Contributors

Blaenavon (Wales). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/n9nhz3vf

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection 183 Euston Road London NW1 2BE UK T +44 (0)20 7611 8722 E library@wellcomecollection.org https://wellcomecollection.org



m)4

BLAENAVON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT for the year 1957.

1

1200

F. J. Hallinan, M.B.E.(Mil.), M.B.,B.CH.,D.P.H., Area Medical Officer, No.7 Area, Monmouthshire.

District Medical Officer, Blaenavon Urban District.

and the form

LTALITY

Council Offices, Lion Street, Blaenavon, Mon.

April, 1958.

···

BLAENAVON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Statistical Summary, 1957.

Area of district.	4,613 acres.
Rateable value (1.4.57)	£48,959.
Net product of 1d. rate (1956-57).	£191.1.10.56
Number of inhabited houses (1957).	2,852
Number of Council-owned houses (31.12.'57)	434
Number of houses built during 1957.	6
Population (estimated mid 1957)	9,230
Average number of persons per house.	3.2
Census population 1951 - (4,976 males and 4,803 females)	9,779
Census population 1931 - (5,847 males and 5,229 females)	11,076
Number of live births.	120
Birth rate per 1,000 population.	13.0
Number of illegitimate births.	3
Number of stillbirths.	3 5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population.	.54
Number of deaths.	122
Crude death rate (i.e. deaths per 1,000 population)	13.2
Number of infant deaths (i.e. deaths under 1 year of age)	4
Infant mortality rate.	33.3
Number of maternal deaths.	1
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.	1
Death rate per 1,000 population from pulmonary tuberculosis.	.11
Deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi.	3
Death rate per 1,000 population from cancer of lungs and bronchi.	.33
Death rate per 1,000 population from cancer (all forms)	1.41
Percentage of total deathsfor 1957 due to cancer of lungs and bronchi.	2.5%
Percentage of total deaths for 1957 due to pulmonary tuberculosis	.82%

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1946	169	122
1947	202	156
1948	173	116
1949	155	137
1950	150	144
1951	123	125
1952	129	137
1953	137	129
1954	105	112
1955	104	159
1956	119	128
1957	120	122

BLAENAVON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:- Councillor Rev. A.Penhelog, J.P. Vice-Chairman:- Councillor W.H. Taylor.

Central Ward Councillors.

East Ward Councillors.

Councillor D.W.Walker.

Councillor Miss A.M.Lewis, J.P. County Councillor R.A.Watkins. Councillor D.W.Puddle. C.G. Parker. W.H. Parry. H.T. Wathen.

W.H. Taylor. S. Banks. C. Evans. A.Penhelog. W.H. Arnold.

Ι.

West Ward Councillors.

County Councillor A.J. Bowen. Councillor R.J. Morris, B.A. E.J. Davies, B.A. R.H. Jenkins. J.E. Howells. Ll. Price.

The Ordinary Meeting is held on the last Wednesday in the month at 6 p.m.

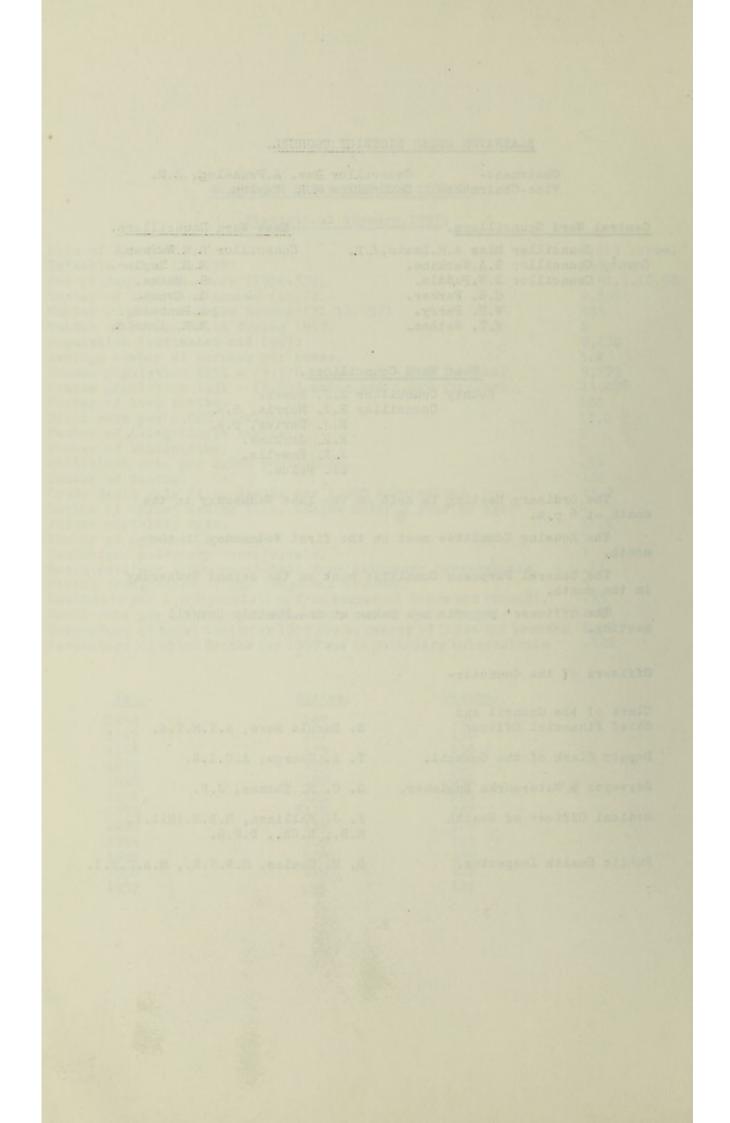
The Housing Committee meet on the first Wednesday in the month.

The General Purposes Committee meet on the second Wednesday in the month.

The Officers' reports are taken at the Monthly Council meeting.

Officers of the Council:-

Clerk of the Council and Chief Financial Officer	E. Harold Rees, A.I.M.T.A.
Deputy Clerk of the Council.	T. A. George, A.C.I.S.
Surveyor & Waterworks Engineer.	G. C. E. Thomas, J.P.
Medical Officer of Health	F. J. Hallinan, M.B.E.(Mil.), M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Public Health Inspector.	D. H. Cowles, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BLAENAVON.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Blaenavon Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Lewis and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your information the Annual Public Health Report for the year 1957.

The report has been prepared as required by the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 and 1951, and as directed in Circular 1/1958 (Wales) dated 13th January, 1958, of the Welsh Board of Health.

General Comment.

The year 1957 may be considered as a satisfactory one for your district from the public health aspect. The notifications of infectious disease related to nothing more serious than measles apart from a small number of notifications of tuberculosis. Poliomyelitis was absent during the year in any manifest form and in this regard it is hoped that parents will fully accept the opportunity for vaccination against this disease which is now offered to children up to the age of fifteen years.

It is gratifying to note the continuing fall in tuberculosis notifications for the district and also the diminishing death rate from this cause. These figures continue to fall for the country as a whole but it would be unwise to assume that the problem of tuberculosis has been fully conquered. It simply means that if incidence figures are to be further appreciably reduced an all out effort must continue to be exercised to stamp out the remaining reservoirs of infection by the ascertainment and treatment of those unsuspected cases of open tuberculosis still remaining in the community who now constitute the main infector pool. Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2016 with funding from Wellcome Library

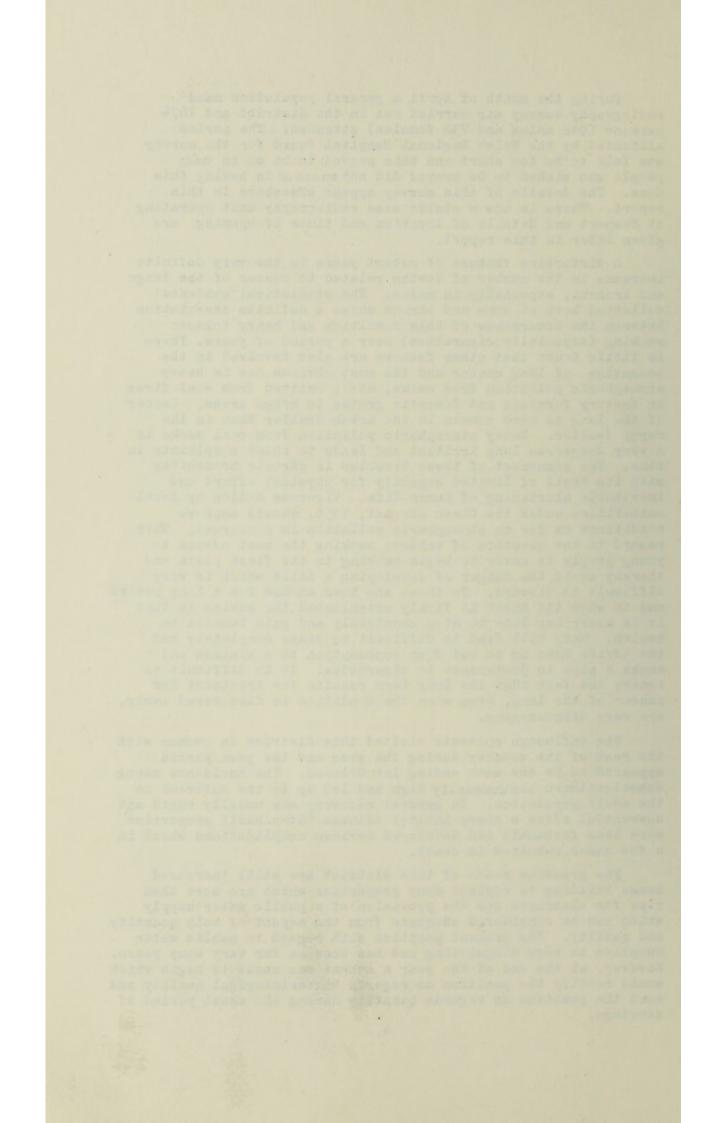
https://archive.org/details/b28828021

During the month of April a general population mass radiography survey was carried out in the district and 1674 persons (942 males and 732 females) attended. The period allocated by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board for the survey was felt to be too short and this proved to be so as many people who wished to be xrayed did not succe d in having this done. The details of this survey appear elsewhere in this report. There is now a static mass radiography unit operating at Newport and details of location and times of opening. are given later in this report.

A disturbing feature of recent years is the very definite increase in the number of deaths related to cancer of the lungs and bronchi, especially in males. The statistical evidence collected both at home and abroad shows a definite association between the occurrence of this condition and heavy tobacco smoking (especially cigarettes) over a period of years. There is little doubt that other factors are also involved in the causation of lung cancer and the most obvious one is heavy atmospheric pollution from smoke, etc., emitted from coal fires in factory furnaces and domestic grates in urban areas. Cancer of the lung is more common in the urban dweller than in the rural dweller. Heavy atmospheric pollution from coal smoke is a very dangerous lung irritant and leads to chest complaints in time. The commonest of these troubles is chronic bronchitis with its trail of limited capacity for physical effort and inevitable shortening of human life. Vigorous action by local authorities under the Clean Air Act, 1956, should improve conditions as far as atmospheric pollution is concerned. With regard to the question of tobacco smoking the best advice to young people is never to begin smoking in the first place and thereby avoid the danger of developing a habit which is very difficult to discard. To those who have smoked for a long period and in whom the habit is firmly established the advice is that it is never too late to stop completely and gain benefit to health. Many will find it difficult to cease completely and the advice here is to cut down consumption to a minimum and smoke a pipe in preference to cigarettes. It is difficult to ignore the fact that the long term results for treatment for cancer of the lung, even when the condition is discovered early, are very discouraging.

The influenza epidemic visited this district in common with the rest of the country during the year and the peak period appeared to be the week ending 1st October. The incidence among schoolchildren wasunusually high and led up to the outbreak in the adult population. In general recovery was usually rapid and uneventful after a sharp initial illness but a small proportion were less fortunate and developed serious complications which in a few cases resulted in death.

The pressing needs of this district are still increased house building to replace many properties which are more than ripe for clearance and the provision of a public water supply which can be considered adequate from the aspect of both quantity and quality. The present position with regard to public water supplies is very disquieting and has been so for very many years. However, at the end of the year a scheme was about to begin which would rectify the position as regards bacteriological quality and ease the position as regards quantity during the usual period of shortage.



GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid 1957 was 9,230.

1921 Census population - 12,469 (6,594 males and 5,875 females) 1931 Census population - 11,076 (5,847 males and 5,229 females) 1951 Census population - 9,779 (4,976 males and 4,803 females)

Elevations above sea level.

St.Peter's Church	1,035	feet.
No. 4 Reservoir	1,319	fect.
Penffordgoch	1,573	feet.

Estimated populations - mid 1957 - adjacent Urban Districts.

