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ABERTILLERY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1948.

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WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH



ABERTILLERY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1948.

Abertillery Urban District Council.

1st January to 31st December, 1948.

COUNCILLORS.

Chairman	-	-	-	-	R. G. RICE, J.P.
Vice-Chairman	-	-	-	-	G. R. SHINGLER.

WARDS.

Cwmtillery.

G. R. SHINGLER.
F. YEMM.
T. WILLIAMS.
W. E. HODGES.
D. J. MORGAN.
J. E. DAY.

Abertillery.

W. D. EVANS.
W. E. J. DERRICK.
B. EVANS.
Mrs. F. J. BROWN.
R. S. WOOD.

Six Bells.

O. TRILLA.
W. H. HILLMAN.

Aberbeeg.

R. G. RICE.
I. POPE.
H. ARSCOTT.

Llanhilleth.

W. F. WALTERS, J.P.
C. H. MORGAN.

**Day of Meeting—Last Monday in each Month,
at 6 p.m.**

Clerk of the Council	-	-	H. J. WILLIAMS. F.C.C.S.
Surveyor and Water Engineer	-	-	A. GORDON JONES, M.I.M.C.E.
Accountant and Treasurer	-	-	R. L. ENGLAND.
Rating and Valuation Officer	-	-	H. P. BREWER.
Gas Manager and Engineer	-	-	D. S. DAVIES.
Electricity Engineer and Manager	-	-	DAWSON THOMAS, A.M.INST.E.E., M.INST.S.W.E.
Shops Inspector	-	-	C. E. COLES.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CEMETERY COMMITTEE.

The Committee consists of all Members of the Council.

Councillor C. H. MORGAN, Chairman.

**Day of Meeting—Friday following First Monday
in each Month.**

Medical Officer of Health	-	-	T. BAILLIE SMITH, M.B., CH.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Camb.).
Assist. Medical Officer of Health	-	-	J. W. BOWEN, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., B.SC. Appointed 1st July, 1946.
Sanitary Inspector (Senr.)	-	-	G. A. PARRY, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Deputy Sanitary Inspector	-	-	J. L. JONES, A.R.S.I.
Sanitary Inspector	-	-	D. G. GRIFFITHS, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Clerk to Medical Officer	-	-	Miss E. DAY.
Shorthand Typist	-	-	Miss E. B. SHORT.
Junior Clerk	-	-	GEORGE PERRY
Fever Nurse, Etc.	-	-	Miss S. A. BOBBETT, S.E.R.N.

Abertillery Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE SANITARY CONDITIONS, ADMINISTRATION, AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1948.

*To the Chairman and Members of
Abertillery Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report for the year 1948.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Physical Features and General Character.

The Abertillery Urban District is situated in the Western Valleys of Monmouthshire, 13 miles north-west of Newport, and 20 miles south-west of Monmouth.

Its greatest length, north to south is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while it varies in breadth, east to west, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It has an area of $10\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, being one of the largest Urban Districts in the County. The population is 28,020, and the rateable value is £93,359, (Abertillery £68,251, Llanhilleth £25,108). The estimated product of a penny rate is £344.

The district lies upon the north-east corner of the South Wales Coal Field.

The Upper Coal Measures have been almost wholly denuded, but the Pennant Series form a moorland plateau from 1,200 to 1,600 feet above sea-level, through which valleys, deep, narrow, and confluent, run from north to south regardless of the geological formation. The whole of the Blaentillery Valley and portions of the Valleys of the River Ebbw and its tributary, the Ebbw Fach, are within the area. The Tillery coal vein, at the base of the Pennant Series, outcrops in long lines on the sides of the valley north of Aberbeeg, and has been worked by levels.

The Deep or Steam Coal Series are nowhere exposed throughout the district, and are worked by deep pits. The early rapid development and prosperity of the district are to be attributed mainly to the mining of the deeper coal measures.

The mountain land is sparsely inhabited. The main population is aggregated around the collieries, thus forming a chain of mining towns, linked to the central and largest one of Abertillery.

The chief centres of population are :—Cwmtillery, in the Blaentillery Valley to the north; Abertillery, at the junction of the Blaentillery and Ebbw Fach Valleys; Six Bells, in the Ebbw Fach Valley to the South of Abertillery; Aberbeeg, at the junction of the Ebbw with the Ebbw Fach; and Llanhilleth and Crumlin in the Ebbw Valley to the south.

Elevations above Ordnance Datum.

Lowest Point in District—	<i>Feet</i>
River bed at exit from district below Crumlin Low Level	
Station	370
Crumlin—	
Road near Viaduct Hotel	401
Top of Viaduct	600
Llanhilleth—	
Line at Railway Station	482
St. Illtyd's Church	1181
Aberbeeg—	
Engine Shed at Station	516
B.M. near Aberbeeg School	625
Six Bells—	
Railway Line	613
Abertillery—	
Road fronting Tin Works	649
Foundry Bridge	748
Blaina Border—	
Railway Line	815
Cwmtillery—	
Reservoir	1150
Top Rows, West Side	1157

Roads and Railways.

The main roads and the railways run near the river. Formerly the main road between Abertillery and Aberbeeg lay to the west of the river, but this was supplemented by a more direct and easier graded road on the east side. A similar east road now exists from Abertillery to Blaina. The road opened up a large acreage of building land, and enabled houses to be erected in a district where they were required. A road has also been made, reaching from Royal Oak to Hafodyrynys, and another from Cwm Cottage Road to Six Bells through the Cwm Farm fields.

The district is served by the Newport - Brynmawr Branch of the British Railways. There are connections to the North at Brynmawr, and to the Swansea and Pontypool High Level Line near Crumlin—the latter connection unfortunately is not open for passenger traffic, so that passengers have to walk up a steep hill from the Low to the High Level Station at Crumlin. Excellent Road Motor Services have been established.

Wards.

Up to 1908 the district was comprised of three wards. By an Order of the Monmouthshire County Council, dated May 6th, 1908, and confirmed by the Local Government Board, December 8th, 1908, the district was divided into five wards, as follows :—

Ward 1, Llanhilleth.—This includes that part of Llanhilleth south-east of the Nant-Cuffin, with the portions of Crumlin and Hafodyrynys which are within the district. Members on Council, 2. Area, 894 acres. Population, 3,465. Electors, 2,385. Density of population per acre, 3.9 persons.

Ward 2, Aberbeeg.—Comprises Aberbeeg and that portion of Llanhilleth N.W. of the Nant Cuffin. Members on Council, 3. Area, 927 acres. Population, 3,545; Electors, 2,770. Density per acre, 3.85 persons.

Ward 3, Six Bells.—Comprises Warm Turn, Six Bells, and that portion of Abertillery south of Cwm Road and the Vivian Pit. Members on Council, 2. Area, 1,091 acres. Population, 4,840; Electors, 3,503. Density per acre, 4.47 persons.

Ward 4, Abertillery.—Comprises the township of Abertillery, with the exception of the portions included in Wards 5 and 3. Members on Council, 5. Area, 1,151 acres. Population, 7,946; Electors, 5,144. Density per acre, 7 persons.

Ward 5, Cwmtillery.—Consists of Cwmtillery with Penybont, Blaenau Gwent, and Brynteg. Members on Council, 6. Area, 2,400 acres. Population, 8,224; Electors, 6,178. Density per acre, 3.46 persons.

Occupations.

Agriculture, formerly the staple industry of the district, is still represented by some five and twenty sheep or dairy farms.

