and in the excreta of a farm-worker, who himself felt quite well.

(v) I wish to record that in these incidents, I always find the farmers, private veterinary surgeons, and M.A.F.F. veterinary surgeons most helpful.

(c) Cows' Milk Vending Machines, and Designation of Milk Vended.

Gwyrfai Council were perturbed that it is not a requisite to display on the outside of Milk Vending machines, the designation of the milk entirely concealed inside the machine. They were of the opinion that buyers should be informed by means of a notice outside the machine whether the contents are "Untreated," "Pasteurized," or "Sterilized."

(5) Prevention of Cancer of the Neck of the Womb.

In September the Caernarvonshire County Council established a service for taking specimens, to enable cancer of the neck of the womb to be diagnosed in its earliest stage, or even pre-cancerous stage.

The scheme had the fullest commendation from all District Councils in South Caernarvonshire; and I was asked by them to write as their M.O.H. to the County Council, the Caernarvonshire Executive Council and the Welsh Hospital Board, indicating their appreciation of the efforts of the three public bodies concerned and their medical officers in founding the service.

(6) Environmental Health.

Much detail and statistics will be found in the excellent reports of the Public Health Inspectors, of their day to day supervision over environmental health, which is the very essence of their work

I myself will mention only two things of interest in relation to the important Public Health work of collection and disposal of refuse.

(a) Refuse.

(i) All contractors employed by Lleyn R.D.C., use only modern, closed vehicles for refuse collection.

(ii) Pwllheli Borough now tip all their refuse on the Lleyn R.D.C. tip at Ceirdio.

(7) Housing.

There is great need for new houses, as there is throughout U.K.

(8) Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies.

Nothing was heard during the year from enthusiasts for or against adding Fluorides to public water supplies with the object of preventing tooth decay.

(9) Mounting Intolerance and Anger of the Public Towards Unauthorised Tenting by Holidaymakers, and those who lead the Gypsy Life.

Members of the public, both residents of South Caernarvonshire and holidaymakers complained grievously to the Health Departments, about unhealthy practices of holiday-tenters and families leading the Gypsy Life; particularly on the Feiston at Dinas Dinlle, the Foryd Bay strips, and both inland and on the coastal areas of Lleyn.

It is a very unpleasant duty for District M.O.H.'s and Public Health Inspectors to approach such tenters and tinker-gypsies, when complaints are laid against them in relation to health matters.

One is frequently met with a hostile reception; and I myself am always careful to ask for police escort. Although, on the last occasion when I went with police escort, we found to my great relief that the person in charge of a large family tenting party was the mother, who was a very tiny person. But what she had to say, in a very loud voice, and in the very crowded area where she had pitched her tent, was not very flattering in relation to Health Officials.

As Health Officials we have no Act behind us when we try to impose health conditions upon such dwellers. All we can do is to harry them, with the hope that they will move away to some other District.

In my opinion, and in that of the P.H.I.'s in South Caernarvonshire, too, an Act of Parliament similar to the Caravan and Control of Development Act, 1960, is necessary in the case of tents.

(10) Duties of M.O.H. and Public Health Inspectors.

From the foregoing introduction it will be seen that the work of Health Officials is full of variety. The P.H.I. receives most of the complaints which find their way to the Council Office. Our duties are not always pleasant, and so often we have to tell people: "You can't do that there 'here." We are never surprised or hurt, when we find that our presence is not welcome.

I will describe some of our activities in doggerel verse, which may be sung after the style of "The Gendarmes Duet."

THE HEALTH OFFICIALS TWO

We're both employed on health inspection,
Charged with duties manifold,
To check on, Food infection
And that such, is never sold.

So when we pounce on eating premises,
Those causing, Diners, to fall ill,
This is a right, and proper nemesis,
And a tribute, to our skill.

Oft-times our work, is truly rural,
And, to Dairy Farms we go,
In search of Salmonella Plural,
Or Brucella, so and so.

And when in milk, we find these blighters,
We take action, on the spot,
"Squaring up," like old-time fighters,
Make them pasteurize the lot.

Tents, and Tinker-Gypsies irk us,
By their carefree, feckless life,
Often causing, both of us to "cuss,"
And to shift them, leads to strife.

But we beg help from policemen,
And from women "Bobbies," too,
We "have at" them, we cause a rout,
We harass them, we run them out.
We're the "Health Officials, Two."

(11) **Conclusion.**

I wish to thank all Councillors, Fellow Officials, Members of the Welsh Board of Health and Ministries, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, and Clerical Office Staff for their help during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

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Table II
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. Gwynfe	15. Llyn
AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water) ...	1800	893	4472	3803	4920	4472	3814	88222	32526	2213	1731	1211	3543	96475	114232
TOTAL POPULATION—															
Mid-Year 1966 (Registrar-General's Estimate)...	14360	4160	770	11790	16500	3110	3810	5450	4660	9200	1590	3780	3900	21030	15930
Census 1921 (as revised by Registrar-General)	11262	4132	1092	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	2205	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 1966) ...	7.97	4.66	0.17	3.09	3.35	0.69	0.99	0.06	0.01	4.16	0.92	3.12	1.10	0.22	1.12
*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	21552	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) ...	0.51	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.4	0.52	0.52	0.55	0.55
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RATEABLE VALUE	503014	73109	24668	385267	576394	68362	109886	120972	84576	274980	50877	103868	102380	397758	371070
Product of a Penny Rate ...	1960	276	97	1544	3167	259	420	453	295	1047	205	400	405	1470	1430
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)	162	51	8	236	292	40	74	84	85	130	21	77	64	327	261
(a) Males	77	30	3	125	136	22	43	37	36	76	8	30	34	174	150
(b) Females	85	21	5	111	156	18	31	47	49	54	13	47	30	143	111
(1) Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
(2) Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(3) Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(8) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(10) Cancer—Stomach	5	4	—	5	7	—	4	3	4	5	1	2	3	13	16
(11) Cancer—Lungs, Bronchus	6	1	—	7	15	2	3	3	1	6	1	1	—	17	9
(12) Cancer—Breast	3	1	—	3	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2
(13) Cancer Uterus	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Cancer	14	5	2	16	32	4	7	8	6	19	3	5	7	21	27
(15) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
(16) Diabetes	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	2	2
(17) Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	23	5	2	28	41	6	9	15	19	18	5	21	9	55	46
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina	36	13	2	45	59	8	13	12	16	19	3	15	16	48	51
(19) Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	5	—	—	1	5	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	11	8
(20) Other Heart Disease	22	7	—	41	40	7	10	13	11	18	2	8	7	42	28
(21) Other Circulatory Disease	12	2	—	8	8	2	5	4	6	6	1	11	8	15	19
(22) Influenza	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
(23) Pneumonia	3	2	—	11	17	1	4	2	1	5	—	—	—	7	5
(24) Bronchitis	6	3	1	11	12	3	6	7	4	8	3	3	2	15	9
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	5	—	1	—	6	2
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
(29) Enlarged Prostate	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(31) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	11	2	1	23	16	1	2	8	2	5	1	6	5	23	13
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2
(34) All other Accidents	3	—	—	7	4	4	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	11	5
(35) Suicide	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	2
(36) Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

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 0.007, Pneumonia 0.75, 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. Bethesda	3. Bethesda-Caed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwylfai	15. Lleyn	
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY, Grand Total	1778	287	27	973	919	285	275	216	312	1107	78	362	140	1422	589	
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR, Total	67	2	3	75	94	69	3	5	42	22	4	52	1	53	82	
(i.) By the Local Authority, Total	35	—	—	17	27	66	—	—	17	19	—	32	—	11	18	
(ii.) By other Local Authorities, Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(iii.) By other bodies and persons, Total	32	2	3	58	67	3	3	5	25	3	4	20	—	42	64	
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	90	8	254	513	—	47	210	56	503	63	35	9	504	721	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	227	96	11	308	513	—	65	251	68	701	162	45	22	816	921	
(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	—	—	11	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	22	19	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	49	20	8	15	34	—	8	7	16	16	—	17	2	89	88	
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	30	16	8	15	34	—	17	31	12	13	57	17	2	48	82	
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																
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—																
(a) By Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—																
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied																
	19	—	—	—	34	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	28	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—																
(a) By owners	19	—	—	—	34	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	8	
(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																
	1	—	—	6	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made																
	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	11	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders																
	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	9	9	—	1	16	3	—	9	9	3	—	1	4	47	13	
(b) With Standard Grants:																
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	2	21	3	8	9	4	11	10	5	10	1	4	3	65	40	
RENT ACT, 1957.																
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:																
(a) Number issued	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) No. of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
COUNCIL HOUSES:																
No. of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year	31	3	2	48	36	66	6	3	24	51	1	36	2	56	25	
No. of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications	34	—	3	147	542	—	34	26	136	161	3	15	4	401	294	

* Including 4 in clearance area

Table V
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.

	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. Gwyrfa	15. Llyn
No. of Samples of milk taken by Public Health Inspector	77	—	—	267	187	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of these unsatisfactory	5	—	—	27	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Samples of milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	80	2	1	22	39	3	7	26	10	15	5	8	15	27	105
No. of these unsatisfactory	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
No. of Prosecutions	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
No. of these successful	—	—	—	2	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	—
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—															
(a) For Tuberculosis	189	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) For other Diseases	815	—	—	182	1225	224*	—	—	—	—	—	4536	810	89	—
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	5456*	298*	8	See Conway Report	4163*	151*	58*	21	1	See Caerwion Report	610*	530*	460	8672*	374*
No. of seizures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PROSECUTIONS.

No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BAKEHOUSES.

Total number of Bakehouses	4	7	—	5	12	2	3	1	—	3	4	4	4	20	10
----------------------------	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

*—lbs.

Table VI
CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Beth-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. Lleyn
Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	—	1	1	15	17	52
No. of Closets repaired	6	—	4	—	12	—	5	7	—	—	5	—	—	16	8
DUSTBIN PROVISION.															
No. of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	—	—	—	—	27	66	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	22	160
No. of defective Dustbins replaced	1000	—	—	—	—	—	17	31	33	98	5	10	—	—	200
HOUSE DRAINS.															
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	95	—	1	1	—	46	62
Defects in House Drains remedied	51	—	—	39	37	—	14	7	4	21	3	14	2	27	9
MISCELLANEOUS															
WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.															
No. of Water samples taken	48	2	—	3	—	—	—	9	15	208	4	2	2	65	176
No. found polluted	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	19	—	—	—	8	30
No. of Wells remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	50	2	—	—	—
No. of old houses newly connected with the Mains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.															
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	35	5	—	64	42	—	2	4	2	8	—	—	1	—	7
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	38	110	3	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	6	—	—	—	5
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6
NUISANCES.															
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	18	5	—	9	33	—	—	2	—	16	—	—	—	82	51
No. of complaints received and investigated	323	25	16	278	480	—	13	156	—	61	63	15	14	158	280
INSPECTING, &c.															
Total number of inspections during the year	2585	205	39	4933	5860	—	242	217	—	2170	2537	490	60	6824	2300
No. of Notices issued (a) Informal	94	9	4	95	30	—	27	14	—	45	57	5	4	176	162
(b) Statutory	25	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	14
(c) Total	119	9	4	95	34	—	29	—	—	35	57	5	6	201	176
No. Prosecutions for all cases	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF															
1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole time	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	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
(e) Student Authorised Meat Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

C — Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors			39	1	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	750	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	14	14	76	4	4	—
Bakehouses	6	4	22	1	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	2	2	14	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	24	24	172	5	5	—
Fried Fish Shops	11	12	61	4	4	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	5	5	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	52	50	218	11	11	—
Greengrocers	12	11	36	2	2	—
Canteens	11	11	39	1	1	—
Licensed Premises	32	32	43	6	6	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	12	12	28	1	1	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	28	28	68	4	4	—
Factories	60	63	82	7	7	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	6	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966 was 14,360 compared with 14,280 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 13.30 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 14.99 in 1965 and 14.93 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 5.24 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.69 in 1965 and 4.72 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 11.28 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.04 in 1965 and 10.49 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.07 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.09 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.66 in 1965 and 2.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1966, 436 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 422 Measles, 2 Whooping Cough, 10 Puerperal Pyrexia, 1 Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and 1 Dysentery.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles and Whooping Cough

<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	4	11	—	—
1 Year	23	17	—	—
2 Years	23	20	—	—
3 Years	15	48	1	—
4 Years	42	48	—	—
5-9 Years	82	85	1	—
10-14 Years	3	1	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	192	230	2	—

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1966

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

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Abattoir	750
Animals and Poultry	21
Atmospheric Pollution	42
Caravan Sites	19
Complaints Investigated	323
Dirty Premises (visits)	39
Drainage Inspections and Tests	75
Dairies, Milk Shops and Vans	42
Disinfection	32
Factories and Workplaces	51
Foodshops, Cafes, Canteens, etc.	465
House Inspections	212
Ice Cream Samples	110
Licensed Premises, Hotels	64
Milk Sampling	77
Nuisance Abatement	71
Offices and Shops Act	303
Overcrowding	12
Owners, Agents and Builders Interviewed	31
Places of Public Entertainment	25
Public Conveniences	134
Rodent and other pests control	169
Schools	25
Water Samples	28

Vital Statistics.

