

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Brynmawr U.D.C.

Contributors

Brynmawr (Wales). Urban District Council.

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WILKINSON HEALTH
23 SEP 1950

BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
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BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman, 1949 Councillor J.B. Morgan, J.P.
Vice-Chairman, 1949 Councillor Wilfred Jones.
Chairman, 1949 Public Health, Housing & Highways
Councillor J.B. Morgan, J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH 1949.
AND SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1949.

Counc. W.B. Jones.
Counc. Max Colley.
Counc. J.B. Jones.
Counc. W.B. Jones.
Counc. W.B. Jones.
Counc. W.B. Jones.

Council Clerk
Counc. W.B. Jones.
Counc. W.B. Jones.
Counc. W.B. Jones.

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

Eastern Ward.
Counc. W.B. Jones.
Counc. W.B. Jones.
Counc. J.B. Jones.
Counc. W.B. Jones.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health
Southern Sanitary District
of Brynmawr.
Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat and other
Foods.

Dr. P. Jones and Partner, M.B.,
B.S., D.S., D.P.H.
Appointed 1st April, 1949.
Resigned 30th September, 1949.
R.T. Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Council Offices,
BRYNMAWR.
August, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE MARK
REGISTERED IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

BOLAD

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1914

—————

Printed by
The
Commercial Press

BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman, 1949	Councillor J.R. Morgan, J.P.
Vice-Chairman, 1949	Councillor Wilfred Jones.
Chairman, 1949	Public Health, Housing & Highways:
	Councillor J.R. Morgan, J.P.

Members of the Council elected in May 1949.

North East Ward.
Counc. Wm. Huith.
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.

Dr. D. Macdonald Harmer, M.B.,
L.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Appointed 1st April, 1949.
Resigned 30th September, 1949.

Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat and other
Foods.

E.T. Hall, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I.,

BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman, 1949	Councillor J.R. Morgan, J.P.
Vice-Chairman, 1949	Councillor Wilfred Jones.
Chairman, 1949	Public Health, Housing & Highways:
	Councillor J.R. Morgan, J.P.

Members of the Council elected in May 1949.

<u>North East Ward.</u>	<u>South Eastern Ward.</u>
Coun. Wm. Hall.	Coun. W.H. Richardson.
Coun. Max Holley.	Coun. Edmund J. Williams.
Coun. J.R. Enoch.	Coun. N. Bond Williams.

Central Ward.
Coun. James Jones.
Coun. E. Panton.
Coun. E. Curtis.

<u>Western Ward.</u>	<u>Southern Ward.</u>
Coun. W. Jones.	Coun. Mrs. G.M. Garton.
Coun. W. Phillips.	Coun. W.H. Jenkins.
Coun. J.E. Jones.	Coun. J.R. Morgan.
Coun. F.L. Sims.	Coun. W.C. White.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

National Officer of Health	Dr. D. Macdonald Harris, M.B.,
Southern Combined Districts	L.N.O.S., D.F.H.
of Birmingham.	Appointed Jan April, 1949.
Sanitary Inspector and	Resigned 20th September, 1949.
Inspector of Nuisance and other	R.T. J. J. M.B.I.A., Corp.R.S.I.
Food.	

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

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

Madam & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the 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 1949.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District is 6569.

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, Madam & Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

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

Medical Officer of Health
for Southern Combined
Districts of Breckonshire.

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

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The Registrar General's estimate of the population of
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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, Madam & Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

D. MACDONALD HARRIS,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
for Brynmawr Combined
Districts of Brynmawr.

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 Company Ltd., and the estimated date for completion is 1951. When completed and fully operated, work will be available for approximately 1600 persons. The major portion of this factory is outside the boundary of the Urban District but it is understood that work will be available to persons from all the neighbouring areas. Other factory development includes a factory for the Brynmawr Bootmakers, Ltd., and three standard type factories erected by the Board of Trade. These again are outside Brynmawr but fringe the Urban District boundary. The Boot Factory is now in production and one of the standard type factories has been let to Messrs. John Webb & Co., Brassfounders of Birmingham.

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

The housing problem is still a very serious matter in the town, a large percentage of existing houses are occupied by more than one family and there are a large number of sub-standard houses and many properties which should be considered for demolition action.

The Council is energetically pressing with plans for new housing accommodation but are experiencing considerable difficulty in the completion of existing programmes for new housing accommodation. Contractors are unable to proceed as rapidly as desired due to shortage of building labour and difficulty in obtaining some types of building materials.

The total number of post-war houses completed is 36 and a few houses of the 1948 programme are nearing completion. New housing accommodation is let under a Points Allocation Scheme adopted by the Council so as to allocate houses to families in greatest need - condition of existing accommodation, overcrowding, health circumstances and war service, all rating for 'points' award.

