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Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

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CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS

Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health

Northern Division :

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

T. HEBER PIERCE,

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

Southern Division :

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

E. W. KINSEY,

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

FOR THE YEAR 1967



MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

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FOR THE YEAR 1967

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1967—1968

Chairman:

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

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman EIRWYN OWEN, Bangor Borough.

Members:

Councillor GWILYM DAVIES, Ogwen R.D.

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

Councillor VAVASSOR EVANS, Gwyrfai R.D.

Councillor J. REES JONES, Gwyrfai R.D.

Councillor DEWI G. PIERCE, Lleyn U.D.

Councillor BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Lleyn R.D.

Councillor Dr. W. JONES-MORRIS, Portmadoc .D.

Councillor ALUN ELLIS, Nant Conway R.D.

Councillor Dr. D. E. ROWLANDS, Penmaenmawr U.D.

Councillor DONALD WILLIAMS, Conway Borough

Councillor Mrs. J. D. CHRISTIE, Bangor Borough

Councillor R. HARLECH JONES, Caernavon Borough

Councillor Dr. O. LEWIS JONES, Criccieth U.D.

Councillor Dr. GWENDA W. EVANS, Pwllheli Borough

Councillor J. H. OWEN, Bethesda U.D.

Councillor C. H. Elliott, Betws-y-Coed U.D.

Councillor Mrs. EIRA MORGAN, Llandudno U.D.

Councillor A. J. HOPKINS, Llandudno U.D.

Clerk:

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

Medical Officers:

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

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

Swyddfa'r Dref, Caernarvon (Telephone 2253).

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Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 64,740 which was 120 over that for 1966.

Bangor, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Ogwen had increases of 70, 30, 110 and 80 respectively, whilst Bethesda, Conway, Penmaenmawr and Nant Conway had decreases of 30, 30, 60 and 50. Population of Betws-y-Coed remained unchanged.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate was 12.75 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.84 per 1,000 in 1966. The estimated Birth Rate for England and Wales was 17.2 compared with 17.7 in 1966 which was at the lowest level since 1961.

Death Rate.

There was a slight decrease in the Death Rate from 15.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 to 15.60 per 1,000. The Death Rate for England and Wales also decreased slightly from 11.7 per 1,000 to 11.2 per 1,000 in 1967.

Still-Birth Rate.

The Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still-Births increased from 9.98 in 1966 to 12.99 in 1967. The Still-Birth Rate for the County as a whole was 20.43 and that for England and Wales was 14.8 per 1,000 total live and still-births compared with 15.3 for 1966.

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
Bethesda	1.15	0.93
Betws-y-Coed	1.24	0.88
Conway	1.21	0.64
Llandudno	1.26	0.63
Llanfairfechan	1.23	0.77
Penmaenmawr	1.33	0.69
Nant Conway	1.20	0.87
Ogwen	1.26	0.62

Corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population compared with 1966

District	1967		1966	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
Bangor	12.31	11.81	12.63	13.54
Bethesda	20.61	11.03	21.01	11.89
Betws-y-Coed	17.72	11.43	25.77	10.49
Conway	15.74	10.72	19.30	12.61
Llandudno	14.55	12.08	15.35	10.97
Llanfairfechan	19.10	11.00	16.60	9.90
Penmaenmawr	16.32	11.23	16.05	13.21
Nant Conway	12.86	13.99	15.60	13.84
Ogwen	14.62	13.21	16.49	11.86
England and Wales	17.2	11.2	17.7	11.7

Infant Mortality.

The Infant Mortality Rate rose from 14.57 per 1,000 live births in 1966 to 16.96 in 1967. Of the 14 infant deaths under 1 year, 9 occurred during the first 4 weeks and 8 of these occurred during the first week after birth.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales fell to 18.3 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.0 in 1966, and was the lowest ever recorded in this country. The Infant Mortality Rate for the County fell to 12.27 compared with 17.44 per 1,000 live births in 1966.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths associated with childbirth in 1967.

Cancer Mortality.

There was a slight decrease in Cancer Mortality from 3.034 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 to 3.028 per 1,000 in 1967. The Cancer Mortality Rate for England and Wales increased slightly from 2.249 per 1,000 of the population in 1966 to 2.275 per 1,000 in 1967. The Cancer Mortality Rate for the County increased from 2.98 per 1,000 in 1966 to 3.08 per 1,000 in 1967.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

The Tuberculosis Mortality increased to 0.09 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.046 in 1966. The Mortality Rate for the rest of the County was 0.15 per 1,000 and that for England and Wales fell slightly to 0.042 per 1,000 compared with 0.049 per 1,000 in 1966.

Respiratory (Non-Tuberculosis) Mortality.

The Respiratory Mortality was 1.297 per 1,000 of the population. That for the County was 1.33 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 5 deaths from Influenza during the year compared with 11 in 1966. Four of these deaths were in people over 75 years of age and one between 65 and 75 years of age.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate from Pneumonia decreased from 0.63 per 1,000 in 1966 to 0.45 per 1,000 in 1967. 19 out of the 29 deaths were in people over 75 years of age and 8 were aged between 65 and 75. The Death Rate for Pneumonia for England and Wales was 0.67 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.75 per 1,000 in 1966.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

During 1967, 1,153 cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified compared with 693 in 1966 and 273 in 1965. The diseases notified were 59 Scarlet Fever, 1,029 Measles, 16 Whooping Cough, 26 Food Poisoning, 2 Dysentery, 1 Salmonellae Typhimurium and 10 Puerperal Pyrexia.

Table "A" below shows the numbers of male and female Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough divided into different Age Groups. Table "B" gives the Case Rates per 1,000 of the population for 1967 and 1966 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	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop'g Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	15	7	3	—
1 Year	—	—	29	39	1	—
2 Years	1	2	71	56	—	1
3 Years	1	3	50	57	1	1
4 Years	5	7	71	74	1	—
5-9 Years	15	15	223	205	5	2
10-14 Years	1	1	36	41	—	—
15-24 Years	6	2	12	19	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	3	8	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	8	5	—	1
Totals	29	30	518	511	11	5

TABLE "B"
Case Rates per 1,000 of the Population for 1967 and 1966

Disease	1967		1966	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	0.00	0.005	0.00	0.005
Scarlet Fever	0.91	0.39	0.22	0.44
Whooping Cough	0.25	0.69	0.04	0.40
Measles	15.92	7.56	9.75	7.15
Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.03	0.45	0.51	0.44
Food Poisoning	0.40	0.10	0.01	0.09
Pneumonia	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.02
Erysipelas	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.17

Tuberculosis Notifications.

During 1967, 45 Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis were notified compared with 27 in 1966.

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	1	1	—	—
2-4 Years	—	1	—	—
5-9 Years	—	2	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—	1	—
15-19 Years	1	—	—	—
20-24 Years	2	—	—	1
25-34 Years	—	—	—	—
35-44 Years	1	4	—	2
45-54 Years	4	3	—	1
55-64 Years	7	—	2	—
65-74 Years	8	1	—	1
75 and Over	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (All Ages)	25	12	3	5

After "Transfers," "Patients Lost Sight Of," "Recovered," deaths and additions to the Registers, there were 259 Male Pulmonary, 182 Female Pulmonary, 41 Male Non-Pulmonary and 50 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1967, compared with 263 Male Pulmonary, 181 Female Pulmonary, 44 Male Non-Pulmonary and 49 Female Non-Pulmonary on the 31st December, 1966—a total decrease in all cases of 5.

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 1967 and 48 visits to Bangor. In addition Special Surveys were carried out at Denis Feranti Meter Co., Bangor; Sykes & Harrison Ltd., Bangor; B.B.C. Staff, Bangor; Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway (Staff); Crossville Motors Ltd., Llandudno Junction; Vale Laundry, Llandudno Junction; St. David's College, Llandudno, and Plas-y-Llan Old People's Home, Llanfairfechan.

TABLE I

Details of Examination.

General Population.

District	Number Examined	
	1967	1966
Bangor	2329	1854
Llandudno	880	890
TOTALS	3209	2744

Special Surveys.

Location	Number Examined		
	Male	Female	Total
Denis Feranti Meter Co., Bangor	235	184	419
Sykes & Harrison, Bangor	68	3	71
B.B.C. Staff, Bangor	5	4	9
Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway (Staff)	9	38	47
Crosville Motor Services, Llan. Junction ...	50	4	54
Castle Cleaners, Llandudno Junction	7	11	18
Vale Laundry, Llandudno Junction	2	5	7
St. David's College, Llandudno (Staff)	6	2	8
St. David's College (Scholars) including 4 general population	77	4	81
Plas-y-Llan Old People's Home, Llanfair- fechan (General population and Staff)	2	10	12
Plas-y-Llan (Residents)	9	14	23
TOTALS	499	313	812

TABLE II

Analysis Showing Type of Examinee (General Population)

Type of Examinee	Bangor	Llandudno
General Population Volunteers	1424	737
General Practitioners Referrals	201	39
Contacts	66	83
School Children Mantoux Positive	1	4
Students	602	—
Scholars	14	13
Factory Groups—Non Industrial	21	4
TOTALS	2329	880

TABLE III

Abnormal Cases—General Population

LOCATION	Number Examined	Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	Other Abnormalities of chest diagnosed on site	Total	% Abnormal
BANGOR	2329	60	52	112	4.81%
LLANDUDNO	880	15	30	45	5.11%
TOTALS	3209	75	82	157	4.89%
PERCENTAGE		2.34%	2.56%		

Special Surveys.

Details of Mass Radiography Shown in Table I

Percentage	Number Examined		1.80		1.91		1.00		0.32		0.80		1.59	
			Total Abnormal		Referred to Chest Physi'n for further investigation		Other Abnormalities of Chest							
	Location	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Dennis Feranti Meters Co., Bangor	235	184	3	2	2	—	1	2						
Sykes and Harrison, Bangor	68	3	4	1	1	—	3	1						
Glyn House, Bangor	29	34	—	1	—	—	—	1						
B.B.C. Staff, Bangor	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway	9	38	—	2	—	1	—	1						
Crosville Motors, Llandudno Junction	50	4	2	—	2	—	—	—						
Castle Cleaners Ltd., Llan. Junct.	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Vale Laundry, Llandudno Junction	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—						
St. David's College, Llan'no (staff)	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—						
St. David's College (Schloras incl. 4 general population	77	4	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Plas-y-Llan Old People's Home, Llan'fechan (gen. pop. and staff)	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Plas-y-Llan (Residents)	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—						
TOTALS	499	313	9	6	5	1	4	5						

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

Area Supplied	Population	Source of Supply	Ave. Daily Supply in gallons
Colwyn Bay	23,910	Cowlyd Lake	1,796,000
Conway	11,670		944,000
Nant Conway (part of)	2,720		478,000
Bulk Supply	—		84,000
Llandudno	16,490	Dulyn and Melynlyn	1,601,000
Penmaenmawr	3,840	Mountain Reservoir and Craiglwyd Reservoir	220,000
Llanfairfechan	3,060	Aber Lake	193,000
Betws-y-Coed	770	Elsi Lake	70,000
Trefriw	740	Bulk Supply	53,000
Llan Penmachno	450	Intake on Afon Glasgwm	21,000
Dolwyddelan	660	Mountain Reservoir	25,000
Capel Curig	580	Intake on M'tain Stream	20,000
Cwm Penmachno	220	Natural Springs	8,000
Yspytty Ifan	150	Bulk Supply	1,000
TOTAL	65,260		5,514,000

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 I
	Raw Water	Treated Water			
Cowlyd Lake	6.3	7.5	less than 0.1 ppm	137	7
Dulyn and Melynllyn	6.3	7.1	„	50	3
Mountain Reservoir & Craiglwyd Reservoir, P'mawr	6.8	6.8	„	7	0
Aber Lake, Llanfairfechan	6.5	6.5	„	10	0
Elsi Lake, Betws-y-Coed ...	6.0	6.2	„	20	0
Intake, Afon Glasgwm, Llan Penmachno	6.0	6.8	„	30	8
Mountain Reservoir, Do'elan	6.4	6.8	„	18	1
Intake, Mountain Stream, Caei Curig	6.4	6.6	„	15	0
Penmachno	6.4	6.4	Not known	35	3
Natural Springs, Cwm					

A typical chemical analysis of treated water from Dulyn Lake is as follows:—

Appearance	Clear
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	7.2
Colour (Hazen units)	15
	parts per million
Total solids	48.0
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Chlorides, as Cl	7.5
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C	2.4
Total hardness	5.5
Temporary hardness	5.5
Permanent hardness	0.0
Alkalinity	18.0
Free Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	0.2
Anionic synthetic detergents	—
Manganese, as Mm	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—
Poisonous metals	Nil
Sodium carbonate	13.2

Opinion

This is a very soft water containing low solids and low bicarbonate alkalinity. It is liable to have some corrosive properties. The organic condition is satisfactory.

All supplies within the Board's area are chlorinated and the two major sources treated with soda ash or trisodium phosphate to correct the corrosive properties. Steps are being taken to install suitable treatment plant on the remaining sources.

Housing

During 1967, 246 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire and more were under construction. Of these 118 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 1967 as follows:—

1. WELFARE OF FEEBLE OLD PEOPLE.

(a) National Assistance Act, 1948, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

In my 6 Districts, wherein live a great number of people of an advanced age, it was not deemed necessary to admit any such to Hospital or Part III County Council Home against their wishes, as being unable properly to look after themselves at home.

(b) 'Long Stay' Hospitals For Aged People in Need of Continuous Nursing.

Pwllheli Hospital is the only 'Long Stay' Hospital in South Caernarvonshire, and it has to admit patients from a very wide area.

Numbers of Councillors, and particularly Gwyrfai and Caernarvon members are fiercely critical of the fact that many patients are admitted to 'Long Stay' Hospitals far from their own homes, and from friendly neighbours, who could visit them much more frequently if the Hospital was nearby.

Dr. Glyn Penrhyn Jones, Consultant Geriatrician, keeps slogging away at the Welsh Hospital Board, supported in particular by resolutions by Gwyrfai and Caernarvon, for the building of a brand-new 'Long Stay' Hospital at Bangor or Caernarvon.

During the year Dr. Penrhyn Jones was invited to contribute to the "Gerontologia Clinica," a medical journal of international repute, an article entitled "Medical Aspects of Accommodation for the Elderly." I quote from his article, where he sets out in kindly and homely words the very simple requirements of patients in 'Long Stay' Hospitals: "Accommodation for the irremediable old person must be related to nursing rather than medical needs; in such purpose-designed units, expensive medical techniques and equipment are irrelevant, the emphasis should rather be on comfort and decor."

(c) Gallt-y-Sil Hospital for Rehabilitation and Short Custodial Care.

This Hospital in Caernarvon Borough, and in the care of the Consultant Geriatrician, does excellent work in aiding the recovery of patients temporarily disabled by "strokes," or such conditions, and also performs a most practical Social Welfare Service by taking in for short periods of a week or so, bedridden or handicapped old parents whose families for some domestic upheaval or other cannot for the time being be at home to look after them.

(2) **Infectious Diseases in Humans.**

(a) **Tuberculosis.**

(i) The total number for the 6 Districts of South Caernarvonshire was 36.

(ii) Figures for new cases for 1947, before effective treatment or immunisation against the disease had arrived, and for the last 3 years are as follows:—

	1947	1965	1966	1967
Gwyrfal	70	19	20	16
Lleyn	34	2	11	4
Caernarvon	18	3	6	12
Pwllheli	13	2	2	1
Portmadoc	5	2	1	2
Criccieth	3	Nil	Nil	1
Totals	143	28	40	36

The total of 36 is 4 less than last year.

Caernarvon had 12, which is twice the number recorded in 1966. 5 of these were in one family, being the mother and all her 4 children; the latter ranging from 10 years to 3 years of age.

(b) **Food-Poisoning and Suspected Food-Poisoning.**

14 cases were notified in the District of Lleyn as Food-Poisoning or Suspected Food-Poisoning. No cases were proven.

(3) **Infections Shared by Man and Farm Animals.**

(a) **Salmonellae Food-Poisoning.**

(i) There are a "1,001" Salmonellae Food-Poisoning germs now known to Bacteriologists, following in the wake of the first which was seen and described by Dr. Salmon, an American Veterinary Surgeon in 1885; the discoverer being honoured by this family of germs being named after him.