	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1964	214	14.99	172	12.04
1965	191	13.30	162	11.28

(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 1966 to include the Maternity Hospital was 2,094.

Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Cases notified in	
	1965	1966
Measles	6	422
Whooping Cough	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1 (6)	— (10)
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Sonne Dysentery	1 (1)	1 (1)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	— (1)

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

The usual epidemic of measles which occurs biennially was fairly heavy as the notifications indicate. Following notifications from Port Health Authorities, two persons who came from countries where smallpox is endemic were kept under strict observations. They were vaccinated immediately on arrival in this country.

Disinfection.

As a result of Infectious Disease, the contaminated rooms, hospital wards, etc., were disinfected with formaldehyde gas. Similar treatment is given to the houses of tuberculous persons removed to a Sanatorium, or following deaths from infectious disease, 22 disinfections were carried out.

Public Abattoir — Meat Inspection.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	674	2	11,927	5,554
Number Inspected	674	2	11,927	5,554
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	16	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	161	—	424	209
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	24.0	—	3.6	3.8
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	179
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.5	—	—	3.3
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

During the year 18,157 animals were slaughtered, the peak period being from July to December. The Municipal Abattoir is the centre for slaughtering by private butchers. No slaughtering for wholesaling takes place. Two slaughtermen carry out the bulk of slaughtering and dressing. They are self-employed and the butchers pay them a fixed headage rate for animals killed. The Corporation similarly charge the butchers for the use of the lairages and slaughtering facilities on a headage basis. One Caretaker/Cleaner is employed by the Council.

Slaughtering takes place on every day of the week, and involves a substantial amount of meat inspection outside normal working hours.

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

The following are the main items of meat and offals which were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:— 1 carcase of beef; 16 carcasses of mutton or lamb; 4 carcasses of pork; 4 forequarters of beef; 6 part hindquarters (bone taint); 8 forequarters of mutton; 6 hindquarters of mutton; 4 forequarters of pork; 28 ox heads; 79 part ox livers; 25 ox livers; 6 ox hearts; 170 pig heads; 59 pigs livers; 64 pigs lungs; 205 sheep livers.

Total weight: 1 ton, 15 cwts., 2 qtrs., 17 lb.

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: 34 tins of Cooked Ham; 8 tins of Chopped Pork; 94 tins of Corned Beef; 82 tins of Stewed Steak; 10 tins of Steak and Kidney; 5 tins of Steak in Gravy; 6 tins of Minced Beef Loaf; 44 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat; 19 tins of Lambs Tongues; 10 tins of Cooked Shoulder; 32 tins of Shoulder Ham; 15 tins of Boiled Ham; 28 tins of Chapped Ham; 2 tins of Jellied Veal; 3 tins of Gammon; 1 tin of Chicken Dinner; 55 tins of Pressed Ham; 6 tins of Pork Tenderloin; 5 tins of Meat Pudding; 3 tins of Chopped Ham with Pork; 1 tin of Chicken Roll with Stuffing; 10 tins of Ham and Pork; 4 tins of Lamb Chops in Vegetables; 143 tins of Salmon; 8 tins of Crab; 24 tins of Pilchards; 12 tins of Sardines; 14 tins of Brislings; 4 tins of Prawns; 169 Peaches; 101 tins of Grapefruit; 9 tins of Cherries; 26 tins of Strawberries; 15 tins of Oranges; 58 Pineapples; 65 tins of Fruit Salad; 38 tins of Fruit Cocktail; 116 Pears; 25 Prunes; 20 Plums; 6 Damsons; 19 tins of Apricots; 24 tins of Blackcurrants; 233 tins of Evaporated Milk; 81 tins of Rice Pudding; 64 tins of Cream; 2 tins of Sago Pudding; 15 tins of Spaghetti; 52 tins of Baked Beans; 12 tins of Curried Beans; 47 tins of Various Soups; 88 tins of Garden Peas; 66 tins of Processed Peas; 37 tins of French Beans; 35 tins of Broad Beans; 26 tins of Carrots; 182 tins of Tomatoes; 19 tins of Butter Beans; 12 tins of Mushrooms; 2 tins of Custard Powder; 3 tins of Mixed Pickle; 2 tins of Tomato Juice; 5 tins of Pineapple Juice; 23 tins of Grapefruit Juice; 19 tins of Orange Juice; 1 tin of Gherkins.

Decomposition: 24 Chicken Fillets; 39 Chickens; 20 Steak Pies; 9 packets of Sausage; 48 Chicken Croquettes; 48 Chicken and Ham Croquettes; 48 Turkey Croquettes; 3 Lambs Livers; 19 packets of Cheese.

Refrigeration Breakdowns — Packages Soft and Decomposing:— 157 packets of Cod Steaks; 27 packets of Haddock Steaks; 342 packets of Fish Fingers; 144 packets of Chips; 142 packets of Steaklets; 136 packets of Beef Burgers; 55 Chicken Pies; 41 Steak and Kidney Pie; 210 packets of Plaice Fillets; 332 packets of Peas; 64 Chicken Portions; 21 Quarter Chickens; 23 Chickens; 118 packets of Puff Pastry; 67 packets of Sliced Beef;

25 packets of Rissoles; 77 packets of Cod Fillets; 106 packets of Fish Cakes; 18 Dairy Sponges; 34 packets of Kippers; 66 packets of Sprouts; 153 packets of Broad Beans; 120 packets of Hadlock Fillets; 18 packets of Eclairs; 22 packets of Short Crust Partry; 3 packets of Faggots in Gravy; 87 lb. Loin of Lamb; 87 lb. Steak; 130 lb. Stewing Beef; 260 lb. Fores of Beef; 94 lb. Bed of Beef; 9 lb. Ham; 2 packets of Pork Sausage; 11 packets of Prawns; 2 packets of Mousse; 18 Corn on the Cob; 6 packets of Sweet Corn; 4 Chocolate Sponges; 10 packets of Spinach; 2 packets of Sausage Rolls; 83 lb. Turkey.

The total weight condemned was 2 tons, 8 cwts., 2 qrts., 1 stone, 10 lb.

Milk Supply.

Number of Milk Retailers operating from:—

(a) Dairy Farms outside the district	5
(b) Shops and Dairy Premises in the Borough	32

Licences for the retailing of milk by distributors in the district are issued by the Caernarvonshire County Council. Retailing of milk within the borough from door to door has now been reduced to five dealers. Milk vending machines have been installed in five of the U.C.N.W. Hostels, which brings the number of these machines in the City to eight. There is a danger of not checking routine turnover when replenishing supplies, with the consequent risk of sour milk being delivered from the machines. One series of samples from these machines were unsatisfactory, and the supplier was asked to code-mark the last container in the machine prior to replenishing, and the discarding of any milk left with this code number on subsequent days. Further samples taken have all been satisfactory.

The selling of milk in bottles from shops continues to increase. Although the milk is kept in refrigerated cabinets, there is the risk of a bottle being sold several days after being received. The keeping quality is naturally impaired by ageing, and may sour quickly in the home. The shopkeepers are warned to safeguard against such an occurrence.

Regular bacteriological sampling of milk is carried out. During the year 77 samples were taken, 72 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory.

Ice Cream.

Like most things the manufacture of ice cream has passed almost entirely into the hands of the larger combines. We now have only two manufacturers of ice cream within the borough. The ice cream at these establishments is made from a "cold mix powder" and does not come within the scope of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959. The standard of cleanliness is very satisfactory.

Apart from these two manufacturers 56 premises are registered for the retail sale of ice-cream. This figure does not include the various vehicles which operate from depots outside our area.

The type of businesses from which ice cream is retailed are as follows:—

General Grocers	24
Greengrocers	2
Bakers/Confectioners	2
Sweet Shops	17
Snack Bars	10
Fishmonger/Frozen Foods	1
	—
	56
	—

One hundred and ten samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, with the result that:—84 samples were places in Grade 1; 21 samples in Grade 2; 2 samples in Grade 3; and 3 samples in Grade 4.

Food Premises.

I venture to make an appraisal of food hygiene practice, and started in 1948 when local authorities and public alike began to show an increasing interest and concern about conditions associated with the preparation and handling of food. In 1950 the Food Handling Byelaws were brought out, to be followed in 1955 with a new Food and Drugs Act, and in 1956 with the Food Hygiene Regulations. From this date all local authorities were busily engaged in this field.

The result has been a really marked improvement in the structural standards of food premises. They have been equipped with adequate washing facilities for both staff and equipment. The general standard of cleanliness and maintenance has improved, and also some improvement in the personal methods and practices of food handlers.

If by some means, we could be transported back to the days of 1948 to inspect the then existing food premises we would be shocked. Encouraging proof of this is the fact that complaints now received would have been accepted without comment twenty years ago.

Many more shops now sell food in the borough, and the cafes have doubled. The general condition of all is good, following alterations and modernisation in the old-establishment businesses. The plans of all new cafes had to conform to byelaws and hygiene requirements before approval. Strict vigilance was kept on all food premises in in the borough to ensure that the standard of hygiene is maintained.

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year.

Type of Business	Number
General Grocers	50
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Fishmongers	5
Meat Shops	14
Bakers and/or Confectioners	11
Fried Fish Shops	12
Sweet Shops	23
Licensed premises, clubs, cafes, snack bars, and canteens	83
(Colleges, Schools, Factories, etc.)	
	—
	209
	—

Factories Act, 1961.

(a) Factories without mechanical power	6
Factories with mechanical power	57
	63

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.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Good progress was continued in 1966 on the inspection of premises coming within the scope of the Act. As was reported last year progress was impeded by the failure of occupiers in registering premises. In consequence a survey of shops and offices in the city had to be undertaken. By this means it was anticipated that all who come under the provision of the Act would be registered.

Owners of the premises are notified of the work required in order to comply with the Act. In almost every case something is required which in turn invariably means interviews with employers and/or contractors to agree on the work to be done, and also revisits to check work in progress and on completion. Most owners readily agreed to improve the premises, but at the close of the year, several notices were outstanding, and normal action will have to be taken if necessary.

Appended herewith are tables summarising the work carried out up to the end of 1966.

(A) Registrations and General Inspections :—

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	19	137	19
Retail Shops	13	180	13
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	12	3
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	5	31	5
Rail Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	40	360	40

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 303
(B) Analysis of Contraventions :—

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness	8	13
5	Overcrowding	1	14
6	Temperature	30	15
7	Ventilation	5	16
8	Lighting	6	17
9	Sanitary conveniences	28	18
10	Washing facilities	30	19
11	Supply of drinking water ...	2	23
12	Clothing accommodation ...	—	24
	Abstract	26	
			TOTAL : 177

Housing.

When compared with the country as a whole, local housing conditions may be considered better than most. We have no so-called slums, and the standard of property is reasonably good. As houses reach the end of their economic life they are dealt with as individual unfit houses. This procedure whilst sound in principle produces its own problems and difficulties, particularly when such houses are linked up with others, which have been improved and brought up to a modern standard.

The main need in the district now is not for the clearance of unfit houses, but the modernization and reconditioning of houses which are structurally sound, but lack the modern amenities. At the end of the year, the occupants of seven condemned properties were awaiting rehusing into Council Houses.

Rodent Control.