In addition the Brynmawr Housing Society are erecting 35 permanent dwellings to house 'key' workers for new factories being built in the district. This scheme is now well advanced and it is hoped that some of the dwellings will be occupied during the coming year. 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 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

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 Aberystwyth 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 Company Ltd., and the estimated date for completion is 1951. When completed and fully operating, work will be available for approximately 1,000 persons. The major portion of this factory is outside the boundary of the Urban District and is under a special order which will be available to persons from all the neighbouring areas. Other factory developments include a factory for the Brynmawr Bootmakers, Ltd., and three standard type factories erected by the Board of Trade. These again are outside Brynmawr but within the Urban District boundary. The first factory is now in production and one of the standard type factories has been let to Messrs. John W. & Co., Bristol of Birmingham.

These industrial developments will be a great boon to Brynmawr and the adjoining areas and ensure well for the future.

The housing problem in the Brynmawr area has been in the town since the war. It has been a constant problem by reason of the fact that the town is a dormitory town and the standard houses are not sufficient to cater for the needs of the town.

The Council is constantly pressing with plans for new housing accommodation but are experiencing considerable difficulty in the completion of existing programs for new housing accommodation. Contractors are unable to proceed as rapidly as desired due to shortage of building labour and difficulty in obtaining some types of building materials.

The total number of post-war houses completed is 35 and a few houses of the 1938 program are nearing completion. New housing accommodation is for under a Police Allocation Scheme adopted by the Council so as to allocate houses to families in greatest need - condition of existing accommodation, overcrowding, health circumstances and war service, all being for 'police' award.

In addition the Brynmawr Housing Society are erecting 35 permanent dwellings to house 'key' workers for new factories being built in the district. This scheme is now well advanced and it is hoped that some of the dwellings will be occupied during the coming year. It is an interesting point that these houses are to be served by a District Housing Scheme, which, it is believed is the first of its kind in South Wales.

The exposed position of the area has the effect of making it a serious problem. A large percentage of the existing stock of 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 1949 according to the Rate Books was 1342.

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

The product of a Penny Rate for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1949, is £81.

Rates in the £.	General Rate.....	£1. 6. 0.
	Water Rate.....	1. 6.

		£1. 7. 6.

The number of deaths during the year were:-

Total 31. Males 30; Females 30.

Being a Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated resident population of:- 18.3 as compared to 15.7 in 1948.

General Death Rate:

Deaths from Natural Causes:-

Respiratory and Post-abortion Deaths 21.

Other Natural Causes 10.

Infantile Mortality:

Deaths of Infants under one year:-

Legitimate - Total 7. Males 3. Females 4.

Illegitimate - Total Nil.

Total - 7. Males 3. Females 4.

Section 3.

Laboratory Facilities:-

Public Health Laboratory,

County Hall, NEWPORT.

Ambulance Facilities:-

Monmouthshire & Breconshire

County Councils.

Nursing in the Home:-

Monmouthshire County Council.

Clinics & Treatment Centres:-

Monmouthshire & Breconshire

County Councils.

Hospitals:-

Welsh Regional Hospital Board

and North Glam. Hospital Council.

Section 4.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Zoonotic

Page 4.

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.

Page 5.

of 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 the Sanitary Department in this direction.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1949 according to the Rate Books was 1847.

The Rateable Value of the District is £21,365.

The product of a Penny Rate for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1950, is £21.

Rates in the £.	General Rate.....	£1. 8. 0.
	Water Rate.....	1. 0.
		£1. 7. 0.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

Live Births.

Legitimate - Total 112 Males 53 Females 59

Illegitimate - Total 4 Males 3 Females 1

Showing a Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated population of 17.7 as compared to 19.1 in 1948.

Still Births.

Total 2. Males 2; Females Nil.

Legitimate:-

Total 2: Males 2: Females Nil.

Illegitimate:-

Total Nil.

Death

Death Rate.

The number of deaths during the year was:-

Total 81. Males 38; Females 43.

Being a Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated resident population of:- 12.3 as compared to 13.9 in 1948.

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 7. Males 1. Females 6.

Illegitimate - Total Nil.

Total - 7. Males 1; Females 6.

Section B.

Laboratory Facilities:-

Public Health Laboratory,
County Hall, NEWPORT.

Ambulance Facilities:-

Monmouthshire & Breconshire
County Councils.

Nursing in the home:-

Breconshire County Council.

Clinics & Treatment Centres:-

Monmouthshire & Breconshire
County Councils.

Hospitals:-

Welsh Regional Hospital Board
and North Mon. Management Committee.

Section C.

Prevalence 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.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

Live Births:

Legitimate - Total 112 Males 55 Females 57
Illegitimate - Total 5 Males 3 Females 2
Showing a Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population
of 17.7 as compared to 19.1 in 1928.

Still Births.

Total 2. Males 2; Females Nil.
Legitimate:-
Total 2; Males 2; Females Nil.
Illegitimate:-
Total Nil.

Death Rate.

Death

The number of Deaths during the year was:-
Total 81. Males 38; Females 43.
Being a Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population
of 12.3 as compared to 13.3 in 1928.

Maternal Death Rate.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-
Puerperal and Post-abortion Deaths Nil.
Other Maternal Causes Nil.

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year:-
Legitimate - Total 7. Males 1. Females 6.
Illegitimate - Total Nil.
Total - 7. Males 1; Females 6.

Section B.

