

[Report 1948] / Medical Officer of Health, Brynmawr U.D.C.

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Brynmawr (Wales). Urban District Council.

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1948

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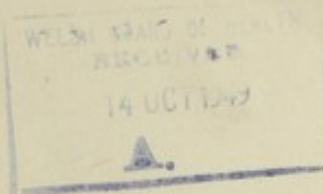
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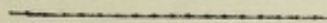


BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
@@

Public Health, Housing & Fire
Councils J.B. Harding, J.B.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL elected in April 1948.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1948.



Members of the Council elected in April 1948.

North East Ward.	South East Ward.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.

Members of the Council elected in April 1948.

North West Ward.	South West Ward.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.

Central Ward.

Coun. J.B. Harding.

Coun. J.B. Harding.

Coun. J.B. Harding.

Western Ward.	Southern Ward.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.
Coun. J.B. Harding.	Coun. J.B. Harding.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authorities.

Medical Officer of Health	Dr. E. McDonald Barker, F.R.C.S.
Sanitary Districts Officer	Mr. J.B. Harding, F.R.C.S.
Public Health Inspector	Mr. J.B. Harding, F.R.C.S.
Sanitary Inspector	Mr. J.B. Harding, F.R.C.S.

Council Offices,
BRYNMAWR.
September, 1949.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE

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BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman, 1948
Vice-Chairman, 1948
Chairman, 1948.

Councillor J.T. Harding, J.P.
Councillor James Lewis.
Public Health, Housing & Highways:
Councillor J.E. Harding, J.P.

Members of the Council elected in April 1946.

North East Ward.
Counc. T.J.Minton.
Counc. Tom Parry.
Counc. J.R.Enoch.

South Eastern Ward.
Counc. W.Morris Jones.
Counc. Edmund J. Williams.
Counc. W.H. Sutherland.

Central Ward.
Counc. Gurnos Jones.
Counc. Denias Smith.
Counc. George Brown.

Western Ward.
Counc. B.W.Jones.
Counc. J.E.Jones.
Counc. J. Lewis.
Counc. W. Jones.

Southern Ward.
Counc. W.M.Jenkins.
Counc. J.R.Morgan.
Counc. J.T.Harding.
Counc. W.C.White.

Members of the Council elected in May, 1949.

North East Ward.
Counc. Wm. Nuth.
Counc. Max Holley.
Counc. J.R.Enoch.

South Eastern Ward.
Counc. W.H.Sutherland.
Counc. Edmund J. Williams.
Counc. W. Bond Williams.

Central Ward.
Counc. Gurnos Jones.
Counc. E. Panton.
Counc. E. Curtis.

Western Ward.
Counc. W. Jones.
Counc. W. Phipps.
Counc. J.E. Jones.
Counc. F.J.Sims.

Southern Ward.
Counc. Mrs. C.M. Gardner.
Counc. W.M.Jenkins.
Counc. J.R. Morgan.
Counc. W.C. White.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health
Southern Combined Districts of
Breconshire.
Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
of Meat and other Foods.

Dr. D.Macdonal Harnar, M.B.,
L.R.C.S., D.P.H.
E.T.Hall, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I.,
and S.I.E.J.B.

BRITISH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman, 1948
Vice-Chairman, 1948
Chairman, 1948
Councillor J.T. Harding, J.P.
Councillor James Lewis
Public Health, Housing & Highways
Councillor J.W. Harding, J.P.

Members of the Council elected in April 1948.

North East Ward.
Coun. J.T. Minton.
Coun. J.R. Enock.
Coun. J.R. Enock.
Coun. J.R. Enock.
Coun. J.R. Enock.

Central Ward.
Coun. George Jones.
Coun. George Jones.
Coun. George Jones.
Coun. George Jones.

Western Ward.
Coun. J.W. Jones.
Coun. J.R. Jones.
Coun. J.R. Jones.
Coun. J.R. Jones.
Coun. J.R. Jones.

Members of the Council elected in May, 1948.

North East Ward.
Coun. W.M. Minton.
Coun. J.R. Enock.
Coun. J.R. Enock.
Coun. J.R. Enock.

Central Ward.
Coun. George Jones.
Coun. George Jones.
Coun. George Jones.
Coun. George Jones.

Western Ward.
Coun. J.W. Jones.
Coun. J.R. Jones.
Coun. J.R. Jones.
Coun. J.R. Jones.
Coun. J.R. Jones.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health
Southern Combined Districts of
Birmingham
Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
of Meat and other Foods
Dr. D. H. M. Jones, M.B.
J.R.C.S., D.P.H.
R.V. Hall, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
J.R.C.S., D.P.H.

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

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report
upon the Sanitary circumstances of the District, the health
of the people and the work of the Public Health Department,
during the year 1948.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the
District is 6,540.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Members of the Council
for their helpful consideration and co-operation in all
matters affecting Public Health.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

D. MACDONALD HARMAR, M.B., L.R.C.S.,
D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.
Southern Combined Districts of Brecon.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Troy City Board of Health.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present my
Annual Report upon the Sanitary
conditions of the District, the health
of the people and the work of the Public Health Department,
during the year 1948.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the
District is 6,560.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Members of the Council
for their helpful consideration and co-operation in all
matters affecting Public Health.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

D. WEDDON HARRIS, M.B., B.S.,
D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Southern Combined Districts of Hygiene.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Brynmawr is situated at the extreme top of the Western and Eastern Valleys of Monmouthshire and on the main road from Merthyr to Abergavenny linking up with the Midlands and West of England. It has been mainly a dormitory town for many years, the workers being employed in the nearby mines and steel works. Recently there has been considerable factory developments on the border of the town.