(ii) In spite of there being so many Salmonellae, only two called respectively Salmonellae Dublin and Salmonellae Typhimurium commonly cause disease in cattle, with scouring of the bowels, the germs being present in vast numbers in the dung. Rapid loss of condition can occur, sometimes ending in the death of the animal.

Since the germs are present in the dung, it is easily understandable that they sometimes get into milk at Dairy Farms, and into meat and offal in slaughter houses when cattle recovered from the disease but still carrying the germs in their bowels are slaughtered for human consumption.

(iii) Again, of the 2 Salmonellae which commonly cause disease in cattle, only Salmonellae Typhimurium commonly causes disease in man.

(iv) *Salmonellae Dublin* is frequently found in milk on farms in my District; which milk is quite cheerfully quaffed without heating by members of the farming family, who do not suffer Food-Poisoning as a result. It would appear to me that humans are largely immune to *Salmonellae Dublin*; only one case has been notified to me in 6 years.

(v) Veterinarians have recently produced a "combined Vaccine" against *Salmonellae Typhimurium* and *Salmonellae Dublin*, which is said to be very effective in the protection of cattle.

(vi) In October I went to a one-day conference in London, on Salmonellosis, accompanied by Mr Benjamin Edwards, Chairman of Lleyn Health Committee and himself a practical farmer. The Conference attracted experts in farming, veterinary and human Public Health, from all over the world, and we benefited greatly by our attendance.

(b) Brucella Abortion in Cattle/Undulant Fever in Humans.

(i) Germs of *Brucella Abortus* which can cause abortion in cows, and undulant fever in man, were found in milk of 2 cows in my area, which called for an order requiring that such milk should not be sold for human consumption unless first made safe by Pasteurization. (Article 20, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959).

(ii) I was not informed that any cases of Undulant Fever had occurred in my Districts during the year.

(iii) The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in April 1967 introduced a scheme for securing "Brucella Free Herds," as the first step towards eradication of this common cause of abortion from the cattle herds of Great Britain, and the not infrequent case of undulant fever suffered by veterinary surgeons and farmers, who handle cattle, especially at calving.

(c) Cows Milk Sold From Vending Machines—"M.A.F.F., Code of Practice."

During the year M.A.F.F. issued a "Code of Practice" in relation to sale of milk by Vending Machine. It includes the useful suggestion that the nature of the milk on sale inside the machine, should be clearly stated in writing outside it, i.e., "Untreated," "Pasteurized" or "Sterilized."

(d) "Q" Fever in Cows' Milk-Coxiella Burneti Infection.

(i) "Q" Fever organisms were found present in the bulk milk from 2 herds in South Caernarvonshire, and I ordered under Article 20, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, that milk from the entire 2 herds was to be Pasteurized before sale for human consumption lest it caused "Q" Fever in humans.

(ii) Cattle are not made ill by harbouring this organism, but in man it can cause an illness ranging from mild influenza symptoms to a severe fatal illness. (Whitby and Hynes Medical Bacteriology, Ninth Edition).

(iii) The heat applied in Pasteurization of milk is only just lethal to "Q" Fever organisms contained in it.

(iv) Veterinarians took blood samples from each cow in one of the 2 herds for Agglutination Tests for "Q" Fever, and having been given these results, I continued to prohibit for human consumption unless first Pasteurized, only that milk from cows which gave a positive Agglutination to the disease.

(v) I attended an informal discussion on "Q" Fever arranged by Mr. W. T. Rowlands, Director, Veterinary Investigation Centre, Bangor.

(4) Environmental Health Services.

(i) Much information is given in reports by individual Public Health Inspectors.

(ii) Gwyrfai R.D.C., as recorded by Mr. Harford, had a most vigorous programme under way to improve services.

(iii) Paper Sack collection of household refuse is quietly stealing in, and I am sure that in the end it will be welcomed by everyone.

(5) Housing.

(i) Portmadoc were disappointed in not being able to go on with their Tremadoc scheme.

(ii) Figures for housing by individual Authorities are given in Table IV.

(6) Water.

(i) From April 1st, 1967, "Bwrdd Dwr Eryri" took over water supplies in South Caernarvonshire from Local Authorities.

(ii) "Bwrdd Dwr Eryri" are looking into plumbo-solvency and lead content of their waters.

(iii) Fluoridation of water against tooth decay was not mentioned.

(7) Tents.

(i) The Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Committee, meeting in May, 1967, discussed the helplessness of District Councils in relation to control of Health Standards in Tenting Holiday Makers, which subject was raised by the Chairman, Councillor Hugh Jones, J.P., Llanfairfechan.

(ii) As a result, all 15 District Councils in Caernarvonshire were asked by the Committee to write individually to the Welsh Office urging that an Act of Parliament be made for Control of Tents on the same lines as the Caravans and Control of Development Act, 1960, in the case of Caravans.

(iii) All 6 District Councils in South Caernarvonshire did so, but each received a stereotyped reply from the Welsh Office to the effect that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were hoping soon to publish Model Bye-Laws under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936, which they considered would be effective.

(8) Prescribed Industrial Diseases.

"The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1967. Coming into operation 16th August, 1967.

(i) Mr. S. O. Davies, M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil, in a Private Bill, was successful in getting the disabling effects of (a) Emphysema and (b) Bronchitis prescribed, as if they were the effects of Pneumoconiosis, in any person certified to be suffering from Pneumoconiosis, or Pneumoconiosis accompanied by Tuberculosis with 50 per cent. disability at least.

(ii) This will entitle such Pneumoconiosis sufferers to be paid extra compensation for the diseases (a) Bronchitis and (b) Emphysema.

(iii) To quote the Amendment as worded in Statutory Instruments, 1967, No. 1187:—

“Effects of emphysema and chronic bronchitis—36A—(1) Where any person is disabled by pneumoconiosis or pneumonconiosis accompanied by tuberculosis to an extent which would, if his physical condition were otherwise normal, be assessed at not less than 50 per cent. the effects of any emphysema and of any chronic bronchitis from which that person is found to be suffering shall be treated for the purpose of Part IV of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1965 and of these regulations as if they were effects of the pneumoconiosis.”

(iv) Gwyrfai R.D.C., which is a quarrying area, and with much harrowing experience of “Slate-dust” Lung (“Llwch y Garreg”) did not consider that the Regulation goes far enough, and resolved to write to the Chairman, Welsh Board of Health, as follows:—

“That Emphysema and/or Chronic Bronchitis causing disability in workers engaged in dusty occupations, acknowledged to be injurious to the lungs, should be listed as Prescribed Industrial Diseases in their own right, without co-existing Pneumoconiosis or Pneumonconiosis accompanied by Tuberculosis.”

(9) **Butlin's Holiday Camp, Pwllheli.**

(i) Encouraged by the Welsh Board of Health, Messrs. Butlin's had appointed a retired Medical Officer of Health in readiness for the 1967 season as a Consultant in health measures, covering all their Camps in the U.K., but unfortunately the doctor died before he could take up the appointment.

(ii) Early in the season 2 State Registered Nurses were appointed to Butlin's, Pwllheli, with the purpose of supervising health measures in the Camp, particularly in kitchens, but they left in a very short time.

(iii) However, towards the end of the season a Mr. Grant, a retired Public Health Inspector, and formerly Chief Public Health Inspector to the Borough of Shoreditch commenced duties as Health Adviser to all Butlin Camps in U.K. We feel sure that much good will come from this enlightened policy by Messrs. Butlin's.

(10) **Sewerage.**

Lleyn Rural District Council pressed steadily on with their programme for sewerage all areas of their district, to which they are committed in principle.

(11) **Cremation.**

(i) Lleyn R.D.C. discussed Cremation, and the feasibility of building a Crematorium in their district, but it was learned that Bangor City intended to build one in the very near future, and further that to be viable, a Crematorium must drain a population of at least 80,000.

(ii) Lleyn, during the discussion, decided that cremation was a practical and desirable Public Health procedure, and to encourage Bangor City in their project.

(iii) Some round figures indicating the increasing resort to cremation for disposal of the dead between 1920 and 1964, as taken from "Preventive Medicine" by Hutt and Thomson, and from The Cremation Society, 47, Nottingham Place, London, W.1., are as follows:—

- (a) Number Cremated in U.K. in 1920 about 1,800
 - (b) Number Cremated in U.K. in 1964 about 255,000
- Almost 50 per cent. of those who die now are cremated.

(12) **Computers.**

In the company of Dr. T. Heber Pierce and Dr. C. T. Baynes, Deputy County M.O.H., I was, by the courtesy of the County Treasurer, shown through the Computer Department of the Caernarvonshire Council. Computers are now hard at work in Medicine as in so many other professional and industrial fields.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

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. Porthmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lŷeyn
AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	1800	893	4472	3803	4920	4472	3814	88222	33526	2213	1731	1211	3543	96475	114232
TOTAL POPULATION:—															
Mid-Year 1967 (Registrar General's Estimate)	14430	4130	770	11760	16530	3220	3750	5410	4740	9120	1590	3820	3900	20770	15780
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	11183	17904	2869	3751	5973	4689	9055	1672	3647	3960	21602	16522
Males	6437	1953	364	5098	7531	1268	1648	3011	2287	4212	718	1641	1827	10150	8030
Females	7556	2206	424	6085	10373	1601	2103	2962	2402	4843	954	2006	2133	11452	8492
Number of Persons per Acre (Calculated on Registrar General's Estimate for 1967)	8.02	4.62	0.17	3.08	3.36	0.72	0.98	0.06	0.01	4.12	0.92	3.15	1.1	0.22	0.14
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS (Census 1961)															
Number of Private Households	4116	1489	229	3908	5679	1055	1444	2010	1581	2949	605	1254	1324	7647	5624
Number 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
Number 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
Number 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	39900	30742
Number 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
Number of Persons per Room (whole of Caernarvonshire 1.51)	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.4	0.52	0.52	0.55	0.55
RATEABLE VALUE															
Product of a Penny Rate	£535593	£73465	£25024	£401997	£619986	£71390	£110231	£121005	£86988	£287650	£53875	£111240	£107100	£402002	£387592
Number of Members on the Council	£2060	£275	£97	£1601	£3246	£259	£432	£465	£313	£1063	£206	£420	£422	£1475	£1538
Number of Members on the Council	28	13	11	20	30	15	14	18	13	25	15	16	16	44	43
CAUSES OF DEATH															
Total Number of Deaths (including Service Personnel)	142	49	10	197	317	46	61	87	101	132	19	74	51	299	250
(a) Males	60	28	7	95	161	21	25	47	47	60	10	36	20	152	132
(b) Females	82	21	3	102	156	25	36	40	54	72	9	38	31	147	118
(1) Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Cancer—Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(11) Cancer—Lungs, Bronchus	4	3	1	4	8	2	3	2	3	2	—	3	2	14	9
(12) Cancer—Breast	2	3	1	4	19	—	5	4	4	6	—	5	1	16	6
(13) Cancer—Uterus	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	1	5	2	—	1	—	3	2
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Cancer	12	3	1	24	33	3	8	9	13	4	—	13	3	28	29
(15) Leukaemia A-leukoemia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(16) Diabetes	1	1	—	2	5	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
(17) Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	27	5	2	31	45	9	9	17	14	16	—	16	9	53	43
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina	30	6	2	49	80	6	10	17	13	20	—	3	14	9	48
(19) Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	2	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	17	4
(20) Other Heart Disease	12	7	1	16	32	6	5	7	12	19	—	1	—	8	35
(21) Other Circulatory Disease	11	3	—	19	6	4	7	10	5	1	—	4	—	6	37
(22) Influenza	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19
(23) Pneumonia	1	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
(24) Bronchitis	3	2	—	6	14	5	2	—	8	7	—	2	—	13	5
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	7	4
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
(29) Enlarged Prostate	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(31) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	3	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	2	1	—	6	26	6	1	5	7	8	—	1	—	12	4
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents	12	7	—	6	7	1	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	1
(34) All other Accidents	4	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(35) Suicide	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(36) Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 (0.00); Pneumonia (0.67); 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. 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. Cwyrfa	15. Lleyn	Grand Total
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Total	1802	290	27	973	962	285	207	237	352	1194	78	404	140	1445	616	
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total	24	7	—	52	58	10	7	27	61	44	11	52	13	77	59	
(i) By the Local Authority. Total	14	—	—	—	43	—	—	23	38	39	—	42	—	23	18	
(ii) By other Local Authorities. Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(iii) By other bodies and persons. Total	10	7	—	52	15	10	7	4	23	5	11	10	13	54	41	
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)	223	86	13	274	981	—	53	103	74	169	51	48	13	645	748	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	258	120	16	374	981	—	76	127	83	233	168	60	27	896	1060	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2	1	—	—	11	—	4	—	—	9	—	1	2	27	15	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	36	22	13	32	56	—	17	9	51	21	2	15	4	69	76	
II.—Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices.																
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	25	17	13	32	56	—	15	43	42	16	45	15	2	37	70	
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	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—																
(a) By Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	—	—	2	—	—	
(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	11	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	2	31	3	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:																
(a) By Owners	11	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
(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	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	27	15	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—																
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(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:—																
Number re-conditioned and work completed during the year	6	9	—	—	15	4	—	11	14	1	—	3	11	74	16	
(b) With Standard Grants:—																
Number re-conditioned and work completed during the year	7	24	3	18	3	7	10	23	7	13	—	2	8	98	58	
RENT ACT, 1957																
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:																
(a) Number issued	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) Number of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
COUNCIL HOUSES:																
Number of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year	39	6	—	52	93	14	9	37	52	—	3	55	4	78	28	
Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications	54	—	—	111	863	—	6	27	174	—	9	18	2	62	384	

Table V.
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmaudoc	14. Gwyrfaï	15. Lleyn
MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.															
Number of Samples of Milk taken by Public Health Inspector	101	9	—	246	190	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Number of these unsatisfactory	6	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Samples of Milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	103	11	6	—	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of these unsatisfactory	7	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of these successful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.															
Number of Slaughterhouses on Register end of December	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases:—															
(a) For Tuberculosis	174	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	8	104	—
(b) For other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of seizures (supported by Magistrate) of ditto:—	814	—	—	72	968	65	—	—	—	10756	—	5715	1305	114	170
(a) For Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) For other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER FOODS.															
Number of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Food	7280†	131†	6 see Conway report	—	3968†	—	10†	23	—	4151	360	673	566	18050	476
Number of seizures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROSECUTIONS.															
Number of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BAKEHOUSES.															
Total Number of Bakehouses	4	7	—	5	12	2	3	1	—	5	4	4	4	20	10

†—lbs.

Table VI.

CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lleyn
Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	8	—	10	—	5	—	—	29	26	6	7	—	2	—	94
Number of Closets repaired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
DUSTBIN PROVISION.															
Number of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	—	—	—	68	43	—	20	21	61	—	—	54	—	—	180
Number of defective Dustbins replaced	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	6	26	—	—	66
HOUSE DRAINS.															
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	34	26	—	1	—	—	25	94
Defects in House Drains remedied	31	—	6	20	69	—	17	6	10	19	5	19	—	16	6
MISCELLANEOUS															
WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.															
Number of Water samples taken	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	3	412	3	3	—	72	74
Number found polluted	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	11
Number of Wells remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Number of Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of Notices sent for defective water fittings	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	5	—	—	—
Number of Old Houses newly connected with the Mains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	16
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.															
Number of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	44	6	—	—	16	—	1	3	—	23	—	2	—	—	9
(b) Supplied with Disinfectants	36	8	9	—	—	—	—	37	—	2	2	—	—	—	3
Number of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NUISANCES.															
Number of animals improperly kept and removed	4	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Number of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	25	3	18	—	41	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	66
Number of complaints received and investigated	379	20	36	227	501	—	18	174	102	205	51	28	10	365	323
INSPECTING, etc.															
Total Number of Inspections during the year	2898	450	36	5623	6921	—	240	1441	395	1600	1998	520	63	8568	2946
Number of Notices issued (a) Infodmal	62	7	—	224	27	—	—	—	1	203	57	3	3	226	192
(b) Statutory	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	10	3
(c) Total	80	7	—	224	32	—	—	—	—	203	53	3	4	236	195
Number of Prosecutions for all Cases	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

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

FACTORIES WORKING

1938-39 and 1940-41
to compare and contrast with the factory work
in Ontario under the Factory Act, 1927

As indicated by the number of factories in
the Public Health Inspector
List of the Factory Act, 1927

From a
to factories in which section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
and 6 are enforced by the
Authority
(ii) factories not included in (i) in
which section 7 is enforced by
the local Authority
(iii) Other factories in which section 7
is enforced by the local Authority
not including out works
(iv) (continued)

B—DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SAID FACTORIES
(i) West of Clevedon (23)

- (a) Overcrowding (23)
- (ii) Inadequate ventilation (23)
- (iii) Inadequate drainage (19)
- (iv) Defective construction (12)
- (v) Defective machinery (12)
- (vi) Inadequate lighting (12)
- (vii) Inadequate fire escapes (12)
- (viii) Other defects against the Act (not detailed)
- (ix) Other defects against the Act (not detailed)

C—DEFECTS FOUND IN OTHER FACTORIES
The Factory Act, 1927
1938 and 1941

C — Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	36	2	2	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	865	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	14	14	64	3	3	—
Bakehouses	4	4	21	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	2	2	12	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	24	25	201	6	6	—
Fried Fish Shops	12	12	47	4	4	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	5	5	27	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	50	50	241	12	12	—
Greengrocers	11	11	28	2	2	—
Canteens	11	12	44	3	3	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	69	8	8	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	12	12	29	1	1	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	28	28	57	5	5	—
Factories	65	68	102	5	5	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	8	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967 was 14,430 compared with 14,360 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 12.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 13.30 in 1966 and 14.99 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 16.04 per 1,000 live births compared with 5.24 in 1966 and 18.69 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 9.84 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.28 in 1966 and 12.04 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.07 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.07 in 1966 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 1.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.09 in 1966 and 2.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 25 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 9 Measles; 2 Whooping Cough; 10 Puerperal Pyrexia; 2 Scarlet Fever; 1 Dysentery; and 1 Salmonella Typhimurium.