Abergavenny M.B. 8,980 Abercarn U.D. 18,590 Abertillery U.D. 26,580 Bedwellty U.D. 28,000 Cwmbran U.D. 19,220 Ebbw Vale U.D. 28,356 Monmouth M.B. 5,710 Tredegar U.D. 20,210 Pontypool U.D. 40,610

The Blaenavon Urban District is located at the head of the Eastern Valley of Monmouthshire and is moderately well catered for by road and rail transport.

Rainfall.

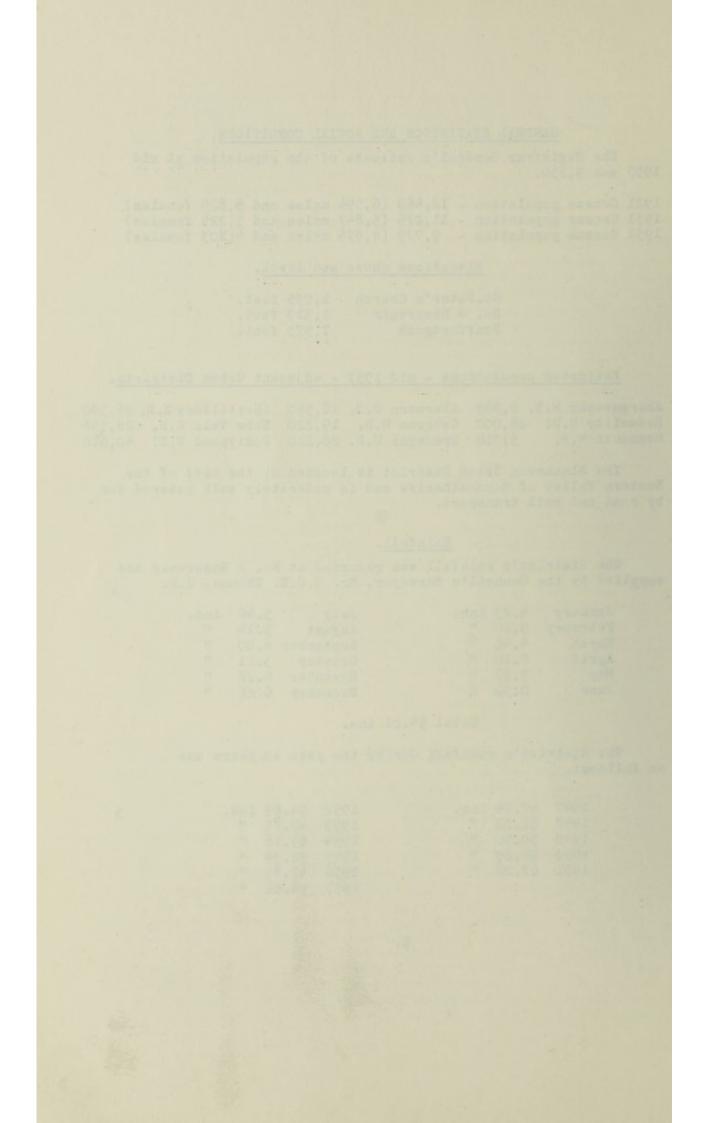
The district's rainfall was recorded at No. 2 Reservoir and supplied by the Council's Surveyor, Mr. G.C.E. Thomas, J.P.

January	4.23 ins.	July	5.46	ins.
February	9,10 "	August	5.14	
March	4.46 "	September	8.00	
April	0.10 "	October	3.21	
May	3.27 "	November	4.28	
June	0.50 "	December	6.26	"

Total 54.01 ins.

The district's rainfall during the past 10 years was as follows:-

1947	47.74	ins.	1952	54.69	ins.
1948	61.72		1953	47.21	"
1949	50.90		1954	65.18	"
1950	56.89		1955	52.99	11
1951	67.28	11	1956	47.81	**
			1957	54.01	=



VITAL STATISTICS.

Table I. Showing the yearly number of live births, estimated mid-year population and the birth rate per 1,000 population since 1949.

35.	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Number of live births	120	119	104	105	137	129	123	150	155
		9,320	9,490	9,580	9,589	9,628	9,719	9,981	9,975
Birth rate per 1,000	13.0	12.8	10.9	10.9	14.3	13.4	12.7	15.0	15.5

The live births allocated to this district for 1957 numbered 120 and comprised 60 males and 60 females. This total included 3 male illegitimate births.

The live births for the year were 120 as against 122 deaths so that once again the district shows no natural increase but a deficiency of 2.

The live birth rate per 1,000 of the population for the year was 13.0 as compared with a County rate of 17.1 and a rate of 16.1 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths for the year numbered 5 (4 males and 1 female) and all were of legitimate birth. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 of the population for the year was .54 as against a County rate of .51.

There was one maternal death recorded during the year which gave a maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) of .13 as compared with a County rate of .70.

If a comparison is made between the local live birth rate and that for England and Wales the local rate should be multiplied by the comparability factor supplied by the General Register Office, which is 1.05.

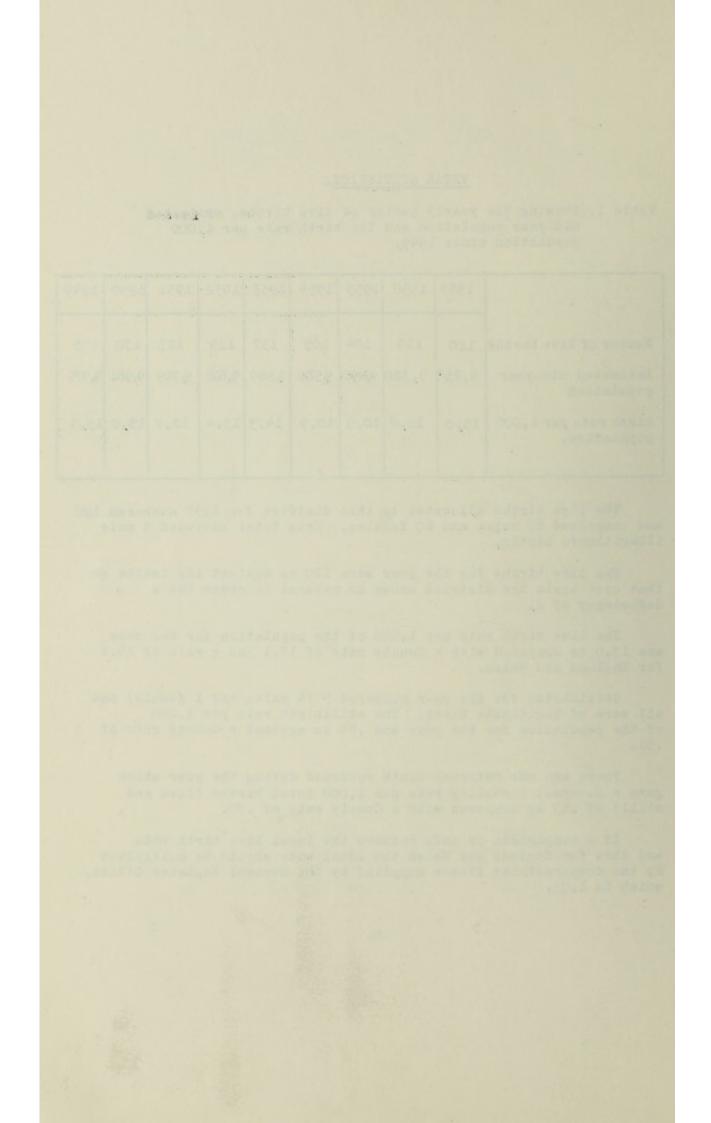
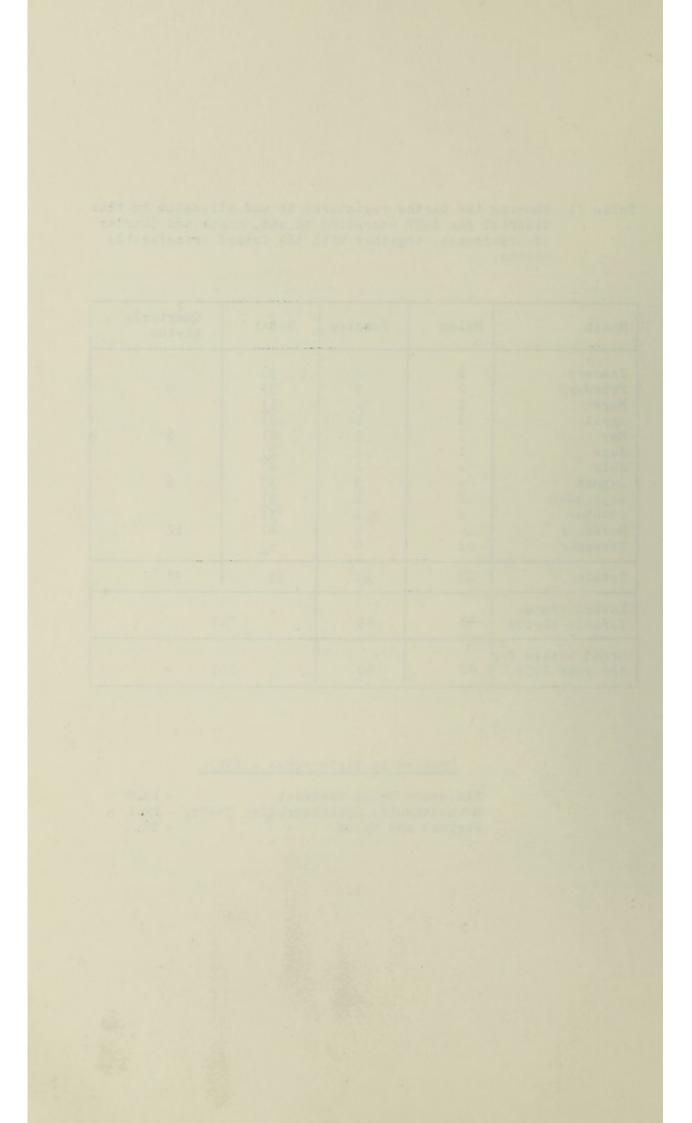


Table II Showing the births registered in and allocated to this district for 1957 according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence, together with the inward transferable births.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly births		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1 2 1 1 1 - 2 2 1	23 - 1 1 1 - 3 1 - 4 4	3) 5) 1) 2) 2) 2) 2) 2) 2) 3) 3) 3) 3) 3) 4) 5)	9 6 6 12		
Totals	12	21	33	33		
Inward trans- ferable births	48	39	87			
Grand totals for the year 1957	60	60	120			

Comparable birth rates - 1957.

Blaenavon Urban District		-	13.0
Monmouthshire Administrative	County	-	17.1
England and Wales		-	16.1



DEATHS .

Table III Showing the yearly number of deaths, estimated mid-year populations and the death rate per 1,000 population since 1949.

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Number of deaths	122	128	159	112	129	137	125	144	139
Estimated mid-year population.	9,230	9,320	9,490	9,580	9,589	9,628	9,719	9,981	9,975
Death rate per 1,000 population	13.2	13.7	16.8	11.7	13.5	14.2	12.9	14.4	13.7

There were 122 deaths (75 males and 47 females) assigned to this district for 1957 as compared with 128 (77 males and 51 females) for 1956.

These deaths are allocated to sex and cause in table VI.

There was 1 death assigned to the heading "pregnancy, childbirth, abortion," for the year.

There was 1 death allocated to pulmonary tuberculosis associated with pneumoconiosis in a male aged 54 years after autopsy.

All forms of cancer claimed 13 deaths (8 males and 5 females) and of this number cancer of the lungs and bronchi accounted for 3 (2 males and 1 female). Cancer caused 10.6% of the total deaths for the year.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels accounted for 66 deaths (39 males and 27 females) and represented 54.1% of the total deaths for the year.

The respiratory diseases (pneumonia and bronchitis) caused 20 deaths (14 males and 6 females) and amounted to 16.4% of the total deaths for the year.

There were 4 deaths assigned to influenza and comprised 2 males and 2 females - males aged 86 and 88 years and females 51 and 54 years.

There were 2 suicidal deaths (1 male and 1 female) during the year.

The local death rate of 13.2 may be compared with the rate of 11.5 for England and Wales if the former is first multiplied by the comparability factor for the district which is 1.14.

