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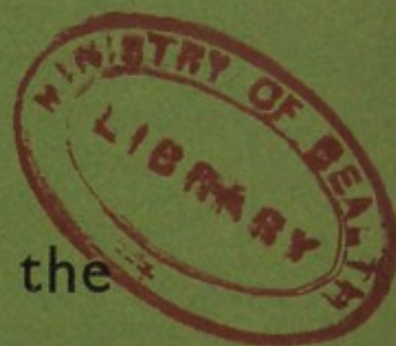
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ANNUAL REPORT

upon

The **HEALTH** of the
RURAL DISTRICT OF
PONTYPOOL

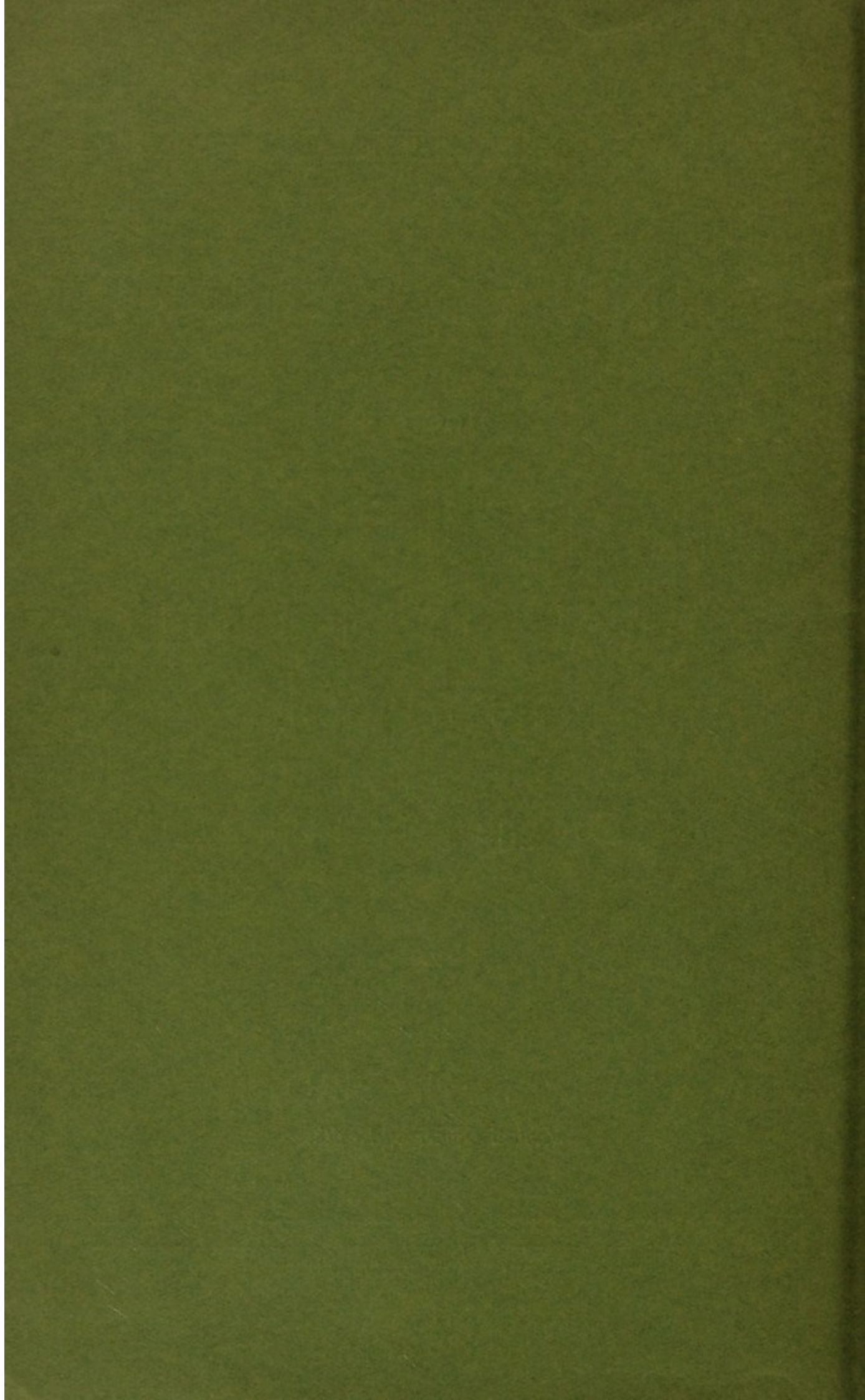


For the Year 1938.