The majority of the male inhabitants are employed in coal mining. Formerly, 9,555 men were employed therein. Now 5,049—33% of male population—work in collieries.

A house coal colliery at Llanhilleth has been closed down.

There is also a Tinplate works. Some new minor industries have recently been established.

A considerable proportion of the population now travel by bus and train to works situated outside the district at Rogerstone, Cwmbran, Glascoed and Pontypool.

ABERTILLERY & DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

W. Cory Goddard, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., supplies the following particulars :—

GRWYNE FAWR RESERVOIR.

The total rainfall for the year 1948 recorded at the Grwyne Fawr Reservoir, Breconshire, was 64.17 inches as compared with 45.73 inches in 1947 and 65.29 inches in 1946.

During 1948 the highest daily rainfall recorded was 1.73 inches on 12th March, 1948.

The highest monthly rainfall recorded in 1948 was 9.33 inches in March, 1948, and the lowest was 0.90 inches in February, 1948. Rain fell on 166 days at the Grwyne Fawr Reservoir in 1948.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

During 1948 mains and services were laid to supply the properties on the following Housing Sites :—

- Swffryd Housing Site No. 2, Steel Houses
- Penrhiw Pre-Fab. Site, Aberbeeg
- Rose Heyworth Housing Site

The mains and service pipes throughout the Board's district are continually tested and inspected for leakage, and many repairs are carried out to fractured and cracked pipes, caused mainly through subsidence.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Abertillery Urban District at the following Census periods is shown in this table.

<i>Census.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1891	5,984	4,862	10,846
1901	12,069	9,876	21,945
1911	19,378	16,037	35,415
1921	20,397	18,356	38,753
1931	16,806	14,949	31,755
1946	14,967	13,313	28,280 (estimated)
1947	14,899	13,221	28,120
1948	14,817	13,203	28,020

It will be noted that the population increase between 1901 and 1911 was 13,470 persons. This period coincided with the great developments in the coalfield.

The population increase between 1911 and 1921 was 3,338 persons.

The difference between the Census returns of 1921 and 1931 shows a decrease in the population of 6,998 persons actual. This figure is equal to a decrease of 18 per cent.

Out of the decrease of 6,998 persons, 3,591 were males and 3,407 were females.

The population at Census period 1931 was 3,660 persons less than it was in the Census of 1911.

The population of the district according to the latest return is 28,020, an actual decrease compared with 1911 of 7,395 persons and a decrease of 3,755 as compared with the 1931 Census.

There has been a positive increment between 1921 and 1931 in respect of natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) of 10.3 per cent and a net loss by migration of 28.3 per cent—the highest loss recorded by migration in the county. The difference between these two amounts gives a net total loss of 18 per cent.

The percentage increase between 1911 and 1921 was 9.6 per cent.

The difference between the mid-year population of 1947—28,120—and the mid-year population of 1948—28,020—shows a loss of 100 persons. The total acreage of the district is 6,463 acres

The density of the population of the whole district is 4.3 persons per acre.

The actual density of the inhabited portion is greater than 4.3 as a great part of the hill-side and mountain land is uninhabited.

The following are the 1948 statistics in regard to the Administrative County of Monmouth :—

Area of County .. .. .	..	..	..	..	340,110 acres
Population for County (1931 Census) .. ..	..	..	..	..	345,755
Population for County (estimated 1948) ..	..	..	..	..	316,200
Rateable Value .. .. .	..	..	..	..	£1,182,677
Penny Rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	£4,545
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live births :	{	Births (Legit.)	2,987	2,893	5,880
		Births (Illeg.)	105	97	202
		Births Total	3,092	2,990	6,082
Birth-rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19.2
Still-birth rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	164
Deaths (all causes) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,086
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11.1
Deaths under 1 year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	266
Infant mortality rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43.7

Monmouthshire, in common with other counties associated with the mining industry, contains a larger number of males than females.

In England and Wales, females outnumber males in the proportion of 1,087 to 1,000, whereas in Monmouthshire the proportion is only 955 females for 1,000 males.

The population of the County of Monmouthshire according to the census of 1921 was 358,436 persons (males 186,225, females 172,211) and according to that of 1931 was 345,623 persons (males 178,608, females 167,015)—an actual decrease of 12,813 persons, representing a fall of 3.6 per cent. The population of Monmouthshire increased by 13.9 per cent between 1911 and 1921.

The estimate of population for the County as supplied by the Registrar-General for the mid-year 1948 is 316,200—an increase of 5,470 from the previous year, and a decrease of 29,355 compared with 1931 Census.

AGES (GROUPED) AND MARITAL CONDITIONS OF
POPULATION (ABERTILLERY U.D.C.),

as constituted at 30th June, 1936, in respect of which
Boundaries have been changed between that date and date
of Census.

<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Total Population.</i>		<i>Married Only.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
31,755	16,806	14,949	6,846	6,889
Marital Conditions :				
Single	9,318	7,144	—	—
Married	6,846	6,889	6,846	6,889
Widowed	636	911	—	—
Divorced	6	5	—	—
Ages (last birthday) :				
0—4	1,397	1,331	—	—
5—9	1,655	1,612	—	—
10—14	1,845	1,787	—	—
15—19	1,631	1,185	1	47
20—24	1,436	1,123	237	492
25—29	1,364	1,216	731	916
30—34	1,166	1,145	908	993
35—39	1,080	1,083	916	974
40—44	1,053	960	895	855
45—49	994	884	827	761
50—54	919	772	769	657
55—59	856	668	657	536
60—64	608	482	448	324
65—69	449	331	284	201
70—74	203	208	108	92
75—79	117	100	52	31
80—84	27	42	10	6
85—89	5	17	2	4
90 and over	1	3	1	—

The following table is of interest as showing the populations and parliamentary electors of the various parliamentary division in Monmouthshire.

<i>Parliamentary Constituencies</i>	<i>POPULATION</i>						<i>Parliamentary Electors</i>	
	1921	1931			<i>All qualifications</i>		<i>Persons 1947</i>	<i>Persons 1948</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>				
Monmouthshire Parliamentary County	450,794	434,958	222,438	212,520	317,783	316,200		
Parliamentary Borough Newport	92,358	89,203	43,819	45,384	75,407	74,974		
Parliamentary County Divisions :								
Abertillery	75,375	65,543	34,596	30,947	41,110	40,805		
Bedwelty	75,031	76,528	40,168	36,360	49,130	48,851		
Ebbw Vale	72,181	65,384	34,319	31,065	41,761	41,746		
Monmouth	66,273	71,422	34,869	36,553	62,967	62,491		
Pontypool	69,576	66,878	34,667	32,211	47,408	47,333		

There are six constituencies in the County returning six representatives to Parliament. The average population and electorate per member returned are 72,439 and 44,219 respectively. In only two of the six Monmouthshire constituencies has there been an increase in population during the inter-censal period 1921—1931.

The population of England (Census 1931) is 37,354,917 (males 17,844,709, females 19,510,208). Estimated 1946—43,050,000.

AGES (INDIVIDUAL YEARS) UNDER 21.