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1967

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

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Abattoir	865
Animals and Poultry	34
Atmospheric Pollution	39
Caravan Sites	26
Complaints Investigated	379
Dirty Premises (visits)	45
Drainage Inspections and Tests	58
Dairies, Milk Vans and Vending Machines ...	69
Disinfection	44
Factories and Workplaces	102
Foodshops, Cafes, Canteens, etc.	449
House Inspections	239
Ice Cream Samples	106
Licensed Premises, Hotels	59
Milk Samples	107
Nuisance Abatement	85
Offices and Shops Act Inspections	257
Overcrowding	24
Owners, Agents and Builders Interviewed	41
Places of Public Entertainment (visits)	46
Public Conveniences	191
Rodent and other Pests Control	126
Schools Inspections	41
Water Samples	71

Vital Statistics.

	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1966	191	13.30	162	11.28
1967	187	12.96	142	9.84

(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 1967 to include the Maternity Hospital was 2,003.

Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Cases notified in	
	1966	1967
Measles	422	6 (3)
Whooping Cough	2	(2)
Puerperal Pyrexia	— (10)	1 (9)
Scarlet Fever	—	2
Sonnei Dysentery	1 (1)	— (1)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	— (1)	—
Salmonella Typhimurium	—	— (1)

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

Disinfection.

As a result of Infectious Diseases, 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. Forty-four 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) ...	821	28	13,992	4,507
Number Inspected	821	28	13,992	4,507
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	—	18	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	179	—	486	144
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	22.1	—	3.4	4.4
Tuberculosis only.				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6	—	—	168
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.73	—	—	3.9
Cysticercosis.				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

During the year 22,427 animals were slaughtered, over 4,000 more than in 1966. This increase was due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in October, which brought strict restriction on the movement of live animals from this area. In consequence, wholesalers slaughtered their stock locally and transported the meat to the English Markets. This increased throughput necessitated a substantial amount of additional inspection of carcasses and offal, much of which was done at weekend and evenings.

The requirement that no meat can be removed from the slaughterhouse until it has been examined and stamped was a great step forward, and ensures that the public are offered meat which has been inspected and passed as "fit for human consumption." The co-operation of the butchers has been excellent.

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:—3 carcasses of beef; 18 carcasses of mutton or lamb; 2 carcasses of pork; 5 forequarters of beef; 8 part hindquarters of beef (bone-taint); 10 forequarters of mutton; 8 hindquarters of mutton; 6 forequarters of pork; 25 ox heads; 188 part ox livers; 68 ox livers; 9 ox hearts; 151 pig heads; 41 pig lungs; 308 sheep livers.

Total weight condemned: 2 tons, 7 cwts., 74 lbs.

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 and formal seizures of unsound food.

Commodity and reasons for condemnation:—

Decomposition—Blown and pierced or damaged tins: 215 tins Salmon; 25 tins Sardines; 23 tins Crab; 105 tins Pilchards; 11 tins Tuna Fish; 11 tins Chopped Ham; 9 tins Shoulder Ham; 16 tins Ham; 11 tins Spam; 48 tins Steak and Kidney Pudding; 6 tins Pork Shoulder Ham; 12 tins Lunch Tongues; 1 tin Ham Cured Shoulder; 4 tins Pork Roll with Stuffing; 24 tins Chopped Ham and Pork; 91 tins Stewed Steak; 124 tins Corned Beef; 22 tins Steak and Kidney Pies; 5 tins Cooked Boneless and Skinless Ham; 62 tins Pork Luncheon Meat; 4 tins Pork; 16 tins Sausages; 12 tins Cooked Fore; 22 tins Ham and Pork; 3 tins Pork Tenderloin; 1 tin Cooked Boneless Ham with Jelly; 15 tins Pork in Juice; 13 tins Cooked Shoulder; 15 tins Lamb Tongues; 10 tins Minced Beef Loaf; 9 tins Casserole Meat; 1 tin Jellied Veal; 17 tins Savoury Minced Beef; 14 tins Steak and Onion; 10 tins Ox Tongues; 1 tin Ham Fillets; 4 tins Chopped Pork; 5 tins Meat and Vegetables; 2 tins Steak in Gravy; 20 tins Pears and Peaches; 240 tins Grapefruit; 96 tins Fruit Salad; 9 tins Stewed Apples; 19 tins Prunes; 9 tins Plums; 3 tins Gooseberries; 334 tins Peaches; 271 tins Pears; 125 tins Fruit Cocktail; 31 tins Mandarin Oranges; 20 tins Raspberries; 4 tins Segs; 133 tins Pineapple; 67 tins Apricots; 59 tins Strawberries; 35 tins Loganberrits; 10 tins Blackberries; 19 tins Blackcurrants; 76 tins Orange Juice; 25 tins Grapefruit Juice; 32 tins Pineapple Juice; 3 tins Tomato Juice; 70 tins Beans; 237 tins Tomatoes; 136 tins Soup; 42 tins Cream; 11 tins Macaroni; 48 tins Baked Beans; 6 tins Buttered Beans; 14 tins Spaghetti; 7 tins Tapioca Pudding; 75 tins Processed Peas; 2 tins Liquid Egg; 18 tins Sliced Beans; 19 tins Milk Puddings; 67 tins Carrots; 219 tins Evaporated Milk; 232 tins Garden Peas; 131 tins Rice; 23 tins Creamed Sago; 46 tins Broad Beans; 4 tins Irish Stew; 6 tins Meat Pudding.

Decomposition: 154 lb. Hindquarter Beef; 2 Cooked Chickens; 29 lb. Rump Steak; 12 Chicken Joints; 184 lb. Chucks of Beef; 3 Lamb's Livers; 6 Quarter Chickens; 148 lb. Sirloin of Beef; 24 lb. Flanks of Beef; 15 lb. Breasts of Mutton; 57 lb. Buttock of Beef; 8 lb. Mince Meat; 332 lb. Saddles of Mutton; 75 lb. Trunks of Mutton; 66 Whole Chickens; 9 Ducklings; 26 lb. Pork Loins; 14 lb. Legs of Lamb; 2 lb. Shoulder Pork; 7 lb. Pork Chops; 8 lb. Lamb Chops; 2 lb. Neck Lamb; 48 lb. Chicken Portions; 34 lb. Lamb's Hearts; 34 lb. Duck Portions; 2 stone Cod Fillets; 2 stone Herrings; 2½ stone Smoked Cod Fillets.

Unwholesome : 14 Jars Orange Marmalade; 2 Jars Strawberry Jam; 37 Jars Blackcurrant Jam; 2 Jars Lemon Cheese; 12 Jars Pineapple Jam; 193 pkts. Assorted Biscuits; 4 Jars Bovril; 64 pkts. Mashed Potatoes; 1 pkt. Corn; 53 pkts. Batter Mixture; 10 pkts. Beef Curry; 46 pkts. Peas; 10 pkts. Bio Tex; 80 pkts. S.R. Flour; 67 pkts. Scone Mixture; 7 pkts. Cut Lump Salt; 30 pkts. Ground Almonds; 2 pkts. Vota Crackles; 49 pkts. Sandwich Mixture; 1 pkt. Brie Cheese; 4 Jars Piccalilli; 65 pkts. Corn Flakes; 57 pkts. Fruit Cake Mixture; 3 Boxes Cheese Gateaux; 6 Jars Gherkins; 4 Jars Horlicks; 1 Jar Pickled Beetroot.

Refrigeration Breakdowns and Packages Soft and Decomposing: 22 pkts. Kipper Fillets; 190 pkts. Fish Fingers; 34 pkts. Plaice Fillets; 14 pkts. Cod Roes; 10 pkts. Prawns; 288 pkts. Fish Cakes; 17 pkts. Plaice Portions; 71 pkts. Cod Steaks; 53 pkts. Hake Fillets; 5 pkts. Buttered Kippers; 14 pkts. Smoked Cod Fillets; 11 pkts. Salmon Fish Cakes; 53 pkts. Crispy Cod Fries; 53 pkts. Haddock Steaks; 25 pkts. Haddock Fillets; 136 pkts. Crinkle Cut Chips; 94 pkts. Mousse; 27 pkts. Chicklets; 33 pkts. Sausage; 31 pkts. Faggots; 35 pkts. Shepherds Pie; 27 pkts. Sausage Rolls; 26 pkts. Quarter Chickens; 6 pkts. Chicken Mushroom Casserole; 12 pkts. Cheeseburgers; 106 Puff Pastry; 86 pkts. Beefburgers; 15 pkts. Beef Dinners; 40 Boxes Dairy Sponge; 4 pkts. Steak and Kidney Pies; 10 pkts. Chicken Dinners; 33 pkts. Sliced Beef in Gravy; 14 pkts. Minced Beef; 8 pkts. Chicken Pies; 36 pkts. Short Crust Pastry; 89 pkts. Steakburgers; 35 pkts. Rissoles; 32 pkts. Chocolate Eclairs; 23 pkts. Croquettes; 4 pkts. Arctic Roll; 93 pkts. Peas; 10 pkts. Minted Peas; 38 pkts. Sliced Green Beans; 14 pkts. Broad Beans.

The total weight condemned was 3 tons, 5 cwts., 1 qtr., 0 stone, 4 lb.

Milk Supply.

Number of Milk retailers operating from:—

(a) Dairy farms outside the district	5
(b) Shops and dairy premises in the borough	33

Polythene was widely suggested as the ideal milk container of the future, but it would appear that considerable further research is needed to improve this new pack. Anglesey was the first in this area to have milk in plastic containers, an innovation which did not last very long. A considerable number of complaints were received regarding the high proportion of leaking containers issued, and school pupils found it difficult to puncture the pack with the pointed straw provided. Glass bottles were soon re-used.

The glass milk-bottle has unfortunately always been the target for every kind of misuse, for it appears to be taken for granted that it is the ideal vessel for storing paraffin and other liquids, as rocket launchers on fireworks night, etc. The task of dairies to ensure that none of these maltreated bottles is filled with milk before being properly cleansed and sterilised is a worrying one. Complaints of dirty bottles are still received by the department, but compared to the number of bottles in daily use the number of the complaints is minute. Dairies can be congratulated on their cleansing and sterilisation of bottles.

However, there is much to be said for the development of a satisfactory non-returnable container, be it the polythene or waxed type. The question of economics is the main delaying factor.

Retailing of milk from door to door is done by six dealers. Of these, two are large dairy firms, two producer/retailers, and two retailers. These latter purchase bottled milk for re-sale. There are now nine coin operated milk vending machines, of which six are in college hostels.

Samples of the milk were collected regularly from these machines, and also the interior inspected for cleanliness under the "Food Hygiene Code of Practice" issued by the Ministry of Health to ensure better handling and better hygiene.

Regular bacteriological sampling of milk was carried out. During the year 101 samples were taken, 95 were satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory. All six failures occurred in the automatic machines, but the supplier could offer no reason. As a precautionary measure all dairy equipment was dismantled, checked and sterilized. Follow-up samples were all satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

The following table gives the number and type of retailers of ice cream registered within the district under the Food and Drugs Act.

General Grocers	25
Greengrocers	2
Bakers/Confectioners	2
Sweet Shops	17
Snack Bars	10
Fishmonger/Frozen Foods	1
	57

Of 102 samples of ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination, all but two samples fall within Grades 1 or 2, being satisfactory. A careful investigation was made in the case of the two Grade 3 samples. No further unsatisfactory results were received from either source.

Food Premises.

Vigilance is maintained at all times in visiting and re-visiting premises processing and handling food. No serious outbreaks of food poisoning occurred in the city, and it is hoped that constant personal contact with management and staff, to press for adherence to the basic rudimentary principles of hygiene has had some effect in ensuring that the public are protected.

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	24
Licensed premises, clubs, cafes, snack bars, and canteens of colleges, schools, factories, etc. etc.	84
	211

Factories Act, 1961.

(a) Factories without mechanical power	7
(b) Factories with mechanical power	61
	68

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 only were observed, which were followed up by written notices requesting attention.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

All of the offices and shops in the city had been inspected and a substantial number re-inspected by the end of the year. In view of the accidents reported to many local authorities, from unguarded or badly situated machinery, special attention is now paid to all dangerous machines such as bacon slicers, meat-mincers, etc. All such machines now must have guards at all times, and it is obvious that there was room for education of all individuals using dangerous food machines, particularly those which needed cleaning. A serious fault observed was the siting of the on/off switch, which could be switched on by being caught on clothing.

This Act has been instrumental in bringing about very great improvements in the working conditions of white-collar workers and shop employees. Foremost of these are higher lighting standards, room temperature levels, and better toilet facilities.

Appended herewith are tables summarising the work carried out up to the end of 1967.

(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	10	142	10
Retail Shops	3	176	3
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	12	—
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	—	30	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	360	13

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 257

(b) Analysis of Contraventions:

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found		
4	Cleanliness	1	15	Eating facilities	Nil
5	Overcrowding	Nil	16	Floors, passage and stairs ...	Nil
6	Temperature	1	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	2
7	Ventilation	1	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	Nil
8	Lighting	Nil	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	Nil
9	Sanitary conveniences	1	23	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
10	Washing facilities	Nil	24	First Aid	1
11	Supply of drinking water ...	Nil		Other matters	1
12	Clothing accommodation ...	Nil		TOTAL	8
13	Sitting facilities	Nil			
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	Nil			

Housing.

Sub-standard houses are dealt with as they are found. In all cases the owner is given the opportunity to submit a specification of works to bring the house up to the standard. Very few decide to do so, as the cost is prohibitive. These houses are sub-standard mainly because they have rising dampness due to the absence of a damp proof course, but in many instances the properties have been neglected by landlords and left to deteriorate and decay. This is quite unnecessary for the Council gives favourable consideration to most requests for improvement grants, and property owners are encouraged to make greater use of these facilities.

Improvement Grants.

Seven Standard Grants and Six Discretionary Grants were issued in 1967, a total of £3,103. To achieve the desirable standard of having all dwellinghouses provided with bathrooms and hot water is still a long way off at this rate.

Caravans.

There is one licensed caravan site in the borough, and this was well conducted and complied in every respect with the site licence and conditions. It is a seasonal holiday site, and is open from March to October.

Rodent Control.