Laboratory Facilities:- Public Health Laboratory,
County Hall, NEWPORT.
Advanced Facilities:-
Nursing in the home:-
Clinics & Treatment Centres:-
County Councils.
Hospitals:-
Welsh Hospital Board
and Welsh Hospital Management Committee

Section C.

Provisions and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The responsibility for infectious diseases lies
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.

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis
during the year 1949.

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths
Small Pox	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	8	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil
Typhoid Fever	Nil	Nil
Paratyphoid Fever	Nil	Nil
Opthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	9	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	Nil	Nil
Measles	87	Nil
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2
Dysentery	Nil	Nil
Food Poisoning	Nil	Nil
Chicken Pox	Nil	Nil
Malaria	Nil	Nil

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis
During the year 1949.

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths
Small Pox	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	8	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil
Typhoid Fever	Nil	Nil
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	Nil
Opthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	8	8
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	Nil	Nil
Measles	87	Nil
Acute Poliomyelitis	8	
Dysentery	Nil	Nil
Food Poisoning	Nil	Nil
Cholera	Nil	Nil
Malaria	Nil	Nil

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.
6	6	2	Nil	12	2	1	2	-	1	3	1

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

D. MacDonald Harmer,

Medical Officer of Health
Southern Combined Districts
of Breconshire.

Section D.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. 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 necessary to resort to pumping during the year for a period of four months.

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 for Bacteriological and Chemical examination.

Water.

During 1949, three samples of drinking water were submitted for chemical analyses, twenty-eight 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.
3.3.49	1.Raw water from reservoir.	Satisfactory.
	2.Filtered water from storage tank.	"
	3.Houshold supply from Alma St.	"
3.3.49	1.Raw water from reservoir.	Satisfactory.
	2.Filtered water from storage tanks.	"
	3. Household supply from Alma St.	"
	4.Railway Spring Clydach Valley.	"
	5.Council's Pumping Station.	"
8.6.49.	1.Council's Pumping Station, Clydach Valley.	Evidence of contamination with coliform bacteria of the faecal type
	2.Railway Spring Clydach Valley.	Evidence of heavy contamination with coliform bacteria.
	3.Raw water from reservoir.	Satisfactory.
	4.Filtered water from storage tanks.	Satisfactory.
	5.Household supply at 1 Alma St.	Satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. Water.

The District is supplied with water from the Reservoir on the Llangatock Mountain, which is fed from the windmill. When the windmill is in operation, the water is pumped by a pump into the Reservoir from the Llangatock Spring, by means of a 12-inch pipe which pumps 12,000 gallons per hour. It was necessary to pump the water during the year for a period of four months.

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

The water is chlorinated after each filtration and is of a satisfactory quality. The water samples are taken from the two water reservoirs, storage tanks and household supply and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Water.

During 1940, three samples of drinking water were submitted for chemical analysis, twenty-eight for bacteriological examination.

Samples have also been submitted specially for fluoride content.

The results are summarized below:-

Date sample taken.	Water Sampled.	Results of Chemical Examination.
2.3.40	1. New water from reservoir. 2. Filtered water from storage tank. 3. Household supply from Alma St.	Satisfactory. " " "
2.3.40	1. New water from reservoir. 2. Filtered water from storage tank. 3. Household supply from Alma St. 4. Railway Spring, Glynch Valley. 5. Council's Pumping Station.	Satisfactory. " " " " " " "
2.6.40	1. Council's Pumping Station, Glynch Valley. 2. Railway Spring, Glynch Valley. 3. New water from reservoir. 4. Filtered water from storage tank. 5. Household supply at Alma St.	Evidence of contamination of the local collection tank. Evidence of contamination of the local collection tank. Satisfactory. Satisfactory. Satisfactory.

Date Sample taken	Water Sampled.	Result of Bacteriological Examination.
19.7.49	1.Overflow pipe at Council's Pumping Station, Clydach Valley.	Evidence of slight contamination with coliform organisms of the faecal type.
	2.Direct from sump at Pumping Station.	Satisfactory.
	3.Household supply Alma Street.	Evidence of faecal contamination.
	4.Household supply 4 Park View.	Evidence of faecal contamination.
3.8.49.	1.Direct from sump at Pumping Station.	Evidence of contamination with coliform organisms of the faecal and non-faecal types.
	2.Main spring-head of rising main where it discharges into the reservoir.	Evidence of slight contamination with coliform organisms.
	3.Reservoir - supplemented by water pumped from main spring.	Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms.
	4.From filter beds below water surface.	Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms.
	5.Water from storage chambers.	Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms.
	6.Household supply at 1 Alma St.	Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms.
8.8.49	1.Direct from storage tanks.	Evidence of gross pollution.
	2.Household supply 4 Park View	Evidence of gross pollution.
	3.Alma Street, Council Workshop	Evidence of gross pollution.
	4.Household supply 35 Aneurin Place.	Evidence of gross pollution.
16.8.49	1.Main spring-head of rising main where it discharges into storage tank.	Evidence of heavy contamination with coliform organisms.
	2.Main spring - direct from storage tank.	Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms.
	3.Household supply at Alma Street.	Satisfactory.
	4.Household supply 4 Park View.	Evidence of very slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.