A large factory is being erected for the Brynmawr Rubber Co. Ltd. and progress has considerably accelerated recently leading to the belief that the factory will be completed in the very near future. When completed and fully operated work will be available for about 1600 persons. A smaller factory has been completed for the Brynmawr Bootmakers Ltd., and is now occupied and in production. Three other standard factories have been completed on a nearby site and will shortly be occupied.

These industrial developments will be a great boon to Brynmawr and the two adjoining areas and augers well for the future prosperity of these areas.

The housing problem is still a very serious matter in the town, but the Council is energetically pressing with the plans for providing more new houses. During the year, the erection of 36 traditional type houses and 50 Aluminium Prefabricated Bungalows were completed and these were let in accordance with a Points Allocation Scheme adopted by the Council. Only one dwelling was erected by private enterprise. The town is still in great need of new houses, a large percentage of existing houses are occupied by more than one family and many dwellings are of a sub-standard type. Tenders for the erection of a further 30 permanent houses were accepted towards the end of the year and building commenced.

In addition, the Brynmawr Housing Society commenced operations for the erection of 35 permanent dwellings to house 'key' workers for new factories being built in the district. It is an interesting point that these houses are to be served by a District Heating Scheme, which, it is believed is the first of its kind in South Wales. The erection of the Boiler House for the District Heating Scheme is near completion.

The exposed position of the area has the effect of making dampness a serious problem. A large percentage of the working class dwellings in the district are badly in need of repair or re-conditioning and whilst owners of the property referred to are prevailed upon to put their property in good order, this is not carried out expeditiously due to the shortage of building labour and the fact that builders are inclined to give priority to larger contracts. However, in the meantime, every effort is being made by our Sanitary Inspector in this direction.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1947 according to the Rate Books was 1875.

The Rateable Value of the District is £21,362.

The product of a Penny Rate for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1948, is £79.

Rates in the £.	General Rate.....	£1.5.6.
	Water Rate.....	1.0.
		£1.5.6.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

Hyman is situated at the extreme top of the Western and Eastern Valleys of Montserrat and on the main road from St. Peter to St. George's. It is a small town for the island. It has been mainly a factory town for many years. The workers being employed in the nearby mines and steel works. Recently there has been considerable factory developments on the border of the town.

A large factory is being erected for the Hyman Rubber Co. Ltd. and progress has considerably accelerated recently. It is believed that the factory will be completed in the very near future. When completed and fully operated work will be available for about 1000 persons. A smaller factory has been completed for the Hyman Rubber Co. Ltd., and is now operating and in production. Three other small factories have been completed on a nearby site and will shortly be completed.

These industrial developments will be a great boon to Hyman and the two adjoining areas and ensure well for the future prosperity of these areas.

The housing problem is still a very serious matter in the town, but the Council is energetically working with the plans for providing more new houses. During the year, the erection of 30 traditional type houses and 20 Alhambra type houses were completed and these were let in accordance with a Points Allocation Scheme adopted by the Council. Only one dwelling was erected by private enterprise. The town is still in great need of new houses, a large percentage of existing houses are occupied by more than one family and many dwellings are of a sub-standard type. Further for the erection of a further 30 permanent houses were accepted towards the end of the year and building commenced.

In addition, the Hyman Housing Society commenced operations for the erection of 35 permanent dwellings to house 'key' workers for new factories being built in the district. It is an interesting point that these houses are to be served by a District Heating Scheme, which it is believed is the first of its kind in South Wales. The erection of the houses for the District Heating Scheme is now completed.

The exposed position of the area has the effect of making dangerous a serious problem. A large percentage of the working class dwellings in the district are badly in need of repair or re-conditioning and whilst workers of the property returned to the area are provided upon to put their property in good order, this is not carried out expeditiously due to the shortage of building labour and the fact that builders are inclined to give priority to larger contracts. However, in the meantime, every effort is being made by our Sanitary Inspector in this direction.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1945 according to the 1935 Census was 1875.

The Rateable Value of the District is £21,302.

The production of a Penny Rate for the Financial Year

ending 31st March, 1946, is £29.

Rates in the E. General Rate.....£1.5.0.

Water Rate.....1.0.

£2.5.0.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

Live Births.

Legitimate - Total 121 Males 66 Females 55
Illegitimate - Total 4 Males 1 Females 3

Showing a Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated population of 19.1 as compared to 20.8 in 1947.

Still Births.

Total 3. Males 3. Females Nil.

Legitimate:-

Total 3. Males 3. Females Nil.

Illegitimate:-

Total Nil.

Death Rate.

The Number of deaths during the year was:-

Total 91. Males 52. Females 39.

Being a Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated resident population of :- 13.9 as compared to 13.6 in 1947.

Maternal Death Rate.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis Nil.
Other Maternal Causes. Nil.

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year:-

Legitimate - Total 6. Males 3. Females 3.
Illegitimate - Total Nil.

Total 6. Males 3. Females 3.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

Live Births.

Legitimate - Total 181 Males 60 Females 55
Illegitimate - Total 4 Males 1 Females 3

Showing a Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated population of 19.1 as compared to 20.8 in 1917.

Still Births.

Total 3. Males 2. Females 1.

Legitimacy:-

Total 3. Males 2. Females 1.