The following table shows the statistics of infestations:—

	Type of Property		
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Other Premises
Number of properties inspected	34	69	38
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	56	84	49
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—			
Rats — Major	4	1	—
— Minor	6	12	9
Mice — Major	2	—	—
— Minor	21	35	27
Number of properties and land (including sewers) treated by Health Department or firm under contract	124	96	71

The Corporation does not employ a Rodent Operator. Most business premises, Colleges, etc., have contracts with a private firm specialising in Pest Control. The Council has an annual contract with this firm for treating sewers, refuse tip, public buildings and lands, and all Council Houses. The department investigates all complaints of infestations received, and offers general guidance regarding treatment. Only in exceptional cases does the department carry out a treatment, as the public are informed that the onus of ridding their premises of an infestation is their responsibility. Occupiers are advised to engage the firm of experts in disinfection, or use the ready mixed warfarin bait which is sold at cost price. This procedure works very well.

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 disinfection firm contracted to control rodents. This is a special service which keeps flies and other insects well under control.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the city is now entirely under the control of the Eryri Water Board, but the Health Department undertakes the regular sampling of water for analysis. During the year 43 samples were taken, and of these five were unsatisfactory. The Board was informed, but there seemed no apparent reason for the failures. Repeat samples taken immediately the unsatisfactory reports were received by telephone from the Laboratory passed the tests.

Public Swimming Baths.

The indoor baths opened in October 1966, was very popular during the beginning of the year and in the summer, but attendance flagged considerably by the end of December, and now appears to have found a steady level. There is no doubt that this healthy activity is a worthwhile amenity to the city, especially for young people.

Frequent visits were made to the Baths to inspect the changing cubicles and toilets, and to the cafe and kitchen. Twenty-eight samples of water were taken from the swimming pool, all except five being satisfactory. The failures occurred in the early months when the popularity of the Baths caused some overcrowding, and the Superintendent was over-worked with a comparatively inexperienced staff, who had to be instructed the technique of chlorination. After these teething troubles were overcome, samples were consistently satisfactory.

Survey of Schools.

A special survey of the three secondary, five primary, and five infant schools was undertaken in December, and full report submitted to the Health Committee. The Committee decided to forward copies to the County Education Authority with the recommendation that the various defects listed be remedied. Two of the schools are over 100 years old, and are not now suitable as school buildings. In several schools rooms for the staff, and for the examination and treatment of pupils are not provided. Taking the Standard for School Premises Regulations, 1959 as a guide, the main matters requiring improvements were unsatisfactory and inadequate sanitary and washing accommodation, insufficient temperature, and general redecoration. The school canteens were all inspected and contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 were included in the survey report.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Nant Tip, which is filling up more rapidly than was estimated. Consideration has been given to obtaining a new site including other methods such as incineration and pulverisation. The Council operates a dustless collection, and special hinged lid dustbins designed for the dustless loaders are issued free to householders. A medium sized refuse vehicle with screw impeller compaction is to be purchased for use in difficult localities, particularly in the new Council Estate of 243 houses in Maes-y-Geirchen. Due to the nature of this lay-out, with a large number of flats and maisonettes, the paper sack method of refuse collection is to be introduced.

Public Conveniences.

Vandalism continues to cause inconvenience to the public, and expense to the Council. Measures were taken to prevent damage by closing all the conveniences in the city at 10-30 p.m. Also it was decided to fit stronger doors with a new coin lock claimed to be thief-proof. Results so far where this equipment is fitted are satisfactory. The earlier closing also appears to be reducing damage by vandals.

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 Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	10	—	—	—
Bakehouses	7	7	16	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	5	4	11	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	3	3	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	23	22	35	—	—	—
Greengrocers	6	5	12	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	12	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	15	37	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General For June, 1967, was 4,130 compared with 4,160 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 17.42 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 18.27 in 1966 and 15.62 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 40.54 per 1,000 live births compared with 39.47 in 1966 and 15.38 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 11.86 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.26 in 1966 and 10.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.24 in 1966 and 0.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.64 in 1966 and 3.37 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 33 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 5 Scarlet Fever; 12 Measles; 5 Whooping Cough; and 11 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
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	1	—
1 Year	—	—	—	2	—	—
2 Years	—	—	1	—	—	—
3 Years	—	—	—	3	—	1
4 Years	—	4	2	3	—	—
5-9 Years	—	1	—	—	2	1
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	5	4	8	3	2

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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

Housing.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year. Work was commenced on the Abercaseg site and it is anticipated that most of the scheme will be completed during 1968. This scheme consists of 30 3-bedroomed houses, 6 aged persons flats and 12 maisonettes.

The Cae Ifan Cymro site of 10 3-bedroomed houses and 2 bungalows has also been commenced.

33 houses were reconditioned during the year, 9 with Discretionary Grants and 24 with Standard Grants.

Water Supply.

The Council's Water Undertaking was taken over by the Bwrdd Dwr Eryri during the year.

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 the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:—

33 lbs. Tinned Ham; 14 lbs. Tinned Chicken; 11 lbs. Meats; 2½ lbs. Fish; 66 lbs. Fruits and Vegetables; 5 lbs. Tinned Egg.

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses 7; Butchers 4; Fishmongers 3; Grocers 22; Cafes 4; Fish and Chip Shops 5; Hotels and Public Houses 9; Ice Cream Retailers (including one manufacturer) 13.

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 Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	4	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	13	13	16	8	7	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	5	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	—	—	—	—
Canteens	1	1	1	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	6	6	8	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	5	5	5	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	4	5	10	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967, was 770 compared with 770 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 14.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 20.78 in 1966 and 18.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1966 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 12.99 per 1,000 of the population compared with 10.39 in 1966 and 9.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1966 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.90 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.60 in 1966 and 2.60 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 5 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 4 Measles and 1 Scarlet Fever.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

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

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 Inspections	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	194	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	82	9	9	—
Bakehouses	5	5	20	5	5	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	37	1	2	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	26	26	146	13	13	—
Fried Fish Shops	6	6	22	4	4	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	3	3	14	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	40	40	350	37	37	—
Greengrocers	8	8	32	4	4	—
Canteens	6	6	6	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	24	24	87	10	10	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	40	41	56	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	12	13	194	5	5	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967, was 11,760 compared with 11,790 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 13.01 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 15.95 in 1966 and 15.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 6.54 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.28 in 1966 and 5.68 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 16.75 per 1,000 of the population compared with 20.02 in 1966 and 16.45 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.08 in 1966 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.88 in 1966 and 3.60 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 271 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 243 Measles; 24 Scarlet Fever; 3 Whooping Cough; and 1 Dysentery.

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

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	4	2	—	—
1 Year	—	—	7	12	—	—
2 Years	1	—	18	12	—	—
3 Years	1	3	15	14	—	—
4 Years	1	—	22	17	1	—
5-9 Years	7	10	58	50	—	1
10-14 Years	—	1	2	4	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	1	2	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS	10	14	128	115	1	2

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1967

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

General Summary.

Total visits and Inspections	5623
Complaints	227
Slaughterhouse	194
Food and Drugs Act	8
Milk Sampling	246
Ice Cream Sampling	148
Food Premises	803
Stalls and Delivery Vehicles	192
Licensed Premises	62
Hotels	25
Refuse Collection	352
Refuse Tips	444
Caravan Sites	194
Housing Inspections and Surveys	274
Council Houses	62
Housing Points Scheme	111
Interviews	181
Improvement Grants	38
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	506
Shops Act	357
Rodent Control	393
Disinfestations	10
Drainage	176
Animal Boarding Establishments	2
Infectious Disease	2
Factories	56
Hairdressers	6
Stables	4
Re-visits	146
Miscellaneous	404

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 traders in cases of doubt and on request.

In spite of the efforts being made by manufacturers and others in the trade to produce and market wholesome food, a number of varied complaints were received during the year from members of the public about articles of food sold in an unfit state containing "foreign bodies."

They consisted of such irregularities as cement in a bottle of milk, a wire staple in a tin of sardines, a roll of newsprint in a bottle of ginger beer and a loaf of bread and a meat and potato pie contaminated by mould growth.

Although some of the complaints received were of a serious nature, it was only possible to deal with them on an informal basis due to the fact that the complainants stated emphatically that they would be unwilling to give evidence in any proceedings. It is to be hoped that the action taken had the desired effect.

A prosecution following a complaint made the previous year concerning numerous glass fragments in a bottle of milk delivered to a junior school was successful when the Dairy firm pleaded guilty, and were fined £10 with 4 guineas costs. Another prosecution in respect of a breakfast cereal contaminated with a black greasy material resulted in the case being dismissed. At the end of the year a prosecution was pending in respect of a bottle of ginger beer containing a roll of newsprint.

Unsound Food.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and condemned:—

68 tins Tomatoes; 91 tins Peas; 6 tins Carrots; 36 pkts. Sprouts; 111 pkts. Beans; 24 tins Beans; 3 tins Tomato Puree; 2 tins Potatoes; 2 tins Mushrooms; 1 tin Spaghetti; 40 tins Paella; 1 tin Beetroot; 14 tins Pears; 21 tins Apples; 70 tins Grapefruit; 5 tins Pineapple; 14 tins Apricots; 11 tins Oranges; 15 tins Peaches; 44 tins Fruit Cocktail; 12 tins Plums; 2 tins Black Currant; 2 tins Gooseberries; 2 tins Strawberries 4 tins Loganberries; 64 tins Ham; 5 tins Stewed Steak; 8 tins Chopped Pork; 2 tins Tongue; 1 tin Spam; 9 tins Corned Beef; 4 tins Pork; 7 tins Luncheon Meat; 1 tin Beef Steak and Gravy; 1 pot Potted Beef; 24 pkts. Braised Beef; 24 pkts. Beefburgers; 18 pkts. Steaklets; 12 pkts. Rissoles; 9 pkts. Chicken Pie; 6 pkts. Steak and Kidney Pie; 6 pkts. Chicklets; 6 pkts. Sausage Savouries; 1161 tins Soup; 1 tin Curry; 1 tin Paste; 3 tins Ricè; 12 boxes Cheese Spread; 33 pkts. Cheese Spread; 3 tins Macaroni Cheese; 2 bottles Sauce; 1 bottle Salad Cream; 1 jar Marmalade; 1 tin Semolina; 1 bottle Vinegar; 6 jars Red Cabbage; 4 bottles Red Cabbage; 2 tins Cream; 6 bottles Malt Extract; 3 bags Flour; 6 jars Jam; 4 jars Pickles; 1 tin Cranberry Sauce; 10 tins Pilchards; 71 pkts. Fish Fingers; 4 tins Salmon; 24 pkts. Fish Cakes; 49 pkts. Fish Steaks; 18 pkts. Fish Fillets; 6 pkts. Buttered Kippers; 12 pkts. Cod Fries; 54 pkts. Chips; 8 pkts. Potato Croquettes; 437 units Ice Cream; 2 jars Honey; 8 tins Evaporated Milk; 1 pkt. Biscuits; 6 pkts. Cream Sponge; 12 pkts. Pastry; 6 pkts. Eclairs; 48 pkts. Mousse; 18 pkts. Orange Juice; 1 pkt. Tomato Juice; 4 lbs. Sugar; 4½ lbs. Chicken; 350 lbs. Beef; 30 lbs. Yearlings; 100 lbs. Dried Peas.

Total weight condemned: 1 ton, 11 cwts., 2 lbs.

Milk Sampling.

Routine sampling of milk for bacteriological examination was carried out throughout the year and results were generally satisfactory. Of a total of 246 samples, 8 failed the prescribed tests.

Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	212	8	220
Raw	3	—	3
Sterilised	23	—	23
Totals	238	8	246

Samples were taken from shops, milk bars, retail delivery vans and from 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 from which retail vans capable of manufacturing soft ice cream had operated did not re-open after the winter season.

Type of Sample	Provisional Grade				Total
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
Loose	57	20	8	4	89
Wrapped	69	11	5	—	85
Totals	126	31	13	4	174

The seventeen samples in Grade 3 and 4 were not considered to be entirely satisfactory. Most of these results were in respect of loose ice cream. All these cases were followed up and lack of attention to adequate cleaning and sterilising of the server was found to be the main cause of poor results. Satisfactory samples were 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 194 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) ...	89	—	—	1694	—	—
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	—	—	47	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci	26.9	—	—	2.8	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the Number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Hygiene.

There are a comparatively large number of food shops and catering establishments in the Borough and these were the subject of frequent inspections and constant supervision.

During the last few years there has been a marked improvement in the standard of all types of food premises and facilities and this trend is continuing. Most of these improvements have been achieved by mutual co-operation between the Department and proprietors of food businesses who have shown quite an active interest on the question of hygiene. This unfortunately is not always the case where staff are employed. Consequently incidents do occur which cause complaints from the public from time to time, but usually during the busy holiday season.

However, the circumstances which give rise to these complaints are not always evident during inspections which take place before or after the incident, and on-the-spot complaints made more frequently by more members of the public would probably have the desired effect in some cases.

On the other hand the public could help in maintaining a better standard of hygiene in food premises by being more considerate in their own behaviour.

On 1st January new regulations known as the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 came into force. Their object is to lay down requirements designed to improve the standard of food hygiene in respect of any handling or trading in food in any market or away from fixed premises.

Delivery vehicles are defined as any vehicle used for the delivery of food. If however, they are used for the sale of food, they come within the definition of a stall and become subject to the appropriate requirements for stalls.

All delivery vehicles operating from premises within the Borough have been inspected and the requirements of the Regulations brought to the attention of operators. Inspections were also made of vehicles delivering food to premises in the district. A total of 192 visits and inspections were made in connection with these Regulations.

Refuse Collection.

During the months of July and August extreme difficulty was experienced in maintaining a satisfactory collection service, due to the fact that the staff were three short of the normal summer establishment through illness and resignations and continual turnover of the temporary seasonal staff.

However, in spite of the numerous difficulties encountered it was possible to maintain a weekly collection throughout the district except for very short periods after Bank Holidays and credit is due to the foreman and refuse collectors for their increased efforts in achieving this.

The nature of refuse continues to become more bulky and additional calls are required at an increasing number of new buildings. It was still possible to cope, however, as the capacity of the existing vehicles is still adequate.

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 full time.

Unfortunately the regular salvage baler left in July and consequently there were long periods when no salvage bales were produced. However, temporary staff helped part time by regular men succeeded extremely well in maintaining a reasonable overall position.

SALVAGE COLLECTIONS				
	Tons	Cwts.	Qts.	£ s d.
Waste Paper	157	6	2	1432 6 7
Rags		11	1	13 17 0
	157	17	3	1446 3 7

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.

In view of the fact that the land available for tipping was rapidly being filled, planning application was made for permission to use a piece of the Council's own land on the Morfa adjoining the existing Whinacres tip.

However, over 130 objections were received by the Planning Officer to this proposal mainly from residents on the nearby Council estate and representatives of the Ratepayers' Association concerned were eventually invited to the Health Committee when they were invited to indicate their reasons for objection and at the same time the Committee's proposals were explained to them in detail.

After assurances given by the Committee that the necessary steps would be taken to prevent any nuisance the Tenants' representatives agreed to withdraw their petition.

Later in the year Planning Approval was received by the Council and consideration was being given to the preparation of the site.

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967 which received the Royal Assent on 27th July placed on Local Authorities, among other things the duty to provide places where residents could deposit refuse other than business refuse free of charge, including the reception and disposal of unwanted cars.

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.

During the year a licence in respect of one of the long established seasonal sites in Deganwy was transferred to a new Company with amendment of the site licence conditions to permit a revised layout with modern facilities including water supply, sewerage and electricity connections to each caravan. By the end of the year the majority of the original fifty caravans on the site were cleared and a start had been made on the provision of concrete bases and the services referred to.

In the case of one of the older residential sites in Conway difficulty was still being experienced in securing compliance with site licence conditions in spite of continued discussions and suggestions. It proved necessary to institute legal proceedings for a second time. The site operator pleaded not guilty but the case was proved and a fine of £50 and £25 costs were imposed.

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

Housing.

Repairs and unsatisfactory housing conditions have received attention when found necessary and on complaint and some progress can be reported during the year.

An unfit cottage at Tywyn, Deganwy was reconstructed and improved and it was possible to remove the Closing Order and allow it to be used again for human habitation.

After much deliberation, the Council finally decided to deal with eight houses in Conway, which had been included in a Clearance Area the previous year, by means of a Clearance Order, and this was made at the end of the year.

One small dilapidated cottage at Segurynside, Llandudno Junction was reported as unfit for habitation and formal action was commenced.

A terrace of four houses in Gyffin was demolished during the year by the Council as a result of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

Some improvement of dwellings was carried out with Grant Aid and 22 Standard Grants were approved, the work in 18 cases being completed.