Result of Bacteriological Examination	Water Sampled	Date Sampled Station
Evidence of slight contamination with coliform organisms of the fecal type	1. Overlying water at Cemetery Pumping Station, Cuyahoga Valley	10.7.40
Satisfactory	2. Direct from pump at Pumping Station	
Evidence of fecal contamination	3. Household supply at Main Street	
Evidence of fecal contamination	4. Household supply at Park View	
Evidence of surface water with coliform organisms of the fecal and non-faecal types	1. Direct from pump at Pumping Station	3.8.40
Evidence of slight contamination with coliform organisms	2. Main spring-head at Rising Sun where it discharges into the reservoir	
Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms	3. Reservoir - immediately by water immediately after spring	
Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms	4. From 11-12 inch hole below water surface	
Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms	5. Water from storage chamber	
Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms	6. Household supply at 1 Main St.	
Evidence of gross contamination	1. Direct from storage tanks	8.8.40
Evidence of gross contamination	2. Household supply at Park View	
Evidence of gross contamination	3. Main Street, Council Warehouse	
Evidence of gross contamination	4. Household supply at 33 Academy Street	
Evidence of heavy contamination with coliform organisms	1. Main spring-head at Rising Sun where it discharges into storage tank	10.6.40
Evidence of gross contamination with coliform organisms	2. Main spring - direct from storage tank	
Satisfactory	3. Household supply at Main Street	
Evidence of very slight contamination with coliform organisms of the fecal type	4. Household supply at Park View	

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 in September 1946 and 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 in July 1946 were reported upon 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	1842
(Estimated Population)	6569.
Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains	1780
(Estimated number of persons supplied)	6353
Number of dwelling houses <u>not</u> supplied from mains	53
(Estimated number of persons <u>not</u> supplied)	212

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 3.2%

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 retaining the possible plumbic-solvent action, special samples have previously been submitted, specifically for plumbic-solvent tests.

The Public Analyst for the County of Hennepin made an examination of samples of the water in September 1928 and reported:-

"As a result of the experiments made I am of opinion that the Brynmawr water as used for householders except an insoluble 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 inconspicuous."

Samples also submitted to the County Health Laboratory at Newport in July 1928 were reported upon 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 noted that few 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	1842
(Estimated Population)	8888
Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains	1789
(Estimated number of persons supplied)	8833
Number of dwelling houses not supplied from mains	53
(Estimated number of persons not supplied)	215

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 2.92% while the percentage of population not served is 2.42%.

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 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.

The sewage is purified at a Sewage Disposal Works, owned by the Authority and the effluent discharged into the River Clydach. A sample of the effluent taken during the year was submitted for examination and the results proved that the sewage had been satisfactorily purified.

PUBLIC CLEANSING - REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is by tipping, designed to level sites of dis-used workings of out-crop coal seams, which are numerous in this area.

From figures supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, the estimated weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 6,100 tons. One S/D Freighter being employed full-time and one other vehicle part-time, on refuse collection and the collection of salvage materials.

In June this year the Council were forced to discontinue the collection of waste paper as one of the salvaged materials, there being no possibility of further sales of this material to the Paper Mills.

The quantity of salvage materials collected for the period January to May are given below:-

<u>January to May, 1949.</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qrs</u>	<u>Lbs</u>
Waste Paper	14	16	0	0
Bones		12	0	0
Rags	1	1	0	0
Scrap Metals	8	8	1	0

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. Number and Nature of Inspections made.

Number of complaints received	225
Number of complaints investigated	225
Number of visits re case of Infectious Disease	7
Number of disinfections after " "	4
Number of inspections of dirty and/or verminous premises	12
Number of disinfestations of verminous premises	3
Number of inspections of property under Notice	173
Number of drainage inspections	92
Number of drains tested	5
Number of visits re. movable dwellings	11
Number of visits to Slaughterhouse	97
Number of visits to Food shops and Market	148
Number of visits to food preparing establishments	57
Number of visits to places of Public Entertainments	4
Number of visits re Rats and Mice infestation (Inspections)	37
Number of visits re Refuse Collections & Disposal	38

The sewage is purified at a Sewage Disposal Works, owned by the Authority and the effluent discharged into the River Clyde. A sample of the effluent taken during the year was submitted for examination and the results proved that the sewage had been satisfactorily purified.

PUBLIC CLEANING - REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is by burning, designed to leave little or no residue of out-crop coal seams, which are removed in this way.

From figures supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, the estimated weight of refuse and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 6,100 tons. One 300 ton lorry being employed full-time and one other vehicle part-time, on refuse collection and the collection of salvage materials.

In June this year the Council were forced to discontinue the collection of waste paper as one of the salvaged materials there being no possibility of further sales of this material to the Paper Mills.