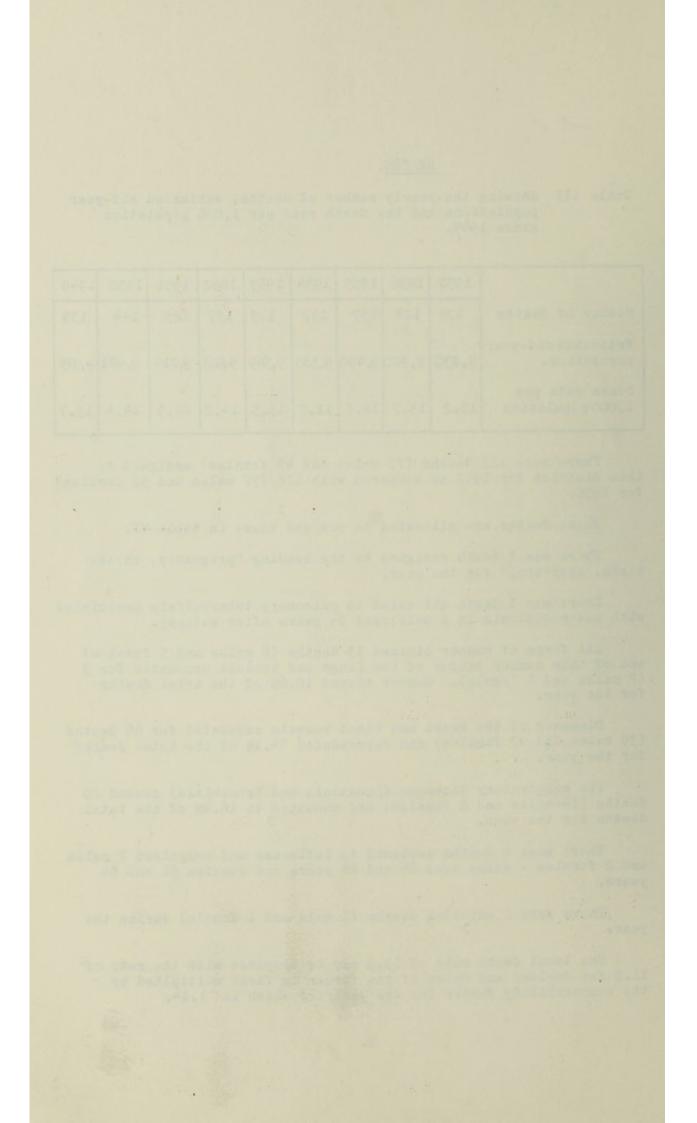


Table	IV	Showing the deaths registered in and allocated to this
		district for 1957 according to sex, month and quarter
		of occurrence, together with the inward transferable
		deaths.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly Deaths	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	649896336246	435-52127561	$ \begin{array}{c} 10) \\ 7) \\ 14) \\ 8) \\ 14) \\ 8) \\ 14) \\ 8) \\ 4) \\ 5) \\ 13) \\ 7) \\ 10) \\ 10) $	31 30 22 24	
Totals	66	41	107	107	
Inward trans- ferable deaths	9	6	15		
Grand total for 1957	75	47	122		

Comparable death rates - 1957.

Blaenavon Urban District		-	13.2
Monmouthshire Administrative	County	-	12.0
England and Wales		-	11.5

Age last birthday	Males	Females	Totals
0 - 4	3	2	5
5 - 9	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	1	2
20 - 24	-	1	1
25 - 29	-	1	1
30 - 34	-	-	-
35 - 39	-	1	1
40 - 44	-	2	2
45 - 49	4	1	5
50 - 54	2	3	5
55 - 59	8	1	9
60 - 64	9	2	11
65 - 69	7	4	11
70 - 74	12	8	20
75 - 79	11	10	21
80 - 84	11	6	17
85 - 89	6	1	7
90 - 94	1	3	4
95+	-	-	-
All ages	75	47	122

Table V Showing the deaths allocated to this district for 1957 in quinquennial age groups and by sex.

From the above table it will be noted that 80 (48 males and 32 females) persons dying out of a total of 122 had reached the age of 65 years, which represents 65.6%

Those reaching the age of 75 years at death numbered 49 (29 males and 20 females) out of a total of 122 deaths, which is 40%.

Those reaching the age of 80 years at death numbered 28 (18 males and 10 females) out of a total of 122 deaths, which is 23%.

Telle I Shanne the destan alleseries to chest sheetels for 1907

.

is breature that is interious at has all the set of the

Table V	II	Showing the d	eaths from	all causes,	infant deaths,
		births and st	illbirths	allocated to	this district
		for 1957.			

C	Lauses of death	Male	Female
1. R	Respiratory tuberculosis	1	-
	uberculosis, other.	-	-
	yphilitic disease.	-	-
	Diphtheria.	-	-
	Thooping Cough.	-	-
	leningococcal infection.	_	_
	cute polionyelitis.		
	leasles.		
	ther infective and parasitic diseases	2	-
	falignant neoplasm, stomach.	Z	-
		32	1 1
	alignant neoplasm, lungs and bronchus.	4	1
	alignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1
13. M	alignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	-
	ther malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	3	3
	eukaemia and aleukaemia.	-	-
	Diabetes.	-	-
17. V	ascular lesions of the nervous system.	13	6
18. C	Coronary diseases, angina.	9	3
	ypertension with heart disease.	-	1
	ther heart disease.	12	14
	ther circulatory diseases.		
	nfluenza.	52	322
	neumonia.	Z	2
	ronchitis.	3	4
			-
	ther diseases of the respiratory system.	3	-
	lcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-
	astritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	1
	ephritis and nephrosis.	1	1
	yperplasia of the prostate.	-	
30. P	regnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1
31. C	ongenital malformations.	3 1	-
32. 0	ther defined and ill-defined diseases.	1	2
	lotor vehicle accidents	-	-
	11 other accidents.		1
	uicide.	1	1 1
	omicide and operations of war.	-	1
		-	-
T	otal all causes	75	47
D	eaths in infants under 1 year of age:-	2	2
	Legitimate	2	2
	Illegitimate	-	-
Т	otal births:-	60	60
	Legitimate	57	60
	Illegitimate	3	-
S	tillbirths:-	4	1
	Legitimate	4	i
	Illegitimate		

Estimated population mid 1957 =9,230

Comparability factors :-

Births	Deaths
1.05	1.14

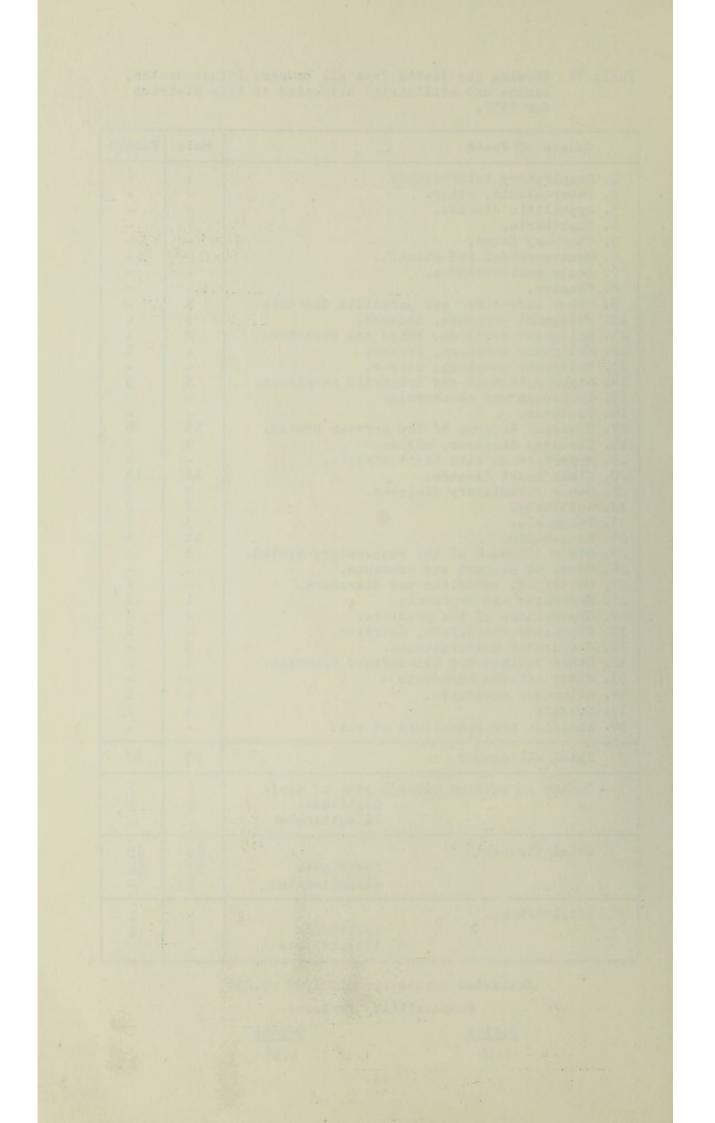


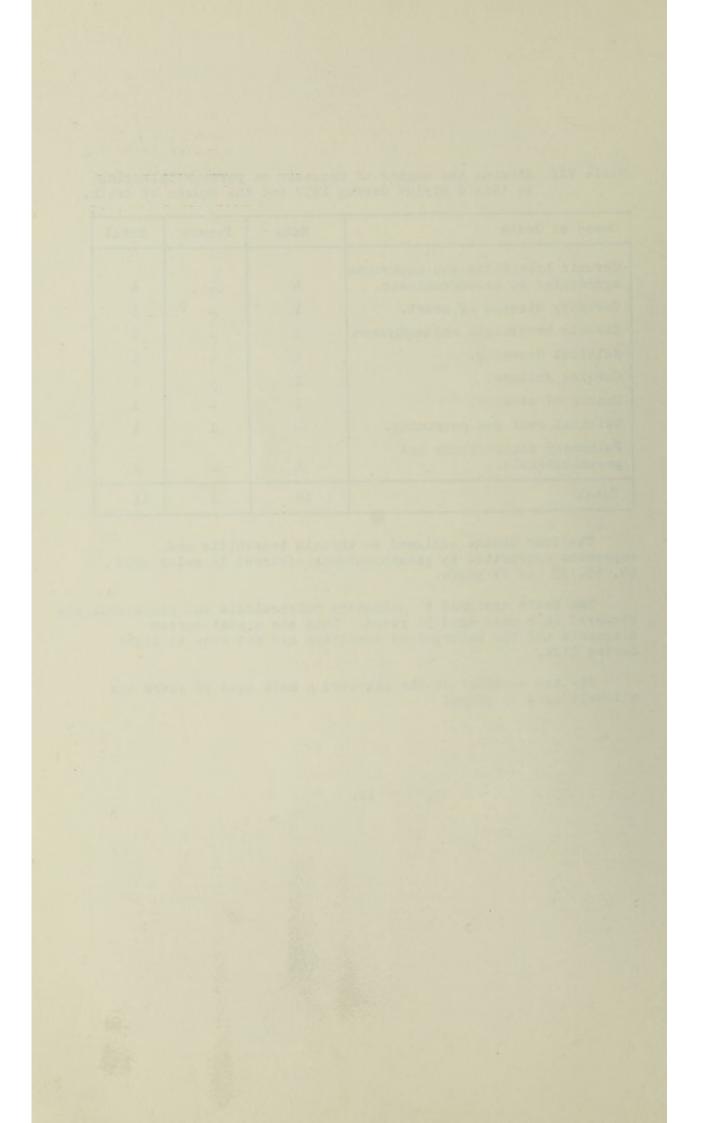
Table VII	Showing	the number of	f inquests o	on persons	belonging
	to this	d strict dur:	ing 1957 and	1 the cause	s of death.

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema aggravated by pneumoconiosis.	4	_	4
Coronary disease of heart.	1	_	1
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema.	1	-	1
Suicidal drowning.	1	-	1
Cardiac failure.	1	-	1
Cancer of stomach.	1	-	1
Suicidal coal gas poisoning.	-	1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumoconiosis.	1	-	1
Total	10	1	11

The four deaths assigned to chronic bronchitis and emphysema aggravated by pneumoconiosis occurred in males aged 64, 65, 67 and 71 years.

The death assigned to pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumoconiosis occurred in a male aged 54 years. This was a post-mortem diagnosis and the tuberculous condition had not come to light during life.

The two suicidal deaths involved a male aged 56 years and a female aged 49 years.



INFANT MORTALITY.

Table VIII Showing the number of infant deaths, live births, etc., since 1948.

Alle mester of	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
No.of deaths in infants under 1 yr.	4	2	6	7	5	3	6	2	8	8
No.of live births.	120	119	104	105	137	129	123	150	155	173
Infant mortality rate	33.3	16.8	57.7	66.6	36.3	23.3	48.8	13.3	51.6	46.2

Of the above 4 infant deaths one occurred in hospital and 3 at home. Two of the deaths were due to severe congenital defects, one due to accidental asphyxia due to regurgitation of food and one was due to premature birth.

Table IX Showing the infant deaths assigned to this district for 1957 by cause and in age groups.

	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 woeks	3 - 4 weeks	TOTAL under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year.
Prematurity.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital attresis of bile ducts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Asphyxia due to						1.21.7.8				
food regurgitation	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spina bifida	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All causes	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	4

Table X Showing the infant mortality rate for England and Wales, etc., for 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954 and 1953.