An interesting informal discussion took place early in the year between representatives from the Welsh Office, the Planning Department and the Borough Council Officials concerning problems arising from the application of housing standards and possible improvements of old substandard property within the historic walled town of Conway.

The Welsh Office representatives took the opportunity of looking at the layout of the Town from certain vantage points and although no hard and fast decisions were reached, it was hoped to have a further meeting in the future.

The inspection of the Council House applicants is undertaken by the Health Department and further investigations are made when required.

Rodent Control.

All complaints of infestations of rats or mice were promptly investigated and necessary treatment using poisoned bait was carried out and advice given to occupiers of premises as appropriate.

No serious infestations were found either on the refuse tips or in the district and the comparatively small amount of rat activity found was fairly widely scattered throughout the district. Every case was successfully dealt with.

As no specialist rodent operator is employed by the Council, the sewers were again treated by a private firm.

Insect Pests.

Many requests were received for assistance in dealing with various insects including ants, bees and wasps and effective treatment was given in every case even though the pests were often of no public health significance.

Shops Act.

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 357 visits were made in this connection.

An order was made under the provisions of the Act suspending for a specified period during the summer months, the obligation imposed by the Act to close shops for the Weekly half holiday.

A request was also received from the Chamber of Trade for an Order to be made allowing shops to be open for certain transactions during 18 specified Sundays during the summer months. It was not possible to complete the legal formalities in time for the season and no Order could therefore be made.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

The following details are given of the work carried out under the Act during the year. The progress generally was most gratifying and reflected the efforts put into its enforcement by this Department.

Registration of Premises.

Anyone employing persons in premises covered by this Act are required to register with the appropriate Authority and to the best of my knowledge all such premises within the Borough are registered. There is a small number of fresh registrations resulting from the occupation of new premises and change of occupation in existing premises.

Where, in a few cases, occupiers had failed to register, the Registration Form OSR 1, was delivered for completion and the opportunity taken to explain the provisions of the Act.

Inspection of Premises.

The duty of enforcing the Act has been actively pursued by the Health Department, and by the end of the year a total of 506 visits had been made to registered premises.

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	4	37	9
Retail Shops	3	102	51
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	7	1
Catering Establishments, open to the public, canteens	—	18	4
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Totals	7	164	65

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	241
Retail Shops	288
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	68
Catering establishments open to the public	177
Canteens	2
Fuel Storage Depots	—
	<hr/>
	776
	<hr/>
Total Males	339
Total Females	437

Preliminary notices were sent in respect of 124 contraventions existing at the 67 premises which did not comply with the provisions of the Act. Numerous re-visits and discussions with good co-operation between occupiers and the Health Department resulted in the removal of no fewer than 104 contraventions.

Analysis of Contraventions.

Summary of Contraventions by premises	Offices	Shops	Warehouses	Catering	TOTAL
Cleanliness	—	11	—	7	18
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Temperature	2	9	1	3	15
Ventilation	1	3	—	—	4
Light	4	12	—	—	16
Sanitary Conveniences ...	—	9	—	3	12
Washing	2	14	—	2	18
Drinking Water	—	1	—	—	—
Seating	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing Accommodation ...	—	3	—	—	3
First Aid	2	7	—	1	10
Floors, Passages	—	10	—	8	18
Dangerous Machinery	2	—	—	—	2
Abstract	—	6	—	1	7

The above table demonstrates a very satisfactory inspection programme and follow-up action is being taken in respect of the 20 outstanding contraventions.

Enforcement of the Act.

As a result of constant attention to the enforcement of the Act over a period of nearly 4 years, most premises now comply with its provisions.

Cleanliness.

The standard of cleanliness of premises, fittings and furniture generally reached a good standard by the end of the year. Accumulation of refuse or dirt in workrooms and passages was rare. However, rear rooms and storerooms were not always as tidy as they should have been.

Overcrowding.

No case of overcrowding so as to cause a risk or injury to health was met with.

Temperature.

In general the standard of heating in offices and shops was satisfactory and thermometers were provided in most cases so that employees could check the temperature (Minimum of 60.8°F. after the first hour).

Employees in butchers, fishmongers and greengrocers shops had access to effective means of warming themselves usually by means of an electric fire in a room behind the shop. These were actually situated in the shop itself in many greengrocery businesses.

Although the heating was adequate, the solid fuel boilers were found to be defective and emitting injurious fumes in two cases. One boiler was replaced by a gas-fired unit and an electrically heated system installed in the other case.

Ventilation.

Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. In many cases circulation of air was assisted by means of electric fans. In two cases where premises comprised partitioned offices, fresh air ducts were constructed to provide adequate ventilation.

Plans showing new shop fronts were examined and one case was observed where the design showed no provision for permanent ventilation. This defect was remedied immediately after contacting the shop fitters concerned.

Lighting.

Light meter readings were taken during general inspections carried out in the last two months of the year. In most cases the standard of lighting was not entirely satisfactory. Once again it was found that in the case of both offices and shops the standard in areas to which the public had access was good and better than in some working areas. Storerooms, passages and toilets were the worst lit.

In most cases the lighting standard laid down by the Illuminating Engineering Society has been recommended to occupiers and banks and larger business premises have accepted this. A compromise has been achieved with smaller premises.

One case of excessive glare was observed and a venetian blind was provided to obviate this.

The Minister has not yet exercised his power to make Regulations defining what is meant by "Suitable and sufficient" lighting under the Act. It is felt in some quarters that such Regulations would facilitate enforcement.

Sanitary Conveniences.

No case was found of insufficient sanitary conveniences.

Proper intervening ventilated spaces were required where conveniences were found to communicate directly with work rooms.

Several instances were observed where the facilities were not considered to be "conveniently accessible" as required by the Act. Some guidance on the interpretation of these words would be desirable to facilitate enforcement.

Washing Facilities.

The necessary facilities comprising wash hand basins, supply of clean running hot and cold water, soap and clean towels were provided in most cases by the end of the year. The compartments were properly lit and kept clean.

Drinking Water.

In a few cases the drinking water was drawn from a tap over a wash hand basin in a sanitary convenience. A request by the Department to provide a supply of wholesome drinking water in a suitable position was complied with in each case.

Seating Facilities.

In the case of all shops in the district at least one seat has been provided for every three workers. In one or two instances the employers have been advised to provide seats of suitable design for typists. Full co-operation has been achieved in this matter.

Accommodation for Clothing.

No serious problem occurred in the enforcement of this provision. The drying facilities usually consisted of the appliance installed primarily for heating the shop or office.

First Aid.

Failure to provide the prescribed first aid box was less common. The larger businesses had contracts with pharmaceutical firms for the provision and periodic replenishment of first aid cupboards.

Floors, Passages and Stairs.

Enforcement of this section has been dealt with successfully. There were 10 instances where floors and passages had broken floor boards, or worn and torn floor coverings, there were 4 cases of insufficient lighting and 4 premises where handrails were not provided or were not sufficiently secure. Openings in floors were properly fenced.

Dangerous Machinery.

All dangerous machinery such as mincing, slicing and chipping machines used in shops and catering premises have been found to be fitted with proper guards where necessary and no cases of negligence were observed. Guards have now been fitted to all existing paper guillotines in offices.

Information for Employees.

Nearly all occupiers of premises have provided the necessary information to employees outlining the provisions of the Act. This has been achieved either by posting up an Abstract of the Act or by the provision of the necessary booklets.

Accidents.

There have been no reported accidents to employees during the year.

Occupiers and Owners of premises have given good co-operation in implementing the provisions of the Act and much has been achieved during the year. In no case was it found necessary to recommend the institution of legal proceedings.

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 Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	103	1	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	704	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	19	21	191	15	15	—
Bakehouses	12	12	106	9	9	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	5	6	16	2	2	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	70	71	155	31	31	—
Fried Fish Shops	8	7	40	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	10	9	49	3	3	—
Grocers Shops	52	49	338	16	16	—
Greengrocers	33	32	64	5	5	—
Canteens	9	9	25	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	53	53	102	57	57	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over		258	368			
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	91	89	180	4	4	—
Caravan Sites	4	4	19	3	3	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967, was 16,530 compared with 16,500 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 11.55 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 12.18 in 1966 and 12.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 10.47 per 1,000 live births compared with 14.93 in 1966 and 34.65 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 19.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.70 in 1966 and 15.95 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1966 and 0.12 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 4.23 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.82 in 1966 and 3.21 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 468 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 438 Measles; 16 Scarlet Fever; 1 Whooping Cough; and 13 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
Under 1 Year	—	—	7	1	—	—
1 Year	—	—	13	17	1	—
2 Years	—	1	30	15	—	—
3 Years	—	—	19	24	—	—
4 Years	—	2	19	22	—	—
5-9 Years	5	2	85	93	—	—
10-14 Years	1	—	25	29	—	—
15-24 Years	4	1	10	14	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	3	7	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	3	2	—	—
TOTALS	10	6	214	224	1	—

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

General Summary.

Total number of visits and inspections	6926
Number of complaints received and attended to	501
Number of Nuisances abated	493
Number of Nuisances not abated or in hand ...	8
Number of Statutory Notices served	9
Number of Informal Notices served	31
Number of visits re drainage, etc.	431
Number of visits re water supply	8
Number of visits re accumulations and refuse disposal	148
Number of visits re atmospheric pollution	81
Number of visits re Mines and Quarries Acts ...	4
Number of visits re Piggeries and Stables	11
Number of visits re public conveniences	98
Number of visits re Caravan Sites, Caravans, etc.	19
Number of visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	178
Number of Visits to Factories without mechanical power	4
Number of visits to places of Public Entertainment	14
Number of visits re Rodent Control	90
Number of visits re Filthy or Verminous premises	6
Number of visits re Enquiries in Cases of Infectious Diseases	1
Number of visits re Disinfection	16
Number of visits re Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923	22
Number of visits re Petroleum Act, 1928	102
Number of visits re Scrap Metal Dealers	29
Number of visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	42
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	182
Number of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	68
Number of visits re Noise Abatement Act, 1960	8
Number of visits re Shops, etc.	1907
Number of visits to Abattoir	704
Number of visits to Shops, etc., re Unsound Food	42
Number of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	103
Number of visits to Food Premises	1588
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	103

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.

The number of applicants for Council House accommodation continues to increase from year to year. A start was made on the construction of 103 units on the Conway Road Estate and 30 on the Tyn-y-Coed Estate—mostly 5 or 4 person units. These should clear the most urgent applicants from the waiting list and will greatly assist in the relief of overcrowding in some of the Council properties and enable further progress to be made in the closing of sub-standard properties under Housing Act procedure.

There is still a great need for accommodation for the elderly.

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

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Ordinary applicants	290	338	434	439
Elderly applicants ...	252	330	375	390

33 two-bedroom units on the Tre Cwm Estate and 21 units on the Elderly People's Estate, Trinity Avenue, were completed during the year. The remaining 8 families occupying the Pre-fabs were rehoused and the site cleared.

The total number of applicants rehoused during the year was 93 and the number of transfers and exchanges effected was 42.

Total Number of Houses inspected for housing defects P.H. Acts	703
Total Number of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	278
Total Number of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation ...	11
Total Number of Houses reconditioned by Owners	0
Total Number of Houses found not in all respects fit for human habitation	56
Total number of Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	56
Number of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	8
Number of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	3
Number of Applications received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair	1
Total Number of visits to Houses-let-in-lodgings and Holiday Flats	82
Total Number of visits to Council Houses and Housing Applicants	863

3 Standard Grants and 15 Discretionary Grants were made during the year.

Food Premises.

A serious outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the height of the season following the consumption of meals at a local restaurant by two separate coach parties of old age pensioners on a day's outing to the town. A total of 73 persons, of which 13 were notified in Llandudno, were affected in the two separate parties whilst on their way home and were rushed to hospital, fortunately, with no serious after effects. An immediate and thorough investigation was carried out and although ultimately the causative agent was found to be an organism, *Staphylococcus Aureus*, in the wrapped pre packed ham used in the meal, it emphasised the ease with which a food poisoning outbreak can spread. Three lessons were learnt from the outbreak: (1) the urgency of the notification of an outbreak and an immediate investigation. Had this not been the case in this instance there is no doubt a serious and widespread outbreak could have occurred; (2) the utmost care which must be taken in handling foodstuffs and in elementary hygiene at all times, particularly with the thorough washing of hands and

The cleansing of equipment such as meat slicers and knives; (3) the serious damage which can result in a seaside resort through National press coverage of such an outbreak.

There is still too much unwrapped foodstuffs, particularly meats and confectionery, exposed 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	19	191
Ice Cream Manufacturers	6	16
Ice Cream Retailers	126	112
Fish Friers	7	40

Food Premises.

There has been a continued improvement in the structural condition of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold. In general the standard of hygiene in shops and catering establishments is good but good structural conditions, whilst conducive to good hygiene, are not enough.

Admittedly, seasonal catering has its difficulties—shortage of suitable staff; long hours and high pressure during the peak season resulting in untidiness and a slackness in cleanliness and elementary hygiene.

Greater use should be made, particularly in the larger establishments, of supervised labour used solely for cleansing and tidying, so that the catering staff can at least start each day in clean and tidy kitchens.

Hygiene and cleanliness should be given top priority—it is too late after an outbreak of food poisoning to try and make amends. One failure in the chain of good food hygiene practice could ruin the establishment and even the holiday season for the Town.

Other Food Premises.

		Number of Visits
Butchers Shops	21	191
Bakers and Confectioners	12	106
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	71	155
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	9	49
Grocers Shops	49	338
Greengrocers	32	64
Canteens (Schools, etc.)	9	25
Food Vans	—	94
Street Vendors	—	11
Licensed Premises	53	102
Residential Hotels over 10 rooms	258	368
Miscellaneous Food Visits		45

All premises comply with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

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

During the year 21 complaints were received from members of the public concerning unsound food, foreign bodies in foodstuffs or doubtful foodstuffs or drink. It is pleasing to note that the general public is showing a keener interest and more concern over the quality and purity of foodstuffs.

All complaints were fully investigated and in some instances strong warnings were given to the retailer, distributor or manufacturer.

A number of complaints could have been avoided by the stricter observance of the principles of stock rotation and the care in the storage of perishable commodities. Great improvements have taken place over the years in the storage of foodstuffs by refrigeration and refrigerated food cabinets and counters, but refrigeration must be used properly and discriminately if it is to give the value intended. During the year the Public Health Inspector's Association, together with the Association of Sausage and Meat Pie Manufacturers, issued an advisory pamphlet on the retailing of fresh meat pies, cooked meats, sausages, etc. A copy of the advisory pamphlet was distributed to all retailers concerned with the retailing of these commodities. Perhaps, as a result of this, and a greater understanding of the care required in the handling of these perishable foodstuffs, there have been far fewer complaints this year of mouldy pies, etc.

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

6 tins of Ox Tongue; 49 tins of Luncheon Meat; 9 tins of Corned Beef; 98 tins of Ham; 1 Hindquarter of Beef; 17 lbs. Legs of Lamb; 12 lbs. Rolled Topside of Beef; 10 lbs. of Beef Kidneys; 30 lbs. of Sheep Livers; 4 lbs. of Bacon; 5 tins of Apricots; 45 tins of Peaches; 21 tins of Pears; 5 tins of Fruit Salad; 45 tins of Tomatoes; 19 tins of Pineapple; 117 tins of Grapefruit; 3 tins of Oranges; 1 tin of Solid Pack Apples; 1 tray of Peaches; 17 cwts., 77 lbs. of Fruit and Vegetables (fire damage); 40 tins of Peas; 2 tins of Carrots; 12 tins of Soup; 16 tins of Beans; 8 tins of Milk; 7 tins of Frozen Egg; 6 tins of Rice; 5 tins of Salmon; 7 tins of Pilchards; 7 pkts. of Plaice Fillets; 3 stone of Frozen Plaice

Total Weight: 1 Ton, 15 Cwts., 48 lbs.

Milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 190 samples of milk retailed in the District were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. 6 samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation	Satisfactory	Failed Prescribed Test
"Untreated"	31	4
Pasteurised	141	2
Sterilised	12	0

Ice Cream.**Bacteriological Examination.**

Number of Ice Cream Manufacturers	6
Number of Ice Cream Retailers	126

203 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
158	27	16	2

The Grade 3 and 4 samples are repeat samples which, following investigation, subsequently proved satisfactory.