<i>Age Last Birthday</i>	<i>Census, 1931</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0—21	6828	6139	12967
0	280	300	580
1	301	258	559
2	256	228	484
3	258	257	515
4	306	293	599
5	321	270	591
6	318	294	612
7	323	346	669
8	328	323	651
9	369	381	750
10	434	393	827
11	435	429	864
12	323	348	671
13	355	319	674
14	300	298	598
15	319	251	570
16	355	267	622
17	316	230	546
18	329	214	543
19	312	226	538
20	290	214	504

The above is a most interesting table and shows the total number of persons in the area under 21 years of age according to the Census of 1931.—31,755 (males 16,806, females 14,949).

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF ADJACENT U.D.C.'s., 1948.

Brynmawr	6,300
Nantyglo and Blaina	11,410
Ebbw Vale	29,100
Pontypool	42,250
Abercarn U.D.C.	18,390
Tredegar U.D.C.	19,930
Merthyr	60,500
Llanelly	34,720
Newport Borough	102,070

Births.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Number of Births ..	530	599	551	532	572
Birth Rate per 1,000—					
Abertillery	15.3	21.3	19.48	18.8	19.9
England and Wales ..	17.9	20.5	19.1	16.1	17.6
Small Towns ..	19.2	22.2	21.3	19.1	20.9

The total number of births registered locally during 1948 as belonging to the district was 308, of which 157 were males and 151 females.

The number of births registered outside the District was 222, (males 103, females 119).

The Registrar General's return of births is 530. Of this number, 260 were males and 270 females.

The number of legitimate births was 256 males and 263 females.

The total number of illegitimate births from the Registrar General's return is 11 (4 males, 7 females). 7 illegitimate births (males 3, females 4) occurred outside the area.

The number of births during the year 1948 is 69 less than was recorded for 1947.

The total number of births in the County for the year 1948 was 6,082 (males 3,092, females 2,990) giving a birth-rate of 19.2.

The number of legitimate births in the County was 5,880 (males 2,987, females 2,893); illegitimate births 202 (males 105, females 97).

Nineteen still births (males 13, females 6) were recorded by the Registrar General for this area.

TABLE I.

BIRTHS FOR THE YEAR 1948.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	16	7	23	38	25	63
February	11	7	18			
March	11	11	22			
April	15	16	31	41	42	83
May	12	12	24			
June	14	14	28			
July	15	9	24	40	47	87
August	16	18	34			
September	9	20	29			
October	7	9	16	38	37	75
November	12	15	27			
December	19	13	32			
<i>Total</i>	157	151	308	157	151	308

Transferable births, 222 (103 boys and 119 girls), making a total of 530.

TABLE II.

MONTHLY WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS
FOR YEAR, 1948.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Ward</i> 1	<i>Ward</i> 2	<i>Ward</i> 3	<i>Ward</i> 4	<i>Ward</i> 5	<i>Total</i>
January	4	5	2	3	9	23
February	3	2	3	5	5	18
March	4	7	3	4	4	22
April	4	7	2	10	8	31
May	4	8	2	4	6	24
June	4	7	8	3	6	28
July	2	7	3	3	9	24
August	9	4	1	11	9	34
September	3	7	3	7	9	29
October	1	5	2	3	5	16
November	5	6	5	4	7	27
December	6	4	6	10	6	32
<i>Total</i>	49	69	40	67	83	308

Outside area, 222.

TABLE III.

Transferable Illegitimate Births, 7 (3 boys, 4 girls). Total 11.

	<i>Population of each Ward</i>	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS		
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ward 1	3,465	—	—	—
Ward 2	3,545	—	—	—
Ward 3	4,840	—	—	—
Ward 4	7,946	1	1	2
Ward 5	8,224	—	2	2
TOTAL	28,020	1	3	4

Deaths.

The total number of deaths which occurred according to the Registrar General's return was 318, a decrease of 49 as compared with 1947 when the total number was 367.

180 of these deaths occurred in males and 138 in females.

Weekly returns of the deaths are received from the local Registrar, and these returns show the total deaths as 220—120 males and 100 females. In addition, there were 98 deaths registered outside the district, making a total of 318.

The death rate for the year was 11.31 per 1,000.

Causes of Death. TABLE IV. (TABLE III).

<i>Causes of Death.</i>						<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
ALL CAUSES						180	138
1	Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	..	..	..	..	—	—
2	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
3	Scarlet fever..	..	..	..	..	—	—
4	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	1	—
6	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
7	Encephalitis Acute Infection	..	..	..	..	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	7	7
10	Other forms of tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	1	1
11	Syphilitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	1	—
12	Cancer of buc., cav., and oesoph. (M), uterus (F)	..	..	..	..	1	3
13	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	6	2
14	Cancer of breast	..	..	..	..	—	4
15	Cancer of all other sites	..	..	..	..	17	20
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	1
17	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	..	..	..	..	12	10
18	Heart disease	..	..	..	..	43	38
19	Other diseases of circulatory system	..	..	..	..	10	2
20	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	17	9
21	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	9	7
22	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	3	1
23	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	3	2
24	Diarrhoea, (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	1	1
25	Appendicitis..	..	..	..	..	—	—
26	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	2	1
27	Nephritis	..	..	..	..	4	3
28	Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
29	Other maternal causes	..	..	..	..	—	3
30	Premature birth	..	..	..	..	6	2
31	Con. mal., birth inj., infant. dis.	..	..	..	..	4	4
32	Suicide	..	..	..	..	2	—
33	Road Traffic accidents	..	..	..	..	3	1
34	Other violent causes	..	..	..	..	13	4
35	All other causes	..	..	..	..	14	12
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above).							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :							
	Total	..	..	..	..	15	14
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	15	14
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—
TOTAL BIRTHS						260	270
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	256	263
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	4	7
STILL BIRTHS						13	6
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	13	6
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—
POPULATION—							
	For Birth and Death Rates	..	..	..	..	28,020	

Out of a total of 318 deaths 81 of those deaths were due to heart disease.

TABLE V.

MONTHLY DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	19	16	35
February	16	11	27
March	13	11	24
April	13	7	20
May	14	10	24
June	10	9	19
July	17	12	29
August	11	11	22
September	13	5	18
October	9	12	21
November	18	14	32
December	27	20	47
TOTAL	180	138	318

Population :

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
14,817	13,203	28,020

Death Rate : Males, 12.17 per 1000; Females, 10.45 per 1000.

Total Death rate, 11.31 per 1,000.

TABLE VI.

DEATHS, 1948—MONTHLY AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Ward</i> 1	<i>Ward</i> 2	<i>Ward</i> 3	<i>Ward</i> 4	<i>Ward</i> 5	<i>Total</i>	
						<i>M'ths</i>	<i>Qu'tr</i>
January ..	—	8	1	8	6	23	} 59
February ..	1	4	1	6	7	19	
March ..	1	3	2	2	9	17	
April ..	1	1	2	4	7	15	} 40
May ..	2	2	3	2	3	12	
June ..	2	1	1	3	6	13	} 49
July ..	5	2	2	5	5	19	
August ..	3	—	4	3	8	18	
September ..	1	—	4	5	2	12	} 72
October ..	2	3	1	2	4	12	
November ..	1	4	2	5	8	20	
December ..	4	10	3	9	14	40	} 98
Transferable Deaths ..	7	19	12	28	32	98	
TOTAL ..	30	57	38	82	111	318	

Inquests.

Fourteen inquests were held during 1948. The certified causes of deaths were as follows :—

ACCIDENTS.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
In or about Coal Mines	4	—	4
Run over by Vehicles	—	1	1
Collisions	1	—	1
Falls	2	1	3
Suicide	2	—	2
Natural causes :—			
Haemorrhage following Falls	1	—	1
Coronary Thrombosis	1	—	1
Heart Condition	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	12	2	14

Thirteen inquests were held on residents who died outside the area.