Year	England and Wales	Administrative County of Monmouthshire	Blaenavon
1953	26.8	32.6	36.5
1954	25.4	39.7	66.6
1955	24.9	33.9	57.7
1956	23.7	29.0	16.8
1957	23.0	31.0	33.3

· -- ----

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis)

It will be observed that no notification of diphtheria has been received during the past eight years and only one notification in the last eleven years.

The number of diphtheria immunisations carried out in the Council's district during 1957 were as follows:-

	Age at date of final dose (as regards A) or of reinforcing dose (as regards B).				
	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4 yrs	5 - 14 yrs	Total	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immun- isation in the Council's district during the year ended 31.12.'57	61	28	2	91	
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) dose subsequent to primary immunis- ation in the year ended 31.12.'57	-	5	18	23	

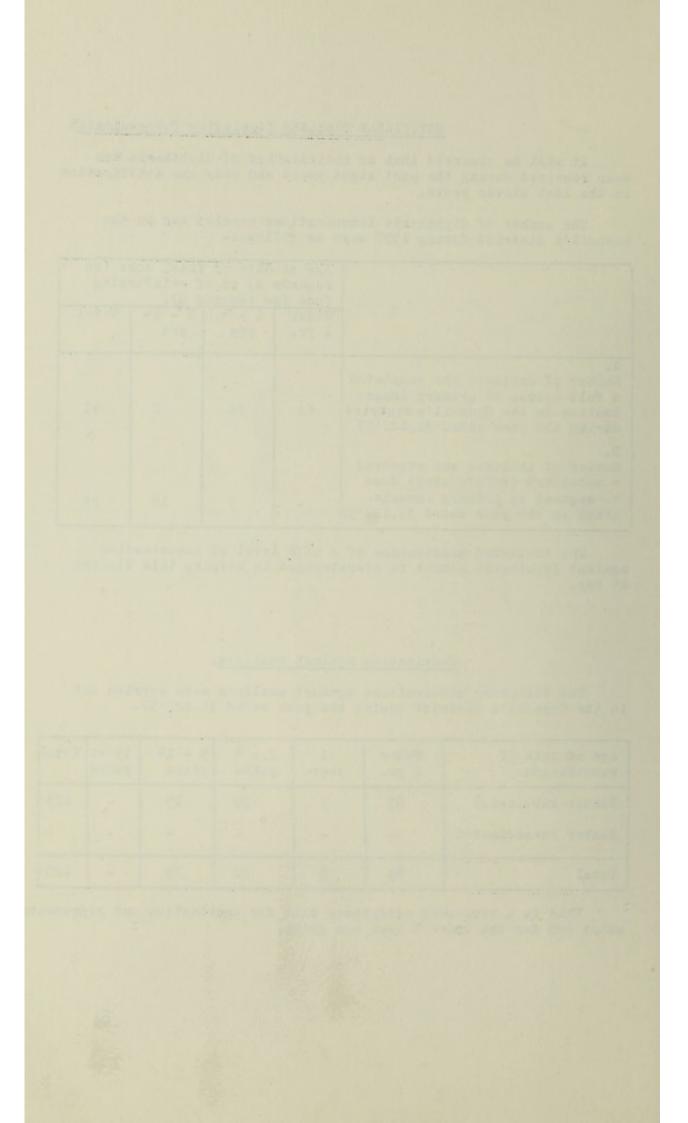
The continued maintenance of a high level of immunisation against diphtheria cannot be overstressed in keeping this disease at bay.

Vaccination against smallpox.

The following vaccinations against smallpox were carried out in the Council's district during the year ended 31.12.'57.

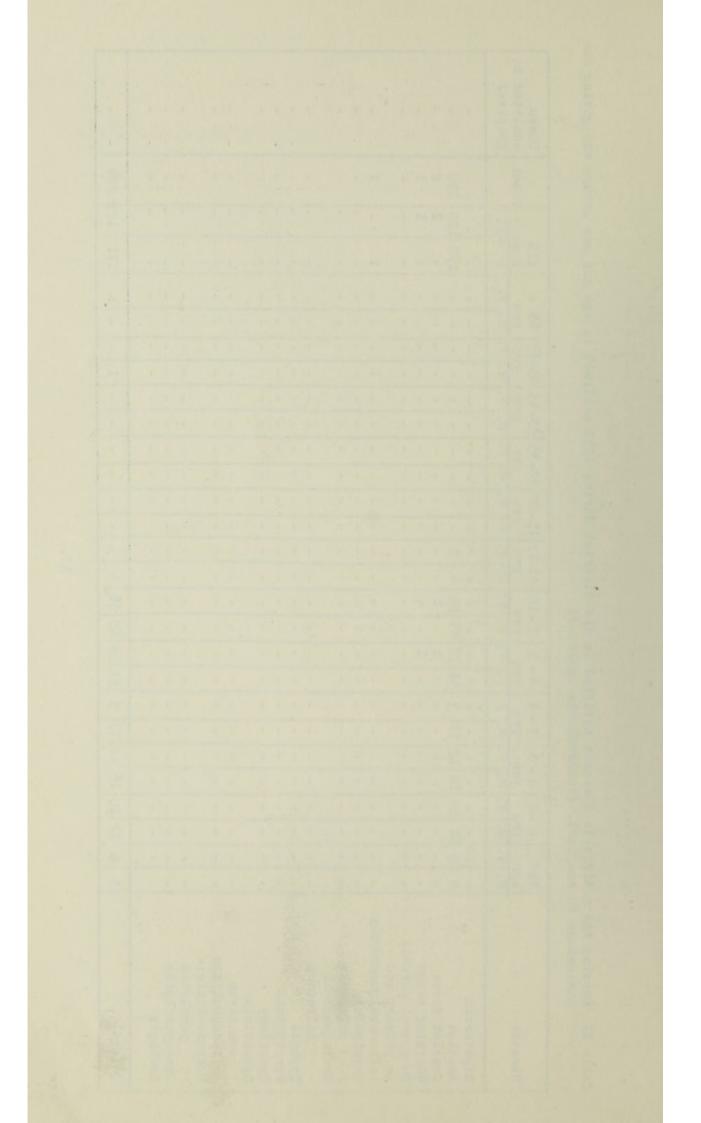
Age at date of vaccination.	Under 1 yr.	l year		5 - 14 years	15 + years	Total
Number vaccinated	85	5	20	15	-	125
Number revaccinated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	85	5	20	15	-	125

This is a very good acceptance rate for vaccination and represents about 80% for the under 1 year age group.



Showing the notifiable diseases notified in the district during 1957 analysed in age and sex groups and giving the admissions to hospital. (tuberculosis excluded) Table XI

Disease	Lyr M. F.		yrs M.F.		yrs M.F.		yrs M. F.	yrs M.	0 5	yrs W. F.		Jrs Jrs.	NH .	yrs yrs	- SO-	yrs yrs	35-45 yrs M. F		yrs M. F		65 + yrs M. F.		All Ages 1) .F.	Total		Cases admitted to Hospital
Diphtheria		1.000			1			1	i				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1	-	
Measles	M	5 42	10	0 10	12	2 17	M	33	22	85 5		1 +	!	1	1	1	1	1	-		1	H	170 120	0 290	-	
Scarlet fever	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	,	-1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	-			-	
Whooping cough	1	-	-		1	1	1	1	Ч	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	-				
Puerperal pyrexia	1		-		-	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		-			1
Ac. primary and	-											-					-								-	
influenzal pneumonia	1		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-		-	-			-	
Erysipelas	1		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-				
Food poisoning	1	1	1	-	'	1	1	1	1	,	1		1	1	1	1	,	1	1	-	-					
Meningococcal										-						-	-						-			
infection	1		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	-		1					
Typhoid	,		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1									
Paratyphoid	1	1			-	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	,			_	1	'				
Dysentery	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	-					_		
Ophthalmia					-					-							-									
neonatorum	,	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	-	-	1	-	
Ac.encephalitis	1	1		1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		-		1					
Poliomyclitis:-										-							-									
paralytic	1	-	-	-	1.	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-		1	-				1
non-parelytic	1		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-				
Smallpox	1		-	-		1	1	1	1	1	-		1	1	1	1	1	-						-	-	,
				-	-	-				-	-	-							-		-	-				
Totals	m	T	2 1	0 16	1 10	5 12 10 16 12 17	M	33 24	en meter.	85	56	4 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-		-	171		123 294	.+	



Showing the number of cases of notifiable diseases notified yearly since 1944. (Tuberculosis excluded). Table XII

1957 1956	1956	1955	1954.	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	r-1	1	5
	3	5	1	58	35	236	Ч	1	397	00	3	142	4
	1	Ч		1	1 1	9	6	30	34	4	б	23	2
	6	•	1	N	22	5	2	64	9	1	5	٦	1
	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	Ч	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	б	N	4-	1	2	4	1	-1	-	4-
	1	1	'	CJ.	5	2	00	Ю	00	Ч	4	4	1
	1	1	1	2	I	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	i
	1	Г	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-1	1
	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	1	1	I	1
	1	I	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	I	1
	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	•	4	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	. 1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	,	1	1	1	1
	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	9	1	м	,	I	I
	1	Ч	1	1	1	1	1	ч	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	1

Tuberculosis.

The Chest Clinic facilities for the town are provided at the Park Buildings, Pontypool, which is about six miles away on a 'bus and train route and are considered adequate. Chest xrays can also be taken at Blaenavon Hospital and the Chest Physician visits as required.

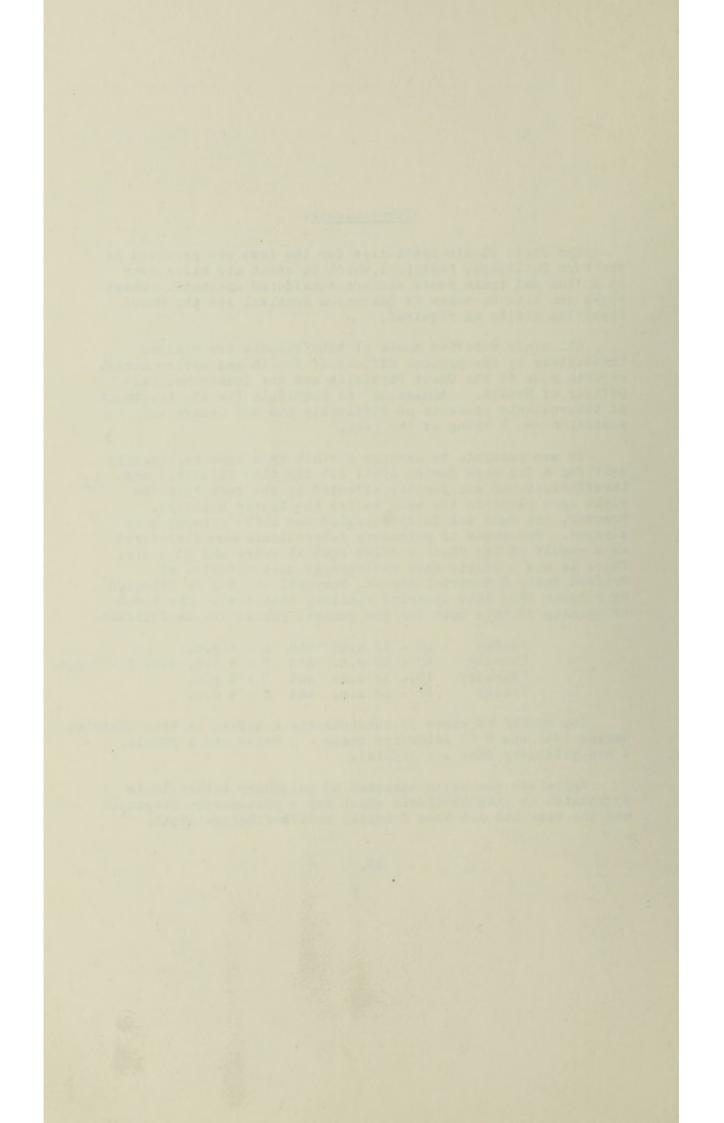
All newly notified cases of tuberculosis are visited immediately by the Medical Officer of Health and environmental reports made to the Chest Physician and the County Medical Officer of Health. Admission to hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis presents no difficulty now and delays in admission are a thing of the past.