Meat Inspection—Public Abattoir.

During the year 704 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.

In the latter part of the year, a portion of the Abattoir, known as the public area, was leased to a private company for the cutting-up, pre-packing of meat and the manufacture of meat products. Considerable alterations and improvements have been carried out to this area both by the Council and the meat company in order to bring it up to the necessary standard for the preparation of food. At the end of the year alterations by the meat company had not been completed and manufacturing had not commenced. It is anticipated that this new business will increase the through-put of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir.

None of the home-produced beef was found to be affected with T.B. The incidence of disease of this nature in cattle inspected continues to decrease; in 1967 it was 0.33 per cent. compared with 0.48 per cent. in 1966; 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 problem. During 1967 this parasite was responsible for more than 53 per cent. of the total weight of meat condemned.

Animals Slaughtered 1966.

822 Cattle; 8 Calves; 8,995 Sheep; 936 Pigs.

Animals Slaughtered 1967.

906 Cattle; 7 Calves; 10,837 Sheep; 1,321 Pigs.

The Monthly killings for 1967 were as follows:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
January	65	—	682	83
February	64	—	358	93
March	82	—	227	105
April	65	1	236	94
May	70	—	433	79
June	75	—	1021	75
July	58	—	1085	68
August	69	1	1376	87
September	88	—	1727	152
October	61	2	1172	120
November	79	—	1083	133
December	130	3	1438	232
	906	7	10837	1321

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

15 Ox Heads; 93 Ox Livers; 154 Part Ox Livers; 3 Ox Hearts; 19 Ox Lungs; 16 Pigs Heads; 50 Pigs Plucks; 71 Pigs Livers; 40 Pigs Lungs; 7 Pigs Hearts; 15 Pigs Kidneys; 114 Sheep Plucks; 426 Sheep Livers; 80 Sheep Lungs; 20 lbs. Flank of Beef; 1 Ram Carcase; 2 Ewe Carcases; 1 Side of Pork; 91 lbs. Hind of Beef.

Total Weight—1 Ton, 18 Cwts., 91 lbs.

Cysticercus Bovis.

In spite of the wide area of origin of the cattle, and very careful examination, only two cases of Cysticercus Bovis were detected. These were dealt with as recommended in the Meat Regulations, 1963-65.

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) ...	906	—	7	10837	1321	—
Number Inspected	906	—	7	10837	1321	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned ...		—	—	3	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	271	—	—	521	176	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	29.9	—	—	4.81	13.19	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	—	—	—	16	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.33	—	—	—	1.21	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Rodent Control.

The work of rodent control is contracted out to a private disinfestation firm, which carries out inspections and treatments including Council properties, sewers, refuse tip, Pulverisor and Abattoir. This arrangement, apart from releasing my Chief Clerk who previously acted as Rodent Operator, has proved satisfactory, the service has been prompt and efficient. Rat and Mouse Poison is still available at the Department to individuals who wish to carry out their own treatment.

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

Number of premises treated for Rats	81
Number of premises treated for Mice	24

80 per cent. of the complaints of rats were concerned with rats seen in open spaces, gardens, etc.

Approximately 20 per cent. of the sewers treated shewed traces of rat infestation.

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. The one residential caravan site was discontinued towards the end of the year.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

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

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Fewer complaints have been received of smoke nuisances. 81 smoke observations were carried out at various factory, etc. chimneys.

Factories Act, 1961.

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

Number of factories with mechanical power ...	87
Number of factories without mechanical power	2
Number of Outworkers	4

Accumulations, etc.

The amount of indiscriminate tipping of rubbish, cartons, tins, builder's rubble, 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. "No Tipping" Notices have proved to be only a temporary deterrent.

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967, imposes higher penalties on persons who abandon refuse on dumps and other land, but the culprit is usually impossible to detect.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Contraventions of the Act have generally been of a minor character and in the majority of cases remedied or the work put in hand after informal talks. Co-operation between the owners/occupiers has been good.

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

Offices	103
Retail Shops	223
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	20
Catering Establishments open to the public	54
	400

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

Offices	754
Retail Shops	1186
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	182
Catering Establishments	577
Canteens	9
Fuel Storage Depots	4
	2732

of which 1,570 were females.

Analysis of Contraventions.

Section	Number of Contraventions Found	Section	Number of Contraventions Found		
4	Cleanliness	3	15	Eating Facilities	1
5	Overcrowding	—	16	Floors, Passages and Stairs	16
6	Temperature	18	17	Fencing exposed parts of Machinery	2
7	Ventilation	4	18	Protection of Young Persons from dangerous Machinery	—
8	Lighting	6	19	Training of Young Persons working at dangerous Machinery	—
9	Sanitary Conveniences	5	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
10	Washing Facilities		24	First Aid	1
11	Supply of Drinking Water	1		Other Matters	1
12	Clothing Accommodation	1		TOTAL	61
13	Sitting Facilities	—			
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—			

Reported Accidents.

Workplace	No. Reported		Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal warn'g	Info'mal advice	No Action
Offices	—	—					
Retail Shops	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
Wholesale Shops/Warehouses ...	—	—					
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	—	2	2			1	1
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—					
TOTALS	—	5	5			1	4

Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

Number of premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts—39.

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

Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923.

Number of premises licensed under the Explosives Acts—22.

22 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.

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

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

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

Last year's rainfall total of 29.03 inches followed the 1965 figure of 30.08 inches. The preceding years 1962, 1963 and 1964 had all been dry years with 25.53, 23.05 and 23.57 inches respectively. The total for 1967 of 32.93 inches, although heavy, can be shrugged off as the "balance of nature." The heaviest rainfall total for Llandudno was 36.29 inches in 1951 and the lowest 21.99 inches in 1955. The average annual rainfall for the District was 29.99 inches.

The wettest month during 1967 was October with 5.75 inches and the driest month was June with only 0.99 inches. It is said that figures cannot lie, but that liars can figure. October and June are traditionally months when we can expect the wettest and driest periods. When percentages of averages are considered it is found that although May had only 3.85 inches of rain, nevertheless this was 213 per cent. of average against October's 180 per cent. The "dry" June with 52 per cent. of the average was not as dry as January with only 43 per cent. June had only six days of measurable rainfall, while May had rain on 26 days. There were 194 days during the year when rain fell in measurable quantity.

The sunshine total for the year was 1,417.8 hours, which is 95 per cent. of the 40 years' mean. The sunshine total for 1966 was only 1,362 hours, and 1965 had 1,493 hours. The best year's total for Llandudno was 1929 with 1,879 hours, while 1949 was second best with 1,868 hours. The worst year on record was 1937 when only 1,312 hours were recorded. During November and December the meteorological station was plagued by vandalism and 3 glass spheres were stolen in rapid succession from the sunshine recorder. Apart from the price of nearly £20 each, the incidents were a great inconvenience. The sunshine figures for November and December are official estimates.

The best month's total during 1967 was clearly June with a fine total of 241.6 hours, but there have been a few occasions when June was very near 300 hours and June 1940 had a fine total of 304 hours. During 1967, March had 160 hours of sunshine which is 134 per cent. of the average. In fact, March had a better total than either April or May. July and August disappointed with only 88 per cent. and 85 per cent. of the average. Bright sunshine was recorded on 299 days during 1967.

The highest temperature recorded during the year was 75 degrees F. on the 13th June. This is not a very great figure compared with the 90 degrees recorded on 11th June, 1948 or the 93 degrees recorded in June 1878—the best ever in Wales but not remembered by the present diarist!

The lowest temperature recorded during 1967 was 26 degrees F. on the 8th and 9th January. The last spring frost occurred during the early hours of All Fool's Day. The first Autumn frost was the 4th November, 1967 when the screen temperature just sagged below freezing point. There were no severe frosts during the year.

The Tables which follow give Totals, Means and Extremes for each month of the year.

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS

FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1967

<i>Month</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>		<i>Rainfall</i>	
	<i>Total Hours</i>	<i>Percentage of average</i>	<i>Total Inches</i>	<i>Percentage of average</i>
January	56.4	112	1.03	43
February	80.3	114	2.55	131
March	159.8	134	1.31	64
April	106.3	65	1.25	75
May	154.8	76	3.85	213
June	241.6	113	0.99	52
July	152.0	88	1.35	59
August	142.3	85	3.12	188
September	140.1	96	4.29	136
October	89.2	81	5.75	180
November	62.0	99	2.78	95
December	33.0	77	4.64	161
Totals	1417.8		32.93	
Average		103%		116%

LLANDUDNO TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE, 1967

Month	Highest Max. Temp.	Date	Lowest Min. Temp.	Date	Total Rainfall	Total Sunshine
January	56	29	26	8, 9	1.05	56.4
February	55	2, 22	30	8	2.55	80.3
March	55	5, 21	37	28	1.31	159.8
April	58	29	30	1	1.25	106.3
May	61	6	35	3	3.85	154.8
June	69	6	42	9	0.99	241.6
July	75	13	47	22	1.35	152.0
August	74	7	46	20	3.12	142.3
September	67	25	44	9	4.29	140.1
October	66	9	42	18	5.75	89.2
November	57	11	28	24	2.78	62.0
December	55	21	27	11	4.64	33.0
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	29.93	1417.8

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	16	0.28	22	1.82	5.8	8	18
February	14	0.65	22	2.87	7.7	26	23
March	13	0.41	8	5.15	12.0	31	31
April	13	0.34	1	3.54	10.7	29	28
May	26	0.83	12	5.00	14.2	31	25
June	6	0.69	24	8.05	15.1	15	30
July	14	0.29	31	4.90	12.8	23	29
August	13	0.78	18	4.59	12.6	20	29
September	19	1.00	11	4.67	11.1	8	26
October	24	0.88	16	2.88	9.1	7	27
November	18	0.47	2	2.07	6.8	18	17
December	18	0.46	7	1.06	5.2	31	16
Totals	194	—	—	—	—	—	299

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	51†	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	8	8	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	1	1	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	15	15	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	—	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	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 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1967 was 3,220 compared with 3,110 in 1965.

The Birth Rate was 15.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 13.50 in 1966 and 14.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 60.00 per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1966 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.29 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.88 in 1966 and 16.01 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1966 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 1.86 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.25 in 1966 and 4.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 152 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 152 Measles.

No. of Cases in Age Group	M	F
Under 1 Year	1	—
1 Year	5	2
2 Years	11	18
3 Years	9	6
4 Years	13	20
5-9 Years	39	26
10-14 Years	1	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	1
TOTALS	79	73

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part
at Private Slaughter Houses**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	15	—	1	628	2	—
Number inspected	15	—	1	628	2	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	—	—	58	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	33.3%	—	—	9.23%	—	—
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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 Inspections	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	4	4	19	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	3	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	15	15	43	4	4	—
Fried Fish Shops	4	3	11	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	2	2	8	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	14	13	37	3	3	—
Greengrocers	4	4	11	1	1	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	10	10	2	—	—	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	3	3	2	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	6	6	7	—	—	—
Factories	20	21	13	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	8	8	26	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1967 was 3,750 compared with 3,810 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 12.27 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 12.07 in 1966 and 10.42 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1966 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 16.27 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.42 in 1966 and 15.10 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1966 and 0.26 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer, was 3.47 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.67 in 1966 and 3.65 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 31 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 31 Measles.

Age Group	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	1	3
2 Years	1	3
3 Years	1	5
4 Years	2	3
5-9 Years	6	2
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	1	3
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	12	19

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

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

Refuse Collection

A regular weekly collection of refuse from all domestic houses was maintained throughout the year with minor exceptions, particularly during the bad weather of October. Trade Refuse from shops was collected twice weekly throughout the year. Refuse from caravan sites was collected weekly during the holiday season, i.e. from Easter until the end of September. Arrangements were made for the proprietors of 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 Council's incinerator. The shift system of working at the incinerator referred to in my report for 1966 was again necessary with the incinerator virtually in use continually from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday to Friday and from 8 to 12 noon on Saturday during the months of June to September inclusive. A meeting was arranged between representatives of this Council and Conway Corporation to examine the suggestion made by this Council for a joint incinerator sited conveniently for both Councils but by the end of the year, no firm arrangement had been made.

Sewerage

Only one serious blockage occurred in the Council's sewers and no extensions or renewals of the existing sewers were necessary. The Council gave further consideration to the Consultant's Report of the previous year, on the question of extending the Council's outfall sewer further into the sea. I attended a meeting with the Ministry's Technical Officers at Cardiff on this matter towards the end of the year.

Housing

A Demolition Order affecting four houses in one Terrace was made during the year. Work commenced on the building of 18 new Council houses, together with siteworks for a further 36 flats, on the same site. The Contract for the building of the 36 flats will be separate from the siteworks and the Contract for the building of these flats had not been let by the end of the year.

During the year the Council gave all council tenants the opportunity of purchasing their houses and out of 275 houses, 78 houses were purchased by the tenants with effect from the 1st April, 1967.

Seven new private houses were completed during the year which was disappointing in view of the Planning Permission for two private estates which had been granted during 1966, but work had started in the latter half of the year on one estate of 22 private houses and 8 houses were under construction at the end of the year on this estate.

During the year an entirely new private development commenced which will ultimately comprise 43 private houses, 12 holiday bungalows and 9 flats and whilst this development was the last in the field to receive Planning Permission, work was well advanced by the end of the year.

Improvement Grants

Ten Standard Improvement Grants were completed during the year compared with 11 the previous year. The average number of Grants during the last seven years has continued to run at an average of about 10 or 11 a year.

Public Conveniences

The Council provide four public conveniences for both sexes of which three are situated in the built-up area, one in each Ward, and the fourth conveniences are provided on the Promenade. During the year the Council decided to make provision in the Estimates for 1968 for three more public conveniences, each one sited on a public Car Park.

Caravan Sites

There are eight licensed caravan sites in the district, with a total of over 500 caravans. For the first time since the Caravan Act 1960, no prosecutions were necessary against proprietors of sites for exceeding the number of caravans allowed on the site. This welcome change probably arose due to one caravan site which had frequently infringed the Regulations during previous years, changing hands. It had been my contention for years that so long as one site operator infringed the Regulations, other site operators were tempted to do the same in order to obtain their share of any extra revenue which is obtained when caravans in excess of the number, are allowed on the site. The fact that no infringements occurred in 1967 after the change of ownership of this one site, appears to bear out my contention.

Food Premises

At least one inspection was made during the year of all food premises in the area and notice was served on one proprietor drawing his attention to premises which fell short of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 on four matters.

Meat Inspection

The Council have no slaughterhouses in the district but during 1967 I again took over the duties of Meat Inspector for the neighbouring Council of Llanfairfechan U.D.C. from June to December, after the Public Health Inspector appointed at Llanfairfechan U.D.C. in 1966, resigned in June 1967.

Food Surrendered

Only 10 lbs. of tin foods were surrendered during the year comprising two tins of corned beef. This was a welcome relief from the laborious task of sorting and listing various bulged, pierced and blown tins of the many varieties of tinned vegetables, fruits, etc.

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 Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	13	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	3	10	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	17	25	7	7	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	10	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	26	26	40	13	13	—
Greengrocers	2	2	4	2	2	—
Canteens	13	13	28	3	3	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	17	17	70	5	5	—
Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories:	19	19	21	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	12	12	30	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1967 was 5410 compared with 5,460 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 10.72 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 13.00 in 1966 and 11.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 28.17 in 1966 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 16.08 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.38 in 1966 and 11.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.37 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1966 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.96 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.75 in 1966 and 2.72 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 146 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 7 Scarlet Fever, 4 Whooping Cough and 135 Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	3	3	1	—
1 Year	—	—	3	2	—	—
2 Years	—	1	8	8	—	1
3 Years	—	—	6	5	—	—
4 Years	2	—	11	7	—	—
5-9 Year	3	1	31	28	2	—
10-14 Years	—	—	8	8	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	3	1	—	—
TOTALS	5	2	73	62	3	1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Sewerage

No new schemes were commenced during the year, but the Council's Consultant Engineers have in hand new schemes for Capel Curig, Talybont, Llanbedr, Dolwyddelan and Machno, and it is hoped that the Capel Curig and Trefriw schemes will be started during 1968.

Housing

Nineteen new Council houses at Rowen were completed during the year. A public car park and nineteen garages were also included in the scheme. Two new houses were completed at Tyn-y-Groes and also at Penmachno.