Illegitimacy:-

Total 1.

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Maternal Death Rate.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

Puerperal and Post-abortion Deaths 11.
Other Maternal Causes 1.

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year:-

Legitimate - Total 8. Males 3. Females 5.
Illegitimate - Total 11.

Total 8. Males 3. Females 5.

GENERAL.

Infectious Diseases reported were:-

Scarlet Fever	10	Measles	54
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	Nil	Pneumonia	14
Whooping Cough	75	Acute Poliomyelitis	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Tuberculosis of Resp. System	11	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Nil.
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil.

Section B.

Laboratory Facilities:-	Public Health Laboratory Service, Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, NEWPORT.
Ambulance Facilities:-	Monmouthshire & Breconshire County Councils.
Nursing in the home:-	Monmouthshire & Breconshire County Councils.
Clinics and Treatment Centres:-	Monmouthshire & Breconshire County Councils.
Hospitals, Public and Voluntary:-	Welsh Regional Hospital Board and North Mon. Management Committee.

Section C.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The responsibility for Diphtheria immunisation now comes under the County Council.

The incidence of infectious diseases was extremely low. The health of the general public is very good and there was no epidemic during the year. I strongly urge the necessity to provide accommodation for infectious diseases in the County

GENERAL.

Infectious diseases reported were:-

Scarlet Fever	10	Morbilli	54
Dysentery & Paratyphoid Fever	Nil	Paratyphoid	14
Whooping Cough	75	Acute Poliomyelitis	Nil
Stomatitis	Nil	Cerebral Meningitis	1
Neuritis of Respiratory System	11	Cerebral Spinal Fever	Nil
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	Pharyngeal Pyrexia	Nil

Section B.

Laboratory Facilities:-
Public Health Laboratory Service,
Public Health Laboratory,
County Hall,
Newport.

Attendance Facilities:-
Municipalities & Freeholders,
County Councils.

Residing in the home:-
Municipalities & Freeholders,
County Councils.

Clinical and Treatment Centres:-
Municipalities & Freeholders,
County Councils.

Hospitals, Public and Voluntary:-
Welsh Regional Hospital Board
and North Wales Management Board.

Section C.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and
Other Diseases.

The responsibility for Diphtheria immunisation now comes
under the County Council.

The incidence of infectious diseases was extremely low.
The health of the general public is very good and there was
no epidemic during the year. It is strongly urged the necessity
to provide accommodation for infectious diseases in the County.

and we view with increasing concern that we are still in need of an infectious diseases hospital.

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during
the year 1946.

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	10	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil
Typhoid Fever	Nil	Nil
Paratyphoid Fever	Nil	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	14	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	75	Nil
Measles	54	Nil
Acute Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil

and we also with increasing concern that we are still in
need of an infectious diseases hospital.

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during
the year 1962.

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during the year 1962.

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Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during the year 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases.						Deaths.					
Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Total		Respiratory.		Non Resp.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	Respiratory	Non Resp.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Resp.	Non Resp.
5	5	1	Nil	10	1	2	1	Nil	Nil	3	Nil

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. Macdonald Harmar,

Medical Officer of Health
Southern Combined Districts
of Breconshire.

Section D.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER.

The District is supplied with water from the Reservoir on the Llangattock Mountain, which is fed from the upland gathering grounds. When the need arises, this supply is augmented by pumping a supply of water into the Reservoir from the Clydach Springs, by means of a Blackstone Engine which pumps 12,000 galls. per hour. It was not necessary to resort to pumping during this year.

The supply is, therefore, satisfactory in quantity, particularly as it can be augmented from the Clydach Springs.

The water is chlorinated after sand filtration and is of a satisfactory quality. Frequent samples are taken from the raw water reservoir, storage tanks and household supplies and submitted to the Laboratory of the Monmouthshire County Council for Bacteriological and Chemical examination.

Water.

During 1948, seven samples of drinking water were submitted for chemical analyses, fourteen for bacteriological examination.

APPENDIX

New Cases.						Deaths.					
M.	F.	Total.	Non-Res.	Res.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Non-Res.	Res.	Total.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. Macdonald Hanson,

Medical Officer of Health
Southern Combined District
of Pennsylvania.

Section D.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER.

The District is supplied with water from the Reservoir on the Bluerock Mountain, which is fed from the spring gathering grounds. When the need arises, this supply is augmented by pumping a supply of water into the Reservoir from the Cylindric Springs, by means of a Bluerock Spring which pumps 12,000 gallons per hour. It was not necessary to resort to pumping during this year.

The supply is, therefore, satisfactory in quantity, particularly as it can be augmented from the Cylindric Springs.

The water is chlorinated after each filtration and is of a satisfactory quality. Frequent samples are taken from the Reservoir, storage tanks and household supplies and submitted to the Laboratory of the Commonwealth County Council for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Water.

During 1907, seven samples of drinking water were submitted for chemical analysis, fourteen for bacteriological examination.

Samples have also been submitted specifically for Plumbo-solvent tests.