The following table shows the statistics of infestations :—

	Type of Property		
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Other Premises
Number of properties inspected	6	59	44
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	9	74	68
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—			
Rats — Major	1	—	—
— Minor	2	16	11
Mice — Major	—	—	—
— Minor	—	43	32
Number of properties and land (including sewers) treated by Health Department or firm under contract	118	158	74

The number of infestations of rats and mice now appears to be fairly consistent, fluctuating only slightly year by year. By this it can be reasonably concluded that we have reached a rodent population level which is commensurate with our present method of control, and that to reduce this level a more positive line of action will be necessary. No doubt new rodenticides will be produced to offer increased possibilities of control.

The City Council is fully aware of the importance of rodent control in the borough, and during 1967 extended the annual contract with a rodent control firm which covered the Refuse Tip, Sewers, and certain Corporation land, to include all Housing Estates (land and houses), Council Buildings, gardens, and open spaces. As many business premises, colleges, hospitals, etc., also engage professional help, the rat population is constantly under attack.

Insect Pests.

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, together with 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 frequent in the summer. A complete kill is obtained by using the pressure powder blower on the nest from a safe distance.

The Refuse Tip received regular treatment with the latest powder and spray technique by the same firm contracted to control rodents. This is a special service which keeps flies and other insects well under control.

Public Conveniences.

Vandalism is a general problem throughout the country, and is not confined to any particular area or to any particular public convenience. G.P.O. telephone kiosks and railway coaches, are but two types of objects which receive the same treatment as lavatories. A national newspaper recently stated that there is a strong school of thought which claims that if people are offered good, clean facilities approximately to what they enjoy at home, then a higher standard will be appreciated and respected.

Our experience in this city has been just the reverse. Each new public convenience opened is immediately attacked by vandals, and in a very short time suffers from the effects of vandalism and disgusting habits to such an extent that the whole position becomes rather hopeless.

The most serious matter towards the end of the year was the damage to coin locks and thefts of contents. Enquiries are in hand to secure a stronger type of coin lock, and as most acts of vandalism occur late at night, the Health Committee may have to consider closing the public conveniences earlier.

Water Supply.

Next April the Council's Water Undertaking will be transferred to the Eryri Water Board. The Health Department takes regular samples of water for bacteriological examination. Results were satisfactory in 1966, with the exception of a series in July. There was no explanation, and follow up samples submitted immediately the results were received proved to be excellent.

Public Swimming Baths.

These baths owned by the Council were opened in October. It is an indoor pool with heated water, and a restaurant.

The water has been regularly sampled and submitted for analysis. All results were satisfactory.

Caravans.

There is one licensed caravan site in the borough, and this is well conducted and complies in every respect with the site licence conditions.

Two caravans on unsuitable and unlicensed land were referred to the County Planning Authority. Enforcement procedure is in progress to prohibit the owner of the land from using it as a caravan site.

An overseas student and his family was granted a licence for a limited period to site a caravan on Corporation land.

Improvement Grants.

Two Standard and nine Discretionary Grants were issued during the year, a total of £3,507.

These grants have averaged about twelve a year, and at this rate, it will be a long time before all houses are provided with bathrooms and hot water.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

A regular weekly collection is maintained from domestic premises, and twice weekly from colleges, institutions, hotels and restaurants. The Council's policy of "dustless collection" continued in 1966, and a further 1,000 hinged lid dustbins were issued free. Next year should see the last distribution of this type of bin, specially designed for use with the "Paxit" dustless loading vehicles.

Disposal of refuse continues at Nant Tip, which is estimated to last for a further two years. The Health Committee is considering new sites. The amount of salvage collected approximates 10 ton per annum, and is mainly confined to Commercial premises. An open lorry has to make a special collection, as the dustless loaders cannot keep paper segregated from refuse.

Scrap Metal Act.

During the year one scrap metal dealer was charged with an infringement of the law. The police prosecuted, but it was necessary for the Department to produce in court the register recording the dealer's registration.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'ctions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	15	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	12	—	—	—
Bakehouses	7	7	18	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	3	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	5	5	15	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	12	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	3	3	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	23	23	72	—	—	—
Greengrocers	6	6	11	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	9	9	14	—	—	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	16	35	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966, was 4,160 compared with 4,160 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 18.27 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 15.62 in 1965 and 18.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 39.47 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.38 in 1965 and 25.00 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 12.26 per 1,000 of the population compared with 10.82 in 1965 and 13.70 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.24 in 1965 and 0.48 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.64 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.37 in 1965 and 3.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1966, 88 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 86 Measles and 2 Scarlet Fever.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	3
1 Year	—	—	5	3
2 Years	—	—	7	6
3 Years	—	—	7	8
4 Years	—	1	6	7
5-9 Years	—	—	11	14
10-14 Years	—	—	2	4
15-24 Years	—	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	3	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	—	2	41	45

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1966

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

Housing.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year. The Council's Architect has prepared schemes for building on three sites and it is anticipated that work will be commenced on two of the sites, comprising of 60 houses, during the early part of 1967.

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. Waste detection and constant supervision are necessary to maintain a sufficiency of supply.

Sewerage.

All the Council Houses and the majority of private houses are connected to the main sewerage system. A scheme is being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers for a new purification works.

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 6.

Disinfection.

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

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 the disinfection of the refuse tip, 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 two hard tennis courts.

Condemned Food.

This is disposed of at the Council's refuse tip and where necessary it is suitably treated before being disposed of. During the year a total of 298 lb. of various foodstuff was surrendered as being unfit for human consumption.

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses 7; Butchers 4; Fishmongers 3; Grocers 23; Cafes 5; Fish and Chip Shops 5; Hotels and Public Houses 9; Ice Cream retailers (including one manufacturer) 13.

Ice Cream.

Four samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Conway Public Health Laboratory, for bacteriological examination. The results were all Grade I.

BETWS-Y-COED URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'ctions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	6	1	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	4	1	1	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	13	13	19	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	6	1	1	—
Greengrocers	1	1	2	—	—	—
Canteens	1	1	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	6	6	11	3	3	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	6	5	5	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	3	4	8	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1966 was 770 compared with 770 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 20.78 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 18.18 in 1965 and 11.69 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 10.39 per 1,000 of the population compared with 9.09 in 1965 and 6.49 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.60 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.60 in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1966, No Cases of Infectious Diseases were notified.

CONWAY BOROUGH

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'ctions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	232	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	208	1	1	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	65	2	2	—
Bakehouses	5	5	7	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	35	1	1	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	26	26	110	3	3	—
Fried Fish Shops	6	6	24	3	3	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	3	3	6	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	40	40	304	17	17	—
Greengrocers	8	8	36	1	1	—
Canteens	6	6	5	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	24	24	98	6	6	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	47	40	43	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	12	12	160	6	6	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1966 was 11,790 compared with 11,670 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 15.95 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 15.08 in 1965 and 14.9 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 21.28 per 1,000 live birth compared with 5.68 in 1965 and 29.24 per 1,000 live birth in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 20.02 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.45 in 1965 and 17.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.08 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.88 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.60 in 1965 and 3.41 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1966, 63 Cases of Infectious Diseases were notified viz., 5 Scarlet Fever; 30 Measles; 27 Dysentery; and 1 Perperal Pyrexia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	—
1 Year	1	—	—	1
2 Years	—	—	—	3
3 Years	—	—	2	1
4 Years	—	—	1	5
5-9 Years	2	2	7	7
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	1	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	3	2	13	17

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

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

Once again the period covered by this report has been a very busy one with continued activity in most branches of the work of the Health Department and it has been possible to maintain progress and improvements in the field of Food Hygiene and in premises covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. There was slight interruption in the routine work when Mr. Hugh Jones, the additional Public Health Inspector resigned to take up an appointment with another North Wales Authority in August, 1966. He was soon replaced however by Mr. R. O. Hughes who took up his appointment in October.

General Summary.

Total Visits and Inspections	4933
Complaints	278
Slaughterhouses	208
Food and Drugs Act	18
Milk Sampling	232
Ice Cream Sampling	131
Food Premises	894
Hotels	23
Refuse Collection	194
Refuse Tips	301
Caravan Sites	160
Housing Inspections and Surveys	234
Council Houses	72
Housing Points Scheme	147
Interviews	183
Improvement Grants	25
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	421
Shops Act	302
Rodent Control	323
Disinfestations	64
Drainage	133
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Infectious Diseases	45
Clean Air Act	1
Factories Act	43
Public Health Act	81
Miscellaneous	417

Food Inspection.

Many visits were made to inspect unsound canned goods and other foods, to issue condemnation certificates following voluntary surrender and to advise food trades in cases of doubt and on request.

Although great efforts are being made by manufacturers to produce and market wholesome food, complaints are frequently received of products either containing "foreign bodies" or sold in an unfit state.

During the year a variety of complaints were received from members of the public about the sale of food not of the "nature, substance or quality." They consisted of such irregularities as a bottle of milk containing numerous fragments of glass delivered to a junior school, breakfast cereal contaminated with a black greasy material, maggoty chocolate bars and sweet tobacco, and the usual spate of pies, sausage rolls and bread contaminated by mould growth.

A prosecution following a complaint made the previous year concerning a dead fly found in a meat pie was unsuccessful, the case being dismissed due to an error in service of the summons. Two prosecutions in respect of a mouldy pork pie and a mouldy sausage roll were successful when the retailers pleaded guilty and were each fined £10-0-0 and 3½ guineas costs. Two further prosecutions concerning the contaminated breakfast cereal and glass in a bottle of milk were pending at the end of the year.

Many of the complaints of mouldy food could be avoided if shopkeepers would only adopt a simple coding system and observe strict stock rotation so that food delivered first is sold first.

One of the most serious shortcomings of the Food Hygiene Regulations is the fact that the storage of meat products and certain other perishable foods at temperatures below 50 degrees F cannot be enforced if these articles are exposed for sale. Yet it is at this stage when the temperature should be rigidly controlled because most damage is done in warm shop windows in summer. There is no reason with modern refrigerated displays and windows why proper storage of these foods should not be enforceable whether exposed for sale or not.

Unsound Food

...

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and condemned: Apricots, 8 tins; Breakfast Cereal, 6 packets; Pickles, 3 jars; Stewed Steak, 1 tin; Carrots, 1 tin; Beetroot, 1 jar; Ham, 21 tins; Pork Roll, 1 tin; Potatoes, 1 tin; Mustard, 33 tins; Potted Beef, 1 jar; Mint Sauce, 7 jars; Grapefruit, 92 tins; Tomatoes, 50 tins; Minced Beef, 5 tins; Tinned Pork, 19 tins; Ox Tongue, 1 tin; Peaches, 16 tins; Beans, 6 tins; Creamed Rice, 3 tins; Chicken Fillets, 48 tins; Crab, 1 tin; Cream, 1 tin; Salmon, 1 tin; Corned Beef, 18 tins; Spaghetti, 17 tins; Sponge Pudding, 2 tins; Mandarin Oranges, 3 tins; Mushrooms, 6 tins; Pineapple, 22 tins; Garden Peas, 7 tins; Fruit Salad, 6 tins; Apples, 1 tin; Irish Stew, 1 tin; Peas, 1 tin; Strawberries, 2 tins; Lamb, 154 lb.; Veal, 24 lb.; Beef, 56 lb.; Pork, 39 lb.; Bacon, 68 lb.; Fat and Suet, 50 lb.; Pork Sausage, 34 lb.; Brawn, 30 lb.; Roast Pork, 10 lb.; Tongue, 6 lb.; Roast Chicken, 24 lb.; Duck, 4 lb.; Beef Dripping, 72 lb. Total Weight Condemned—13 cwts., 2 qrts., 6 lb.

Milk Sampling.

Routine sampling of milk for bacteriological examination was carried out throughout the year and results were generally satisfactory. Of a total of 267 samples 27 failed the prescribed tests.

Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	206	22	228
"Untreated"	—	5	5
Sterilised	34	—	34
	—	—	—
Totals	240	27	267
	—	—	—

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

Ice Cream Sampling.

The ice cream sold in the district is from various sources including national firms, a manufacturer in an adjoining Authority and one manufacturer in the district.

A central depot was again in operation during the summer season from which eight retail vans operated. Four of these vans were fitted with special equipment which manufactured soft ice cream on the van from a special cold mix. Although this mix was sterile, results were sometimes not of a sufficiently high standard due to the fact that van operators found difficulty in mastering the technique of dismantling, cleaning and sterilising the equipment satisfactorily.

One hundred and sixteen samples of ice cream were taken from cafes, retail shops, vans and from the one manufacturer in the district and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cenway, for bacteriological examination.