Dolgarrog

The occupiers of the chalets at Dolgarrog were re-housed during the year either in Council houses or in the Aluminium Corporation Works houses, and the chalets were removed from the site by a caravan site owner who had purchased the chalets from the National Coal Board. These chalets had been erected as temporary accommodation for the persons displaced from the Aluminium Corporation dwellings below the steeply sloping field which showed signs of slipping.

Food Premises

Twenty-three samples for total bacterial count were taken, four of which were over the minimum tolerated number.

Food Control and Hygiene

Regular inspections of all catering premises in the district were made during the year and various defects and malpractices were discussed with the proprietors; some improvement was effected.

The Agaroid technique was used for taking bacteriological impressions of cleaned surfaces of plant and utensils. The grouping system recommended by L. Ten Cate was used to give an objective indicator for illustration to proprietors and food handlers. Altogether 70 impressions were taken of cleaned surfaces and those indicating moderate, heavy and above colony growths were investigated and recommendations made to the management on methods to secure cleaner practices.

To investigate the bacteriological contamination of cooked meats as served for immediate consumption, 20 samples were taken and analysed by the Miles and Dithers method for total aerobic count. Three were found to be higher than the recommended minimum tolerated.

Ice Cream

15 samples were taken of unopened tins at hotels in the district for bacteriological analysis using the methylene blue test. The tests classified 14 samples of Grade I and one of Grade III. This was investigated and reported to the manufacturers.

20 samples were taken of opened tins as stored in refrigerators to assess the degree of contamination at the catering premises. Again the methylene blue test was used. Eleven samples were of Grade I, five of Grade II, two of Grade III and two of Grade IV. This indicated that although the ice cream was hygienically produced it is contaminated after delivery to the particular hotel or catering premises. Kitchen staff were instructed in hygiene practices and use of sterilising liquids was initiated.

It was sometimes found necessary to condemn quantities of decomposing meat from refrigerators of two of the hotels in the district.

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'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.	3	3	9	7	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers	10	10	41	—	—	—
Canteens	7	7	20	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	3	3	8	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	6	6	19	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	3	6	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1967 was 4,740 compared with 4,660 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 11.60 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 13.09 in 1966 and 15.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 36.36 per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1966 and 42.86 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 21.31 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.24 in 1966 and 19.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1965

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.02 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1966 and 0.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 4.43 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.00 in 1966 and 2.61 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1967, 12 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 4 Scarlet Fever; 1 Whooping Cough; 5 Measles and 2 Food Poisoning.

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

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

This service was taken over by the Eryri Water Board during October.

Housing.

1. Houses built by the Council.

During the year 38 houses were built in Tregarth, completing the contract for 69 houses on the site.

Four bedroomed	4
Three bedroomed	41
Two bedroomed	14
Old people's bungalows	10
Total	69

The bungalows for the elderly have been constructed with aids for getting in and out of the bath, the elimination of steps inside the bungalow and designed in general in accordance with the Parker Morris requirements and the Ministry's publications.

Central heating has been installed in every house. A garage has been erected for 59 houses and car parking areas have been provided in addition.

2. Houses built privately.

The number of houses built privately were 23.

3. Houses Improved with Grant Aid.

Number of houses improved with Discretionary Grants	14
Number of houses improved with Standard Grants	7
Total	21

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Number of existing houses connected to the public sewer	17
Number of new houses connected to the public sewer	23
Number of existing houses connected to septic tanks	9
Number of new houses connected to septic tanks	Nil

Mynydd Llandegai—Sewer Extension.

The contract for extending the sewer has commenced during the year. The scheme will serve with a public sewer the remaining 74 houses in the village. It is anticipated that work will be completed during the summer of 1968.

Refuse Collection.

The paper sack system of refuse collection, now in its third year, is proving to be extremely satisfactory. It is efficient, hygienic, and liked by the householders and refuse collectors. A weekly collection operates.

Road Litter—Collection in Lay-Byes.

The Council has provided litter bins which have been fixed on bus stop posts throughout the area. These have been satisfactory for the function they are meant to serve. Vandalism takes its toll, but relatively few bins have had to be replaced because of this.

The 50 gallon open drums left in lay-byes by the County Council are most unsatisfactory in every respect. The Council collects once per week from these lay-byes but this is hopelessly inadequate, particularly during the summer when bins are refilled within a day of being emptied. A more frequent collection during the summer period is to be preferred to an increase in the number of such bins.

Caravans and Tented Sites.

There are three caravan sites licensed in the area for 3, 100 and 3 caravans respectively.

Rodent Control.

A Rodent Operator is employed by the Council on a part-time basis; approximately half his time is employed on rodent control work and the remainder doing other duties.

Number of visits made as a result of notification	36
Number of routine visits made	97
	—
Total number of visits to all properties	133
	—

Licensed Knacker's Yard.

Weekly visits are made to this establishment. One animal was brought in with Anthrax, when the normal precautions were taken in regard to the staff, the premises and the affected animal.

The animals dealt with during the year were:—

Bovines	1550
Sheep	1650
Yearlings	307
	—
	3507
	—

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.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967, was 9,120 compared with 9,200 in 1966.

The Birth Rate is 16.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 20.33 in 1966 and 19.46 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 10.70 in 1966 and 27.93 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.47 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.13 in 1966 and 12.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.66 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1966 and 0.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.37 in 1966 and 2.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

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.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967 was 1,590 compared with 1,590 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 8.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 9.43 in 1966 and 15.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1966 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate is 11.95 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.21 in 1966 and 16.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1966 and 0.62 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.77 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.77 in 1966 and 6.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

General

Although the Council officially handed over the water supply to the Eryri Water Board in April, the Council in fact were asked to continue the supervision of it until the end of September and once again there was a full supply of water to all properties, due to the correct use of the new booster pump.

In the early part of the year, the roads surveyed in the previous year were surfaced, the open Greens in the centre of the town were kerbed and guttered and kerbs were placed on other roads.

Looking back on the year although relieved of the Water problem we still have to contact the Water Board when bursts and leaks are notified. The public still report complaints to the Council and will probably do so for many years to come.

New legislation and duties and the ever increasing filling in of questionnaires make it almost impossible to carry out all the work in a dual appointment.

Water Supplies.

With the knowledge gained in previous years for the timing and use of the booster pump the daily inspection of the reservoir in the Season and regular visits to the Treatment House, water was supplied to all properties. The bacteriological samples taken proved to be highly satisfactory.

94 Visits.

Sewerage.

Once again no trouble was experienced during the year. Manholes constructed in the previous year and a storm water relief constructed previously proved to have worked satisfactorily during heavy rains and thunderstorms.

121 Visits.

Public Conveniences.

The new Conveniences on the Esplanade side dealt adequately with all the demands made upon them. The older Conveniences on the Maes and Marine side were kept in good order and clean with daily visits and minor repairs. The proposed new Conveniences on the Marine side are shelved due to the "freeze."

169 Visits.

Housing.

The first phase of the Penaber Housing Estate has now been completed and the second phase has been approved. The Council has agreed with the Estate owners for a larger sewer to be constructed, the cost to be borne proportionately. The new sewer would relieve possible flooding during thunderstorms and provide for future developments.

The Senior Citizens flats were commenced at the end of the year.

23 Visits.

Public Health Acts.

Most of the work is carried out by Informal action but two Statutory Notices were served during the year on the same owner. The time on the two Statutory Notices ran out without the work being done and preparations were being made to go to Court for Court Order when the year ended.

82 Visits.

Refuse Collection.

The new refuse vehicle which compresses 20 cubic yards into 8 cubic yards still eliminates all overtime working except for Saturday morning during the Season.

Again the paper sack system for the litter bins was extended in the fight against seagulls and jackdaws spreading litter from normal bins.

It is a pity that some of the younger generation will not use the waste paper baskets especially those in cars that have visited fried fish shops.

30 Visits.

Food Premises.

The normal high standard of cleanliness and hygiene was maintained.

73 Visits.

Caravan and Camping Sites.

As in previous years there are still only two sites, one for 51 caravans and one for 8 caravans. Other applications for sites have been refused. The Plymouth Farm Caravan Site has all facilities laid on; the one at Penrhyn Farm is satisfactory within its limits.

40 Visits.

Condemned Food.

17 tins of Ham, 22 tins of Chopped Ham, 3 tins of Ox Tongue, 9 tins of Stewed Steak, 13 tins of Corned Beef, 5 tins of Shrimps, 10 tins of Salmon, 1 tin of Lobster, 16 tins of Pears, 17 tins of Peaches, 27 tins of Strawberries, 39 tins of Grapefruit, 16 tins of Apricot, 13 tins of Fruit Cocktail, 9 tins of Creamed Rice, 4 tins of Creamed Macaroni, 106 packets of Kellogs Corn Flakes, 3 packets of Crispy Wheat, 2 packets of Bran Buds, 8 Pork Pies, 14 Sausage Rolls, 6 packets of Sausages.

PWLLHELI BOROUGH

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

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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 ...	1	1	520	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	22	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	8	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	19	20	4	4	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	7	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	2	2	4	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	13	14	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	7	—	—	—
Canteens	6	6	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	16	16	10	3	3	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	5	5	3	—	—	—
Food preparing Premisse not otherwise specified	3	3	3	—	—	—
Factories	29	26	16	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	5	—	—	—
Holiday Camps	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967 was 3,820 compared with 3,780 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 17.3 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 16.14 in 1966 and 16.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1966 and nil per 1,000 live births for 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 19.37 per 1,000 of the population compared with 20.37 in 1966 and 18.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.26 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1966 and 0.27 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 6.02 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.65 in 1966 and 3.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

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) ...	749	—	1	9971	1037	—
Number Inspected	749	—	1	9971	1037	—
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned		—	—	2	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	475	—	—	3868	82	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	63.41	—	—	38.81	7.90	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	6	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Water Supply.

Murcwyp—source, Springs, treatment, Chlorination.

Cwm Ceiliog—source, upland springs, treatment, chlorination.

The water supply was transferred to the Eryri Water Board on the 1st April, 1967 but the Council acted as Agents and maintained the supply until the 30th September, when it was fully taken over by the Board.

During the period we acted as agents, the work of laying the new 4 inch water main to the Advance Factory at Glan-y-Don and the 6 inch water main from Station Square to the South Beach was completed. This work was carried out by our direct labour staff.

Work was also commenced on the new 500,000 gallon reservoir at Greigiau Yokehouse, together with the ancillary mains. All the preparatory work for this scheme, even to the acceptance of tender had been completed by the Borough Council before the Water Board took over.

Sewerage.

This year saw the completion of Stage II of our new comprehensive sewerage scheme at an approximate cost of £80,000. A new 6 inch sewer was also laid to the Advance Factory and Industrial Site at Glan-y-Don.

From the limited experience already gained in running and maintaining Stages I and II of this Scheme, it appears that the running costs will be higher than anticipated and that more time than expected will have to be devoted to their maintenance.

Preparatory work is already well advanced on the design of Stage III which includes a new outfall at the tip of Gimblet Rock Headland together with holding tanks, which will only discharge sewage at a certain stage of the ebb tide. Provision is also being made for extensions to the proposed tanks should it at a later date become compulsory to treat or partially treat sewage before discharging it out to sea.

Refuse Collection.

The joint scheme for the use of the Llyn Rural District Council tip at Ceidio is working satisfactorily, but the amount of refuse collected annually is increasing especially in bulk, and so is the cost of refuse collection.

A Paper Sack System was introduced for the new 42 Council Flats at Ffordd Mela which in practice has worked satisfactorily.

Guarded paper sack containers are also used for the deposit of litter on the Promenade and roads leading to the Promenade as the amount of litter deposited greatly increases annually, this is one practical method I have found to counteract this increase. Having lids prevents seagulls from picking litter and scraps from these containers, the lack of lids is the one drawback of open containers.

Public Conveniences.

No new conveniences were constructed during the year, but there is a proposal, when the financial situation eases to build new conveniences adjoining Pumphouse No. 3 at Glan-y-Don. This will serve Glan-y-Don Beach and later Glan-y-Don Headland when it becomes a public open space in a few year's time.

Rodent Control.

No serious infestation was reported during the year. The Council do not now employ a Rodent Operator, and all our work is carried out under contract with Messrs. Rentokil Laboratories Limited.

Caravan Sites.

No complaints were received concerning the three caravan sites within the Borough, all of which are well maintained.

Harbour.

Because of the continued financial situation, no further progress has been made on the comprehensive Harbour Marina Scheme, but a new slipway has been constructed at the Outer Harbour at a cost of approximately £2,000. This will facilitate the launching of boats the number of which are increasing annually, and it is hoped that eventually boating, both industrial and pleasure will become a major industry in Pwllheli.

District Roads.

A new road from Abererch Road to the Advance Factory at Glan-y-Don Industrial Estate was completed during the year at a cost of approximately £10,000, and preparatory work is in progress prior to the resurfacing of three other roads in the Borough at an estimated cost of £2,300.

Public Lighting.

Owing to financial restrictions no further schemes were proceeded with during the year.

Housing.

42 new flats and 10 garages were completed, and 4 flats are under construction at Ffordd Mela. These are the first Flat Development Schemes carried out by the Council, and in all probability, owing to shortage of building land within the Borough, more high density development schemes will have to be resorted to. The only other solution would be to build outside the Borough boundary as has already been suggested.

Preparatory work is well advanced on two other flat schemes, viz., 14 flats at Pencei Sand Street, and 7 flats on the old South Beach Site. It is hoped that work will be commenced on these two schemes during the coming year.

82 Council houses were completely rewired during the year at a cost of £3,500. Work has also been commenced on the replacement of over 250 windows on our Ffordd-y-Maer Estate. This work is being carried out by our direct labour staff.

Old Houses improved during the year, 3 with Discretionary Grants and 2 with Standard Grants.

Housing (Financial) Provision Act 1958.

8 loans totalling £14,450 were granted to enable private persons to purchase their own homes. At present the loan debt on this service is £86,816.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Number of Registrations at the end of the year was 157.

Meat Inspection.

520 visits were made by myself to the Abattoir during the years, plus visits made by local Veterinary Inspectors who carry out meat inspection while I am on leave, thus maintaining our 100 per cent, meat inspection service.

Over the last 12 months it will be noticed that our throughput has dropped owing to the shortage of experienced slaughtermen, it is regrettable that up to the present there are no new entrants or apprentices to this trade, and I believe that this is the general trend in this part of the country.

The quality of the animals slaughtered is exceptionally good, and no serious diseases were found; Liver Fluke in both cattle and lambs accounting for a high percentage of the condemnations.

6 cases of Cysticercus Bovis were detected, and these carcasses were dealt with as recommended in the Meat Inspection regulations 1963.

Food Inspection.

The under-mentioned foods were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:—

- 62 tins of Meat.
- 81 tins of Vegetables.
- 116 tins of Fruit.
- 2 tins of Fruit Juice.
- 4 tins of Tomato Juice.
- 1 tin of Pie Filling.
- 2 Tins of Tapioca.
- 15 Tins of Rice.
- 18 tins of Cream.
- 17 tins of Fish.
- 2 tins of Steak and Kidney Pie.
- Various Frozen Foods, 265 lbs. (Refrigerator breakdown).
- Total weight 673 lbs.

General Observations.

As stated in previous reports, the work involved in a combined department of Surveyor and Public Health Department is increasing annually, and there seems to be no end to the flow of new legislation concerning the various services carried out by such a Department. To try and keep up with all these Regulations, and to give the necessary service to the Public, many hours over and above normal working hours are worked every year.

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 ...	1	1	192	1	2	—
Butchers Shops	6	6	10	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	3	3	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	18	18	3	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	1	1	4	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	22	22	10	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	—	—	—	—
Canteens	—	1	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	13	13	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premise not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	34	34	7	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	15	15	40	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967 was 3,900 compared with 3,900 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 13.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 12.05 in 1966 and 16.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 18.52 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.28 in 1966 and 47.62 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 13.08 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.41 in 1966 and 16.41 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1966 and 0.51 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.56 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.56 in 1966 and 2.56 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

Carcases and Offals Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	580	18	26	10291	1266	—
Number Inspected	580	18	26	10291	1266	—
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	193	—	1	1156	42	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than T.B.	17.16	—	2.84	11.23	3.32	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	—	—	—	8	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with T.B.	1.39	—	—	—	0.64	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 supercede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967

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	Nil	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Water Supply.