The quantity of salvage materials collected for the period January to May are given below:-

Salvage Materials	Tons	Cwt	Lbs
Scrap Metal	8	8	0
Rags	1	1	0
Bones	12	12	0
Waste Paper	12	12	0

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number of complaints received	225
Number of complaints investigated	225
Number of visits to cases of Infectious Diseases	7
Number of disinfections after	4
Number of inspections of dirty and/or verminous premises	12
Number of disinfections of verminous premises	3
Number of inspections of property under notice	173
Number of drainage inspections	28
Number of drains tested	2
Number of visits to movable dwellings	11
Number of visits to slaughterhouses	27
Number of visits to food shops and markets	125
Number of visits to food vending establishments	27
Number of visits to places of Public Entertainment	2
Number of visits to Halls and Music Institutions (Institutions)	27
Number of visits to Halls Collections & Disposal	28

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

This Table is enclosed by request of the Minister of Labour and National Service to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their annual reports with respect to matters under Part I and Part VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the report.

Further copies can be supplied on application to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Headquarters, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

1949

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the Year ~~1948~~

for the *Urban District of *Brynmant* in the County of *Brecon*.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities...	1	26	34	2	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2					2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3					3
TOTAL ...		26	34	2	-	

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	2	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient	9	1	1	-	1	-	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	-	-	1	-	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12						12
TOTAL	60	4	3	-	2	-	60

* e.g. Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

† i.e. Electrical Stations [Section 103(1)], Institutions. (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No. (9)
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)	
Wearing { Making, etc. ...	13							13
apparel { Cleaning and washing	14							14
Household linen ...	15							15
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	16							16
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	17							17
Furniture and upholstery ...	18							18
Electro-plate ...	19							19
File making ...	20							20
Brass and brass articles ...	21							21
Fur pulling ...	22							22
Iron and steel cables and chains	23	NO "OUTWORKERS" EMPLOYED IN THIS AREA.						23
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	24							24
Cart gear ...	25							25
Locks, latches, and keys ...	26							26
Umbrellas, etc. ...	27							27
Artificial flowers ...	28							28
Nets, other than wire nets ...	29							29
Tents ...	30							30
Sacks ...	31							31
Racquet and tennis balls ...	32							32
Paper bags ...	33							33
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	34							34
Brush making ...	35							35
Pea picking ...	36							36
Feather sorting ...	37							37
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	38							38
Stuffed toys ...	39							39
Basket making ...	40							40
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...	41							41
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	42							42
Textile weaving ...	43							43
Lampshades ...	44							44
TOTAL ...	70							70

Signature

Medical Officer of Health

Date

NOTE.—The Factories Act, 1937 (S.128), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to report specifically on the administration of the matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with those matters, to the Minister of Labour and National Service; this copy should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Headquarters, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Ministry of Labour and National Service the portions which do not relate to the matters above mentioned.

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).....	267
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	440
(2) (a)	Number of dwellings (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1936.....	84
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	84
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious or dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	54
(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 habitation.....	79

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.....	74
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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 repairs.....	Nil
(2)	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after the service of Formal Notices.	
(a)	By Owners.....	Nil
(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	11
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.	
(a)	By Owners.....	7
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owner..	Nil

SECTION I.
HOUSING STATISTICS.
PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for Housing District (Under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	687
(2) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	687
(3) Number of dwellings (included under and head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Corporation Regulations, 1925 and 1926.....	68
(4) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	68
(5) Number of dwellings found to be in a state of disrepair or dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	64
(6) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding and head (5) found not to be in a state of disrepair or dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	79

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

Number of defective dwelling houses repaired in consequence of informal action by the local authority or the officers.....

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 2, 30 and 36 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.....	111
(a) By Owners.....	111
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	111
(c) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1925.....	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	11
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.....	11
(a) By Owners.....	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	11

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.

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

(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 3

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 6

Undertakings accepted that house will not be used for human habitation 1

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the 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. Para. 4. Page 3.
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. Nil
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases Nil

(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 The Points Allocation Scheme of this Council includes an award in respect of overcrowded families

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

The building programme for this year is 30 houses but considerable difficulty has been experienced with Contractors and the erection of those houses has not yet commenced.

However, a few houses in the 1948 programme are nearing completion and due regard will be given to overcrowded families when selecting tenants.

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.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 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

Under takings accepted that houses will not be used for human habitation

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms 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.

The building programme for this year is 30 houses but considerable difficulty has been experienced with contractors and the erection of these houses has not commenced.

However, a few houses in the 1948 programme are nearing completion and this regard will be given to overcrowded houses when selecting tenants.

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.

Dirty and/or Verminous Premises, and Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 12 visits were made to dirty or verminous premises and as a result of such visits a slight improvement was noted in the condition of these dwellings.

However, these few problem families are a source of trouble to the Sanitary Inspector.

The report below shows action taken for the eradication of Bed Bugs.

<u>Council Houses.</u>	Infested	-	Nil.
	Disinfested	-	Nil.
<u>Other Houses.</u>	Infested	-	3
	Disinfested	-	3

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:-

	No. of Factories	Mechanical Power used	No Mechanical Power used.
Printing.	1	1	-
Cellulose spraying	1	1	-
Sheet Metal Worker	1	1	-
Boot and Shoe repairing	2	2	-
Beer bottling	1	-	1
Mineral Water manufacture	1	1	-
Bakehouses	3	3	-
Cinemas	2	2	-
Tufted Chenille Products	1	1	-
Ladies Garments	1	1	-
Motor Vehicle repairs	6	5	1
Motor Body Building & Painting	2	2	-
Joinery	2	2	-
Firewood Preparation	1	1	-
Sausage & Prepared Foods	1	1	-
Total No. Of Factories:-	26	24	2
No. using Mech. Power	-	24	-
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 maintenance treatments of the towns sewers have been completed and the results are as follows:-

Seventh Maintenance Treatment.