J. C. H. BIRD,

Medical Officer of Health.



RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
USK, Mon.,

June, 1939.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Pontypool.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1938, arranged in accordance with Circular Memo. 1728 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area, population, density per house and occupants.

The district comprises seven parishes with a total area of 34,147 acres.

The Rateable Value on April 1st, 1938, was £17,669 and the produce of a Penny Rate (Housing Formula) was £74 13s. 10d. compared with £69 5s. 2d. in 1937. The apparent increase in the 1d. rate product is not real, being due to the depression of the net product in 1937-38 by the refund of previous overpayments by the G.W. Railway Company. In this connection it has to be remembered that the crippling effect of de-rating is not made good by grants. These do not provide for contribution towards the burden of later improvements, and other new commitments, which fall wholly upon the property remaining rateable. In the case of tithes—a substantial figure—the grant drops each year and in 1938-9 was only 94·4% of the loss upon the basis of rates in 1935-6. In 1939-40 the percentage will be 88·5 and thereafter drops by 1·38% each year. On the other hand the problem of a low penny rate is not solved by combining two Rural Districts and their separate burdens. It is a matter for grants based on their merits, such as low rateable value per head and services rendered.

Registrar-General's estimate of the population (March, 1938) was 5334.

Past Variations in Population.

1911	..	5047.
1921	..	5814.
1931	..	5583.
1935	..	5430.
1936	..	5434.
1937	..	5349.
1938	..	5334.

The number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to the rate books was 1478, a number having been demolished for a munitions factory and fallen into ruin through non-occupation.

37 houses were vacant.

In 1931 the number of separate dwellings was 1406 and the population in private families represented 3·20 per dwelling. The number of census families or separate occupiers (which includes lodgers falling in separate schedules) was 1398.

56 houses were vacant.

Since the census the population of the district has decreased, according to the Registrar-General's estimate from 5583 to 5334, but the number of separate dwellings has increased by 72 net.

The population of the residential Urban District of Usk, which the Rural District of Pontypool surrounds, decreased from 1494 in 1931 to 1218 in 1937, with 361 separate dwellings having 3·5 people per separate dwelling.

The population of the six industrial Urban Areas on the West (now reduced to three) decreased from 69,576 in 1931 to 61,490 in 1937, with 15,701 separate dwellings having 4·2 families per separate dwelling.

The population of the Administrative County of Monmouth decreased from 358,436 in 1931 with 68,026 separate dwellings to 312,300 in 1937, while about 4,000 further new houses have been erected.

The following were the leading occupations in the former Rural District in 1921 (excluding Llanhenwg Fawr), the corresponding particulars for 1931 not yet being published.

	Males.	Females.
Agriculture	794	76
Metal Workers	243	9
Mining and Quarrying ..	155	—
Commercial & Professional ..	127	97
Transport	111	5
Building	93	1
Wood Workers	62	—
Personal Service	32	229

The Employment Exchange estimates that there were about 250 Unemployed at the commencement of the year. This was reduced to about 100 at the end of the year, the decrease being due chiefly to the construction of a Royal Ordnance Factory at Glascoed, where about 3000 workers are employed.

No noteworthy conditions prejudicial to the health of the area have arisen.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate ..	60	26	34
Illegitimate..	4	3	1
	64	29	35

Live-Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated resident population = **11·99**

Still Births	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate ..	4	2	2
Illegitimate..	Nil	Nil	Nil
	4	2	2

Rate per 1000 of estimated resident population
(live and still) = **12·7**

	Total	Males	Females
Deaths ..	57	38	19

Death rate per 1000 of estimated resident population = **10·7**

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other Puerperal causes.

Death Rate of Infants under ONE Year of age.