The results are summarised below:-

Date sample taken	Water Sampled.	Result of Chemical Examination.
15.3.48.	1.Raw water from reservoir.	Satisfactory.
	2.Filtered water from storage tank.	Satisfactory.
	3.Household supply.	Satisfactory.
12.7.48.	4.Raw water from reservoir.	Satisfactory.
	5.Filtered water from storage tank.	Satisfactory.
	6.Household supply.	Satisfactory.
	7.Clydach Valley Spring.	Free & Saline ammonia .005 parts per 100,000. Albuminoid Ammonia .007 parts per 100,000.
Date sample taken.	Water Sampled.	Result of Bacteriological Examination.
15.3.48.	1.Raw water from reservoir.	B.Enteritidis Sparogenes present in 100 ml.points to either past or present pollution.
	2.Filtered water from storage tank.	Satisfactory.
	3.Houschold Supply.	Satisfactory.
12.7.48.	4.Raw water from reservoir.	Below standard for an untreated supply.
	5.Filtered water from storage tank.	Satisfactory.
	6.Household supply.	Satisfactory.
	7.Clydach Valley Spring.	Presumptive coliform count 90 per 100 ml. Far below a proper standard for an un- treated supply.
24.8.48.	8.Clydach Valley Spring.	Unsatisfactory.
	9.Railway Spring, Clydach Valley.	Unsatisfactory.
20.9.48.	10.Clydach Valley Spring.	Below proper standard.
	11.Railway Spring, Clydach Valley.	Below proper standard.
	12.Black Rock Quarries.	Satisfactory.
	13.Water service to Enfield Factory Site.	Satisfactory.
	14.Household Supply.	Satisfactory.

Samples have also been submitted specifically for fluoride
solvent tests.

The results are summarized below:-

Date sample taken	Water Sampled	Result of Chemical Examination
18.3.48.	1. Raw water from reservoir. 2. Filtered water from storage tank. 3. Household supply.	Satisfactory. Satisfactory. Satisfactory.
18.7.48.	4. Raw water from reservoir. 5. Filtered water from storage tank. 6. Household supply.	Satisfactory. Satisfactory. Satisfactory.
7. Clynch Valley Spring. Free & Saline ammonia 0.05 parts per 100,000. Aluminium ammonia 0.05 parts per 100,000.		
18.3.48.	1. Raw water from reservoir. 2. Filtered water from storage tank. 3. Household supply.	8. Enteric bacteria 3 organisms present in 100 ml. water by other tests of present collection.
18.7.48.	4. Raw water from reservoir. 5. Filtered water from storage tank. 6. Household supply.	Below standard for an untreated supply. Satisfactory. Satisfactory.
18.3.48.	7. Clynch Valley Spring. 8. Clynch Valley Spring. 9. Railway Spring, Clynch Valley, Unwinkley.	Presumptive coliforms about 20 per 100 ml. for which a proper standard for an un- treated supply. Satisfactory.
18.3.48.	10. Clynch Valley Spring. 11. Railway Spring, Clynch Valley, Below proper standard.	Below proper standard.
18.3.48.	12. Marsh Road Quarry. 13. Water service to Bickels House, Bickels. 14. Household supply.	Satisfactory. Satisfactory. Satisfactory.

Tests for Plumbo-solvent action.

The water is of a "soft" character and realising the possible plumbo-solvent action, special samples have previously been submitted, specifically for plumbo-solvent tests.

The Public Analyst for the County of Monmouth made an examination of samples of the water and has reported:-

"As a result of the experiments made I am of opinion that the Brynmawr water as supplied to householders exerts an appreciable solvent action on a fresh surface of lead during the first 24 hours, this feature being common to many other supplies. The lead, however, becomes gradually covered with an insoluble coating and after four days the solvent action becomes so slight as to be inappreciable".

Samples also submitted to the County Health Laboratory at Newport were reported as follows:-

"These three samples of water all have a considerable action on a freshly polished surface of lead during the first 24 hours, the action decreasing on subsequent days and on the fourth day being of no significance, owing to the lead having become covered with a protective layer of insoluble material."

It must be stated that few lead services are in use in the area, the exception being possible use of lead in hotwater systems and even in these cases it is satisfactory to note that an insoluble coating is formed on such lead services.

Particulars regarding water services in the Urban Area.

Total number of dwelling houses	1,789.
(Estimated population).	6,540.

Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains	1,733.
(Estimated number of persons supplied)	6,316.

Number of dwelling houses <u>not</u> supplied from mains.	54.
(Estimated number of persons <u>not</u> supplied)	189.

In all dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains, the service is direct to the house - there are not any properties supplied by means of standpipes.

It will be noted that the percentage of dwelling houses in this area not served by public water services is 2.9% while the percentage of population not served is also 2.9%.

The dwellings not supplied are properties widely separated in isolated parts of the Urban Area, and situated above the level of the Reservoir. These houses and farms take supplies from mountain springs and these are periodically inspected.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole town, with the exception of a few cottages situated in isolated parts of the Urban Area, is served by public sewers.

Tests for Plumbic-solvent action

The water is of a "soft" character and neutralizing the plumbic-solvent action, special analyses have previously been submitted, specifically for plumbic-solvent action.

The Public Analyst for the County of Monmouth made an examination of samples of the water and has reported:-

"As a result of the experiments made I am of opinion that the Brynmawr water as supplied to householders exerts an appreciable solvent action on a fresh surface of lead during the first 24 hours, this feature being common to many other waters. The lead, however, becomes gradually covered with an insoluble coating and after four days the solvent action becomes so slight as to be insignificant."

Samples also submitted to the County Health Laboratory at Newport were reported as follows:-

"These three samples of water all have a considerable action on a freshly polished surface of lead during the first 24 hours, the action decreasing on subsequent days and on the fourth day being of no significance, owing to the lead having become covered with a protective layer of insoluble material."