Colliery Fatalities.

The rate for this is .28 per 1,000 of the population.

Certified Deaths.

The proportion of deaths certified by medical practitioners and inquest cases registered during 1948 was as follows :—

Certified by Medical Practitioners	304
Uncertified	—
Inquest Cases	14

Of the 98 transferable deaths, 86 were certified by Hospital Surgeons and 12 by the Coroner.

TABLE VII.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1-2 weeks</i>	<i>2-3 weeks</i>	<i>3-4 weeks</i>	<i>Total Under 1 month</i>	<i>1-3 months</i>	<i>3-6 months</i>	<i>6-9 months</i>	<i>9-12 months</i>	<i>Total deaths under 1 year</i>
All causes :— Certified ..	12	—	—	2	14	5	3	2	—	24 } 29 5 }
Uncertified ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	
*Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	6
Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, over- lying ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Mal- formations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ..	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	16	—	—	2	18	5	4	2	—	29

(*not Tuberculous)

Twelve of the above Deaths occurred Outside the District.

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE
DURING 1948.

MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND WARD DISTRIBUTIONS.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Ward</i> 1	<i>Ward</i> 2	<i>Ward</i> 3	<i>Ward</i> 4	<i>Ward</i> 5	<i>Out- side District</i>	<i>Total</i>	
							<i>M'hs</i>	<i>Qtr.</i>
January	—	1	—	—	2	1	4	} 13
Febru'y	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	
March	—	1	1	—	2	2	6	
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} 2
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} 5
August	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	
Sept. ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
October	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	} 9
Nov. ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	
Dec. ..	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	
TOTAL	2	2	2	3	8	12		29

Infantile Mortality.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Number of Deaths under 1 year	29	30	30	31	32
Number of Births ..	530	599	551	532	572
Infantile Mortality, Aber- tillery	54.9	50.0	55.44	58.27	55.9

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 29 a decrease of one as compared with previous year.

The number of deaths of infants under one year recorded for the County was 266, equal to an infantile mortality of 43.7.

There were 530 births recorded by the Registrar-General, 519 legitimate births, out of which 29 children died, and 11 illegitimates, out of which there were no deaths.

The Infantile Mortality rate forms "the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration, especially under urban conditions."

Table 8 gives a full return of all deaths in children under one year.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis caused 7 deaths. Respiratory diseases are very common in our area owing to the severe climatic conditions, etc., under which we live.

One death from enteritis were recorded in infants under one year of age.

Premature birth and congenital debility was the cause of 8 deaths. This is a pre-natal question. If this cause of infant death could be materially dealt with, it would lead to a great reduction of infantile mortality.

Out of 29 deaths recorded in infants you will observe that 16 of these deaths occurred within the first week of life, and 18 occurred within the first month.

A substantial proportion of the incoming race is lost each year through abortion, miscarriages, still-births, and dead infants, and it is of national importance that these lives should be saved. The causes of high infantile death rate also affect the health of the survivors, and lie near the roots of our social life.

To obtain a correct understanding of the principal causes concerning infant mortality it is necessary to bear the following facts in mind :—

1. Its incidence falls chiefly in the first three months of life, and especially in the first week of the first month.
- 2.—In this country it is higher in urban than in rural areas.
- 3.—It is higher among illegitimate than among legitimate children.
- 4.—It is related to the age of the mother and the number of her children.
- 5.—Its incidence is dependent not upon density of population, but upon local and domestic conditions characteristic of limited industrial areas and social classes of the community.

19 still-births were recorded—all legitimate.

Zymotic Diseases, 1948.

Details as to the number of cases, deaths, etc., are given in the following table under the headings of various diseases.

TABLE IX.

	<i>Notified Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Case Fatality per cent.</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	55	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	4	1	—	—	—
Fevers— Typhus ..	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—
Continued ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	10	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	17	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ..	—	2	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE X.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1948.

	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Small-Pox	—	—	—
Diphtheria	4	3	1
Scarlet Fever	55	5	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Para-Typhoid) ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—
Measles	10	—	—
Pneumonia—			
(a) Influenzal	—	—	—
(b) Acute Primary	5	—	16
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—			
(a)—Pulmonary			
{ M. 8		11	7
{ F. 15		7	7
{ Total 23		18	14
(b)—Non-Pulmonary			
{ M. 1		2	1
{ F. 2		1	1
{ Total 3		3	2

TABLE XI.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1948.

Disease	All Ages												
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	1	2	5	9	23	11	3	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Male	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
{ Total	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neon. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enceph. Letharg. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1948.

Ward Distribution.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Ward</i> 1	<i>Ward</i> 2	<i>Ward</i> 3	<i>Ward</i> 4	<i>Ward</i> 5	<i>Total</i>
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	2	1	1	4
Scarlet Fever ..	5	5	7	24	14	55
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—						
{ M.	1	—	—	1	2	4
{ F.	—	—	—	1	—	1
{ Total	1	—	—	2	2	5
Oph. Neon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ence. Letharg. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Sp. F. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary { M.	—	2	1	3	2	8
{ F.	2	3	1	3	6	15
{ Total	2	5	2	6	8	23
Non-Pulmonary { M.	—	—	—	—	1	1
{ F.	—	2	—	—	—	2
{ Total	—	2	—	—	1	3

Scarlet Fever.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Number of Cases Notified	55	62	83	164	113
Number of Deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Death rate per 1,000 Aber- tillery	—	—	—	—	—
Death rate England and Wales	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

55 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, a decrease of 7 as compared with the previous year. A study of the above figures will show the rise and fall of cases since 1944.

The number of cases notified each month, compared with the numbers notified monthly during previous years, can be seen from the following table.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF SCARLET FEVER.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
January	11	7	16	6	7
February	4	3	14	10	12
March	6	6	6	6	12
April	7	2	7	13	6
May	6	4	9	9	10
June	3	1	2	17	8
July	10	4	2	26	5
August	1	1	2	11	9
September	—	10	7	7	14
October	—	10	5	21	12
November	3	8	7	20	13
December	4	6	6	18	5
TOTAL	55	62	83	164	113

The Ward distribution was as follows :—

	<i>No. of cases each year.</i>				
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Ward 1	2	—	1	9	5
Ward 2	6	8	10	21	42
Ward 3	11	20	14	26	15
Ward 4	22	13	25	35	26
Ward 5	14	21	33	73	25
TOTAL	55	62	83	164	113

The age distribution of the cases can be seen from Table XII. 43 cases were notified in young persons between the age of 4 years and under 15 years.

8 cases occurred in children under four years of age. 51 cases occurred in school children.

Diphtheria.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Number of cases Notified	4	6	10	5	11
Number of Deaths ..	1	—	1	—	—
Death rate per 1,000 persons, Abertillery ..	0.03	—	.02	—	—
England and Wales ..	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02

Special Clinics for the immunisation of children against Diphtheria are held each Friday afternoon at the School Clinic in Abertillery, and on Thursday fore-noon at Llanhilleth. The first injections should be given as soon after the tenth month of age as possible. A re-inforcing dose is recommended on or about the fifth year and also the tenth year of age.

The number of cases notified during 1948 was 4, as compared with 6 during the year 1947, and 11 during the year 1944.

This shows an decrease of 2 cases compared with the previous year.