Type of Sample	Provisional Grade				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Loose	47	11	3	3	64
Wrapped	32	2	1	—	35
Cartons	5	—	—	1	6
Soft Ice Cream	3	3	2	3	11
	—	—	—	—	—
	87	16	6	7	116
	—	—	—	—	—

The thirteen samples in Grade 3 and 4 were not considered to be entirely satisfactory. Most of these results were in respect of loose and soft ice cream. All these cases were followed up and satisfactory samples eventually obtained.

Meat Inspection.

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district at which 100 per cent meat inspection was maintained throughout the year involving 208 visits. The animals passing through this slaughterhouse were of good quality and so the amount of meat condemned was very small.

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) ...	96	—	—	1,667	—	—
Number inspected	96	—	—	1,667	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	23	—	—	158	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	23.9%	—	—	9.5%	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Hygiene.

It is imperative that the highest possible standards of hygiene are attained in all types of food premises and numerous visits and revisits have been made in an endeavour to achieve this end. A great deal of discussion, persuasion and explanation has taken place and much has been achieved in this way and the general condition of food premises continues to improve.

The maintenance of a high standard of cleanliness need not and should not be hard work and hygienic practices are more likely to be observed in well constructed premises with impervious easy-to-clean surfaces where less labour is required to clean up at the end of a day's work.

Although the Food Hygiene Regulations only set a minimum standard, many occupiers of food premises have exceeded this and have remarked how pleased they are themselves at the results after improvements have been completed. Unfortunately the legislation only applies to the food handler and some members of the public are quite thoughtless in their behaviour. If more co-operation was forthcoming from customers with regard to smoking in food shops, handling open foodstuffs and exclusion of dogs, the shopkeeper would probably feel that his efforts and expense were more justified.

One restaurateur in the town was so pleased with his re-constructed kitchen that he removed the door from the dining room so that customers could see for themselves the high standard set behind the scenes. The gesture was not generally appreciated, however, and complaints were received of cooking smells which were mainly psychological and requests for the door to be replaced!

Refuse Collection.

This service is undertaken by three modern vehicles, two S.D. 35 cubic yard Pakamatics and one S.D. 20 cubic yard Pakamatic. They are operated by three drivers and twelve loaders with the addition of two loaders during the holiday season.

The usual difficulties were experienced during the height of the season with traffic delays and staff problems. However, due mainly to the increased efforts of the foreman and refuse collectors it was possible once again to maintain a weekly collection of refuse throughout the district except for very short periods after Bank holidays, and for a short period of one month towards the end of the year when the oldest vehicle, an S.D. Pakamatic 35, was removed to the works at Letchworth for repairs.

In June a new S.D. Pakamatic 35 cubic yard was put into service to replace the 18/25 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tipper. The increased capacity of this new vehicle was certainly beneficial in helping to maintain a weekly service in spite of the continued increase in bulky refuse and the number of additional new buildings.

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. Three small tips are provided for the purpose and are situated at Pensarn, Penmaenbach and Whinacres. Two of these are in use at present and tipping is carried out alternately in summer and winter on either side of the river for about six months at a time. A Weatherill-Hydraulic Loading Shovel is in regular use on the tip for levelling and compacting refuse and spreading soil over exposed refuse at the end of each working day.

It was estimated in the middle of the year that taking into account land available at all three tips there was only about three years tipping left and recommendations were therefore made for early steps to be taken to ensure continuity.

From a practical point of view, the best arrangement would have been the provision of a single tip with a long life for use all the year round and would have been best situated on the Llandudno Junction side of the river where over two-thirds of the refuse is produced. This would also have facilitated disposal and reduced the need for such frequent crossing of the bridge.

However, after considering several sites it was finally decided to seek planning permission for the use of a piece of the Council's own land on the Morfa adjoining the existing Whinacres tip.

Waste paper salvage is collected regularly at the same time as the normal refuse collection, each refuse vehicle being provided with its own special trailer for the purpose. The amount of salvage produced is of necessity limited because baling is carried out with the aid of a hand-operated press and one man employed full time. However, in spite of this, it is interesting to note that the total tonnage of salvage produced during the year amounted to 176 tons, 8 cwts., 2 qtrs., which was the highest figure ever recorded. The previous best figure was that of 170 tons, 4 cwts., 3 qtrs. in 1956.

SALVAGE COLLECTIONS

	Tons	Cwt.	Qtrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	176	8	2	1668	12	5
Rags		18	1	10	18	6
	177	0	3	1679	10	11

Caravans and Camping.

All licensed sites in the Borough were inspected regularly throughout the season. Generally a reasonable standard was maintained but where contraventions were found these were usually remedied informally after discussions with the site operator.

Difficulties however had been experienced on one of the older residential sites in Conway where despite continuous negotiations over a long period, little had been done to comply with the site licence conditions. In this case legal proceedings were eventually taken and the site operator pleaded guilty and was fined £75.

During the year a new Company was formed to take control of one of the long established seasonal sites at Deganwy which had not been maintained at a very high standard. A start was made on clearing the fifty caravans from the site in preparation for a proposed new layout of a far better standard, incorporating concrete caravan standings, each unit with its own sewer connection, water supply, drainage and electricity cable.

On one of the larger seasonal sites with over 150 caravans, it was noticed that difficulty was being experienced in maintaining the required minimum distance of 20 ft. between vans due to the fact that vans which had been on the site for a long period had been replaced with more modern vans of far greater length. After the season, the major task of resiting the vans was commenced to give the required spacing.

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

Housing.

Some progress can be reported in dealing with unsatisfactory housing conditions during the year.

A total of twenty-five dwellings were dealt with in various ways and eight houses were demolished in preparation for the Llandudno Junction Flyover Scheme.

The eight houses in the Wind Street clearance area in Conway were demolished by the Council and the site cleared. A timber bungalow which was the subject of a Demolition Order under the Housing Acts was demolished by the owner.

In Conway a total of three Closing Orders were made in respect of individual unfit houses and undertakings not to let the houses for human habitation were accepted from the owner in respect of four other dwellings in a terrace.

Work proceeded on reconstruction and improvement in respect of two cottages the subject of Closing Orders at Tywyn, Deganwy, and it was possible to remove the Closing Order on one of the properties and allow it to be used again for human habitation.

The operation of Demolition Orders on three terrace houses in Conway was deferred to enable the owner to proceed with proposed extensive works to render the dwellings fit, and these were started before the end of the year.

A terrace of four houses in Llandudno Junction had been rendered unfit mainly because of settlement following failure of a retaining wall above a railway cutting and were consequently included in a Clearance Area.

Some improvement of dwellings was carried out with a Grant Aid and eight Standard and one Discretionary Grants were approved.

The Health Department is responsible for the initial inspections and reports on Council House applicants under the points scheme. Further investigation and inspections of unsatisfactory conditions in Council Houses were carried out as required.

Rodent Control.

Contrary to popular belief the legal responsibility of keeping premises free from infestation by rats and mice rests with the occupier. Very few people, however, take even elementary steps to exclude or discourage these pests from their premises; consequently this branch of the work of necessity received considerable attention and many visits were made.

All complaints were investigated and advice was given or treatment with poison bait carried out as appropriate. Complaints were fairly well scattered throughout the area and no serious infestations were experienced either in the district or on the refuse tips. Where evidence of rat activity was found, it was promptly and successfully dealt with.

As no special rodent operator is employed by the Council, the annual sewer treatment was carried out by a private firm.

Insect Pests.

Very few complaints were received of insect pests of public health significance but many requests were made for assistance in dealing with ants, bees and wasps. All cases were investigated and effectively treated where necessary.

Animal Boarding Establishments.

Two such establishments are licensed in the Borough and both are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Shops Act, 1950.

The Borough Council is the Authority responsible for the administration of this Act. Duties include the enforcement of the provisions relating to health and welfare of shop workers, hours of closing, employment of young persons, Sunday trading and a total of 287 visits were made in this connection.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Registration of Premises.

To the best of my knowledge, all premises within the Borough to which the Act applies, are now registered. In an endeavour to ensure complete registration, the Department, delivered the Registration Forms, O.S.R.1 to the few remaining employers, who for one reason or another had not notified the Borough Council. This action obviated any question of taking prosecution for the somewhat technical offence of non-registration.

Inspection of Premises.

The Department has again pressed on with the work of enforcing the provisions of the Act, and by December, 1966, had carried out a general inspection of all offices and shops within the Borough. Altogether 421 visits were made to registered premises during the year.

Registrations and General Inspections.

The following table gives details of registration and general inspections during the year:—

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	No. of premises registered at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	5	38	32
Retail Shops	4	103	31
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	8	6
Catering Establishments, open to the public, canteens	—	19	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Totals	10	168	70

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	249
Retail Shops	286
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	77
Catering Establishments open to the public	179
Canteens	2
Fuel Storage Depots	—
	<hr/>
	793
	<hr/>
Total Males	351
Total Females	442

Analysis of Contraventions.

Summary of Contraventions by premises	Offices	Shops	Warehouses	Catering	TOTAL
Ventilation	3	3	—	—	6
Light	12	12	2	—	27
Sanitary Conveniences ...	5	5	—	—	10
Seating	—	1	—	—	1
Floors, Passages	4	12	1	1	18
First Aid	4	12	1	1	18
Abstract	6	10	1	—	17
Cleanliness	6	8	2	2	18
Overcrowding	1	—	—	—	1
Temperature	5	11	3	—	19
Washing	3	20	1	2	26
Drinking Water	1	2	—	—	3
Clothing Accommodation ...	1	2	—	—	3
Dangerous Machinery	2	—	—	—	2

Preliminary notices were sent in respect of all the 165 contraventions existing at the 62 premises which did not comply with the provisions of the Act.

The above table demonstrates a very satisfactory inspection programme, and there now remains the task of following up the preliminary notices to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Attitude of Occupiers.

All occupiers have received the inspector courteously, and good co-operation has been experienced.

Attitude of Employees.

An appreciation of the benefits of the Act was detected amongst practically all employees.

Enforcement of the Act.

This report follows similar lines to the 1965 report. The larger premises, whether shops or offices, were usually found to offer their staff better conditions than the smaller establishments.

Cleanliness.

Cleaning was found to be less satisfactory done in the back rooms of premises such as store rooms, passages and sanitary conveniences.

Overcrowding.

No case of overcrowding, so as to cause risk to health was met with.

Temperature

In general the standard of heating offices and shops was good.

In the case of butchers, fishmongers and greengrocers, the employees had access to effective means of warming themselves, e.g. an electric fire in a room adjoining the shop.

Ventilation.

Conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory, apart from one instance of inadequate ventilation in premises comprising partitioned offices. The occupier was requested to remedy the situation, and mechanical ventilation was suggested.

In many instances employees made determined efforts to seal up the source of ventilation.

In a few shops, no provision had been made in the design of new shop fronts for permanent ventilation. The occupiers have been requested to ensure adequate ventilation, e.g. by the provision of small fan-lights over the doors.

Lighting.

I should like to stress the point expressed by many authorities that the Minister should define in regulations what is meant by suitable and sufficient lighting. Such regulations would facilitate enforcement.

Light meter readings were taken in the course of general inspections in offices and shops during the last two months of 1966. The readings were taken during the late afternoon and details are given in the following table :—

Light Meter Readings	OFFICES		SHOPS			TOTAL
	Working	Stores Passages Convs.	Selling Areas	Prep. Rooms	Stock Rooms	
Less than 5 Lumens	—	2	—	—	2	4
More than 5 but less than 10	2	4	1	—	4	11
More than 10 but less than 15	9	4	1	—	5	19
More than 15 but less than 25	18	3	9	2	4	36
More than 25	39	3	18	3	4	67
TOTALS:	68	16	29	5	19	137

In most cases the standard of lighting was not entirely satisfactory as there was considerable variation. Fluorescent strip lighting was found to be of a higher standard than filament bulbs. In both offices and shops it was found that in the sections open to the public the standard was good, and better than elsewhere. There was a higher standard in the selling areas than in the working areas.

The worst lit places were storerooms, corridors and toilets.

Sanitary Conveniences.

No case was met with of insufficient sanitary conveniences. One or two cases of unsuitable sanitary conveniences were encountered where these facilities were not considered to be "conveniently accessible." Some guidance on the interpretation of these words would make enforcement easier.

There were a few instances where the sanitary conveniences opened directly into a workroom. Properly ventilated lobbies have been requested in these cases.