It was possible to arrange a visit by a mass radiography unit for a few days during April but the time allocated was insufficient and was further affected by the fact that the visit took place in the week before the Easter holidays. However, the unit was fully occupied and 1,674 persons were x-rayed. Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered as a result of the visit - males aged 15 years and 33 years. There is now a static mass radiography unit situated at Renford Hall, Commercial Street, Newport, and may be attended by persons from this district visiting that town. The times of opening of this unit for the general public are as follows:-

Monday	10	-	1.2	a.m.	and	2	-	4	p.m.					
Tuesday	10	-	12	a.m.	and	2	-	4	p.m.	also	5	-	7	p.m.
Thursday	10.	-	12	a.m.	and	2	-	4	p.m.					
Friday	10	-	12	a.m.	and	5	-	4	p.m.					

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in this district during 1957 was 4 (3 pulmonary cases - 2 males and 1 female: 1 non-pulmonary case - a female).

There was one death assigned to pulmonary tuberculosis aggravated by pneumoconiosis which was a post-mortem diagnosis and the case had not been formally notified before death.



Age	Local division of the	Cases				Deaths		-
Groups	Pulmo	nary	Non-pu	lmonary	Pulmon	ary	Non-p	oulmonary
years	Male	Female	Male	Fenale	Male .	Fenale	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	1	1	-	1	-	-	-)	-
20-35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-

Table XIII Showing the new cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths due to tuberculosis during 1957 analysed in age and sex groups and by type of disease.

There was one inward transfer of a female case of pulmonary tuberculosis in addition to the above notifications.

The classifications of the above cases notified during the year were:-

Males: - RA, and RB,

Females: - RB, and A, Abdominal.

The death allocated to pulmonary tuberculosis was that of a male aged 54 years which was revealed on post-mortem diagnosis to be pulmonary tuberculosis aggravated by pneumoconiosis. The case had not been previously formally notified.

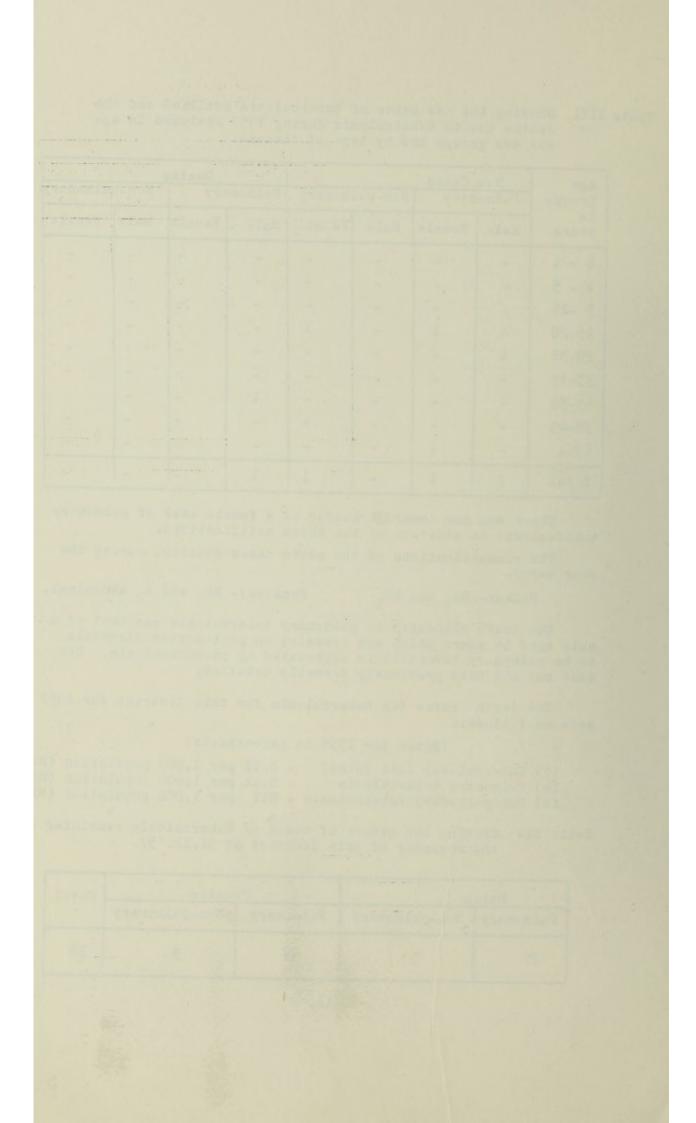
The death. rates for tuberculosis for this district for 1957 were as follows:-

(Rates for 1956 in parenthesis)

(a) Tuberculosis (all forms) - 0.11 per 1,000 population (Nil)
 (b) Pulmonary tuberculosis - 0.11 per 1,000 population (Nil)
 (c) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis - Nil per 1,000 population (Nil)

Table XIV Showing the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register of this district at 31.12.'57.

Malo	8	Fe	males	Total
Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	
27	3	45	3	78



Showing the yearly notifications of tuberculosis (all forms) for males and females, and the yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis since 1942. Table XV

Total yearly deaths from	all forms of	tuberculosis	6	00	00	00	2	14	6	3	4	1	м	1	I	1	1	1
from tuberculosis	non-pulmonary	Fomale		1	1	3	1	N	1		1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1
from tul	non-pu	Male	1	1	1	1	1	Ю	1	,	,	1	1	1	1	ı	,	1
r denths	nary	Femalo	5	9	м	4	4	9	5	2	1	1	2	1	I	1	1	1
Yearly	Pulmonary	Male	M	г	M	1	г	м	2	г	4	1	г	г	1	,	,	ч
Total yearly notifications	of pulmonary	& non-pulmonary tuberculosis	14	25	29	17	22	17	16	17	2	00	12	10	3	5	3	4
Yearly notifications of tuberculosis	Non-pulmonary	Female .	2	ч	3	1	ı	1	1	1	,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
tions of	-uoN	Male	CJ	м	1	1	5	N	1	1	2	1	Г	1	1	1	1	1
r notificat	ary	Female	9	13	17	~~~~	2	6	9	00	2	б	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	9	2	5	1	1
Yearly	Pulmonary	Male	4	00	00	2	10	.6	6	00	5	5	Ю	2	J	1	2	N
	Year		1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957

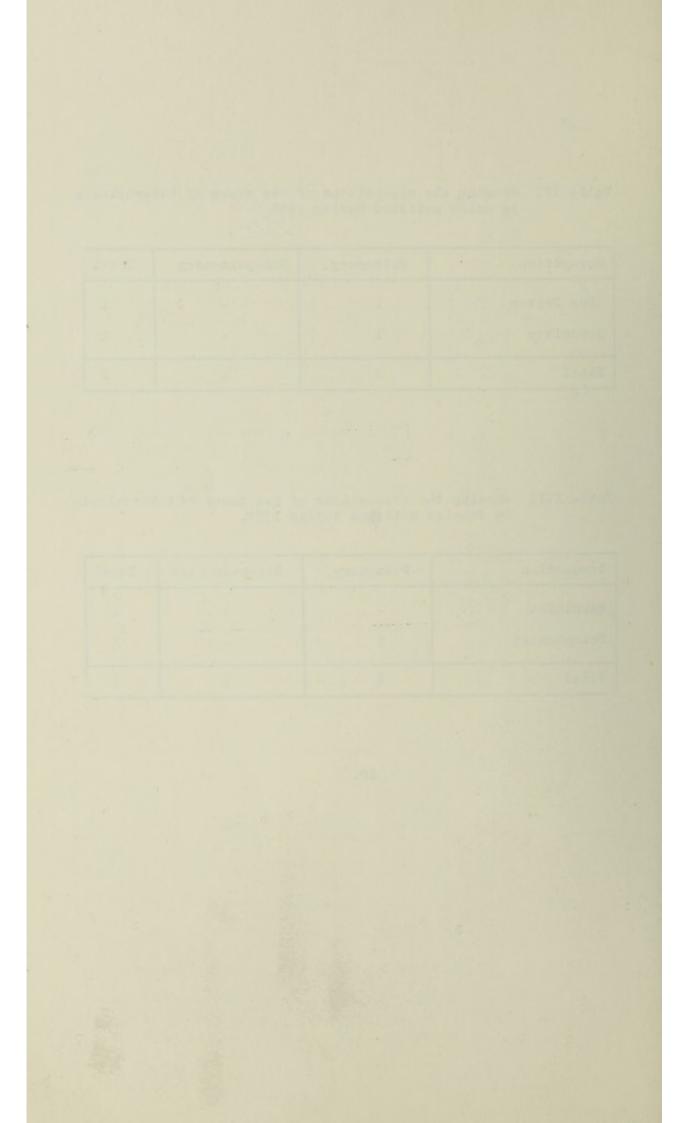


Occupation	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
'Bus Driver	1	-	l
Schoolboy	1	-	1
Total	2	-	2

Table XVI Showing the occupations of new cases of tuberculosis in males notified during 1957

Table XVII Showing the occupations of new cases of tuberculosis in females notified during 1957.

Occupation	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Machinist	-	1	1
Telephonist .	1	-	1
Total	1	1	2



Month	Pulmonary		Non-pulm	onary	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	- - - - - - - - -				- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
Totals	2	1		1	4	

Table XVIII Showing the monthly notifications of tuberculosis (all forms) for the year 1957.(corrected for diagnosis).

Table XIX Showing the admissions to and discharges from institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis during 1957.

- admentation	Admiss	ions	I	ischarges
Institution	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cefn Mably	1	-	2	-
Chepstow	2	1	2	-
Glan Ely	2		-	ntaus-u
Totals	5	. 1	4	-

Table XVIII Showing the southly notifications of tubercolests (all formal for the Supr 1957. (corrected for disgnasis).

	•			

Table All disming the addisations to and discharges from

. .

Year	Notificati per 1,000		Death rat 1,000 pop	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1938 1939 1940 1041 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1955 1955 1955 1956 1957	2.93 3.02 2.11 2.62 1.00 2.14 2.54 1.55 1.74 1.51 1.61 .50 .82 1.14 .83 .31 .52 .32 .33	0.30 .68 .48 .09 .40 .41 .41 .21 .51 .20 .10 .10 .20 .00 .10 .21 - .11	.51 .59 .67 .47 .79 .71 .61 .50 .51 .92 .81 .30 .40 .00 .31 .10 - - .11	.00 .00 .10 .00 .10 .10 .21 .50 .20 .51 .10 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00

Table XX Showing the notification rates and death rates per 1,000 population for tuberculosis for the district since 1938.

Tuberculosis death rates for England and Wales - 1957.

The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis again fell for England and Wales for 1957. Deaths numbered 4,250, giving a death rate of 95 per million population, 12% lower than the previous year. Since 1947 the rate has fallen by 79%. For comparison the national death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis works out at about .10 per 1,000 population as against our local rate of .11

ante il Antonics the notification retais and South retain for 1,000 population for tabarchigets for the district

1 2.		

Those will be in for for for the state of th

for fostant and bata fra rearistic to the real of a sele for the sele for the sele for the sele for the sele and the sele for the sele

Showing details of a general population mass radiography survey (including school leavers) carried out in the district during April, 1957. Table XXI

	Grand	under 15	15	15 -	24	25 -	25 - 34	35 - 44	44	45 - 59	59	60+		Totals	
	Total	м.	F.	м.	F.	M.	н.	м.	F.	M.	Ц	M.	Ē4	м.	Б.
Total number examined	1674	57	56	124	123	159	155	149	131	298	196	155	71	942	732
Number found to be abnormal(a & b)	170 or 10.2%	2	4	l	Я	00	2	6	7	53	13	54	6	127	43
Classification of abnormal cases:-															-
(a) Requiring further observation	35 or 2.1%	N	4	Ч	2	4	м	2	Ч	4	Ŋ	ŝ	N	18	17
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest.	135 or 8.1%		1	1	Ч	4	4	2	9	64	00	64	~	109	26

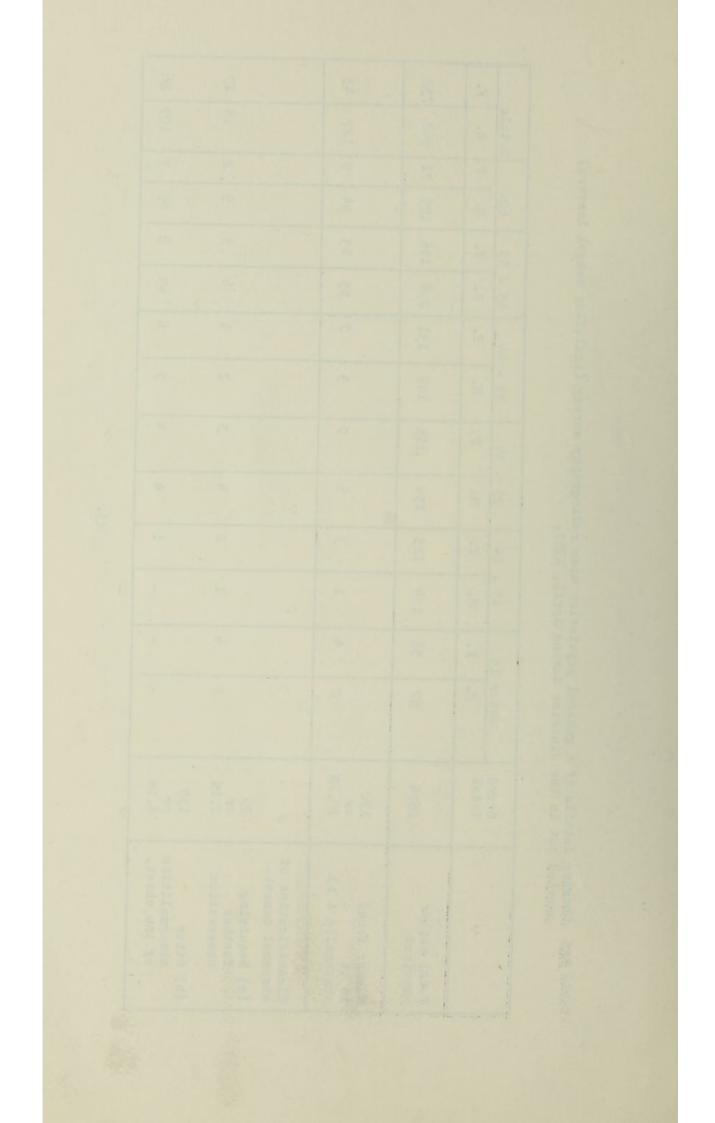


Table XXII Analysis of other abnormalities of the chest discovered during the mass radiography survey carried out amongst the general population (including school leavers) at Blaenavon.