It must be stated that low lead services are in use in the area, the exception being possible use of lead in hot-water systems and even in these cases it is satisfactory to note that an insoluble coating is formed on such lead services.

Particulars regarding water services in the Urban Area.

Total number of dwelling houses (Estimated population). 1,782. 6,840.

Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains (Estimated number of persons supplied). 1,732. 6,316.

Number of dwelling houses not supplied from mains. 50. (Estimated number of persons not supplied) 180.

In all dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains, the service is direct to the house - there are not any properties supplied by means of standpipes.

It will be noted that the percentage of dwelling houses in this area not served by public water services is 2.8% while the percentage of population not served is also 2.8%.

The dwellings not supplied are properties widely scattered in isolated parts of the Urban Area, and situated above the level of the River. These houses and farms take supplies from mountain streams and these are periodically inspected.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole town, with the exception of a few cottages situated in isolated parts of the Urban Area, is served by public sewers.

The sewage is purified at a Sewage Disposal Works, owned by the Authority and the effluent discharged into the River Clydach.

PUBLIC CLEANSING - REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is by modified controlled tipping.

From figures supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, the estimated weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 5,300 tons. One S/D Freighter being employed full-time and one other vehicle part-time, on refuse collection and the collection of salvage materials.

The quantity of salvage materials collected show an increase on collections for the previous year. The figures are given below:-

1947.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Waste Paper	19	1	0	0
Waste Bones	1	2	0	7
Waste Rags	1	3	2	5
Waste Metals	4	8	0	20

1948.	Tons	Cwtd.	Qrs.	lbs.
Waste Paper	27	12	0	21
Waste Bones	1	10	0	0
Waste Rags	2	0	0	0
Waste Metals	5	13	1	0

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections made.

Number of complaints received	211
Number of complaints investigated	211
Number of Visits re. case of Infectious Disease	5
Number of disinfections after " "	4
Number of inspections of dirty and/or verminous premises	7
Number of disinfestations of verminous premises	2
Number of inspections of property under Notice	280
Number of drainage defects	33
Number of drains tested	3
Number of visits re. movable dwellings	11
Number of visits to Slaughterhouse	144
Number of visits to Food shops and Market	78
Number of visits to food preparing establishments	25
Number of visits to places of Public Entertainments	6
Number of visits re Rats and Mice infestation.	44
Number of visits to re. Refuse Collection & Disposal	28

This sewage is purified at a Sewage Disposal Works, owned by the Authority and the effluent discharged into the River Clwyd.

PUBLIC CLEANING - REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is by modified controlled tipping.

From figures supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, the estimated weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 8,300 tons. One S.D. Frigate being employed full-time and one other vessel part-time, on refuse collection and the collection of salvage materials.

The quantity of salvage materials collected show an increase in collections for the previous year. The figures are given below:-

	1947.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waste Paper	19	1	0	0	
Waste Bones	1	2	0	7	
Waste Hags	1	2	2	2	
Waste Metals	4	2	0	20	
	1946.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waste Paper	27	12	0	21	
Waste Bones	1	10	0	0	
Waste Hags	2	0	0	0	
Waste Metals	2	12	1	0	

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

211	Number of complaints received
211	Number of complaints investigated
5	Number of visits re. cases of Infectious Diseases
4	Number of disinfections after "
7	Number of inspections of dirty and/or verminous premises
2	Number of disinfections of verminous premises
280	Number of inspections of property under Notice
22	Number of drainage defects
2	Number of drains tested
11	Number of visits re. movable dwellings
144	Number of visits re. slaughterhouses
78	Number of visits re. food shops and markets
28	Number of visits re. food processing establishments
6	Number of visits re. places of Public Entertainment
44	Number of visits re. Halls and Music Halls
22	Number of visits re. Public Collection of Disposal

SECTION E.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for Housing Defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)246
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose319
- (2) (a) Number of dwellings (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 & 1936127
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose127
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious or dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation24
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation82

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers.....64

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

- (a) Proceeding under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring repairsNil
 - (2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after the service of Formal Notices.
 - (a) By OwnersNil
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..Nil
- (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.6
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.
 - (a) By Owners.....4
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of ownerNil

SECTION E.
HOUSING STATISTICS.
PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for Housing Defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	343
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	319
(2) (a) Number of dwellings (included under and head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Connection Regulations, 1925 & 1935	127
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	127
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious or dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	34
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding and head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	32

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses remedied if in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers	34
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring repairs	111
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after the service of Formal Notices.	
(a) By Owners	111
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners. Nil	
(c) Proceedings under the Public Health Act.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.	
(a) By Owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	111

Many difficulties were experienced in remedying defects in houses. Contractors were generally anxious to carry out repairs for owners, but were delayed owing to labour shortage and scarcity of some building materials.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders17
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made20
Undertakings accepted that house will not be used for human habitation 4
(3) Number left standing pursuant to Circular 1866.22

(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 1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit.Nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV - OVERCROWDING.

(a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year.	See Section A.
2. Number of families dwelling therein	Para. 4, Page 3.
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	" " "
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	" " "
(c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	61
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	276
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer may consider it advisable to report	Nil

Lack of housing accommodation has made this problem one of major importance.

Many difficulties were experienced in carrying out the work. Contractors were generally anxious to carry out the work for owners, but were delayed owing to labor shortage and scarcity of some building materials.