One anomaly in demarcation of duties which should be rectified without further delay, arises in the implementation of this section to factories with mechanical power which are not food factories and which do not contain canteens. In such cases the Public Health Inspector's only duty is probably the responsibility for dealing with sanitary conveniences in the factory under the Factories Act, while the Factories Inspector is responsible for sanitary conveniences in the offices of the same factory under the O.S.R.

Act. I feel that in these circumstances the Factories Inspector should deal with all sanitary conveniences.

Washing Facilities.

The most common complaint was the absence of running hot water.

Drinking Water.

Few problems arose over the requirements of this section. In three instances drinking water was drawn from taps in toilets. The occupiers have been requested to make other more satisfactory arrangements.

Accommodation for Clothing.

No serious problem was met in respect of this section. There were only three instances where provision was not made for the hanging of outdoor clothing. The drying process in most instances depended on the heating appliance installed in shop or office.

Seating.

There was only one case of insufficient seating.

Floors, Passages and Stairs.

Enforcement of this section has not proved to be a major problem within the Borough. There were seven instances where floors and passages had worn and torn floor coverings, four cases of insufficient lighting, and five premises where handrails were not provided. There was not a single instance where passages and stairs were found to be unreasonably obstructed.

Dangerous Machinery.

No cases were observed in shops of negligence in respect of the use, guarding and cleaning of food slicers.

Two cases were encountered in two offices where no guard was provided for paper guillotines. An appropriate guard was recommended.

First Aid.

Failure to provide the prescribed first-aid box was a common occurrence. The larger businesses had a contract with a pharmaceutical firm to provide and periodically replenish the first-aid cupboards.

Exemption.

There have been no requests as yet to the Borough Council for an Exemption Certificate from the requirements of space, temperature, sanitary conveniences and running water.

Accidents.

There was only one reported accident during the year. The cause of this minor injury was investigated and advice given to the employer.

LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	128	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	577	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	18	19	189	7	7	—
Bakehouses	8	12	99	5	5	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	3	5	17	2	2	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	69	70	123	23	23	—
Fried Fish Shops	8	8	64	2	2	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	6	10	51	2	2	—
Grocers Shops	62	52	267	17	17	—
Greengrocers	38	33	98	3	3	—
Canteens (Schools)	9	9	18	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	53	53	127	3	3	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	430	435	306	39	39	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	1502			
Factories	90	91	185	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	4	4	26	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966 was 16,500 compared with 16,490 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 12.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 12.25 in 1965 and 12.80 per 1,000 of population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 14.93 per 1,000 live births compared with 34.65 in 1965 and 9.48 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 17.70 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.95 in 1965 and 14.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.12 in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.82 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.21 in 1965 and 2.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1966, 33 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 1 Whooping Cough; 7 Scarlet Fever; 20 Measles; 4 Dysentery; and 1 Food Poisoning.

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

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I, G. Griffiths, M. A. P. H. I.

General Summary.

Total number of visits and inspections	5860
Number of complaints received and attended to	480
Number of Nuisances abated	473
Number of Nuisances not abated or in hand	7
Number of Statutory Notices served	4
Number of Informal Notices served	30
Number of visits re drainage, etc.	260
Number of new drainage works tested and inspected	35
Number of visits re accumulations and refuse disposal	328
Number of visits re atmospheric pollution	88
Number of visits re Mines and Quarries Acts ...	5
Number of visits re Piggeries and Stables	31
Number of visits re Caravan Sites, Caravans, etc.	26
Number of visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	148
Number of visits to Factories without Mechanical Power	37
Number of visits to places in public entertainment	9
Number of visits re Rodent Control	199
Number of visits re Filthy or Verminous Premises	3
Number of visits re enquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases	30
Number of visits re Disinfection	42
Number of visits re Explosive Acts, 1875 & 1923	30
Number of visits re Petroleum Act, 1928	43
Number of visits re Scrap Metal Dealers	13
Number of visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	18
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	210
Number of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	75
Number of visits re Noise Abatement Act, 1960	4
Number of visits re Shops Acts	797
Number of visits to Abattoir	577
Number of visits to Shops, etc. re Unsound Food	47
Number of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	128
Number of visits to Food Premises	1502
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	115

Housing.

Repairs to houses have been attended to whenever found or on complaint. The serving of Informal Notices or personal contact with the Owners or Agents has generally achieved the desired results. Unfortunately, some housing defects and repairs are not remedied as quickly as is desirable, not due to the default of the Owner or Agent, but to the delay and slowness of the builder instructed to carry out the work.

Although the number of applicants for Council House accommodation continues to increase from year to year, the prospects of re-housing the more urgent applicants look brighter than they have been for a number of years. Twelve units were completed on the Tre Cwm Estate and 15 units on the Trinity Avenue Elderly People's Estate; 33 units on the Tre Cwm Estate and 21 units on the Elderly People's Estate were under construction and will be completed early in 1967. In addition it is anticipated that a start will be made on the construction of 104 units on the new Conway Road Estate and 30 on the Tyn-y-Coed Estate.

Whilst these will not be sufficient to cope with the housing needs, they will greatly assist in the relief of overcrowding in some of the Council properties; release some of the under-occupied Council properties; clear the remaining Pre-Fabs thus releasing the land for future development and enable further progress in the closing of sub-standard properties under Housing Act procedure.

The Comparative Housing Waiting List at the end of the year was :—

	1964	1965	1966
Ordinary Applicants	290	338	434
Elderly Applicants	252	330	375

The number of Council houses built and completed during the year was 27. The number of applicants re-housed during the year was 36 and the number of Transfers and Exchanges effected was 67.

Total No. of Houses inspected for housing defects P.H. Acts	296
Total No. of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	217
Total No. of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation	4
Total No. of Houses reconditioned by Owners	3
Total No. of Houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	34
Total No. of Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	34
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	4
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 Acts, 1954	0
Total No. of Inspections of Houses-let-in-lodgings	26
Total No. of visits to Council Houses and Housing Applicants	542

Nine Standard Grants and 16 Discretionary Grants were made during the year.

Food Premises.

There has been a gradual but continual improvement in the structural condition of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored. In general, the standard of hygiene in shops and catering establishments is good. During rush-hours in the peak season a state of untidiness has been found in some catering establishments, not helped by the presence of old redundant equipment. This is not conducive to good hygiene. Clean, airy, well equipped kitchens discourage untidiness and inspire staff to higher hygiene practices and more pride in their work. Seasonal catering establishments usually blame the staff, or lack of them, for their failures to comply with the Hygiene Regulations but, in practice, the better the structural facilities provided, the better and more efficient, satisfied and permanent the staff

There is still too much unwrapped foodstuffs, particularly meats and confectionery, exposed and on display on shop counters, making them subject to aerial contamination and handling by the customers.

Registered Premises Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

		Number of Visits	
Sausage Manufacturers	24	189	
Ice Cream Manufacturers	5	17	
Ice Cream Retailers	124	132	
Fish Friers	8	64	

Other Food Premises.

Butchers Shops	19	189	
Bakers and Confectioners	12	99	
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	70	123	
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	10	51	
Grocers Shops	52	267	
Greengrocers	33	98	
Canteens (Schools, etc.)	9	18	
Food Vans	—	67	
Street Vendors	—	15	
Licensed Premises	53	127	
Residential Hotels over 10 rooms	382	179	
Miscellaneous Food visits	—	73	

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 — Unsound Food, etc.

During the year 31 complaints were received from members of the public concerning unsound food, foreign bodies in foodstuffs or doubtful foodstuffs or drink.

All complaints were thoroughly investigated and, in some instances, strong warnings were given to the retailer and distributors concerned. In three instances successful prosecutions were taken—one for mould in meat pies; one for mould in sausage rolls and one for a finger dressing in a loaf of bread. Defendants were fined a total of £40.

Many of the complaints could have been avoided by stricter observance of the principles of stock rotation and care in the storage of perishable commodities.

It is pleasing to note that in recent years the general public is showing a keener interest and more concern over the quality and purity of foodstuffs.

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.

94 tins of Ham; 11 tins of Luncheon Meat; 22 tins of Corned Beef; 5 tins of Jellied Veal; 6 tins of Ox Tongue; 2 Turkeys; 1 Chicken; 19 tins of Stewed Steak; 74 lb. of Bacon; 12 lb. of Pork Chops; 10 lb. of Sheep Kidneys; 40 lb. Irish Pork Loins; 88 lb. of Ox Beef; 29 tins of Pineapple; 124 tins of Grapefruit; 48 tins of Peaches; 51 tins of Blackcurrants;

42 tins of Pears; 28 tins of Fruit Salad; 3 tins of Orange Juice; 7 tins of Plums; 1 tin of Raspberries; 4 tins of Oranges; 2 tins of Bilberries; 6 tins of Apples; 95 tins of Tomatoes; 30 tins of Beans; 3 tins of Rhubarb; 6 tins of Carrots; 45 tins of Soup; 37 tins of Milk; 8 tins of Salmon; 274 packets of Assorted Frozen Foods; 70 lb. of Cheese; 6 lb. of Lard; 14 lb. of Margarine; 15 cwts. of Potatoes; 19 packets of Flour; 28 lb. of Frozen Egg White; 3 stone of Haddock Fillets; and $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of Cream.

Total Weight — 1 Ton, 17 Cwts., 19 lb.

MILK.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 187 samples of Milk retailed in the District were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. 11 samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation	Satisfactory	Failed Prescribed Test
"Untreated"	25	5
Pasteurised	147	6
Sterilised	15	0

The percentage of failures is lower than it has been for a number of years.

ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of Ice Cream Manufacturers	5
Number of Ice Cream Retailers	124

204 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
155	35	12	2

The results show an improvement over previous years.

Meat Inspection — Public Abattoir.

During the year 577 visits were made to the Abattoir and a 100 per cent meat inspection has been maintained, necessitating attendance at the Abattoir during the evening and Sunday slaughtering. The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, require the inspection of the carcass and offal of all animals slaughtered for human consumption—carcasses passed as fit to be marked with a stamp of the Meat Inspector.

None of the home-produced Beef was found to be affected with tuberculosis. The incidence of disease of this nature in cattle inspected continues to decrease; in 1966 it was 0.48 per cent compared with 1.05 per cent in 1965 and 10.1 per cent in 1956.

Liver fluke in both Cattle and Sheep continues to be quite a serious economic problem. During 1966 this parasite was responsible for more than 60 per cent of the total weight of Meat and Offal condemned.

Animals Slaughtered 1966

The monthly killings for 1966 were as follows :—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
January	70	1	741	86
February	67	—	256	86
March	63	—	139	68
April	81	—	224	129
May	67	1	364	84
June	58	—	666	49
July	78	3	1289	73
August	59	1	1024	73
September	78	1	1472	47
October	63	—	964	63
November	62	—	951	79
December	76	1	905	99
Totals	822	8	8995	936

The following Meat and Offals were condemned during the year:—

20 Ox Heads; 116 Ox Livers; 248 Part Ox Livers; 8 Ox Hearts; 2 Ox Thick Skirts; 24 Ox Lungs; 25 Pigs Heads; 41 Pigs Plucks; 20 Pigs Lungs; 51 Pigs Livers; 8 Pigs Hearts; 7 Pigs Kidneys; 338 Sheep Plucks; 372 Sheep Livers; 114 Sheep Lungs; 1 Cow Carcase, 590 lb.; 2 Forequarters of Beef, 260 lb.; 1 Sow Carcase; 3 Sheep Carcases; 4 Loins of Pork.

Total Weight—2 Tons, 18 Cwts., 96 lb.

Total Deadweight throughout was approximately 400 tons during the year.

Total Wholesale Value — £165,000.

Cysticercus Bovis.

In spite of the very wide area of origin of the Cattle, and very careful examination, only one case of Cysticercus Bovis was detected. This was dealt with as recommended in the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

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	822	—	8	8995	936	
Number Inspected	822	—	8	8995	936	
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	4	1	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	364	—	—	710	145	
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than T.B.	44.4	—	—	8.38	15.59	
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	—	—	—	25	
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with T.B.	0.48	—	—	—	2.67	
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	

Rodent Control.