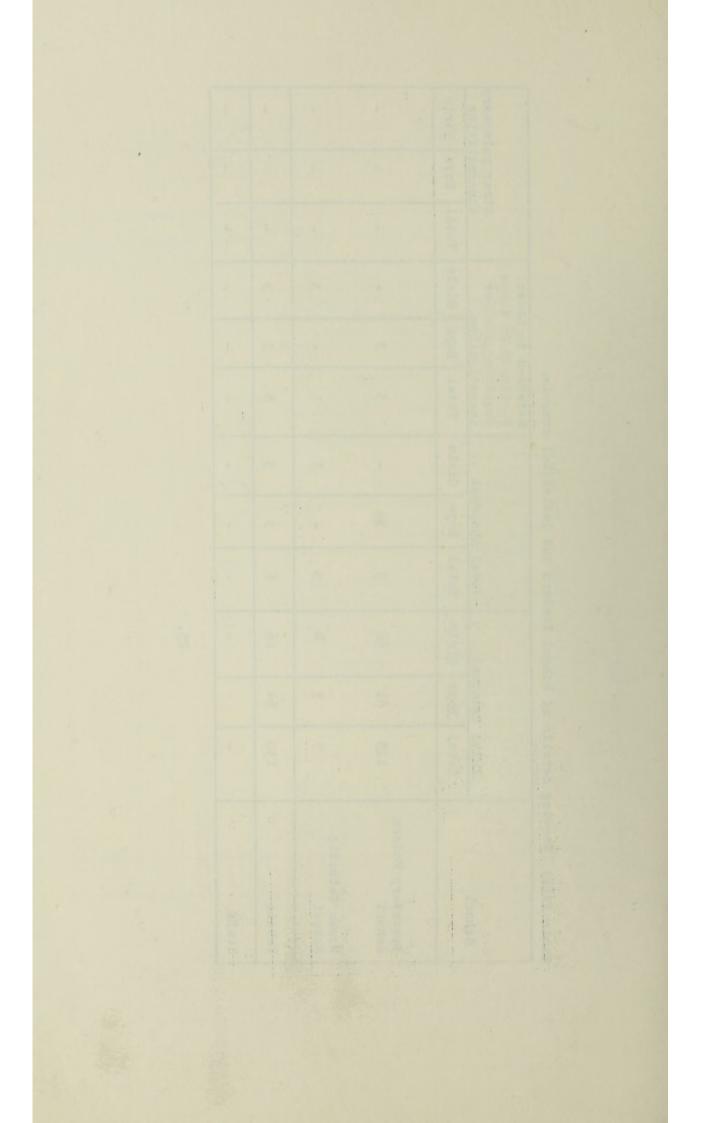
No.	Classification of abnormality	male	female	total
1.	Congenital abnormalities of the			
	bony thorax and soft tissues.	1	-	1
2.	Acquired abnormalities of the			4
3.	bony thorax and soft tissues. Tumours of the bony thorax-primary	1	3	4
2.	and secondary.			
4.	Congenital malformations of the			
	lungs.	-	-	-
5.	Bacterial and virus infection of			
	the lungs.	-	-	-
6.	Other infections of the lungs.	-	-	-
7.	Bronchiectasis.	1	1	2
8.	Honeycomb lung.	-	-	- 58
9.	Emphysema.	4	1 4	5
10.	Primary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)	4	4	
11.	Pneumoconiosis.	90	-	90
13.	Spontaneous pneumothorax.	-	-	-
17.	Denign tumour of lung and mediactinum	11		1
14.	Cancer of lung and mediastinum	-	-	-
15.	Metastases of lung and mediastinum.	-		
	in the state of any most strike.	-	-	-
16.	Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial			
	glands (non-tuberculous).	-	-	-
17.	Sarcoidosis and collagenous			
	diseases.	-	-	-
18.	Pleural thickening or calcific-			
	ation (non-tuberculous).	1	1	2
19.	Abnormality of the diaphragm and			
	oesophagus.	-	2	2
20.	Congenital abnormality of heart			
22	and blood vessels.	-	-	-
21.	Acquired abnormality of heart and	-		10
22	blood vessels.	3	9	12
22.	Miscellaneous: - healed primary	1	2	4
	healed post primary	1	2	+
	Total all abnormalities	109	26	135

Ar XIII Annivets of other sharped iting the the the then Anneversal Auring the rate rolingta on acress thereis out annaget the regent Shitletium

Let Q2		

Table XXIII Showing details of school leavers and individual schools.

loch a	Total Examined	Examin	ed .	Total	Total Abnormal	al .	Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation.	d to C II as ng fur gation	to Chest as cuses further tion.	ot ab	Other pulmonal abnormalities	Other pulmonary abnormalities
-	Total Boys	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girle
Secondary Modern School	123	61	62	м	ы	1	м	ю	1	I	1	1
Roman Catholic School	2	м	4	м	1	м	R	I	ю	I	I.	1
Totals	130	64	66	9	3	3	6	м	2	1	1	1
Staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	đ	1	1



MISCELLANEOUS.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Food and Drugs Authority for this district is the Monmouthshire County Council who are responsible for enforcing those sections of the Act applicable to such an Authority. The County Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department, Mr. A.W. Prosser, indicates that 42 samples were obtained in your district during the year and were certified by the Public Analyst as conforming to required standards. These samples included 38 milks, 2 ice-cream and 2 other foods.

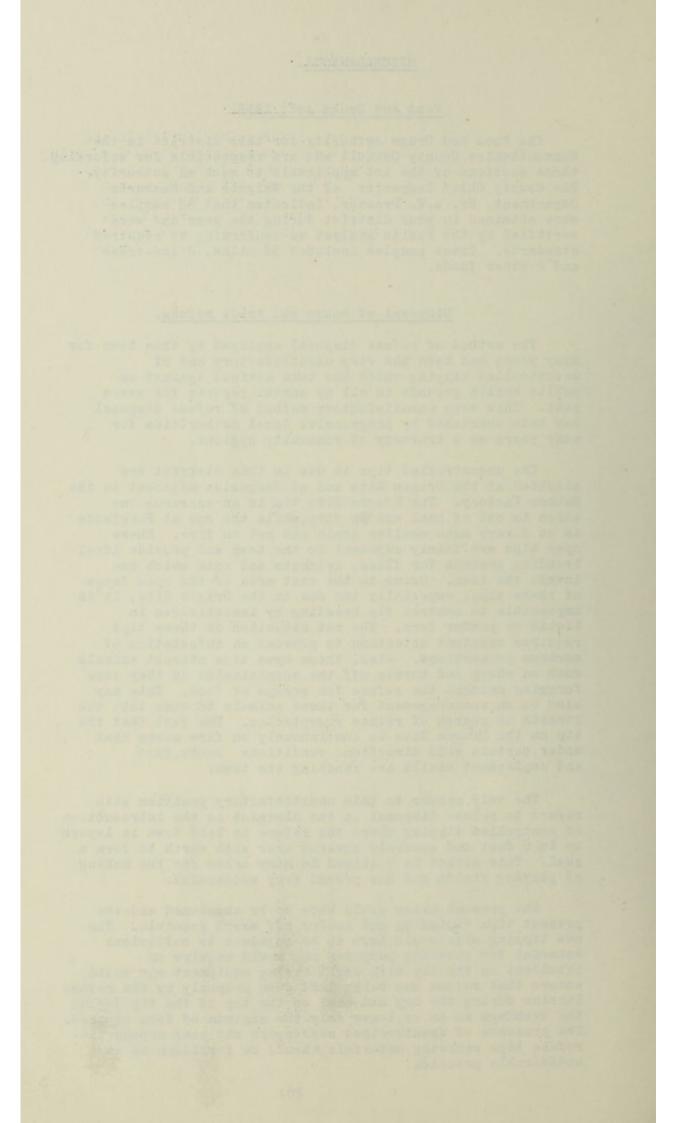
Disposal of house and trade refuse.

The method of refuse disposal employed by this town for many years has been the very unsatisfactory one of uncontrolled tipping which has been advised against on public health grounds in all my annual reports for years past. This very unsatisfactory method of refuse disposal has been abandoned by progressive local authorities for many years as a travesty of community hygiene.

The uncontrolled tips in use in this district are situated at the Dragon Site and at Forgeside adjacent to the Rubber Factory. The Lragon Site tip is an enormous one which is out of hand and on fire, while the one at Forgaside is on a very much smaller scale and not on fire. These open tips are fairly adjacent to the town and provide ideal breeding grounds for flies, crickets and rats which can invade the town. Owing to the vast area of the open faces of these tips, especially the one at the Dragon Site, it is impossible to control fly breeding by insecticides in liquid or powder form. The rat situation on these tips requires constant attention to prevent an infestation of serious proportions. Also, these open tips attract animals such as sheep and horses off the mountainside as they come foraging amongst the refuse for scraps of food. This may also be an encouragement for these animals to come into the streets in search of refuse receptacles. The fact that the tip on the Dragon Site is continuously on fire means that under certain wind direction. conditions snoke, dust and unpleasant smells are reaching the town.

The only answer to this unsatisfactory position with regard to refuse disposal in the district is the introduction of controlled tipping where the refuse is laid down in layers up to 6 feet and securely covered over with earth to form a seal. This method is utilised in many areas for the making of playing fields and has proved very successful.

The present sites would have to be abandoned and the present tips tidied up and sealed off where possible. The new tipping site would have to be adjacent to sufficient material for covering purposes and would require an attendant on the tip with earth moving equipment who would ensure that refuse was being laid down properly by the refuse lorries during the day and seal up the top of the tip during the evenings so as to leave only the minimum of face exposed. The presence of unauthorised scavengers who hang around the refuse tips removing materials should be forbidden as an undesirable practice.



The establishment of controlled tipping with the necessary attendant and equipment on the site must entail an. expense, but it is a very necessary expenditure in the interest of public health. A contribution might be made by having a twice-weekly domestic refuse collection, which is entirely adequate where households have a standard type refuse bin, instead of a thrice weekly one. Also, a local authority shall make a reasonable charge for the collection of trade refuse as indicated in section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The question of frequency of refuse collection required in a district cannot be divorced from the type and suitability of the refuse bins used by house occupants. In this respect section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 gives powers to a local authority to require a house owner or occupier to provide a regulation dustbin for the reception of house refuse or in lieu of this requirement the local authority may provide and maintain regulation dustbins themselves for which an annual charge not exceeding five shillings may be made.

Public Swimming Baths.

The district is provided with an open air swimming bath with adequate purification plant but is not owned by the local authority.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

There was no need to have recourse to section 47 of the Act during the year as the few persons in need of care and attention entered Part III accommodation of their own volition after persuasion.

Local problem families Committee.

No case was brought to notice in the district during the year which necessitated the convening of any meeting of this Committee.