Wards 1, 2 and 4 were free from Diphtheria. 2 cases occurred in Ward 3, and 2 cases in Ward 5.

4 cases occurred in school children. 3 children were immunised out of the 4.

You will note the low incidence of Diphtheria in this area for several years past.

One death was certified as due to Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free to all cases.

Success in the treatment of Diphtheria depends on the promptness of administration of the Antitoxin. The result of a swab should not be awaited before administering the Antitoxin. In all cases give Antitoxin at once.

In all cases of throat trouble in children the family doctor should be called in at once.

The Medical Practitioners invariably give Antitoxin promptly

Enteric Fever.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Cases notified in the District</i>	<i>Case rate per 1,000 living England and Wales</i>
Small Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	55	1.73
Diphtheria	4	0.08
Enteric Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	6.89
Erysipelas	1	0.21

Tuberculosis.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Month of Year.</i>	<i>Total</i>	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
January	2	2	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	3	1	2	—	—
April	3	—	3	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—
June	3	2	—	1	—
July	3	—	2	—	1
August	6	1	4	—	1
September ..	1	1	—	—	—
October	2	1	1	—	—
November ..	3	—	3	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	26	8	15	1	2

1st Quarter 5 3rd Quarter 10
 2nd „ 6 4th „ 5

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year was 26 cases, as compared with 32 cases during 1947.

Of this, 23 cases were of a pulmonary type, and 3 cases of Non-Pulmonary type.

The above table gives in detail the monthly notification of all cases of Tuberculosis.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, it is the duty of every Medical Practitioner to notify each patient suffering from Tuberculosis within 48 hours of his becoming aware that the patient was so affected. I particularly call the attention of medical practitioners to this regulation.

8 deaths occurred in un-notified cases.

The Minister views failure to perform this duty with much concern.

The Tuberculosis Regulations expressly require that all notifications shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health and every persons who has access thereto as confidential.

According to the Registrar-General's returns, 14 deaths were recorded from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, of which 7 occurred in males, and 7 in females.

One female death and one male death were recorded of the Non-Pulmonary type of the disease.

The following tables analyse the deaths from Tuberculosis occurring in notified and un-notified cases with the monthly distribution.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1948.

Month of Year	Total Deaths		Deaths in Notified Cases				Death in Un-notified Cases					
	Notified Cases	Un-Notified	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
January ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
June ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	8	8	2	6	—	—	5	1	1	1	1	1

Dr. F. Jarman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.D.H., etc., Tuberculosis Physician, attended Abertillery Centre on Wednesday of each week. The Centre was situate at 88, Queen Street, Abertillery, until Oct. 6th, 1948, when it was transferred to Llanarth Road, Pontllanfraith.

Dr. F. Jarman, Tuberculosis Physician, presents the following Report on Tuberculosis work in the Abertillery Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1948.

ABERTILLERY TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Number of new cases examined at the Abertillery and Pontllanfraith Clinic during the year, 1948 .. 209

Number diagnosed as suffering from—

(a) Pulmonary 19

(b) Non-Pulmonary 3

Total number of cases seen at the Clinic 630

Number of patients admitted to Hospitals and Sanatoria 21

T.B. cases notified in School Children, 1948 :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	—	4	4
Non-Pulmonary	—	1	1
	—	5	5
	—	—	—

Special forms marked "I" and "II" are received each week from the County Medical Officer, and also from Medical Officers in charge of Tuberculosis Institutions, informing me of the patients from this area admitted, or discharged, from various sanatoria.

Form "I" contains details of cases admitted, and Form "II" details of cases discharged from various Institutions.

The following table shows the total number of cases treated during the year, together with the number admitted to or discharged from sanatoria, etc., during the various months of the year.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Admitted</i>				<i>Discharged</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pu'ry</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pu'ry</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
January	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
April	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
June	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
August	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
September	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
October	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
November	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
December	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
TOTAL	11	7	2	1	14	7	1	1
	21				23			

From the above table you will note that 21 cases of Tuberculosis (13 males and 8 females) were admitted to Institutions, and 15 males and 8 females were discharged.

The following table shows the various Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis to which patients were sent during the year, together with the number admitted or discharged from each Institution,

<i>T.B. Hospital or Sanatorium</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>				<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>			
	Admitted		Discharged		Admitted		Discharged	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Talgarth ..	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Glan Ely ..	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	1
Cefn-Mably ..	6	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
Sully Hospital ..	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Gellygarn ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Wales San.,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chepstow ..	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Energlyn ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penheslyn ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gelligaer ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Adeline Patti ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	11	7	14	7	2	1	1	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis)

Regulations, 1925.

No Tuberculous employees are engaged in the milk trade, and consequently no action was necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No order for the compulsory removal of patients to hospital was made.

Examination of the figures of cases of tuberculosis of all kinds notified and of the recorded deaths from this disease over a period of years does not reveal any increase in this disease locally. In fact, if it shows anything at all, it shows a tendency to decrease, as will be seen from the following table.

Year	Yearly Notification of Tuberculosis.				Total Yearly Cases of		Deaths from Tuberculosis				Total Yearly Deaths from Tuberculosis
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary T.B.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1931	25	20	3	7	55	12	11	5	4	32	
1932	18	19	9	6	52	12	10	2	—	24	
1933	27	16	4	4	51	13	12	4	1	30	
1934	15	12	4	3	34	13	13	4	1	31	
1935	11	24	2	4	41	11	14	1	1	27	
1936	14	18	4	3	39	12	9	2	—	23	
1937	15	15	5	2	37	5	10	1	1	17	
1938	14	17	6	4	41	8	8	2	1	19	
1939	17	16	4	4	41	9	16	1	1	27	
1940	15	15	6	4	40	11	13	1	—	25	
1941	25	14	9	3	51	7	10	5	2	24	
1942	15	16	7	2	40	9	8	2	2	21	
1943	28	12	1	4	45	16	5	1	—	22	
1944	13	20	3	3	39	5	4	—	2	11	
1945	10	18	4	5	37	7	8	—	2	19	
1946	16	11	2	4	33	10	1	—	2	13	
1947	15	10	3	4	32	3	5	1	1	10	
1948	8	15	1	2	26	7	7	1	1	16	

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OF ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1948.

<i>Age Periods in Years</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
15	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
20	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
25	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
35	1	5	—	—	1	2	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	7	16	1	2	7	7	1	1
	23		3		14		2	

Speaking generally, pulmonary tuberculosis is not a disease of "school age." It is uncommon below the age of 10 years and only slightly more common from 10—15 years.

Improved methods of diagnosis, particularly X-Ray examination, have shown that the disease does exist at these ages.

From 15—25 there is a very large increase in its incidence.

In the middle-aged group the disease is of a fairly chronic type, whereas in the young adult the type is of acute tuberculosis. The chronic type usually responds well to treatment, but not so the young adult acute type, and the aim should be, if possible, prevention.

Many cases return to houses totally unsuitable for the continuous treatment necessary to effect an arrestment or cure and also without the accommodation to ensure a separate well-ventilated bedroom and thus prevent them from becoming a source of infection to others.

Erysipelas.

One case of Erysipelas was notified during the year.

Small Pox.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year under review.

Puerperal Fever.

No case of Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

No deaths were due to Puerperal Sepsis.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or mis-carriage, in which a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, or has recurred during that period.

Polio-Encephalitis.

No case was notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

No case was notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

For the purpose of notification the expression "Ophthalmia Neonatorum" means a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant, commencing within twenty-one days from the date of birth.