Over many years rodent control has been carried out by my Chief Clerk, Mr. D. A. Jones; with increased administrative duties and lack of transport facilities prompt and frequent attention to rodent control was proving extremely difficult. To ease this situation the Health Committee agreed to contract out the work of sewer treatment to a private firm. 200 selected manholes were treated with Sodium Fluoracetamide. This treatment appeared to have the desired effect of reducing the number of complaints of surface infestation. In May the Health Committee agreed to contract out to the private firm. The remainder of rodent treatment for a trial period of 12 months. So far, this arrangement has proved satisfactory, the service being prompt and efficient.

199 visits and re-visits were made on rodent control during the year.

Caravans.

4 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 3 of the sites have been carried out and the reduction in the number of caravans on the sites to the permitted number has been achieved.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

Four complaints relevant to the above Act were received during the year.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Fewer complaints have been received of smoke nuisances. 88 smoke observations were carried out at various factory, etc. chimneys.

Factories Act, 1961.

185 inspections have been carried out at factories during the year.

No. of factories with mechanical power	88
No. of factories without mechanical power	3
No. of Outworkers	4

Accumulations, etc.

The amount of indiscriminate tipping of rubbish, cartons, tins, builder's refuse, garden refuse, mattresses and old furniture, etc. on vacant plots of land appears to be increasing. This problem is proving an extremely difficult one to control. On no occasion has it been possible to find the culprit. "No Tipping" notices have proved to be only a temporary deterrent.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Until the appointment of an additional inspector, inspection has been slow and spasmodic, but by the end of the year the position was improving. Contraventions of the Act have generally been of a minor character and in the majority of cases remedied or the work was put in hand after informal talks. Co-operation between the owners and occupiers has been good.

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

Offices	100
Retail Shops	211
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	18
Catering Establishments open to the public	52
	—————
	381
	—————

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

Offices	721
Shops	1154
Wholesale Departments	175
Catering Establishments	586
Canteens	10
Fuel Storage Depots	3
	—————
Total	2649
	—————

of which 1,533 were females.

Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

Number of premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts—40.

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

Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923.

Number of premises licensed under the Explosives Acts — 32.

34 visits have been made to premises under the Acts mainly in connection with the sale of fireworks.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Number of premises registered under the Act — 3.

Mines and Quarries Acts.

Five visits have been made to known quarries and shafts on the Great Orme to ensure that they are properly fenced.

The year has once again proved an exceedingly busy one. Investigation of complaints alone has taken up a considerable portion of time and has left insufficient time for general routine inspection of houses, shops and factories and, particularly, revisits to these premises.

Mr. Peter Saxon took up his duties as Additional Public Health Inspector on the 1st October, 1966.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

(Glyn A. Roberts, F.R.Met.S., M.R.S.H.).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1966.

Reports in preceding years commented upon the light rainfall totals of 25.53, 23.05, and 23.57 inches respectively for 1962, 1963 and 1964. The year 1965 produced 30.08 inches followed by a total of 29.03 inches in 1966. The heaviest total for Llandudno was 36.29 inches in 1951 and the lowest 21.99 inches in 1955.

The wettest months in 1966 were October with a total of 4.32 inches and December with 4.23 inches. These are commonly wet months but 1966 produced 3.27 inches of April showers! This was 195 per cent of average and June, also had a wet total of 182 per cent of the average. Dry months were January, March, May and November, with the latter showing only 39 per cent of average!

During 1966 rain fell in measurable quantity on 191 days, 19 more than the previous year.

The sunshine total for the year was a disappointing 1,362 hours, only 87 per cent of the average. Last year had 1,493 hours. The best year on record for the town was 1929 with 1,879 hours, and, more recently 1949 with 1,868 hours. The poorest year was 1937 when only 1,312 hours were clocked.

During 1966 only 4 months exceeded the average sunshine figure. The best was September with a fine 163 hours — 124 per cent. The worst month was poor old dull November with 57 per cent of average (34.3 hours). March, April and June were very poor with only two-thirds of normal.

The sun shone on 292 days during 1966 and May was the only month with sun every day to produce a good total of 241 hours and the best day's total of 14.9 hours on the 29th.

The highest temperature recorded during the year was 70 degrees Fahrenheit on the 28th August and the 5th September. Last year we managed 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The best maximum temperature for Llandudno was 93 degrees Fahrenheit recorded in 1878 and a more recent "best" was 90 degrees Fahrenheit on 11th June, 1948.

The lowest temperature during 1966 was 22 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees of frost) on the 19th January, followed by 23 degrees Fahrenheit on the 20th. The last spring frost occurred on the night of 14th/15th April and there was no further frost recorded during the year. The lowest December temperature was 34 degrees Fahrenheit.

The following tables show the Means, Extremes and Totals for the year.

METEOROLOGICAL FIGURES
LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE
YEAR 1966

<i>Month</i>	<i>Mean</i>		<i>Absolute</i>		<i>Total Rain inches</i>	<i>Total Sun Hours</i>		
	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Date</i>			<i>Min.</i>	<i>Date</i>
January	44	37	56	29	22	19	1.32	52.7
February	47	40	58	5	30	14	2.87	65.0
March	49	42	55	1	33	25	1.05	81.4
April	49	41	60	22	32	15	3.27	110.1
May	57	46	66	2	41	28	1.12	241.0
June	63	54	69	15	47	1	3.48	141.0
July	63	55	69	20	47	19	2.28	185.1
August	64	53	70	28	44	25	1.85	169.0
September	63	53	70	5	44	2	2.10	163.0
October	56	47	65	7	33	29	4.32	90.1
November	49	42	54	13	37	25	1.14	34.3
December	47	41	56	28	34	26, 27	4.23	29.4
Totals							29.03	1362.1
Mean								

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS

FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1966

Month	Sunshine		Rainfall	
	Total Hours	Percentage of average	Total Inches	Percentage of average
January	52.7	102	1.32	54
February	65.0	95	2.87	147
March	81.4	66	1.05	52
April	110.1	66	3.27	195
May	241.0	111	1.12	62
June	141.0	67	3.48	182
July	185.0	96	2.28	101
August	169.0	102	1.85	111
September	163.0	124	2.10	67
October	90.1	91	4.32	129
November	34.3	57	1.14	39
December	29.4	73	4.23	146
Totals	1,362.0		29.03	
Average		87%		107%

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	10	0.29	27	1.70	6.8	31	20
February	19	0.70	7	2.32	8.3	14	20
March	14	0.23	31	2.63	10.0	19	28
April	16	0.95	1	3.67	13.0	30	21
May	13	0.17	4	7.77	14.9	29	31
June	18	0.79	26	4.70	13.1	1	28
July	15	0.33	31	5.97	14.1	21	29
August	10	0.70	12	5.45	14.0	15	27
September	8	0.45	14	5.43	10.0	22	27
October	24	1.31	3	2.90	7.5	24.25	25
November	20	0.58	5	1.14	5.8	8	20
December	24	0.99	9	0.95	5.2	25	16
Totals	191						292

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	76	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	8	8	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	1	1	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	15	15	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	—	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	7	7	—	—	—	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	7	7	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	11	11	—	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1966 was 3,110 compared with 3,010 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 13.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 14.38 in 1965 and 14.95 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live birth compared with Nil in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 12.86 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.01 in 1965 and 11.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.58 in 1965 and 1.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965, 3 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 3 Measles.

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

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

PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	5	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	21	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	3	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	15	15	36	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	4	12	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	2	2	7	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	14	26	2	2	—
Greengrocers	4	4	9	1	1	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	10	10	5	—	—	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	3	3	2	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	6	6	8	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	11	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	8	8	35	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1966 was 3,810 compared with 3,840 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 12.07 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 10.42 in 1965 and 14.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live birth compared with Nil in 1965 and 35.71 per 1,000 live birth in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 19.42 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.10 in 1965 and 14.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.26 in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.67 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.65 in 1965 and 2.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1966, 11 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 11 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles

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

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

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

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of all house refuse was maintained throughout the year. Trade refuse was collected twice weekly from shops throughout the year. Refuse from licensed caravan sites was collected weekly during the holiday season and arrangements made with licensed tent sites, who do not pay rates, for their refuse to be burnt at the Council's incinerator if the tent site operator transported the refuse to the incinerator.

In order to burn the considerable amount of refuse collected in summer from domestic premises, shops, caravan sites and licensed tent sites, a shift system of working was put into operation at the incinerator and the incinerator was in use from 8-0 a.m. to 8-0 p.m. on five days a week and for four hours each Saturday during the holiday season. An approach was made during the year to neighbouring Councils with the suggestion that a joint incinerator for the use of two or more adjoining Councils should be investigated as the only long term solution to the problem of refuse disposal which is a common problem in this area.

Sewerage.

No serious blockages occurred in the Council's sewers and no extensions or renewals of the existing sewers were necessary. A Consultant's Report was obtained on the Council's sea outfall sewer but in view of the cost of extending this sewer further into the sea, the Council deferred consideration. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the whole sewerage system during the year was approximately a 1d rate.

Housing.

No new Council Houses were built during the year but plans for 18 houses and 38 flats on land already owned by the Council were prepared by a private Architect engaged by the Council and Town Planning permission for the layout was approved during the year. At the end of the year tenders were being invited.

Only 3 private houses were built during the year compared with 10 in 1965. No development took place on the two private estates which had been granted planning permission, due to difficulties of prospective purchasers raising loans. Planning permission for another private estate of 10 houses was obtained and this builder commenced building towards the end of the year.

Improvement Grants.

Eleven Standard Improvement Grants were completed during the year compared with nine in 1965. The average number of Grants over the last seven years has continued to run at an average of about twelve a year.

Public Conveniences.

The Council provide four public conveniences for both sexes, three are cleaned by part-time cleaners and one near the centre of the shopping area, is cleaned daily by a Council employee.

Caravan Sites.

There are eight licensed caravan sites in the district with a total of over 500 caravans. The standard of facilities provided on these sites is generally satisfactory and considerably better than was the case a few years ago. In order to re-coup money spent on improved facilities some site operators will persist in allowing more caravans on the site than the number for which they are licensed and during 1966 prosecutions were taken against two site operators, one of whom was fined £60 on each of three charges and £20 on a fourth charge.

Food Premises

At least one inspection was made during the year on all food premises in the area and further visits were made to certain other premises falling short of the required standard. The quantity of food surrendered was 58 lb. which was a considerable reduction on previous years due to two grocers' shops closing down. All condemned food was burnt at the Council's incinerator on the same day.

Food Surrendered.

Tinner Fruit, 18 lb. 13 ozs.; Tinned Vegetables, 20 lb. 0 oz.; Tinner Fish, 1 lb. 14 ozs.; Tinned Meat, 9 lb. 15 ozs.; Edible Fats, 4 lb. 8 ozs.; Cereal, 1 large; Milk (including Puddings), 4 lb. 4 ozs. Total—58 lb.

Meat Inspection.

The Council have no slaughterhouses in the district but I took over the duties of Meat Inspector for the neighbouring Council of Llanfarifechan U.D.C. for six months during 1966 at a time when the Llanfairfechan U.D.C. had no Public Health Inspector.

NANT CONWAY RURAL DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	11	1	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	33	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	46	9	9	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	7	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	26	26	32	16	16	—
Greengrocers	2	2	3	—	—	—
Canteens	13	13	24	1	1	—
Licensed Premises	16	17	27	6	6	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	19	19	21	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	12	12	32	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1966 was 5,460 compared with 5,560 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 13.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 11.96 in 1965 and 17.49 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 28.17 per 1,000 live birth compared with Nil in 1965 and 40.00 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 15.38 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.96 in 1965 and 14.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1965 and 0.36 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.75 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.72 in 1965 and 4.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1966, 23 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 22 Measles; 1 Dysentery.

Age Group	No. of Cases Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	2
2 Years	—	2
3 Years	1	1
4 Years	3	2
5—9 Years	4	5
10—14 Years	—	—
15—24 Years	—	1
25 and over	—	—
Age Unknown	1	—
Totals	9	13

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Sewerage.

TYN-Y-GROES :—

The above scheme was completed during the year and is working satisfactorily. Final effluent samples show on analysis that they are up to Royal Commission standards. DOLWYDDELAN, PENMACHNO and TREFRIW.

The Council's Consultant Engineers are preparing schemes for these villages.

Refuse Collection.

Every effort is made to collect refuse every ten days in parts of the district, and once a week during the summer, in areas where there is an influx of visitors. The scattered nature of the district presents difficulties.

Housing.

ROWEN.

The erection of 19 new Council houses was commenced in Rowen during the year. The scheme included also for 19 garages, a public car park and public conveniences.