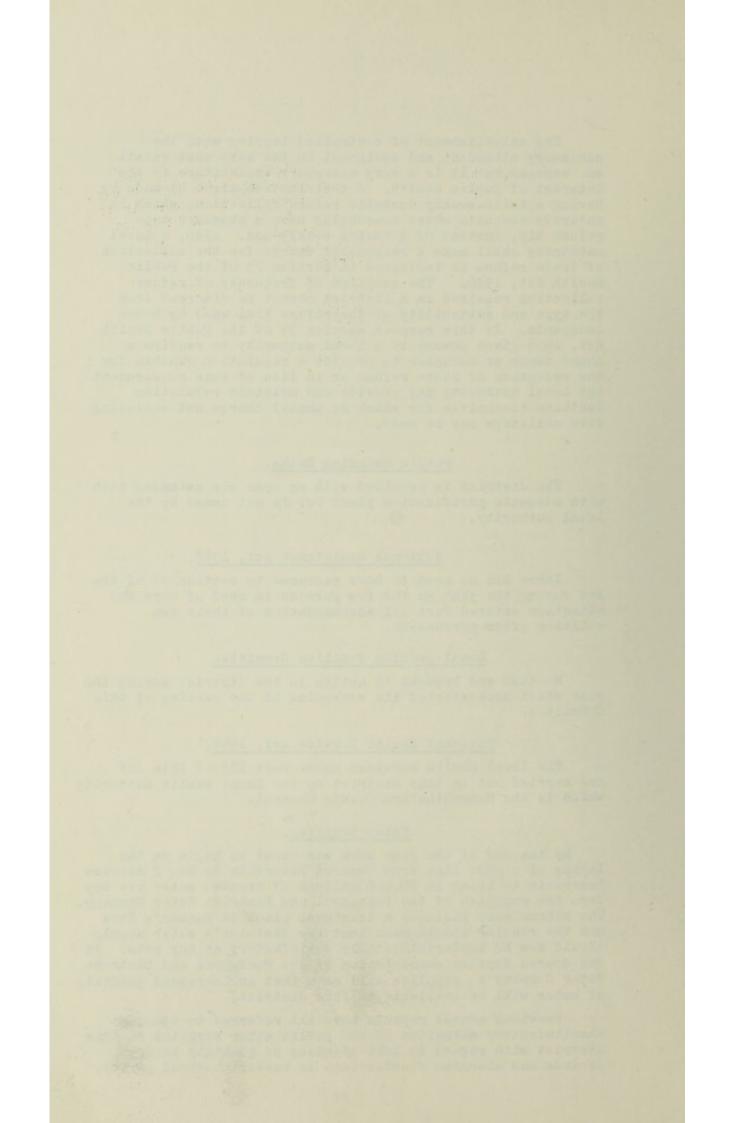
National Health Service Act, 1946.

The local health services under Part III of this Act are carried out in this district by the Local Health Authority which is the Monmouthshire County Council.

Water Supplies.

By the end of the year work was about to begin on the laying of a pipe line from Cwmavon Reservoir to No. 2 Service Reservoir to bring in 70,000 gallons of treated water per day from the supplies of the Pontypool and District Water Company. The scheme also includes a treatment plant at Bunker's Tank and the results should mean that the district's water supply should now be bacteriologically satisfactory at any rate. In due course further augmentation of the Pontypool and District Water Company's supplies will mean that an increased quantity of water will be available to this district.

Previous annual reports have all referred to the most unsatisfactory situation of the public water supplies to this district with regard to both adequacy of quantity in dry periods and alarming fluctuations in bacteriological purity.



Public Health Laboratory Service (revised 1957) and prepared by the P.H.L.S. water sub-committee as a synopsis and simplification of the Ministry of Health report No.71 (1956). Showing the results of bacteriological sampling of the non-chlorinated piped water supplies in the TableXXIV

-1-1		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Ē
ATIG AN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	LOFE OL VESUEDI	Excellent 7	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Total Samples
	filtration	5	2	ı	N	10
No. 1 Reservoir	Slow sand filtration	3	1	I	00	12
Bunker's Tank	None	1	2		12	15
Edmund's Tank	None	5	2	1	9	13
	Pressure filtration	4	2	1	5	10
		18	6	2	31	60

Standard for non-chlorinated piped supplies.

č

C4:100

per 100 ml.	0000
per 100 ml. per 100 ml.	0 1-3 410 Greater than 10.
	Class I Excellent 0 Class II Satisfactory 1-3 Class III Suspicious 410 Class IV Unsatisfactory Greater than 10.

immediately places

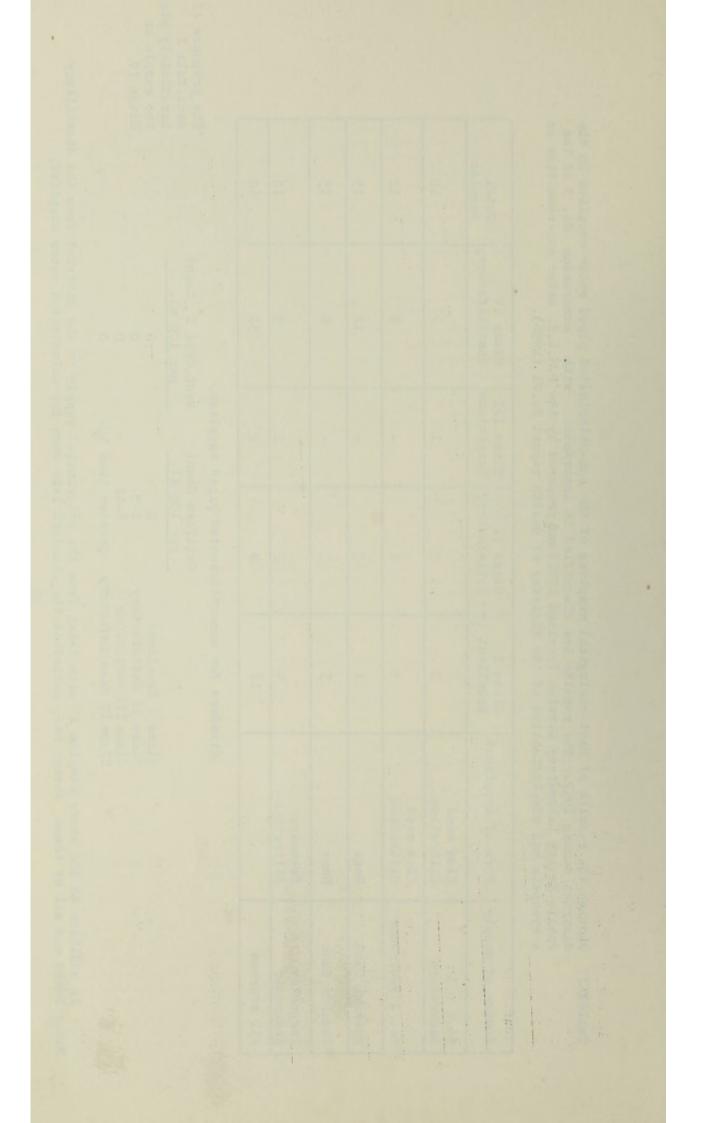
the sample in

Class IV

"The presence of

Bact.Coli I

In addition to the above samples 12 were taken from the chlorinated supply to the district from the Abertillery Water Board and all of these, except one, satisfied the standard laid down for chlorinated water supplies.



INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES, ETC.

Fresh Meat.

There is no private or public slaughterhouse in use in the district and all supplies of fresh meat come from outside the area, mainly from the Brynmawr abattoir. Supplies are adequate and the need for a slaughterhouse in the district is not evident. The Council contributes the appropriate proportion towards the salary of a full-time meat inspector at the Brynmawr abattoir.

Ice Cream.

The supply of this commodity in the district is mostly met by the larger firms who make this product on a national scale. There is only one local manufacturer of ice cream in the town. During the year 38 samples were submitted for hacteriological analysis with the following results:-26 Grade I; 9 Grade II; 2 Grade III and 1 Grade IV.

Milk Supply.

There is no pasteurising plant situated within the district and supplies of heat-treated milks come from either Pontypool or Marshfield.

There were 54 samples taken during the year and all except 2 were up to the prescribed standards. One complaint of broken glass in milk was received and the Council decided to deal with this case by writher warning to the dairy involved.

Inspections of food shops.

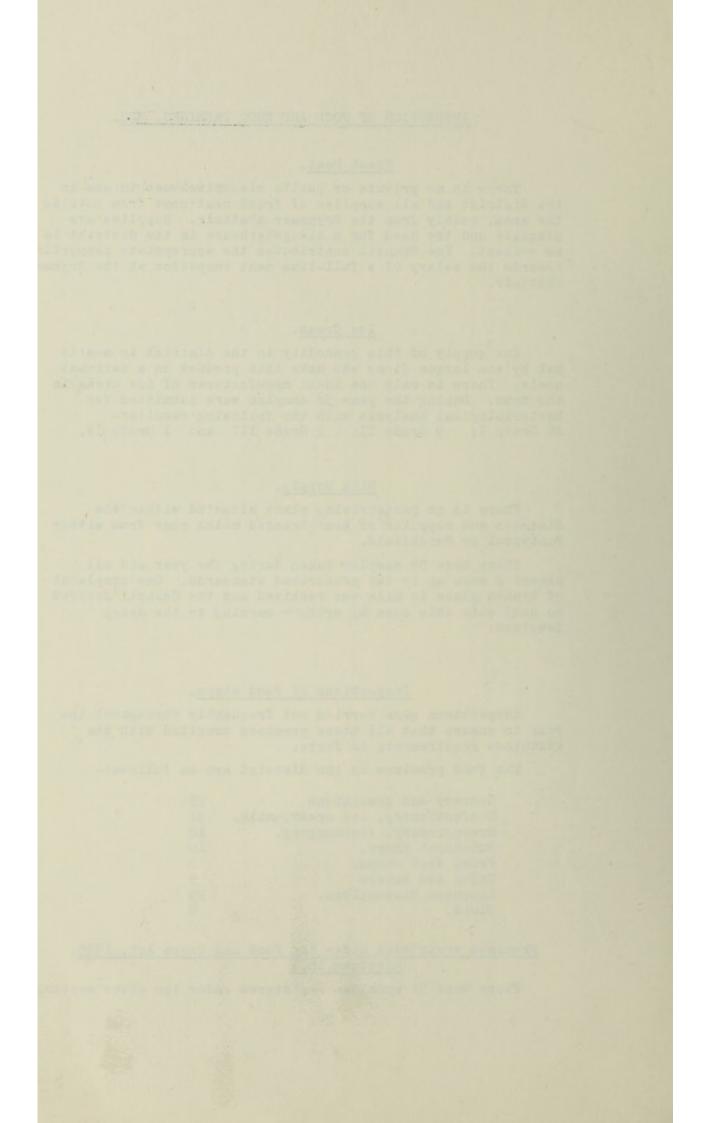
Inspections were carried out frequently throughout the year to ensure that all these premises complied with the statutory requirements in force.

The food premises in the district are as follows: -

Grocery and provisions	25
Confectionery, ice cream, milk.	31
Greengrocery, fishmongery.	10
Butchers' shops.	10
Fried fish shops.	2
Cafes and bakers	5
Licensed Victuallers.	25
Clubs.	8

Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (Section 16.)

There were 31 premises registered under the above section.



HOUSING.

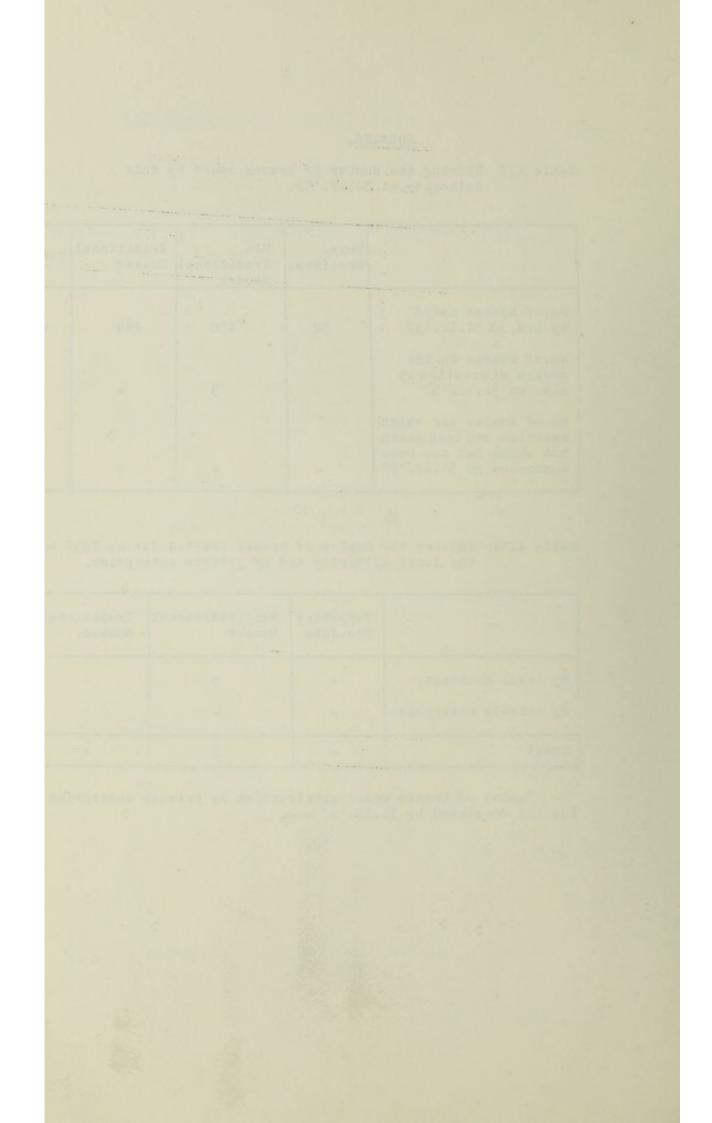
	Temp. Pre-fabs.	Non. Traditional Houses	Traditional Houses	Total
No.of houses owned by L.A. at 31.12.'57	50	100	284	434
No.of houses in the course of erection by L.A. on 31.12.'57		5	-	5
No.of houses for which sanction had been given but which had not been commenced on 31.12.'57.				