No case was notified during the year.

This disease is apt to cause ulceration of the cornea, and this condition is followed by visual impairment, or, if severe, actual blindness.

The County Council supply "eye-drops" to each Midwife in the area from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and these "drops" are instilled into the eyes of the newly-born child.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is a highly preventable condition.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	CASES			Vision Impaired	Vision Unimpaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Measles.

No deaths were recorded during the year as due to Measles. 10 cases were notified.

Diarrhoea.

Two deaths were registered as due to Diarrhoea, one male and one female under 2 years during 1948.

The method of stating the diarrhoeal death-rate in terms of the entire population, is especially open to objection, as about 80 per cent of the total deaths from Diarrhoea occur under one year of age. It would be a more accurate approximation to the truth if stated in terms of the number of births.

Influenza.

No deaths were recorded from this disease.

Pneumonia.

16 deaths were registered as due to Pneumonia (all forms) (9 males and 7 females), and of these, 6 occurred in children under one year of age.

Diphtheria.

There was one death from Diphtheria during the year. Four cases were notified.

Cancer.

24 males and 29 female deaths were attributed to Cancer.

Public Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room.

The Council has provided an excellent mortuary and post-mortem room. The building was opened on 27th November, 1937. It is situate on the approved site on the Cemetery Road.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(1) *General.*—There is a National Nursing Association, and five nurses are engaged.

Judging from the reports, excellent work is being done.

(2) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.*—This is being done by the Local Authority. A special nurse is engaged in this work: Nurse Bobbett.

Midwives.—There are six midwives in this district, under the control of the County Council. A special lady inspector visits the midwives at regular intervals, also when the occasion demands.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

(Consultation and Treatment).

Three Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are under the control of a Local Committee responsible to the County Council. One centre is situate at Abertillery, one at Six Bells, and one at Llanhilleth. The first centre was established at Abertillery, and this proved so successful that another centre was formed at Llanhilleth, and still another one at Six Bells. Aberbeeg and Cwmtillery areas are desirous of having a centre of their own.

The Abertillery Centre is now held at the old Police Station, Tillery Street, on Fridays, from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m., one doctor being in attendance, assisted by two nurses.

The Six Bells Centre is now held at the Ambulance Hall, Vivian Street, on Wednesday afternoons.

The Llanhilleth Centre is held at the Workmen's Hall on Monday afternoons.

The accommodation at the three Centres consist of a waiting-room, weighing-room, and consulting-room.

The premises at Llanhilleth and Six Bells are taken by the County Council at weekly rentals.

The old Police Station belongs to the Monmouthshire County Council.

The Ante-natal Clinics are now held at Abertillery, Six Bells and Crumlin.

There are no Day Nurseries.

Tuberculosis Centre.—This is situate at Llanaith Road, Pontllanfraith, where the Tuberculosis Physician attends every day. Appointments are made by the local practitioners or the Medical Officer of Health.

An X-Ray Centre has been established by the Welsh National Memorial Association at Pontllanfraith.

Venereal Disease Centre.—The Clinic is under the control of the County Council, and is attached to the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1) *Tuberculosis.*—All accommodation for this disease is under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Tuberculosis Association.

There is no local hospital accommodation for Tuberculosis.

(2) *Maternity.*—Maternity cases are provided for by the Monmouthshire County Council at Llanfrechfa, Lydia Beynon and at special hospitals situate throughout the County.

(3) *Children.*—There is no local children's hospital. Special beds are provided at Aberbeeg Hospital when required, and at Panteg, Nantyglo and Blaina Hospitals.

(4) *Fever.*—Isolation hospitals at Bedwellty, Tredegar, etc., take cases from this area.

The hospital at Aberbeeg contains about 40 beds, and is open as a General Surgical Hospital, with out-patient departments for eye, throat, nose and ear, X-ray work, diseases of women, etc.

ANY INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ETC., IN THE DISTRICT.

No institutional provisions exist in the district for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children, but the Public Assistance Committee deal with some of these cases at their hospital and children's homes at Tredegar, and other unmarried mothers are accommodated at Nantyberry.

<i>Maternity and Child Welfare Centres</i>	<i>Where Situate</i>	<i>Nature of Accommodation</i>	<i>By Whom Provided</i>
1. Abertillery ..	Old Police Station, Tillery Street.	One Consulting Room and several other Rooms.	} County Council
2. Llanhilleth ..	Workmen's Institute	One Consulting Room and two other Rooms	
3. Six Bells ..	Ambulance Hall Vivian Street	ditto	
<i>Ante natal Clinics</i>			
1. Llanhilleth ..	Workmen's Hall	Consulting and Waiting Room	} County Council
2. Abertillery ..	Tillery Street.	Consulting Room and other rooms	
<i>School Dental Clinics</i>			
1. Abertillery ..	Commercial St., Abertillery, and Tillery St.	Waiting Room Treatment Clinic, Dark Room for Eye-sight and Inspection Clinics Room Dental Room	} County Council Divisional Executive
2. Llanhilleth ..	Workmen's Hall, Llanhilleth	Waiting Room, Treatment and Dental Room.	
3. Crumlin ..	Workmen's Hall, Crumlin.	Special Room	
<i>Tuberculosis Centre</i>	Llanarth Road, Pon:llanfraith	Consulting and Waiting Room and Small Office.	Welsh National Memorial Assoc. for Tuberculosis

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) *For Infectious Diseases.*—A special Ambulance is available at the Ambulance Depot, Caerleon. Tel.: Caerleon 283.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*—The Colliery Companies have two motor-ambulances for accident cases only which are stationed at Cwmtillery and Six Bells Collieries.

All requests for ambulances and sitting-case cars MUST be submitted to the Ambulance Control Centre, Caerleon.

Summary of Visits performed by Nurse Bobbett, 1948.

Visits to Scarlet Fever patients and carriers	1424
„ Diphtheria Contacts and Carriers	65
„ Erysipelas, Pneumonia and Carbuncle patients ..	74
„ Impetigo patients	123
„ Scabies patients	43
Scabies baths	2
Visits to Exccema and Abscess patients	120
„ Ludwig Angina patients	31
„ Tuberculosis patients	139
„ Cancer patients	30
„ People with Septic conditions	47
„ Psoriasis patients	15
„ Pemphigus patients	28
„ Senile Rash patients	8
„ Ottorrhoea patients	8
„ Arm Wound patients	4
„ Paratyphoid carriers	5
Heads and Skins examined	94
Head Cleansings	2
	2,262

Nurse accompanied 10 patients on their return from Isolation Hospital.

Nurse took 13 patients to Isolation Hospital.

Number of Swabs taken 144

Nurse attended Minor Ailments Clinic on two half-days weekly, from October to December, and the Immunisation Clinic on one half-day weekly from June to December.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—		
Total		102
1. <i>Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.</i>		
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		634
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..		1374
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925		42
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..		48
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		NIL
(4) 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 ..		345
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		180
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.</i>		
(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.		—
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners		—
(b) By local authority in default of owners		—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		110
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners		94
(b) By local authority in default of owners		6

(c) Proceedings under section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	NIL
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	NIL
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	NIL
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	NIL

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the Year	65
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	67
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	234
(b) Number of new cases, etc.	—
(c) (i) Number relieved	113
(ii) Number concerned	509
(d) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded, etc., after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	NIL

Eradication of Vermin.