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. Underlings suggested that houses will not be used for human habitation

(3) Number of persons removed to elsewhere

(d) Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-grounds in respect of which Closing Orders were made

(2) Number of separate tenements or under-grounds in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or grounds having been rendered fit.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV - OVERCROWDING.

(a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year.
2. Number of families dwelling therein
3. Number of persons dwelling therein

(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.

(c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer may consider it advisable to report

Lack of housing accommodation has made this problem one of major importance.

House to House Inspection of Council Owned Houses.

Routine inspections have been carried out at the Council's Housing Estate during the year, and any verminous or dirty premises noted were dealt with immediately after inspection.

Unsatisfactory tenants are kept under close observation by the Sanitary Inspector.

Lists of necessary repairs required were passed to the Surveyor's Department for attention.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

<u>Council Houses.</u>	Infested	- Nil.
	Disinfested	- Nil.

<u>Other Houses.</u>	Infested	- 5
	Disinfested	- 5

All infested premises are visited by the Sanitary Inspector who decides on methods of disinfection to be adopted. Bed Bugs are usually dealt with by fumigation followed by spraying with liquid insecticide.

In cases where any re-infestation occurred, further treatments were given.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following is a list of trades carried on at Factories within the Urban area and a statement, whether or not mechanical power is used:-

	Number of Factories	Mechanical Power used	No Mechanical Power used.
Printing.	1	1	-
Cellulose spraying	1	1	-
Boot making & repairing	1	1	-
Boot & Shoe repairing	2	2	-
Beer bottling	1	-	1
Mineral Water manufacture	1	1	-
Bakehouses	3	3	-
Cinema	1	1	-
Tufted Chenille Products	1	1	-
Ladies Garments	1	1	-
Motor Vehicle repairs	7	6	1
Joinery	2	2	-
Firewood Preparation	1	1	-
Sausage & Prepared Foods	1	1	-
Total Number of Factories.-	24.		
No. using Mech. Power -	22		
No. <u>not</u> using Mech. Power -	2.		

House to House Inspection of Council House.

House to House inspections have been carried out at the Council House during the year, and any premises or district premises noted were dealt with immediately after inspection.

Unsanitary premises are kept under close observation by the Sanitary Inspector.

Lists of necessary repairs required were passed to the Surveyor's Department for attention.

Inspection of Bad Houses.

Council House.	Inspected - 111.	Disinfected - 111.
Other Houses.	Inspected - 5.	Disinfected - 5.

All infected premises are visited by the Sanitary Inspector who decides on methods of disinfection to be adopted. Bad cases are usually dealt with by fumigation followed by spraying with liquid insecticide.

In cases where any re-infestation occurred, further treatments were given.

Factories Act, 1937.

The following is a list of trades carried on at factories within the Urban area and a statement, whether or not mechanical power is used:-

Trade	Number of Factories	Mechanical Power used	No Mechanical Power used
Printing.	1	1	-
Cellulose spraying	1	1	-
Boot making & repairing	1	1	-
Boot & Shoe repairing	2	2	-
Beer bottling	1	-	1
Mineral Water manufacture	1	1	-
Bakery	2	2	-
Cinema	1	1	-
Refined Granite Products	1	1	-
Ladies Garments	1	1	-
Motor Vehicle repairs	7	8	1
Joinery	2	2	-
Firewood Preparation	1	1	-
Sausage & Prepared Foods	1	1	-
Total Number of Factories - 24.			
No. using Mech. Power - 22			
No. not using Mech. Power - 2.			

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 and
Infestation Order, 1943.

The work of Rats and Mice destruction has proceeded satisfactorily and has been carried out in accordance with the Infestation Order, 1943.

The maintainance treatments of the towns sewers have been completed and the results are as follows:-

Fifth Maintainance Treatment.

Number of sewer manholes baited	...	120
Number of manholes showing complete takes of bait.	...	48
Number of manholes showing partial takes of bait.	...	2
Number of manholes showing no take of bait.	...	70

Sixth Maintainance Treatment.

Number of sewer manholes baited	...	127
Number of manholes showing complete takes of bait.	...	46
Number of manholes showing partial takes of bait	...	10
Number of manholes showing no take of bait.	...	71

~~Method Adopted.~~

In accordance with the instruction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Infestation Department, it will be noted that only complete and partial takes of bait are recorded and it is difficult to estimate the number of Rats destroyed, but both treatments appear to have been successful.

It is my opinion that successful sewer treatments result in a lessening of infestation in surface premises.

Sewers.

The work was carried out by the Rodent Operator assisted by a Labourer.

The bait base consisted of damp sausage rusk which was deposited on the benching of the manholes or upon metal trays fitted to the manhole wall.

Each manhole was pre-baited upon alternate days and on the third day of treatment, 2½% of Zinc Phosphide was added to the bait.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Treatments of the town's sewers were followed by treatments at the Sewage Disposal Plant and it was proved that on one occasion, this Plant was heavily infested, takes being recorded at 110 Points. Both treatments were successfully completed.

The presence of infestations at the Works does indicate the importance of carrying out treatments immediately after

The work of Rata and Miss destruction has proceeded satisfactorily and has been carried out in accordance with the Infestation Order, 1943.

The maintenance treatments of the town sewers have been completed and the results are as follows:-

Fifth Maintenance Treatment.

120	...	Number of sewer manholes baited
48	...	Number of manholes showing complete
3	...	baits of bait.
70	...	Number of manholes showing partial
	...	baits of bait.
	...	Number of manholes showing no baits
	...	of bait.

Sixth Maintenance Treatment.