Number of sewer manholes baited	...	123
Number of manholes showing complete takes of bait.	...	27
Number of manholes showing partial takes of bait.	...	34
Number of manholes showing no take of bait.	...	62

Eighth Maintenance Treatment.

Number of sewer manholes baited	...	128
Number of manholes showing complete takes of bait.	...	43
Number of manholes showing partial takes of bait.	...	26
Number of manholes showing no take of bait.	...	59

The bait base was deposited on the benching of the manholes or upon metal trays fitted to the manhole wall. Each manhole being pre-baited upon alternate days and on the third day of treatment a proportionate amount of poison was added to the Base Bait and laid at all points showing a 'take' of pre-bait.

The work was carried out by the Rodent Operator assisted by a Labourer. This Operator is engaged in other miscellaneous duties but those of Rodent Control are given priority.

The results of both treatments are highly satisfactory and it is my opinion that successful sewer treatments result in a lessening of infestation in surface premises.

In accordance with an instruction issued by the Ministry of Agriculture (Infestation Control Division), the Base Bait and Poison used are alternated for sewer treatments. In the seventh maintenance treatment, the Base Bait was Sausage Rusk with Zinc Phosphide as Poison, whilst for the succeeding treatment the baiting materials were Bread Mash and Arsenic.

The results shown above prove the efficacy of this change in Base Bait and Poison and in future treatments this method of alternating Base Bait and Poison will be adopted.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Treatments of the town's sewers were followed by treatments at the Sewage Disposal Plant and it was proved that this Plant was heavily infested, takes being recorded at 118 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 Rats and Mice Destruction has proceeded satisfactorily and has been carried out in accordance with the Infestation Order, 1943.

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

Seventh Maintenance Treatment.

123	...	Number of sewer manholes baited
26	...	Number of manholes showing complete
	...	absence of bait.
24	...	Number of manholes showing partial
	...	absence of bait.
62	...	Number of manholes showing no signs
	...	of bait.

Eighth Maintenance Treatment.

123	...	Number of sewer manholes baited
43	...	Number of manholes showing complete
	...	absence of bait.
22	...	Number of manholes showing partial
	...	absence of bait.
62	...	Number of manholes showing no signs
	...	of bait.

The bait was deposited on the benching of the manholes or upon metal trays fixed to the manhole wall. Each manhole being pre-baited upon alternate days and on the third day of treatment a proportionate amount of poison was added to the Base Bait and laid at all points showing a 'lack' of pre-bait.

The work was carried out by the Rats and Mice Operator assisted by a labourer. This Operator is engaged in other miscellaneous duties but those of Rats and Mice Control are given priority.

The results of both treatments are highly satisfactory and it is my opinion that successful sewer treatment results in a lessening of infestation in surface premises.

In accordance with an instruction issued by the Ministry of Agriculture (Infestation Control Division), the Base Bait and Poison used are also reported for sewer treatment. In the seventh maintenance treatment, the Base Bait was Sanganon Husk with Zinc Phosphide as Poison, whilst for the succeeding treatment the baiting materials were Broad Bush and Arsenic.

The results shown above prove the efficacy of this change in Base Bait and Poison and in future treatment this method of alternating Base Bait and Poison will be adopted.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Treatment of the town's sewers were followed by treatment at the Sewage Disposal Plant and it was proved that this plant was heavily infested, signs being reported at its points. Both treatments were successfully completed.

The presence of infestation at the Works does indicate the importance of carrying out treatment 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. I am pleased to report that no infestation was noted.

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	144
Number Inspected (including re-inspections)	178
Number found to be infested and treated	35
Total Number of Private Dwelling Houses	1842
Number Inspected	259
Number found to be infested and treated	24

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.

In October of this year, there was a change in the legislation governing Milk Supplies, when the following Regulations came into operation:-

1. The Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.
2. The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.
3. The Milk (Special Designations (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

By this new legislation the responsibility for the control of Milk Production was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The operation of the new Regulations in so far as they relate to the distribution of Milk remains the responsibility of the Local Authority and I believe that co-operation with the trade is desirable to improve still further the quality of the Milk supplied to the public.

During the year 27 visits were made to cowsheds and dairies in the area. Instructions and advice being given to Producers and Retailers regarding the production of a clean Milk supply, and improvements were subsequently noted. It was not necessary to resort to Legal Proceedings in any instance.

There are nine Milk Distributors registered by the Council, three of whom sell Designated Milk (Pasteurised) whilst the remaining six Distributors sell Undesignated Milk. Twenty-four samples of Milk were submitted for Bacteriological Examination during 1949, with the following results:-

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

Refuse Tip - Station Road.