(a) Number of Council Houses :—

(1) Found to be infested.. .. .	..	..	..	14
(2) Treated .. .. .	..	..	..	14

(b) Number of other Houses :—

(1) Found to be infested.. .. .	..	..	..	254
(2) Treated .. .. .	..	..	..	254

INSPECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH OVERCROWDING.

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Dwellings Inspected</i>	<i>One Family</i>	<i>Two Families</i>	<i>Three Families</i>	<i>Occupants</i>		<i>Average</i>
					10—	+10	
1	12	1	10	1	18	41	4.9
2	13	—	13	—	18	48	5.1
3	9	1	8	—	16	40	6.2
4	12	—	11	1	22	51	6.1
5	23	4	17	2	41	125	7.2
TOTAL	69	6	59	4	115	305	6.08

Number of houses owned by Local Authority :—

(a) Prefabricated (Temporary).. .. .	..	..	100
(b) Prefabricated (Permanent).. .. .	..	..	74
(c) Traditional .. .. .	..	..	237

Drainage and Sewerage Disposal.

Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Board.

The Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Board deals with the sewage of eight urban districts, namely:—Abertillery, Abercarn, Risca, Tredegar, Ebbw Vale, Mynyddislwyn, Nantyglo and Blaina and Bedwellty, together with portions of St. Mellons R.D.C., and the Newport (Mon.) Corporation, the latter due to the recent Borough extension.

The scheme has worked well since its completion.

The main trouble is subsidence in some areas which necessitates careful inspection and somewhat frequent repairs to the Trunk Sewer

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

ABERTILLERY.

Rose Heyworth Road

Royal Lane, Blaenau Gwent, (facing Blaenau Gwent Chapel).

Alma Street.

Foundry Bridge.

Tillery Road (below Club Row).

Bush Hill.

Ladies' convenience situate in Chapel Street with lady attendant.

Alexandra Road (Ladies and Gent's) opposite Cwm Hotel.

Market Street.

Near New Bridge End Inn, Penybont.

Cwmtillery.

SIX BELLS.

Near Six Bells Bridge.

Near Coach and Horses Inn.

ABERBEEG.

Near G.W.R. Station.

LLANHILLETH.

Opposite Ty'r Graig Schools.

Near Central Hotel (at foot of hill over railway bridge).

CRUMLIN.

Near Viaduct Hotel.

The perpetual damage to those conveniences has caused the Council grave concern.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

The collection of Refuse in the Urban Area is carried out with Petrol-Driven Vehicles with covered bodies of semi-circular type so as to prevent, as far as possible, dust being blown about while the lorries are travelling.

Collections are made three times weekly, also collection of Trade Refuse from the Business Premises.

The method of disposal is by the now well-known Bradford Method, described as "Controlled Tipping."

On the closing down of the Refuse Destructor at the end of 1928, the disposal of refuse was carried out by crude tipping which quickly resulted in complaints of obnoxious smells, vermin, fires, etc., especially on the Tip at Rose Heyworth Road. In 1932, however, the Council introduced the above described method of disposal by which the refuse laid down to plan, properly consolidated, and covered over with earth at the end of each days' work. This method eliminates all the nuisances attendant on the old method, and is being used to provide facilities for recreation. At the moment, the Council are forming a Sports Ground at Rose Heyworth Road for the Abertillery County School, and the Ground, when completed, will include a Football Field, Hockey Pitch, Cricket Pitch and Tennis Courts.

Another Ground completed is at the Walpole Field, Llanhilleth (now being used as G.W.R. Sidings). Considerable interest is being shewn in these activities by neighbouring Authorities, and several Councils have sent their Representatives to view the progress and method of the work.

The above report was kindly supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor, A. Gordon Jones, Esq.

The Sanitary Administration and Conditions for the year 1948

The following tables show particulars of the work carried out by the Sanitary Staff :—

TABLE A.

Animals, etc. kept :—							
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Fowls, pigeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Complaints :—							
Total number investigated (all premises)	..	..	..	..	..	..	809
Common Lodging House	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	60

Dairies :—

Premises examined	120
Number of Purveyor's vehicles	26

Drainage :—

Number of main or branch drains smoke tested	262
" " " " " " " colour tested	74
" " " " " " " found defective	140
" " " " " " " re-constructed	44
Visits to works in progress	184

Dwelling Houses :—

Number inspected <i>re</i> complaint of nuisance	592
Number re-inspected " "	734
Number inspected <i>re</i> overcrowding	69
Interviews with Owners	97
" " Tradesmen	122

Licensed Houses, Cafes, etc. examined <i>re</i> urinals, W.C.	60
---	----

Miscellaneous Visits :—

Visits not otherwise classified	615
---	-----

Offensive Trade premises	12
----------------------------------	----

Public Conveniences :—

Number inspected	126
--------------------------	-----

Amusement premises	64
----------------------------	----

Special visits (not classified above) <i>re</i> works in progress	41
---	----

The nuisances were :—

Defective Roofs, troughing, down-pipes, etc.	147
Defective Window-frames, doors, etc.	18
Defective or insufficient yard paving	9
Damp walls, external	49
Insufficient light, ventilation, and other internal defects	1
Choked or defective drainage	40
Insufficient W.C. and slop-water drainage	22
Defective and insufficient closet accommodation	40
Insufficient water supply	—
Accumulation of manure	—
Miscellaneous nuisances	14
Defective ceilings	50
Defective walls (internal)	43
Defective floors	16
Other internal defects	21

Many and varied were the nuisances discovered. In some cases the owners and occupiers were interviewed and the nuisances abated at once, and in other cases legal notices were served.

NOTICES SERVED.

Abatement Notices served under Public Health Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
<i>Re Scavenging</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347
								457
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The visits paid to cases were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1430
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Paratyphoid Carrier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Enteric Fever Contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

90 Swabs were taken.

Other visits :—

Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Excema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Various Skin Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Septic Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
								2241

Every effort is being made to stamp out infectious diseases, and the following disinfections were carried out :—

Rooms, after Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Special Disinfection of Schools, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Miscellaneous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
								117

Also a large quantity of bedding, wearing apparel, etc., has been disinfected.

RODENT CONTROL.

Summary of Action taken.

RATS.

	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Re-treated</i>
Dwelling Houses, including adjacent Out-houses, etc. ..	181	162
Hotels, Cinemas, etc. ..	3	1
Shops and Warehouses ..	28	4
Canteens, including Cafes and School Canteens ..	—	4
Parks and Tips, etc. ..	42	19
River-banks, etc. ..	27	20
Sewer Manholes	—	1162

MICE.

	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Re-treated</i>
Dwelling-houses, etc. ..	286	70
Shops and Warehouses ..	5	—
Schools	4	2
Canteens, including Cafes and School Canteens ..	4	—

Foods.

MILK SUPPLY.

Number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment Act, 1922) :—

Registered during 1948	1
On Register	41
Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk	4
Milk Producers	12

A very small proportion of the milk consumed in this area is produced locally.

The greater proportion is brought in from the English Counties and generally arrives in a clean and fresh condition.

Samples are taken at intervals for testing for Tuberculosis, other bacteria, and cleanliness.

The tests are carried out by the County Council and reports forwarded to this department.

The number of inspections made last year was 180.

45 samples of milk were tested in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1948, and 16 samples were found which were not up to the standard required. The vendors were warned and further samples taken and submitted for examination.

ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered during the year	5
Number of premises registered	29
Number of registered persons producing	12
Number of samples taken	—
Number of inspections of premises and vehicles	164

WATER.

Number of samples taken :—

(a) Bacteriological examination	25
Number satisfactory	16
Number unsatisfactory	9
(b) Chemical examination	7

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following particulars show the amount of attention given to securing a wholesome supply of food.

Visits to Premises :—

Fish, fruit and vegetables shops	478
Meat shops	528
Fried fish and chip shops	132
Bakehouses	156
Fishmongers	224
Premises registered for the preparation of food	90
Other premises where food is prepared, sold or stored	77

STORES AND VEHICLES.

Attention is being given to the cleanliness of vehicles, wrappers, etc., used for bringing meat into the district and for conveying meat to the shops, and the conditions are satisfactory.

The men who handle such meat are compelled to wear clean overalls.

There is no public abattoir.

All slaughtering is now centralised at Brynmawr.

(c) OTHER FOODS.

Meat, fish and fruit shops are regularly visited, and the food exposed for sale or stored is examined.

Pork butchers' premises, where sausage meat and small goods are prepared, receive great and constant attention.

Bakehouses are regularly inspected, and the sanitary conditions are noted and dealt with as required.

No case of food poisoning was recorded in the district during 1948.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered by the Monmouthshire County Council.

Food Inspection.

The following show the variety of Food Stuffs condemned :—

Hake, etc.	..	..	..	..	84lbs.
Fruit	..	..	..	..	30lbs.
Meat	..	..	..	..	320lbs.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	45lbs.
Sugar	..	..	..	..	218lbs.
Margarine	..	..	..	..	2lbs.
Sauce	..	..	..	..	88 bottles
Ham	..	..	..	..	13lbs.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	4lbs.
Dried peas	..	..	..	..	26lbs.
Dried Peaches	..	..	..	..	30lbs.
Prawns	..	..	..	..	48lbs.
Prunes	..	..	..	..	225lbs.
Tomato Juice	..	..	..	..	3 galls.
Cocoanut Flour	..	..	..	..	25lbs.
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	8lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	12lbs.
Cordial	..	..	..	..	25 bottles
Oats	..	..	..	..	28lbs.
Chocolates	..	..	..	..	12 boxes
Vermecelli	..	..	..	..	28lbs.
Figs	..	..	..	..	50lbs.
Pickles	..	..	..	..	120 galls.

Tinned goods :—

Milk	..	..	..	..	475 tins
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	247 "
Fish	..	..	..	..	124 "
Fruit	..	..	..	..	208 "
Preserves	..	..	..	..	101 "
Soup	..	..	..	..	48 "
Pickles	..	..	..	..	54 "
Meat	..	..	..	..	93 "
Misc.	..	..	..	..	111 "

Factory Act, 1937.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupier Prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 enforced by Local Authority	22	58	—	—
(2) Factories not inc. in (1) to which Section 7 applies	65	345	—	—
(a) Subject to the L/A's (transfer of Enforcement) Order 1938				
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	3	—	—
TOTAL	90	406	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>			<i>Number of Prosecutions</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Insp.</i>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	—	—
Want of ventilation (S.4) —	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	5	—	—

3.—REGISTERED FACTORIES.

Factories on Register at end of year :—

Dressmakers and Milliners	3
Shoe-makers and Repairers	10
Tailors	2
Watch-makers and Repairers	2
Bake-houses	16
Saddlers	1
Motor repairers	8
Printers	3
Undertakers	2
Wheel-wrights	2
Carpenters and Joiners	9
Brewers	1
Food preparation	19
Iron Foundries	1
Non-Ferrous Foundry	1
Tin Plating	1
Wheel-barrow Manufacturers	1
Stationery and lamp shades	1
Mortar Mill	2
Electrical	2
Gas	1
Building and Engineering Works	1
Total	<hr/> 89 <hr/>

REGISTERED FRIED FISH SHOPS 20

Common Lodging Houses.

There were formerly three registered common lodging houses, one situate in Alma Street, one at Royal Oak, Llanhilleth, and the other at Crumlin.

The one situate in Alma Street has been converted into flats, and that at Royal Oak abandoned.

The only registered premises is that at Crumlin, which is kept clean and in good repair.

Pit-Head Baths.

Pit-head baths are now established in connection with the Rose Heyworth, Cwmtillery and Llanhilleth Collieries.

These establishments are working satisfactorily and are proving a great boon to those engaged in the industry.

Other pit-head baths are required, and plans at present are under consideration.

Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming baths in this area—one situate in the Park at Abertillery, and controlled by the Abertillery U.D.C.—and the other which is covered, is controlled by the Powell's Tillery Institute Committee, and is situate in Division Street.

The former one is an open-air bath.

The open-air bath in the Park is 90ft. x 30ft. and contains 88,594 gallons of water. It was constructed in the year 1900. The fresh water in this bath runs in continually, is sand filtered and occasionally treated with Chloros. This bath is open from April to September. There is a common dressing-room, but no cubicles.

The provision of cubicles and certain other additions would greatly improve the facilities provided here.

The local Education Authority make an annual payment to the Powell's Tillery Institute Committee for the use of their bath for the swimming instruction of the school children.

Copy of return sent to Ministry of Health, Welsh Board of Health, City Hall, Cardiff, on existing swimming baths in the Urban District of Abertillery.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Date of Construction | 1900. |
| 2. Open-air or Covered | Open-air. |
| 3. Cost of Construction | Information not available. |
| 4. Capacity : | |
| (a) Dimensions | 90ft. x 30ft. |
| (b) Gallonage to fill | 88,594. |
| (c) Number of bather provided for | 30. |
| 5. Method of Purification | Sand Filter and use of Chloros. |
| 6. How often changed | Fresh water runs in continually—outlet being kept open approx. 3ft. depth of water let out over week-end for replenishing. |
| 7. Source of Water Supply. | Local. |
| (a) If local, estimated flow | 30/60 gallons per minute according to season. |
| (b) If purchased, cost per 1,000 gallons. | (Annual easement for water right). |
| 8. Laundry facilities (if any) | None. |
| 9. Number of cubicles | None. |
| 10. Any other dressing accommodation provided | General room and roof over. Accommodation for 30. |
| 11. Number of Staff engaged | One to Two. |
| 12. Duration of open period | April to September. |

Meteorological Records.

SUMMARY OF DAILY RECORDS TAKEN AT NEW CEMETERY AND THE PARK, 1948.

<i>Month</i>	<i>The Park</i>		<i>New Cemetery</i>		
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Rain Days</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>	<i>Temperature</i>	
			<i>Hours</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
January ..	11.93	28	5.3	54.4	16.3
February ..	3.44	18	29.25	53.5	8.7
March ..	1.69	10	103.94	67.5	17.0
April ..	5.40	15	88.36	68.2	19.0
May ..	4.16	11	125.9	76.4	19.2
June ..	6.69	22	51.95	72.1	37.4
July ..	1.86	13	62.3	87.5	31.0
August ..	6.87	20	50.3	69.0	32.5
September ..	6.54	18	57.6	69.5	27.5
October ..	6.84	16	35.6	68.5	20.5
November ..	3.29	16	10.6	58.0	19.4
December ..	8.31	17	8.0	55.4	16.4

Total inches for year, 67.02 Rain days, 204.

Total hours of Sunshine, 629.10.

Highest Temperature for Year, 87.5.

Lowest Temperature for Year, 8.7.

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