All infants per 1000 live births	14·7
Legitimate infants per 1000 live births	14·7
Illegitimate infants per 1000 live births	Nil

	Total	Males	Females
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	11	8	3
„ Measles (all ages) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil	Nil	Nil
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil	Nil	Nil

Heart Disease (18) and Cancer (11) accounted for the largest number of deaths.

Twice as many males (38) as females (19) died in the district during the year.

	Pontypool Rural District	County of Monmouth	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate ..	11.99	16.1	15.1
Still Birth Rate ..	0.75	0.92	0.6
Infantile Mortality Rate ..	14.7	55.8	53.0
Death Rate ..	10.7	12.1	11.6

Only one (1) child under one year of age died in the district during the year, which accounts for the low Infantile Mortality rate compared with the other figures.

The Death Rate when corrected by the "comparability factor" supplied by the Registrar General, viz. 0.92 would be 9.8.

Such statistics are apt to be misleading when the comparatively small population of the area is taken into consideration.

Figures as to ages at death during the previous 8 years in the Registration Sub-District of Usk, which includes the bulk of the Pontypool Rural District, were recently compiled as follows :—

Ages (years)	Average Age.	No. of Deaths.
0—10	1	23
10—20	10	25
20—30	25	10
30—40	36	13
40—50	45	15
50—60	56	28
60—70	67	73
70—80	76	82
80—90	84	45
90—100	93	4

S.D.55.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON,
MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR 126 GREAT TOWNS AND
CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1938. 148 SMALLER TOWNS.**
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	6
	Rates per 1,000 Population				
Births:—					
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	
Deaths:—					
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	
Typhoid and Para-typhoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—	
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	

Notifications:—

Smallpox ..	..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	..	2.41	2.60	2.58
Diphtheria ..	..	1.58	1.85	1.53
Enteric Fever ..	..	0.03	0.03	0.04
Erysipelas ..	..	0.40	0.46	0.39
Pneumonia ..	..	1.10	1.28	0.98

Deaths under 1 year of age
 Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis
 under 2 years of age

Rates per 1,000 Live Births

53	57	51	57
5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1

Maternal Mortality:—

Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	0.89	Not available
Others ..	..	2.19	
Total ..	..	3.08	

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (*i.e.* Live and Still)

Maternal Mortality:—

Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	0.86	Not available
Others ..	..	2.11	
Total ..	..	2.97	

Notifications:—

Puerperal fever ..	..	14.42	18.08	12.51	{
Puerperal pyrexia ..	..				

3.53
15.46

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The following are the Public Health Officers of the Council.

Clerk and Medical Officer—part time.

Surveyor—whole time.

Sanitary Inspector—whole time jointly with the Usk U.D.C.

Veterinary Surgeon—County Council.

Public Analyst—County Council.

Vaccination Officer—County Council.

Health Visitors—County Council.

The Medical Officer also acts as part-time M.O.H. for Usk U.D.C., Public Assistance Medical Officer and Vaccination Officer.

Venereal Disease, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, Consultants, Dental Surgeon, etc., are all under the control of the County Council.

Tuberculosis is dealt with by the King Edward VII Memorial Association and its officers.

Nursing in the Home.

General—by private Nurses or the District Nurse.

Infectious diseases—Cases are removed where necessary to Isolation Hospitals of adjoining Councils by arrangement.

Public Assistance Medical Out Relief.

Not requisitioned to any great extent in the Rural Areas and administered in much the same manner as heretofore, by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities.

Examination of Clinical material, and examination and analysis of water, milk and foodstuffs is undertaken by the County Pathologist or Analyst. The District Council contributes an annual sum to cover all water samples submitted by them.

Legislation in Force in the Area.

Most of the Adoptive powers.

Miscellaneous Orders of the Ministry of Health in respect of Sewage Disposal, Collection of House Refuse, and Public Lighting in Semi-Urban areas.

New Bye-Laws as to new streets, buildings and slaughter houses were made during the year.

A resolution to prepare a planning scheme under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, was approved by the Minister of Health on 13th April, 1938, and the interim powers have been carefully exercised since, under the advice of an Architectural Panel.

The Council is, for the purpose of preparing a Planning Scheme, a constituent Authority of the East Monmouthshire Joint Housing Committee formed in July, 1938.

Public Health Services.

Water Supply.