Periodical inspections were made and dust-baiting carried
out at the Refuse Tip. I am pleased to report that no
infestation was noted.

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 various premises during the year:-

144	Total number of business premises in the town
173	Number inspected (including re-inspections)
32	Number found to be infested and treated
1942	Total number of private dwelling houses
222	Number inspected
24	Number found to be infested and treated

Re-inspections are made as proposed previously infested
as far as ensure that no re-infestation occurs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

Milk Supply.

In October of this year, there was a change in the legis-
lation governing Milk Supply, when the following Regulations
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1. The Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.
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3. The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

By this new legislation the responsibility for the control
of Milk Production was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The operation of the new Regulations in so far as they relate
to the distribution of Milk remains the responsibility of the
Local Authority and I believe that co-operation with the trade
is desirable to improve still further the quality of the Milk
supplied to the public.

During the year 24 visits were made to cowsheds and dairies
in the area. Inspections and advice being given to producers
and retailers regarding the production of a clean Milk supply.
and requirements were subsequently noted. It was not necessary
to report to local proceedings in any instance.

There are nine Milk Distributors registered by the Council,
three of whom sell Designated Milk (Pasteurised) whilst the
remaining six Distributors sell Unpasteurised Milk. Twenty-
four samples of Milk were submitted for Bacteriological Examin-
ation during 1949, with the following results:-

<u>Milk Sampled.</u>	<u>Results.</u>
4 Samples Undesignated Milk	3 Satisfactory reports. 1 Unsatisfactory report.
15 Samples Pasteurised Milk	Satisfactory.
5 Samples T.T. Milk	Satisfactory.

It is pleasing to note such consistently satisfactory reports.

With regard to the one unsatisfactory Milk, the matter was taken up with the Producer and subsequent samples taken gave satisfactory results.

LICENCED HOTELS AND INNS.

During the year all Licenced hotels and inns in the district were re-visited, particular attention being paid to:-

- (a) the provision of sanitary accommodation for both sexes.
- (b) arrangements for cleansing of glasses.
- (c) condition of bar cellars and stores.

There are twenty-four Licenced Houses in the Urban Area and in the Annual Report for the year 1948, concern was expressed regarding the difficulties experienced in obtaining adequate building materials and labour for necessary improvements in sanitary arrangements at Hotels and Inns.

However, I am now pleased to report that with three exceptions, all required works have been carried out and conditions are now satisfactory.

In respect of the three outstanding cases, works of improvement have been commenced at two Houses and in the remaining case an undertaking has been given that the necessary requirements will be provided at an early date.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. Food Premises.

During the year 245 visits were made to shops and premises where food is stored, prepared or exposed for sale and the following is a list of such premises within the Urban Area.

<u>Type of Food Premises.</u>	<u>Number in Area.</u>
Grocers	24
Greengrocers & Wet Fish Salesmen	5
General Stores	16
Market - covered and open.	1
Bakers	5
Mineral Waters Factory	1
Fish Friers	4
Restaurants including Snack Bars	6
Butchers	13

Inspection of Foodstuffs.

During the routine inspection of food premises the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered by the Retailers.

Foodstuffs condemned being unfit for human consumption.

12 Dried Egg	3 Pkts.
4 Canned Foodstuffs	527 tins
2 Imported Beef (condemned at W.M.S.A. Depot, Brynmawr)	97 lbs.
1 Home Killed Beef (Bone Taint)	51 lbs.
3 Canned Corned Beef	219 lbs.
6 Bacon	60 lbs.
5 Bottled Foodstuffs	266 bottles.
7 Sausage	180 lbs.
8 Dried Fruits	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
10 Soup Powder	36 Pkts.
9 Pudding Mixture	47 Pkts.
11 Gravy Browning	54 Pkts.
14 Margarine	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
13 Cheese Trimmings	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

In no case were any of these foods exposed for sale and these unsound foods capable of being used for salvage purposes were so utilized. The Ministry of Food having issued instructions regarding the salvaging of certain type of unsound foodstuffs.

Ice Cream

There are six Retailers and three Manufacturers of Ice Cream within the Urban Area. The Dealers obtain supplies from areas outside the Urban District and with regard to the three manufacturers, two use the Heat Treatment method of manufacture whilst the remaining manufacturer uses a Cold Mix.

The apparatus used by manufacturers conforms to the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations of 1947 and all premises conform to legal requirements and are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

In addition, there are several Ice Cream vehicles coming into this area from adjoining districts and I am of the opinion that there is need for a strict control and supervision of these street traders, as the possibility of contamination is even greater than in the case of retail sales from registered premises within the district.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Government Authorised Slaughterhouse situated at Brynmawr supplies Meat to five Local Authorities, viz:- the Urban Districts of Brynmawr, Blaenavon, Nantyglo & Blaina, Abertillery and Aberearn. These Authorities have set up a Joint Committee, the function of such Committee being to make an appointment of a suitably qualified Sanitary Inspector, whose duty shall be solely that of Meat Inspection at the Slaughterhouse.

During January of this year, Mr. Iver Jenkins was appointed as Meat Inspector and commenced duties in February.