Table XAV Showing the number of houses owned by this Authority at 31.12.'57.

Table XXVI Showing the number of houses erected during 1957 by the local authority and by private enterprise.

	Temporary Pre-fabs	Non-traditional Houses	Traditional Houses.
By Local Authority	-	5	-
By private enterprise		-	l
Total	-	5.	1

Number of houses under construction by private enterprise but not completed by 31.12.'57 - 2.



HOUSING ACT, 1949.

Improvement Grants under the above Act.

- (a) Number of improvement grants, 1957 7.
- (b) Total number of improvement grants 1949-1957 (inclusive) 24.
- (c) Amount of improvement grants, 1957 £1,355. 17. 6.
- (d) Total amount of improvement grants 1949-1957 (inclusive) - £4,749. 8. 9.

Improvement loans under the above Act.

- (a) Number of improvement loans, 1957 Nil.
- (b) Total number of improvement loans, 1949-1957 (inclusive) Nil.
- (c) Amount of improvement loans, 1957 Nil.
- (d) Total amount of improvement loans 1949-1957 (inclusive) Nil.

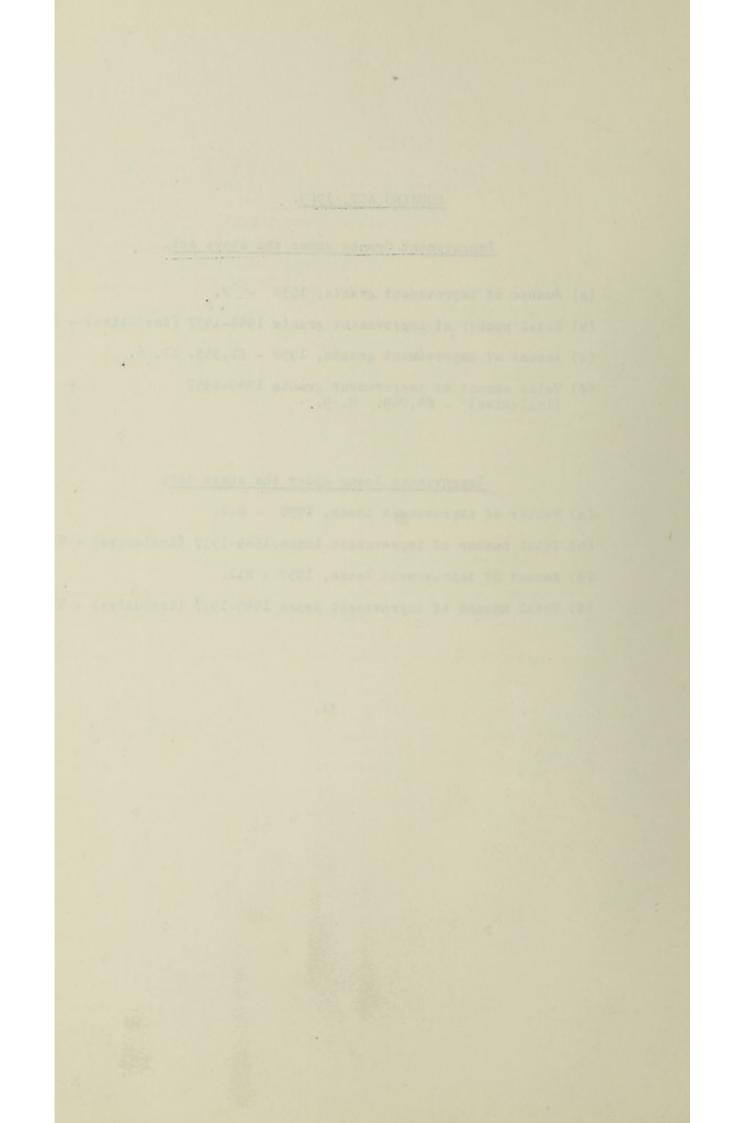


Table XXVII Showing the number of demolition and closing orders made and the number of notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year.

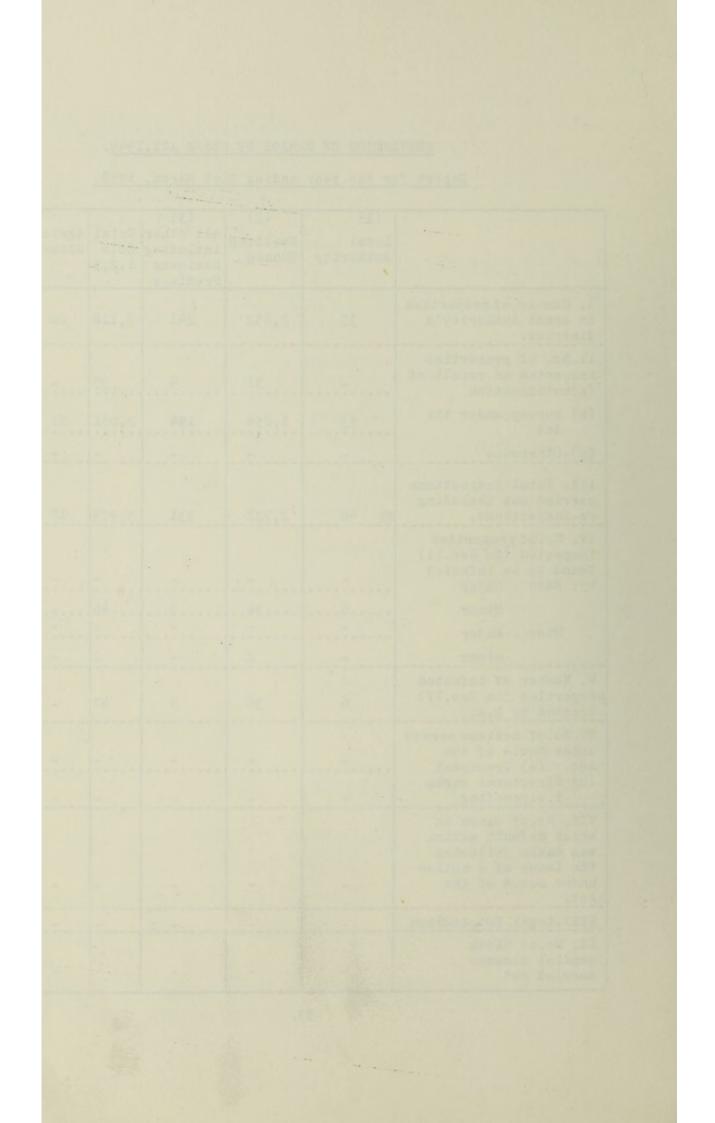
	Number o	of
	Houses	Persons Displaced
Demolition and Closing Orders.		
 Housing Act, 1936. (a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11. 	_	-
(b) Houses closed in persuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, and still in force.	_	_
(c) Parts of buildings closed.	-	-
(2) <u>Housing Act, 1949</u> .		
(a) Closing Orders made under Sec.2(1)	-	-
(b) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Sec.3(2)	-	-
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.		
Closing Orders made under Sec.10(1)	1	1
		Number of Houses
Repairs. Informal Action.		
(4) Number of unfit or defective houses rendere during the period as a result of informal a by the local authority under the Public Hea or Housing Acts.	ction	16
Action under Statutory Powers.		
(5) Public Health Acts.		
Number of houses in which defects were reme after service of formal notices	died	
(a) by owners.		14
(b) by local authority in default of owners		-
(6) Number of houses made fit after service of notices (sections 9,10,11 and 16)	formal	
(a) by owners		-

.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report for the year ending 31st March, 1958.

	and the second				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including Business Premises		Agric- ultural
 Number of properties in Local Authority's district. 	35	2,852	241	3,128	20
ll.No. of properties inspected as result of (a)notification	.	31	4		
(b) survey under the Act		1,854	194	2,081	. 11
(c) Otherwise					
111. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	46	2,722	231	3,999	18
<pre>IV. No.of properties inspected (in Sec.ll) found to be infested by: Rats - Major</pre>
Minor	6				.
Mice - Major					
minor	-	2	-	2	
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec.IV) treated by L.A.	. 6	36	5	47	-
VI.No.of notices served under Sec.4 of the Act. (a) Treatment	.	.	.		
(b) Structural works i.e.proofing		=		-	-
VII. No.of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.Legal Proceedings					
IX. No.of block control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

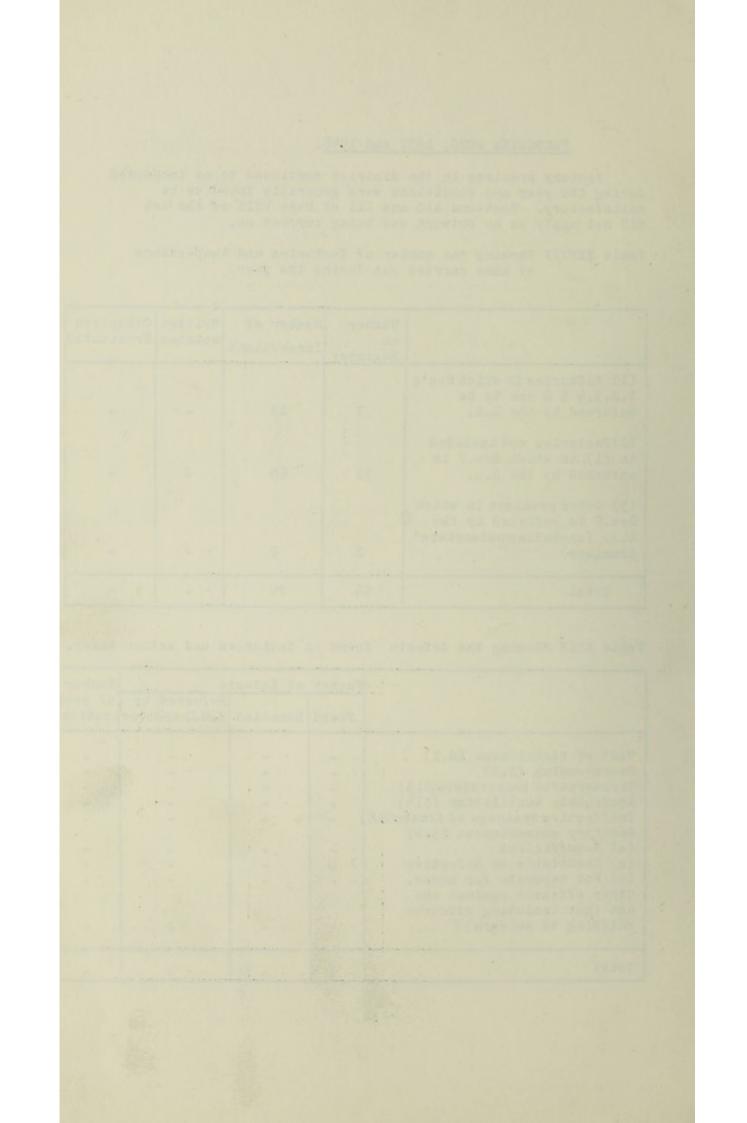
Factory premises in the district continued to be inspected during the year and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory. Sections 110 and 111 of Part VIII of the Act did not apply as no outwork was being carried on.

Table XXVIII Showing the number of factories and inspections of same carried out during the year.

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections		Occupiers Prosecuted
<pre>(1) Factories in which Sec's 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.</pre>	3	12	-	-
(2)Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the L.A.	31	60	-	-
<pre>(3) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers' premises)</pre>	2	2	-	-
Total	36	74	-	-

Table XXIX Showing the defects found in factories and action taken.

	Number	of defect	ts	Number
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M.Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S. 3)	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	- (-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	-	-	_	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes. Other offences against the	-	-	-	-
Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-



I wish to thank all departments of the Authority for their kind co-operation during the year.

Yours obediently,

In Hallen an