127	...	Number of sewer manholes baited
48	...	Number of manholes showing complete
10	...	baits of bait.
VI	...	Number of manholes showing partial
	...	baits of bait.
	...	Number of manholes showing no baits
	...	of bait.

Notes.

In accordance with the instruction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Infestation Department, it will be noted that only complete and partial baits of bait are recorded and it is difficult to estimate the number of Rata destroyed, but both treatments appear to have been successful.

It is my opinion that successful sewer treatments possible in a treatment of infestation in urban premises.

Sewers.

The work was carried out by the Hobart Corporation assisted by a labourer.

The baits were composed of damp sewage sludge which was deposited on the bottom of the manholes or under metal trays fitted to the manhole walls.

Each manhole was pre-baited upon alternate days and on the third day of treatment, 2 1/2 of Zinc Phosphate was added to the bait.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Treatments of the town's sewers were followed by treatments at the Sewage Disposal Plant and it was noted that on one occasion, this plant was heavily infested, baits being recorded at 110 points. Both treatments were successfully completed.

The presence of infestation in the works does indicate the importance of carrying out treatments immediately after

sewer treatments, so as to prevent possible re-infestation of the sewers and drains in the town.

Refuse Tip - Station Road.

Periodical inspections were made and test-baiting carried out at the Refuse Tip. Two successful poison campaigns were completed, including treatments at properties in the neighbourhood of the tip, thus constituting 'block treatments'.

Surface Infestations.

Every complaint of infestation by Rats or Mice was investigated and surveys of the town periodically carried out.

The undermentioned is a summary of the work carried out at surface premises during the year:-

Total number of Business Premises in the town	207
Number Inspected	84
Number found to be infested and treated	6
Total Number of Private Dwelling Houses	1875
Number inspected	185
Number found to be infected and treated	23

Re-inspections are made to properties previously infested so as to ensure that no re-infestation occurs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

Milk Supply.

Number of cowsheds on the Register	... 6.
Number of Retail - Purveyors on Register	... 16.

Every effort has been made by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure the production of as clean a supply as possible.

32 Visits have been made to cowsheds and dairies in the area. Instructions and advice where necessary have been given to Producers regarding the production of a clean milk. All dairies have been inspected having regard to general cleanliness and sterilization of utensils. Those Dairymen in whose premises hygienic precautions were not being observed were warned and consequent improvements noted. It was not necessary to resort to Local Proceedings.

11 Samples of milk were taken and submitted for Bacteriological examination, 9 of these were satisfactory. In the cases where unsatisfactory samples were obtained, the matter was taken up with the milk vendors and with the producers, through the Sanitary Inspectors of the Districts in which the milk was produced.

LICENCED HOUSES.

Informal action has been taken in all cases where unsatisfactory conditions exist, regarding the provision of additional sanitary accommodation for females and arrangements for cleansing of glasses and generally the owners have co-operated. Plans have been submitted and approved by Council

sewer treatment, so as to prevent possible re-infection of the sewers and drains in the town.

Refuse Tip - Station Road.

Periodical inspections were made and pest-killing carried out at the Refuse Tip. Two thousand of poison campaigns were completed, including treatment of properties in the neighbourhood of the tip, thus constituting 'block treatment'.

Surface Inspections.

Every complaint of infestation by rats or mice was investigated and surveys of the town periodically carried out.

The undermentioned is a summary of the work carried out at surface premises during the year:-

207	Total number of Business Premises in the town
24	Number Inspected
8	Number found to be infested and treated
1978	Total Number of Private Dwelling Houses
188	Number Inspected
22	Number found to be infested and treated

No inspections are made to properties previously treated so as to ensure that no re-infestation occurs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

Milk Supply.

Number of cowsheds on the District
Number of Retail - Purveyors on District

Every effort has been made by the District Inspector to ensure the production of as clean a supply as possible.

22 Visits have been made to cowsheds and dairies in the area. Instructions and advice where necessary have been given to producers regarding the production of a clean milk. All dairies have been inspected having regard to general cleanliness and sanitation of animals. Those dairymen in whose premises hygienic conditions were not being observed were warned and encouraged to improve their methods. It was not necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

11 Samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. 9 of these were satisfactory. In the cases where unsatisfactory results were obtained, the milk was taken up with the milk vendors and with the producers, through the Sanitary Inspectors of the District in which the milk was produced.

LICENCED HOUSES.

Informal action has been taken in all cases where unsatisfactory conditions exist, regarding the provision of additional sanitary accommodation for families and arrangements for cleaning of houses and generally the owners have co-operated. Plans have been submitted and approved by Council.

and consequently considerable improvements have now been effected in most Licenced Premises.

However, in view of the difficult position regarding building materials and labour, applications for building licences for works of improvement have in some cases been questioned by the Ministry of Works, but it is the intention of the Council to continue to press for these very necessary improvements to licenced premises in this area, until every Licenced House is brought up to a satisfactory standard.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION.

The Sanitary Inspector appointed for Meat Inspection work at the Government Authorised Slaughterhouse at Brynmawr terminated his appointment in December 1947. The Joint Committee comprising of representatives of the five Local Authorities served by the Brynmawr Slaughterhouse, viz:- Urban Districts of Blaenavon, Nantyglo and Blaina, Abertillery, Abercarn and Brynmawr were unable to replace this Officer during 1948. The Sanitary Inspectors of the five Authorities therefore co-operated in this work of Meat Inspection and the table given below, shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected, together with particulars of meat and offal condemned during 1948.