The table given below shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected, together with particulars of Meat and Offal condemned during 1949.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered	1808	870	671	18,300	66
Number inspected	1808	870	671	18,300	66
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned not including Tuberculosis.	497	497	-	1,570	10
Whole Carcases condemned for diseased not including T.B.	2	8	1	19	2
Percentage of number inspected affected by diseases other than Tuberculosis.	27.6	58.04	0.148	8.68	18.2
Whole carcasses affected by T.B.	3	20	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned for T.B.	224	348	--	-	-
Percentage affected by T.B.	12.5	42.2	-	-	-

Detailed Monthly Statement upon Meat
Inspection Work.

Animals Slaughtered and Condemned at Brynmawr.

1949 Month	Cattle excl.cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Jan.	72	45	74	1114	6
Feb.	59	41	-	604	6
March	51	43	1	708	10
April	107	39	5	610	1
May	129	55	-	542	4
June	110	32	-	747	4
July	197	85	-	1134	3
Aug.	210	102	1	1001	5
Sept.	253	117	126	2079	6
Oct.	203	71	286	4799	2
Nov.	281	119	161	2926	10
Dec.	136	121	17	2036	9
Total	1808	870	671	18300	66

Year	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1900	180	181	14	208	8
1901	203	119	161	208	10
1902	203	71	208	179	8
1903	203	119	161	208	10
1904	203	119	161	208	10
1905	203	119	161	208	10
1906	203	119	161	208	10
1907	203	119	161	208	10
1908	203	119	161	208	10
1909	203	119	161	208	10
1910	203	119	161	208	10
1911	203	119	161	208	10
1912	203	119	161	208	10
1913	203	119	161	208	10
1914	203	119	161	208	10
1915	203	119	161	208	10
1916	203	119	161	208	10
1917	203	119	161	208	10
1918	203	119	161	208	10
1919	203	119	161	208	10
1920	203	119	161	208	10

Detailed Monthly Statement upon Meat
Included in Work.

Meat slaughtered and consumed at Government.

Year	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1900	180	181	14	208	8
1901	203	119	161	208	10
1902	203	71	208	179	8
1903	203	119	161	208	10
1904	203	119	161	208	10
1905	203	119	161	208	10
1906	203	119	161	208	10
1907	203	119	161	208	10
1908	203	119	161	208	10
1909	203	119	161	208	10
1910	203	119	161	208	10
1911	203	119	161	208	10
1912	203	119	161	208	10
1913	203	119	161	208	10
1914	203	119	161	208	10
1915	203	119	161	208	10
1916	203	119	161	208	10
1917	203	119	161	208	10
1918	203	119	161	208	10
1919	203	119	161	208	10
1920	203	119	161	208	10

Percentage of number inspected
by disease other than
tuberculosis.

Percentage of which were part of
plan was compared for T.B.

Percentage of number inspected
by disease other than
tuberculosis.

Percentage of which were part of
plan was compared for T.B.

Number inspected

of animals slaughtered

Weight of Animals Condemned for
Tubercular Infection.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Jan.	1	0	2	13
Feb.		9	3	27
March.		9	1	24
April	1	0	1	18
May	1	11	0	11
June		4	3	19
July	1	15	3	15
Aug.	1	8	1	9
Sept.	1	16	2	23
Oct.		13	1	12
Nov.	2	8	1	4
Dec.	1	1	3	1

Weight of Animals Condemned for
Disease other than Tuberculosis.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
		15	2	18
		5	1	1
		10	2	8
		7	3	23
		9	2	9
		8	1	3
		18	1	4
	1	0	1	17
	2	0	2	18
	2	8	3	19
	2	18	3	3
	3	1	1	15

Total.	13	0	3	8	15	5	2	26
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Total Condemnations:- 28 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of Slaughtermen on the Register on 31st December, 1949, was 21, but only 12 of these are employed at the Government Authorised Slaughterhouse at Brynmawr.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

No case of Food Poisoning occurred during the year.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Members,
Yours obediently,
E.T. HALL,
Sanitary Inspector.

Weight of Animals Condensed for Tubercular Infection.				Weight of Animals Condensed for Diseases other than Tuberculosis.			
Tons.	Cwt.	Grs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Grs.	Lbs.
Jan.	1	0	13	1	1	15	13
Feb.		9	27	1	1	8	1
March.		9	24	2	10		8
April	1	0	18	2	7		23
May	1	11	11	2	9		9
June		4	19	1	8		3
July	1	13	13	1	18		4
Aug.	1	8	9	1	0	1	17
Sept.	1	16	23	2	0	2	18
Oct.		13	19	3	8		19
Nov.	2	8	4	2	18		2
Dec.	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
Total.	13	0	9	15	2	2	28

Total Condemnations: - 28 tons 8 cwt. 2 grs. 8 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1923.

The number of Slaughtermen on the Register on 31st December, 1923, was 21, but only 18 of these are employed at the Government Authorised Slaughterhouse at Brynmawr.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

No case of Food Poisoning occurred during the year.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Members,
Yours obediently,
E.T. HALL,
Sanitary Inspector.