TYN-Y-GROES.

Two additional houses were started during the year, with nine garages and car park.

PENMACHNO.

It is hoped to commence the erection of eight new Council houses during 1967.

DOLGARROG

During April, the hill at the rear of some of the A.C.L. dwellings showed signs of slipping and the Rural District Council took action to provide alternative accommodation. Nineteen families were evacuated from the houses.

The Council decided to rent Paladin Sun houses from the National Coal Board.

Land was acquired on a two-year lease from the Aluminium Corporation Limited and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The chalets, measuring 26 ft. 0 in. by 18 ft. 0 in. were brought from Somerset by road, half a chalet 26 ft. 0 in. by 9 ft. 0 in. being a load.

The site works, including main drainage, mains water, electricity and the erection of 10 chalets ready for occupation was completed within 14 days. Seven more chalets were erected a month or so later. Two families made their own arrangements for alternative accommodation.

The chalets provide good accommodation, each chalet having one double bedroom, two single bedrooms, a living room 18 ft. 0 in. by 12 ft. 0 in., a kitchen and bathroom. The chalets have fitted wardrobes, beds, carpets, three piece suites, dining table and chairs, sink unit, electric cooker, immersion heater and solid fuel all-night stoves. The windows are curtained. The displaced families are happy and contented living in the chalets.

OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'ctions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	3	10	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	—	—	—	3	3	—
Greengrocers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteens	6	7	19	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	3	3	—	—	—	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	6	6	21	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	7	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1966 was 4,660 compared with 4,600 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 13.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 15.22 in 1965 and 14.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live births compared with 42.86 in 1965 and 14.93 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 18.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.35 in 1965 and 21.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.22 in 1965 and 0.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.61 in 1965 and 5.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1966, 36 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 36 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	No. of Cases Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	2	3
1 Year	4	—
2 Years	1	—
3 Years	3	3
4 Years	1	4
5-9 Years	7	5
10-14 Years	2	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	1
Totals	20	16

REPORT OF THE 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 10.

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

Llanllechid and Talybont Supply.

All bacteriological samples taken from properties in this area proved to be up to the Ministry's standard. The supply is adequate in all respects.

Aber Supply.

This supply has functioned well and the supply is adequate in all respects.

Marchlyn Supply.

This water is plumbo-solvent, but its pH value is corrected before the water goes into the mains.

Water pressure at Penrhosgarnedd has been poor, but this year a new and improved water supply system has been completed and is working well. This supply is now chlorinated by a plant situated at Mynydd Llandegai and all bacteriological samples of the water taken were up to the Ministry's standard.

The supply is now adequate in all respects except service reservoir storage capacity.

Housing.

1. Houses built by the Council.

The contract for the erection of 69 houses at Tregarth for the Council is well advanced, with a total of 31 dwellings now occupied. A further 9 houses are almost complete and the whole scheme should be completed by the end of 1967.

2. Houses built privately.

The number of houses built privately were 25.

3. Houses improved with grant aid.

Number of houses improved with Discretionary Grants	9
Number of houses improved with Standard Grants	5

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Number of existing houses connected to the public sewer	8
Number of new houses connected to the public sewer	57
Number of existing houses connected to septic tanks	14
Number of new houses connected to septic tanks	2

Aber Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

This sewage disposal plant is working well and effluent samples are satisfactory. A large proportion of the houses in the village have connected to the sewer during the year.

Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme, designed to serve the villages of Talybont, Llandegai, Glasinfryn, Caerhun, Waen Wen and Pentir, and from which it is proposed that sewage will be pumped to the existing disposal works in Tregarth, has been submitted to the Ministry.

The Ministry has approved the sewerage extension scheme for Mynydd Llandegai and it is anticipated that work on this will be commenced during next year.

Refuse Collection.

The paper sack system of refuse collection started by the Council last year is now well under way with approximately 450 houses being served by the new scheme.

New council houses are supplied with paper sack units and the existing council houses are being supplied with them as the old dust bins become defective. Private householders in the Rural District can either buy or hire a paper sack unit from the Council as a Regulation refuse bin. The hire charge is 7/6d per annum.

Caravans and Tented Sites.

There are two licensed caravan sites for 3 and 100 caravans respectively. The larger site is well provided with W.C. and ablution blocks, with hot and cold water piped to wash hand basins. Laundry facilities are available as well as a shop and cafe on site.

There is one licensed site for 20 tents which has piped drainage from W.C.'s to a septic tank. Water is supplied from the Council's mains to a concrete wash-up area which is also drained into the septic tank.

Rodent Control.

A Rodent Operator is employed by the Council and during the year he has visited 289 premises including farms. A total of 42 visits were made to various properties as a result of notification and 247 as routine survey.

Disinfestation of private property is carried out by the Operator on request and the actual costs incurred are borne by the owners.

The refuse tip is inspected weekly and baited as required.

Periodic sewer inspections are carried out, and infestations are dealt with as they occur.

Licensed Knackers Yard.

This establishment is visited at least once weekly and defects are requested to be attended to as they occur. There was a complaint from farmers in the area that sea gulls were carrying pieces of offal, etc. from the manure area and dropping them on fields, causing a potential danger to farm stock and violating the Diseases of Animals Acts. Fine meshed screens have been constructed and fitted now in such a way that this cannot occur again.

The number of animals dealt with at the Knackers Yard during the year was as follows:— Cows, 213; Bullocks, 341; Sheep, 1,969; Calves, 920; Yearlings, 234.

CAERNARVON BOROUGH

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	25	25	13	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	10	10	262	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	3	41	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	3	3	66	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	16	153	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	10	10	44	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	3	3	29	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	20	20	153	4	4	—
Greengrocers	8	8	29	3	3	—
Canteens	6	5	6	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	19	16	69	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	2	1	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	—	—	—	—
Factories	69	59	36	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	28	—	—	—
Holiday Camps	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966 was 9,200 compared with 9,200 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 20.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 19.46 in 1965 and 19.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 10.70 per 1,000 live births compared with 27.93 in 1965 and 32.79 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.13 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.17 in 1965 and 15.59 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.22 in 1965 and 0.11 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.37 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.39 in 1965 and 3.49 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Food Inspection.

A considerable amount of time is spent each year inspecting unsound foodstuffs, as can be seen from the list below :—

Damaged and Blown Tins : Peaches, 166 tins; Blackcurrants, 79 tins; Milk, 276 tins; Pears, 62 tins; Apricots, 53 tins; Gooseberries, 6 tins; Strawberries, 9 tins; Cherries, 3 tins; Oranges, 12 tins; Plums, 9 tins; Fruit Salad, 111 tins; Pineapple, 70 tins; Grapefruit, 375 tins; Raspberries, 3 tins; Cream, 5 tins; Prunes, 22 tins; Fruit Juice, 17 tins; Creamed Rice, 41 tins; Macaroni Pudding, 5 tins; Creamed Sago, 7 tins; Fruit Puddings, 10 tins; Peas, 294 tins; Soup, 74 tins; Ham, 75 tins; Salmon, 35 tins; Pilchards, 45 tins; Luncheon Meat 36 tins; French Beans, 10 tins; Butter Beans, 10 tins; Broad Beans, 30 tins; Baked Beans, 78 tins; Tongues, 24 tins; Stewed Steak, 22 tins; Sausages, 3 tins; Veal, 7 tins; Gammon, 10 tins; Sardines, 4 tins; Minced Beef, 7 tins; Beetroot, 6 tins; Corned Beef, 44 tins; Pork Roll, 6 tins; Tomato Juice, 24 tins; Tomatoes, 530 tins; Chicken, 16 tins; Carrots, 61 tins; Asparagus, 5 tins; Mixed Vegetables, 16 tins; Baby Food, 5 tins; Dog Food, 431 tins; Cat Food, 331 tins.

Other Foods : Fish, 40 lb.; Potatoes, 4 cwts.; Peas, 12 lb.; Fat, 106 lb.; Prunes, 30 lb.; Semolina, 2 cwt.; Currants, 28 lb.; Jam, 11 lb.; Bacon, 39 lb.

Refrigerator Breakdowns : 5 Shepherd Pies; 14 packets Cod Steaks; 22 packets Chips; 1 whole Chicken; 16 packets Chicken Joints; 10 packets Mixed Vegetables; 10 packets Mousse; 7 packets Haddock; 4 packets Eclairs; 2 packets Cornish Pasties; 3

Dairy Sponges; 2 packets Kipper Fillets; 20 packets Beefburgers; 4 Steak and Kidney Pies; 1 packet Sliced Beans; 1 packet Cod Fillets; 27 packets Fish Fingers; 14 packets Peas; 12 packets Beans; 4 packets Peas and Carrots; 8 packets Steaklets; 10 packets Sprouts; 6 Beef in Gravy; 6 packets Plaice Fillets; 6 packets Rissoles; 1 packet Cod Fries; 2 packets Braised Beef; 1 packet Potato Croquet; 1 packet Short Crust Pastry; 1 packet Salmon Fishcakes; 12 packets Fish Portions; 109 lb. Beef.

Damaged by Mice : 15 packets Crisps; 14 Christmas Puddings; 3 packets Baby Food; 4 packets Cake Mixture; 22½ lb. Tea; 67 large Cakes; 43 packets Biscuits; ½ lb. Cheese; 161 lb. Flour; 35 packets Sweets; 21 lb. Sugar; 8 packets Ground Almonds; 23 packets Soup; 2 dozen Eggs; 3 lb. Bacon; 2 packets Jelly; 13 packets Peas; 9 packets Pastry Mix; 2 packets Salt; 8 packets Stuffing; 19 packets Cereals; 11 packets Bird Seed; 51 packets Dog Food.

Water Supply.

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

One hundred and eighty three samples were taken and classified as follows : Class I, 179; Class II, 2; Class III, 2.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Offices	49
Retail Shops	84
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses	15
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	16
Fuel Storage Depots	2
	<hr/>
	166
	<hr/>

Number of Employed in Registered Workplaces :—

Offices	298
Retail Shops	479
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses	162
Catering Establishments open to the public	116
Fuel Storage Depots	5
	<hr/>
	1060
	<hr/>

Males — 501 ; Females — 559.

Notifications of Accidents : Three accidents were reported under the above Act during 1966. All three were of a minor nature, and proved non-fatal.

Rodent Control.

This branch of the work received considerable attention and many inspections were carried out.

The Council's Rodent Officer was kept fully occupied keeping private dwellings and business premises free from infestation.

Total Number of Premises Inspected	824
Total Number of Premises Treated	601

Abattoir—Meat Inspection.

A 100 per cent Meat Inspection is maintained during the year.

CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	9	9	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	18	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	10	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	5	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	10	10	21	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	4	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	1	1	7	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	5	38	—	—	—
Greengrocers	3	3	8	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	13	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	43	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	11	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	15	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	56	—	—	—
Holiday Camps	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966 was 1,590 compared with 1,600 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 9.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 15.00 in 1965 and 13.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 13.21 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.25 in 1965 and 12.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.62 in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.77 per 1,000 of the population compared with 6.87 in 1965 and 1.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

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 Booster Pump was installed in the Water Scheme and proved to be an unqualified success. No premises was short of water and the reservoir was filled every night.

During the year also the survey of the District Roads was made for the purpose of re-surfacing.

Water Supplies.

For the second time in seventeen years every house had a supply of water throughout the year. This was made possible by the new booster pump installed in May. It was not required at Whitsun but started pumping in July and continued to early September at the rate of six to eight hours pumping every twenty-four hours, mainly at night. The night flow is still high and many leaks were found but difficulty was experienced in getting the repair work done.

600 visits.

Sewerage.

No trouble was experienced during the year except for one section of sewer damaged by a heavy lorry. This was repaired and strengthened. Several new manholes were constructed for access to the system.

122 visits.

Public Conveniences.

New conveniences were completed on the Esplanade consisting of 20 ladies' and 8 gents' with up-to-date washing facilities and running hot and cold water in the ladies'. During the year the wash-ups in the ladies had to be closed due to vandalism and threats of violence to the lady attendant.

The proposed new conveniences at the Marine side have been left in abeyance for the time being due to the "freeze."

The older conveniences are attended to daily.
316 visits.

Housing.

Four houses were built during the year and the Council agreed on the provision of 8 flats for the Senior Citizens.

The opening of the Penaber Fields Estate eased the housing situation and 8 houses were commenced there during the year.
14 visits.