The report compiled does not differentiate Cattle slaughtered in accordance with the requirements of Circular 3/49 (Wales) issued by the Welsh Board of Health. Records now being maintained are classifying the two groups, viz:- (1) Cattle excluding Cows and (2) Cows only, and this necessary information will be given in future reports.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number of animals slaughtered	2499	1336	14,633	41
Number inspected.	2499	1336	14,633	41
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned not including Tuberculosis.	778	1	1,453	1
Whole Carcases condemned for diseases no including T.B.	6	3	10	-
Percentage of number inspected affected by diseases other than Tuberculosis.	31.4	0.3	9.4	2.4
Whole carcasses affected by T.B.	14	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned for T.B.	287	-	-	2
Percentage affected by T.B.	12.0	-	-	4.9

and consequently considerable improvements have now been effected in most licensed premises.

However, in view of the difficult position regarding building materials and labour, difficulties for building licensed premises for works of improvement have in some cases been mentioned by the Ministry of Works, but it is the intention of the Council to continue to press for those very necessary improvements to licensed premises in this area, until every licensed house is brought up to a satisfactory standard.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

The Sanitary Inspector appointed for Meat Inspection work at the Government Licensed Slaughterhouse at Brynmawr continued his appointment in December 1947. The Joint Committee comprising representatives of the five local authorities served by the Brynmawr Slaughterhouse, viz:- Urban District of Brynmawr, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda, Aberdare, Aberystwyth and Gwynedd were united to replace this Officer during 1948. The Sanitary Inspector of the five authorities therefore co-operated in this work of Meat Inspection and the table given below, shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected, together with quantities of meat and offal condemned during 1948.

The report compiled does not differentiate cattle slaughtered in accordance with the requirements of Gwynedd (No. 1) Order, issued by the Welsh Board of Health. Records now being maintained are classifying the two groups, viz:- (1) Cattle excluding Gows and (2) Gows only, and this necessary information will be given in future reports.

	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs
Number of animals slaughtered	2439	1236	14,082	41
Number inspected	2439	1236	14,082	41
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned not including Tuberculosis	778	1	1,482	1
Whole carcases condemned for diseases not including T.B.	0	2	10	-
Percentage of number inspected affected by diseases other than Tuberculosis	31.5	0.3	9.4	2.4
Whole carcases affected by T.B.	34	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned for T.B.	357	-	-	2
Percentage affected by T.B.	12.0	-	-	4.9

Total Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned as
being Unfit for Human Consumption.

23 tons 11 cwt 3 qrs 23 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of Slaughtermen on the Register on 31st December, 1948, was 12.

Other Foods.

The number of food shops in the area is given below:-

Grocers	Bakers	General Stores including Green Grocers	Fish Friers.	Catering Establishments.
31	4	60	5	6

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Routine inspections have been made of all food shops, warehouses, food manufacturing and preparing establishments. All unsound foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered to the Sanitary Inspector, and those capable of being salvaged were returned to the wholesaler, on the instructions of the Ministry of Food.

The following articles of food were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

Canned Foodstuffs.	482 tins
Imported Beef (condemned at the W.M.S.A. depot, Brynmawr)	446 lbs.
Home Killed Beef (Bone Taint)	76 lbs.
Canned Corned Beef and Mutton.	1037½ lbs.
Bacon	133 lbs.
Bottled Foodstuffs	36 bottles.
Sausage.	24 lbs.
Dried Fruits	224 lbs.
Soya Flour.	53 lbs.
Pudding Mixture	2 Pkts.
Tea	1½ lbs.
Wet Fish	21 lbs.
Butter (Returned to Min. of Food agents for salvage Purposes).	84 lbs.

In accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Food, all unsound foodstuffs are, where practical, used for animal feeding or other salvage purposes.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Members,

Yours obediently,

E. T. HALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

Total Weight of Meat and Other Condiments as
being Unit for Human Consumption

28 tons 11 cwt 2 qrs 23 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of Slaughtermen on the Register on 31st
December, 1933, was 12.

Other Foods.

The number of food shops in the area is given below:-

Grocers Butchers	General Stores	Fish Friers.	Catering
including	Green Grocers	Establishments.	

21	4	30	5	9
----	---	----	---	---

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Routine inspections have been made of all food shops,
warehouses, food manufacturing and processing establishments.
All unwholesome foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered to the
Sanitary Inspector, and those capable of being salvaged were
returned to the wholesaler, on the instructions of the Ministry
of Food.

The following articles of food were condemned as being
unfit for human consumption:-

403 tons	Canned Foodstuffs.
145 lbs.	Imported Beef (condemned at the W.M.S.A. depot, Brynmawr).
78 lbs.	Home Killed Beef (Bona Fide).
103 1/2 lbs.	Canned Corned Beef and Bacon.
135 lbs.	Bacon.
35 bottles.	Bottled Foodstuffs.
24 lbs.	Sausages.
324 lbs.	Dried Fruits.
23 lbs.	Soya Beans.
2 lbs.	Fodder Mixtures.
12 lbs.	Tea.
21 lbs.	Wet Fish.
84 lbs.	Butter (Returned to M.F. of Food agents for salvage purposes).

In accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry
of Food, all unwholesome foodstuffs are, where practicable, used for
animal feeding or other salvage purposes.

I am,
Sir,
Yours obediently,
A. J. HALL,
Sanitary Inspector.