The Merioneth Water Board are the main suppliers of water to the district from Llyn Tecwyn Uchaf in Merioneth. This is supplemented by bulk supplies from the Eryri Water Board's Cwmystradllyn reservoir fed into the main at Tremadoc and into a balancing tank at Morfa Bychan. The Morfa Bychan area continues to be supplied in sufficient quantity since the bulk supply was added.

The water from the Eryri Water Board is filtered and chlorinated, and the main supply from the Merioneth Water Board chlorinated only.

The Merioneth Water Board continue to renew sections of the mains to improve the supply.

Sewerage.

The Glanmorfa Terrace scheme, consisting of gravity sewers, pumping station and rising main, was completed and all properties have now been connected to the new sewer.

No major problems arose in the operation of the main sewerage scheme at Portmadoc and schemes for connecting various properties not at present on the sewer were prepared and approved by the Council.

Housing.

The optimistic report of last year regarding the Dolfair scheme has proved to be premature. The proposed scheme proved to be more costly than was anticipated and a new scheme is now being formulated which the Council wish to go forward with the minimum delay.

Public Cleansing.

The collection system is proceeding very satisfactorily but the time is ripe for a careful re-appraisal. The refuse vehicle is approaching the stage of life where without an extreme overhaul it is liable to be frequently taken off the road for repairs and replacements.

This could lead to great difficulty in view of the fact that the vehicle does not complete its weekly collection during a normal working week at any time of the year and during the Summer season considerable overtime is worked. A vehicle of at least twice the capacity of the existing one should now be considered.

The Refuse Tip has been further extended and additional land should now be considered to ensure continuity.

Rodent Control.

There was no increase in the rodent population and if complaints were to be taken as a guide, there may well have been a decrease. This is due to the systematic inspection of the district by the Council's Rodent Operator followed by prompt treatment where found necessary and the treatment of the Council's sewers.

Public Conveniences.

A further public convenience was completed at the northerly end of Portmadoc which should satisfy public needs in Portmadoc for an appreciable number of years. It is to be regretted that a minority of the community do not appreciate the Council's effort to provide Public Conveniences adequate in number and standard of service. Hand dryers and soap dispensers seem to be looked upon as a trial of strength by the more feeble-witted.

Caravans.

The Caravan sites are achieving a standard of amenity and appearance which in many cases exceeds the suggestions laid down in the Standard Conditions of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

General Observations.

The Portmadoc Slaughterhouse is maintaining a constant output subject to seasonal variation but the recent unfortunate outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease caused a sharp increase in slaughtering for a few weeks.

The output spread over the week could be carried out during normal working hours but as it is usually over the first four days of the week, overtime is worked during the peak period entailing inspection out of hours.

The trend towards increase in duties was maintained as in previous years and the consequent need for additional technical staff became even more apparent.

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967 was 20,770 compared with 21,030 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 15.7 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 15.22 in 1966 and 16.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 3.07 per 1,000 live births compared with 40.62 in 1966 and 22.47 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 14.40 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.07 in 1966 and 14.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.29 in 1966 and 0.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.98 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.66 in 1966 and 3.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. F. Harford

Housing.

The Council recommenced their house building after a lapse of several years. This has been a great relief, since the demand for houses continued unabated and the only hope one could offer applicants was the occasional house becoming vacant.

The housing estate at Bontnewydd was completed during the year which included 12 maisonettes and flats.

A new approach for the Council was the construction of six Kenkast bungalows at Rhostryfan. These were located on part of an existing site. The purpose of the exercise was to offer their tenancies to 3 bedroom Council house tenants in order to re-house families with children. It has proved totally satisfactory.

The Council have houses in course of erection in Bethel, Llanberis, Llanrug and Penygroes, with plans in hand for Rhosgadfan, Cesarea, Deiniolen, Waunfawr, Llandwrog,

Talysarn and Llanllyfni.

Improvement of existing houses continues, 98 standard grants and 74 discretionary grants were approved during the year. Since the district is a holiday district it attracts many people to purchase cottages for their holiday purposes. It seems to be immaterial what is their original condition, the purchasers are willing to spend a considerable amount in their rehabilitation.

Water Supply.

The Council's responsibilities regarding their water supplies were transferred to the Eryri Water Board. They have inherited plans that the Council had prepared to extend the water supplies to certain localities not enjoying the benefits of a piped water supply. They have also inherited the work already done by the Consulting Engineer in the preparation of the comprehensive water scheme for the whole district.

Water sampling is still being done by this Department and 88 were taken during the year, and the attention of the Board was drawn to any unsatisfactory reports.

Sewers and Drains.

The Groeslon, Rhos Isa, Llandwrog Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme was commenced during the year. This is a great step forward in the history of the Council since this particular scheme has been long awaited.

Plans for the Nantlle Valley Sewerage and Sewage Scheme are rapidly being completed, and it is hoped that a Ministry Inquiry can be held during 1968.

The Deiniolen, Penisarwaun, Tan-y-Gaer area is also being surveyed with the view to provide adequate sewerage to the area.

A number of smaller schemes are also in hand. It is proposed to execute these by direct labour. They are for Glanaber, Nantgwynant; Caeathraw; Pontllyfni and Aberdesach.

Public Cleansing.

Four vehicles are being used for Public Cleansing. 2 35 cubic yards S. and D. Pakamatic; one 16 cubic yard S. and D. Fore and Aft Freighter; and one 18 cubic yard Dennis Paxit. The work has been extended over the years to provide a weekly service to practically the whole district. Only very small isolated and remote areas still have to rely on a less frequent service.

The disposal of refuse is carried out by controlled tipping. Refuse for part of the district is being disposed of at the Caernarvon Refuse Tip and the other part at Taldrwst. A number of smaller tips have been closed down. It is found to be more economical to undertake longer hauls than operate a number of tips.

Whereas refuse is being collected once weekly from dwellinghouses, it has been found necessary to institute a service of litter collection from the highway laybys, three times a week during the summer months. The Highway Department of the County Council and this Department are co-operating fully in this service. Litter collection gives more cause for concern than the whole of the public cleansing service, and it is very difficult to determine the limits to which an authority could go to establish and supervise a service that could be termed satisfactory. The public at large are totally disregarding any decency where litter is concerned, and the existing propaganda put out at national level is totally ineffective.

Perhaps if shock tactics, such as those used for road accidents were to be made, some improvement may be achieved.

Rodent Control.

Two full time operators are employed by the Council and inspections during the year included :

189 Council Properties.
2467 Dwellinghouses.
389 Business Premises.
625 Farms.

Meat and Food.

Food Premises :

As a result of these inspections 357 properties were found to be infested and treated. The scope of this service has been extended to treat other pests, such as ants and cockroaches.

Meat Purveyors	24
Confectioners and Bakers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	23
Hotels	33
	—
Total :	100
	—

Registered Food Premises.

(a) Sale of Ice Cream etc.	108
(b) Sausages, Potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food	14
	—
	122
	—

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

A survey of food premises was undertaken, and it was surprising to note that many traders and caterers were ignorant of some of the provisions of the Regulations, however they expressed keen interest in pamphlets, leaflets and posters distributed to them.

Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1967.

The provisions of the above Regulations were circularised to all traders and on the whole good response was achieved in the provision of washing facilities and the display of names and addresses on the vehicles. Lately it has been noted that when a trader exchanges his vehicle for a new one the name and address is omitted. One trader, when questioned, alleged that the traded in vehicle was of less value due to the printing on the side.

Meat Inspection.

The Bacon Factory at Port Dinorwic is undergoing extensive extensions, which will make the production of food much easier, and in conditions much improved. One great advantage of the scheme is that the slaughterhall and lairage is a totally separate unit from the food producing factory. The company afforded me every opportunity to discuss plans with themselves and their consultants at all stages which was of great advantage.

Apart from actual Meat Inspection duties at the factory, a system of sampling of a variety of products is undertaken weekly, and the laboratory reports are heartening to read.

Also drain swabs are laid down weekly in the lairage, the total number now being several hundreds. Occasionally, various types of salmonellae are isolated by the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, and they take great interest in these incidents to trace the infection to the farms. Drain swabbing serves an useful object lesson to the company, they are made to realise that infection can gain access to the premises and it is up to them to break the chain of infection from the live animal to the finished product, achieved by a high standard of hygiene routine.

The following is a table of animals killed and the incidence of condemnations:

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	—	—	—	—	7226	—
Number NOT Inspected ...						
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	42	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	0.72	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	103	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year:

Meat at slaughterhouse, which includes animals killed on the premises, and other butchers meat purchased	6,636 lbs.
Meat at wholesale premises	1,920 lbs.
Meat at retail shops	1,551 lbs.
Cooked meats and meat products	385 lbs.
Canned meats	4928 lbs.
Other canned foods	3,584 lbs.
Fresh fish	2,096 lbs.
Other foods	1,687 lbs.
	22,787 lbs.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

There are 73 registered premises in the district, and each one was visited during the year. No major offences were found, but the attention of the owners was called to a number of minor matters, and they were rectified on being notified by letter.

Tents and Caravans.

There are nine licensed caravan sites in the district, giving accommodation to 600 caravans. The owners are not content to adhere to the Model Standards but are exceeding them to improve the services they provide.

Unfortunately many landowners and tenant farmers are taking advantage of the wide exemption contained in the Act, and are establishing sites over the holiday period in which the services are minimal.

Tenting, especially in the Nant Peris Pass and in the Gwynant Valley is causing concern, and for a number of years tents can be seen at these localities all the year round. With the exception of the Forestry Commission Camp at Meillionnydd, Beddgelert, there are no controlled camps. A similar camp under the auspices of some authority is sorely needed.

Public Conveniences.

There is a constant demand from the villages for new public conveniences. The existing ones are at Pen-y-Groes, Dinas Dinlle, Beddgelert, Deiniolen and Llanberis. Additional ones were erected at Llanberis, and new ones were built at Clynog and Rhyd-ddu. Conveniences at Beach Road, Port Dinorwic, have been approved and are expected to be completed early in the new year.

New conveniences have been asked for at Aberdesach, Waunfawr and Bethel, and additional ones at Dinas Dinlle are proposed as soon as the sewerage work has been completed.

Representations were made that the conveniences at Beddgelert were inadequate, and since the new car park has been constructed their location does not meet the demand.

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 supercede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
GWYRFAI IN THE COUNTY OF CAERNARVON

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	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	82	64	2	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	82	64	2	—

	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...					
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	2			
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
TOTAL	2	2			

LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1967 was 15,780 compared with 15,930 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was 12.6 per 1,000 of the population in 1967 compared with 12.43 in 1966 and 13.11 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 20.10 per 1,000 live births compared with 5.05 in 1966 and 4.74 per 1,000 live births in 1965.

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

The General Death Rate was 15.84 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.38 in 1966 and 15.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.13 in 1966 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.45 in 1966 and 3.22 per 1,000 of the population in 1965.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS

(E. E. Roberts and C. Jones)

General.

With the transfer of the Council's water undertaking to the Eryri Water Board and the rapid and progressive sewerage of the few remaining villages in the Rural District, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the attention of the Council is directed more and more towards Public Health and Housing. This fact is already evident in the Department from the increased interest shown by the Council at their meetings.

The three remaining major problems of the Council are housing; control of tented sites; and parking facilities (especial in Abersoch) in that order.

It is encouraging to note that the Council after a slow start, have implemented Byelaws governing the welfare and safety of holidaymakers on the beaches. The Council are to be complimented on this enterprise which will be appreciated by the thousands of holidaymakers who bring so much revenue to the area. This is one small recompense which the Council can provide as some form of comfort especially in an area where there is otherwise so little entertainment to offer.

Housing.

A steady and gratifying progress is being achieved by the Department in closing houses unfit for human habitation. This policy is facilitated by the arrangement of the present administration, as these houses are brought to notice through

- (a) investigation of applications for Council houses;
- (b) the enforcement of planning and building regulations;
- (c) the numerous personal enquiries made, principally by visitors to the area, about properties for sale and empty houses.

The completion of the Council's experimental housing programme of 50 houses including the first lot of flats at Abersoch, has convinced them of the need for more houses in the area. Investigations of housing applications revealed some very serious sub-standard and overcrowded conditions prevailing, especially in the Aberdaron area. The present programme of 75 houses will eventually alleviate the problems of many families. It must be remembered that the problem of housing will be with us for all time—this is apparent from the increased number of applications which are received from newly married couples living with in-laws in overcrowded conditions and quite often in domestic strife. The problem is accentuated by the exorbitant price of houses in the area which are inflated by the wealthy.

Development Control and Building Regulations, 1965.

The Department received and dealt with 523 applications during the year, for planning permission and building regulation consent and an additional 85 applications for establishing new and extending existing caravan sites.

It is noted that more and more Local Authorities are appointing full time building inspectors to enforce the requirements of the Regulations on site. The Council have not considered this matter hitherto.

To assist the public, it is felt that the County Planning Authority should amend their application form P.1.(57) so as to incorporate therein the relevant certificates required under section 16 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, as this would be both more economical and save valuable administrative time.

The ready assistance and co-operation of the Chief Fire Officer and his staff in scrutinising plans for the purpose of Part E of the Building Regulations is much appreciated.

Refuse Collection and Disposal,

No complaints whatsoever have been received from either residents or visitors of any refuse being dropped from the Refuse Contractor's vehicles since the purchase of second hand purpose made vehicles by the Council.

Considerable difficulty is met in dealing with the disposal of refuse at Rhwngyddwryd tip, Garn Dolbenmaen. It is almost impossible to obtain adequate soil for covering the tip, with the result that an excessive area of uncovered refuse causes a nuisance from blown paper; tins carried by seagulls, and fly infestation.

Sewerage.

This year the inhabitants of the following villages enjoyed the service of a public sewer for the first time: Aberdaron; Abererch Road, Pwllheli entrance; Llanaelhairn; Mynytho; Llannor; Llanystumdwy Extension; Nefyn and Morfa Nefyn Extension.

At the present rate of progress, it appears that the Council will have in five years' time completed the task of sewerage their district. Despite this, the sewer outfall at Abersoch has been the subject of numerous complaints, and still remains unsatisfactory and a public nuisance.

Caravan Sites.

Routine water sampling of caravan sites was carried out throughout the summer and reported to the Council.

The Caravan Enforcement Officer dealt mainly with unauthorised sites, and it is felt that a survey should be carried out to ensure that all sites operators comply with licence conditions.

Butlins Holiday Camp.

Routine sampling of both indoor and outdoor swimming pools indicated that the water was bacteriologically pure.

The Camp Management as yet have not appointed a Hygiene Supervisor at Pwllheli, but it is understood that this appointment is being considered.

Infectious Diseases.

Food poisoning outbreaks particularly during the summer season, have increased in recent years, whereas infectious diseases are becoming less prevalent. Investigation of food poisoning involves much time in procuring samples for laboratory analyses and enquiries to ascertain contacts and prevent dissemination. A few cases of scabies have been experienced recently, involving the Department in ensuring that all bedding, etc. is steam disinfected. This is done by hiring local transport to deliver and collect the articles the same day to and from Eryri Hospital, Caernarvon.

Litter on Beaches.

The amount of litter deposited on the many beaches of the peninsula during the season has become a serious problem and a health hazard. For the past two years the Council have engaged a temporary workman operating with his own van to clear the litter on about 20 popular beaches. This service has proved an utter failure to remedy the problem satisfactorily as innumerable complaints from both visitors and residents were received regarding the inadequacy of the arrangement.

It is considered that the Council, as a matter of urgency should formulate a more realistic and more permanent arrangement to keep the beaches, which are the only attraction of the area, as clean and tidy as possible.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE R.D.C. OF LLEYN IN THE COUNTY OF CAERNARVON

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).

(1) Premises	Number on (2) Register	Number of		
		(3) Inspections	Written (4) Notices	Occupiers (5) prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	20	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	72	48	8	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	84	68	11	—

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 Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	7	7	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	2	2	—	—	—

	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
TOTAL	2	2			

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Population	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195
Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Production	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195

The following table shows the population, area, and production of the various districts of the State for the years 1911 to 1930. The population figures are based on the census of 1921, and the area and production figures are based on the best available data.

District	Population	Area	Production
North	100	100	100
South	100	100	100
East	100	100	100
West	100	100	100
Central	100	100	100

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Population	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195
Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Production	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195