Public Health Acts.

All work was carried out on Informal action. No statutory notices were served and no legal action was taken.

106 visits.

Refuse Collection.

The new refuse vehicle of 8 cubic yards which compresses 30 cubic yards into the space proved to be a great success. All refuse was collected within the normal working hours with the addition of Saturday morning in the season.

The paper sack system for litter bins was extended, the sacks being proof against attack by gulls and jackdaws.

50 visits:

Food Premises.

Once again I have to report that I receive every assistance in my inspections of shops and food preparing premises. Hotels, shops, ice cream premises, and food preparing premises maintained their high standard of cleanliness.

Caravan and Camping Sites.

There are still only two caravan sites in the area, one for eight caravans at Penrhyn Farm and one for fifty-one caravans at Plymouth Farm. At Plymouth Farm all facilities are laid on and on both sites every assistance is given.

Condemned Food.

20 tins of Ham; 8 tins of Ox Tongue; 3 tins of Corned Beef; 20 tins of Shrimps; 3 tins of Sardines. 11 tins of Salmon; 2 tins of Crab; 5 tins of Smoked Saithe; 3 tins of Mushrooms; 53 tins of Tomatoes; 3 tins of Celery; 4 tins of Broad Beans; 16 tins of Steak; 3 tins of Minced Beef; 7 tins of Orange Juice; 85 tins of Grapefruit; 9 tins of Peaches; 18 tins of Peas; 29 tins of Fruit Cocktail; 43 tins of Cherries; 7 tins of Pineapple; 3 tins of Raspberries; 7 lb. Sausages; $\frac{1}{2}$ stone Finnan Haddock; 8 lb. Ox Liver; 8 lb. Strawberry Jam; 1 tin of Sauerkraut.

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

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'ctions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	5	5	5	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	615	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	19	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	16	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	5	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	2	2	4	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	15	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	6	—	—	—
Canteens	6	6	3	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	16	16	8	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	5	5	2	—	—	—
Food preparing Premisse not otherwise specified	3	3	3	—	—	—
Factories	30	29	18	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	3	—	—	—
Holiday Camps	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966, was 3,780 compared with 3,750 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 16.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 16.53 in 1965 and 17.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live birth compared with Nil in 1965 and 29.85 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 20.37 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.67 in 1965 and 19.47 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.27 in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.65 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.20 in 1965 and 4.80 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

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

	Cattle including Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	812	—	2	11735	1517	—
Number Inspected	812	—	2	11735	1517	—
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	499	—	—	3840	197	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	61.41	—	—	32.7	12.3	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

	Source	Treatment
Murcwyp	Springs Surface	Chlorination
Cwm Ceiliog	Upland Springs	Chlorination

Following a local inquiry the Ministry has approved our Consulting Engineers — Messrs. Howard Humphrey and Sons' scheme for the construction of a 500,000 gallon reservoir at Creigiau Yokehouse, together with ancilliary mains, and tenders for this work have been invited, and it is hoped work will commence early in the new year.

The laying of the new 6 inch main from Station Square to South Beach, and the 4 inch main from Abererch Road to the Advance Factory has been commenced. This work is being carried out by direct labour.

Sewerage.

Construction work is well advanced on Stage 11 of the new Sewerage Scheme, and it is hoped that the work will be completed, and the new trunk sewer and Pump House No. 3 in use before the summer season.

Float tests have also been completed, and we are now awaiting our Engineer's final report as to the position of the new sea outfall.

Refuse Collection.

Joint tipping with the Lleyn R. D. Council at their Ceidio Tip was commenced in April, and so far, the scheme is working satisfactorily. The amount of refuse collection is increasing annually, especially in bulk.

Public Conveniences.

The new Public Conveniences at the Market Arcade have been completed. These will serve the centre shopping area of the town, and are to replace the old conveniences in the Market Hall.

Rodent Control.

There is no change in this service. All our work is carried out under contract by Messrs. Rentokil Laboratories Limited.

Caravan Sites.

The three existing sites are well maintained, and no complaints were received during the year.

District Roads.

Approval has been received and loan consent granted for a new road from Abererch Road to the new Factory at Glan-y-Don Industrial Site.

Public Lighting.

No further schemes have been commenced, but loan consent has been received, and it is hoped to proceed with a further scheme for Group 'B' improvement during the new financial year.

The two schemes for lighting the new Housing Estates at Morfa'r Garreg and Ffordd Mela were completed during the year.

Housing.

32 Council Houses and 20 private houses were completed during the year, and it is hoped that the 42 flats at Ffordd Mela will be completed early next year. There are also 8 privately built houses under construction. Plans have been approved for a further 14 flats at Pencei, Sand Street; 7 flats on the old South Beach Hotel Site, and a block of 4 flats at Ffordd Mela.

5 old houses were improved during the year, one with Discretionary Grant and 4 with Standard Grants.

Housing (Financial) Provisions Act, 1958.

The Council granted 9 loans totalling £16,025 during the year to enable private persons to purchase their own houses; on this service the amount outstanding on loan is £81,452.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

One hundred and fifty-three premises have been registered under the above Act.

Meat Inspection.

Six hundred and fifteen visits were made by myself to the Abattoir during the year, plus visits made by local Veterinary Officers carrying out inspection work when I am on leave thus maintaining our 100 per cent Meat Inspection service.

Food Inspection.

The undermentioned foods were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:—
36 tins of Meat, 82 tins of Vegetables; 259 tins of Fruit; 14 tins of Fish; 1 tin of Rice; 1 tin of Sago; 4 tins of Macaroni; 2 tins of Tomato Juice; 19 tins of Fruit Juice; 2 tins of Milk; 3 tins of Cream; 9 tins of Soup; 1 tin of Stew; 21 tins of Gherkins; 1 Pie; 3 lb. Smoked Salmon. Total weight — 531 lb.

General Observations.

My Department being a combined Department of Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, in a small local authority is involved in a great number of different services.

Following the unending stream of legislation flowing from the Central Government, a great deal of my time is taken up in unrecorded interviews and advice given to the general public requiring information dealing with the various services dealt with by such a Department, and having no deputy or assistant to delegate any of this work, I have to deal personally with most of these enquiries, thus limiting the time given to practical work.

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966, was 3,900 compared with 3,900 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 12.05 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 16.15 in 1965 and 19.68 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 21.28 per 1,000 live births compared with 47.62 in 1965 and 13.33 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 16.41 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.41 in 1965 and 18.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.51 in 1965 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.56 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.56 in 1965 and 2.80 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Water Supply.

The main source of supply is still from Llyn Tecwyn Uchaf in Merionethshire with bulk supplies from Cwmystradllyn fed in at Tremadoc and through the new balancing tank at Glanmorfa Mawr, Morfa Bychan.

The Llyn Tecwyn supply is chlorinated only and the Cwmystradllyn supply is chlorinated and filtered by high pressure filters.

The Llyn Tecwyn supply still gives rise to complaints regarding the quantity of suspended matter, mainly rust, in some parts of the district.

There have been no justifiable complaints regarding the volume of supply since the completion of the balancing tank and its supplementary supply from Cwmystradllyn despite the increasing popularity of this district with summer visitors.

Sewerage.

The sewers and pumping station at Glanmorfa Terrace were completed during the year and work commenced on the connection of individual houses.

Housing.

The Dolfair Housing Scheme, Tremadoc moved nearer to the erection stage and it is hoped that the next report will refer to the preliminary site works.

Public Cleansing.

During the year the Council changed over to the paper pack system of collection on the Council Houses and collected them with the General Lorry, thus easing the burden of collection by the Refuse Vehicle.

Rodent Control.

There was no significant change in the level of rodent infestation and the Council's Rodent Operator continued to deal with all complaints and known areas where reinfestation occurs. The sewers were treated by a private contractor as in previous years.

Public Conveniences.

Two additional Public Conveniences were erected for users of the beach at Morfa Bychan and the Public Convenience at the Park was extended and improved. The Council's policy of allowing free use of the conveniences has not produced any increase in vandalism but rather the contrary.

Caravans.

The Caravan Sites are continuing to improve and there appears to be a growing demand for sites for short stay touring vans.

General Observations.

The output from the Slaughterhouse remains at approximately the same level as previous years, but due to shortage of slaughtering staff, they are compelled to work overtime during the summer months and this entails inspections after normal hours.

New development in the area, although showing a welcome increase in the popularity of Portmadoc, brings problems in its wake, such as maintaining adequate inspection of work in progress. New legislation adds to the problem and it is quite impossible for the department to carry out its multifarious duties satisfactorily without additional technical Staff.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	517	4	7	7,882	1,215	—
Number Inspected	517	4	7	7,881	1,215	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	58	—	1	715	36	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	11.2	—	14.3	9.07	2.9	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	—	—	5	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	—	—	—	—	411	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966, was 15,930 compared with 16,090 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 12.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 13.11 in 1965 and 14.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 5.05 per 1,000 live birth compared with 4.74 in 1965 and 25.97 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 16.38 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.29 in 1965 and 15.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.13 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1965 and 0.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.45 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.23 in 1965 and 3.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

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

General.

The varied nature of our duties involves us in much unrecorded work in discussing and advising the public both in the office and on the District. In many respects our work embraces duties akin to the policeman and public relations officer, as in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, we must keep ourselves informed of the sanitary circumstances of the district and the nuisances therein which require abatement, and this can only be done by periodic and systematic inspections of the district.

Housing.

One of our additional duties is to investigate and report to the Council on applications received for tenancies of new and vacated Council Houses. This provides an opportunity of discovering the general housing standard of the area and of taking immediate action under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, to close homes unfit for human habitation. Most of these houses are recovered and very often with the assistance of Improvement Grants.

The new year will see the completion of the Council's experimental building programme of 50 houses and flats as follows:—

Abererch, 6 houses; Abersoch, 8 flats; Garndolbenmaen, 10 houses; Llanbedrog, 18 houses; Llannor, 8 houses.

The number of applications for these houses and the occasional vacant house averages 35 applicants per house, indicating the ever present need for increased housing.

Development Control and Building Regulations, 1956.

The 1st February, 1966, saw the commencement of the above Building Regulations which abolished and superseded the varied local Building Byelaws and applied universal control to all building operations throughout the country. Much time was spent in studying and interpreting the new requirements, and considerable assistance was obtained from the County Fire Officer and his staff in the interpretation of Part E, viz., Structural Fire Precautions. It is hoped that the valued co-operation of the Fire Prevention Officers will be continued as at present.

Unfortunately the extensive area of the district makes enforcement of these Regulations impracticable. Most Local Authorities have by now appointed full-time Building Inspectors or Technical Assistants to carry out day to day building inspections, but in view of pending reorganisation, the Council will no doubt be loath to consider this matter. All plans are, of course, thoroughly investigated and sites visited before submission to the Council.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The introduction of second hand purpose made vehicles, acquired from Local Authorities in England has made a considerable improvement to the service and eliminated the numerous complaints in the past about the insanitary methods of collection.

The acquisition of mechanical assistance at Maesoglan Refuse Tip and the fortunate availability of an unlimited supply of top soil on site, has rendered this refuse tip completely innocuous

Sewerage.

The Council's programme of sewerage this District is progressing favourably and the several localities which have been provided with this facility have subsequently taken advantage of the housing grants to provide essential amenities.

Caravan Sites.

The County Planning Authority are viewing the area with caution when considering the numerous applications for new caravan sites. The Council's Enforcement Officer is ever wary of the would-be defaulter, during the season.

Holiday Camp.

Periodic inspection of the camp are carried out as and when other duties permit.

Regular sampling of swimming pool water is carried out, and results are always excellent.

Infectious Diseases.

Immediate priority is given in the event of any emergency requiring investigation of infectious diseases and disinfection if necessary.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the report, should be attached as an annexe to the report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1966

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 Part I of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	16		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	36	4	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises				
Total ...	76	52	4	

2—Cases in which Defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which P'secutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)					

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which P'secutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...					
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	2				
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	2				

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1966 was 21,030 compared with 21,100 in 1965.

The Birth Rate is 15.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 compared with 16.87 in 1965 and 15.91 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 40.62 per 1,000 live births compared with 22.47 in 1965 and 26.86 per 1,000 live births in 1964.

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

The General Death Rate was 15.07 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.07 in 1965 and 14.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.29 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.52 in 1965 and 0.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.66 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.32 in 1965 and 2.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