There is a supply of good quality water available throughout the area. The Council provide a piped supply of excellent quality in the Parish of Llanfrechfa Lower, the water being purchased in bulk from the Newport County Borough Council for the Ponthir area and from the Pontypool Gas and Water Co. for Croesyceiliog, The Garw, Lower Pontnewydd, Llantarnam and The Waun. The connections now number 309 (including nine dependent on a stand pipe) and comprise practically all the houses reasonably accessible. 67 houses in Llanbadoc Fawr and Goetre Fawr near the main road to Pontypool and in Rumble Street are supplied by the Pontypool Gas and Water Co. and in the upper part of Goetre from the Llanover private piped supply.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Council have provided a scheme covering Croesyceiliog, The Garw and Lower Pontnewydd with which about 226 houses are connected. The other Villages are not considered as lending themselves to public water carriage systems on an economic basis but combined schemes have been provided by private owners in a number of cases. The remainder are mainly isolated dwellings

provided with privies, earth closets or water closets draining to adjoining land.

At the close of the year the provision of a water supply rendered a sewerage scheme desirable at Little Mill, and an application was made to the Commissioner for Special Areas for a grant. The Ministry of Health subsequently decided that such was not urgently necessary in the interest of Public Health, and the grant has been since refused.

The Council collect by means of a contractor's lorry the refuse for the whole of Llanfrechfa Lower and this refuse is tipped in a safe and secluded position. The refuse from houses in Woodside, Llanbadoc is dealt with similarly.

The Council also chooses sites where rubbish which is not collected may be tipped by householders without creating a nuisance.

Public Lighting.

Electric lighting is now extensively used by householders throughout the district.

Flood Prevention.

Under the Public Health Acts of 1925 and 1936, notices are frequently served and enforced for the clearance of brooks and ditches, to minimise the inconvenience to low lying houses and to traffic.

Hospitals.

The following hospitals are available for the inhabitants of the District :—

General Medical and Surgical—

Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.

Pontypool and District Hospital.

Public Assistance Hospital, Griffithstown.

Children—

Royal Gwent and Pontypool and District Hospitals.

Maternity—

County Council Homes.

Venereal Diseases—

Royal Gwent Hospital.

Tuberculosis—

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and Sanatoria for Monmouthshire.

Infectious Diseases—

Abergavenny, Monmouth and Newport.

Small Pox—

County Isolation Hospitals.

Mental—

Abergavenny Mental Institution.

Maternal Mortality—

All cases are specially investigated by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers—

Nantyderry House—supported partly by a County Council grant and partly by charity.

Ambulance Facilities—

Infectious Cases : Fever Hospital Ambulance of Monmouth and Newport.

Non-Infectious Cases : Pontypool and District Hospital Ambulances and St. John Motor Ambulance, Usk.

Clinics and Treatment Centres—

As for the County and under the control of the County M.O.H.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Rivers and Streams.—Every effort is made by the Officers of the Council to prevent avoidable pollution. Legal action is taken by the Usk Board of Conservators in cases of wilful pollution. The matter of flood prevention is systematically pursued under the powers of the Public Health Act.

The Council are advised that the course of the River Usk is becoming more inefficient and have pressed the County Council to organise a comprehensive clearance scheme without result to date.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—See Appendix.

Schools.—The sanitation and water supply of the schools in the area is generally satisfactory.

Rag Flock Works.

There is one Rag Flock works in the district and this is regularly inspected. The product complies with the prescribed chemical standard.

Housing.

See remarks at commencement of report and Appendix.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

See Appendix.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease notified during the year were :—
Scarlet Fever, 5 cases ; Pneumonia, 1 case ; Puerperal Pyrexia, 2 cases.

During the year a scheme was made by the County Council in which the district was combined with the borough and rural district of Abergavenny for Isolation Hospital purposes.

Children, whose parents gave consent, were immunised against Diphtheria in 1935. This was carried out at the expense of the Council by the County Medical Officer's staff, who were invited during 1938-9 to bring such immunisation up to date.

The cost of materials has been as follows :—

1935-36	..	£24	2s.	6d.
1938-39	..	£17	12s.	9d.

Up to the 12th September, when the last report was received, 37 had been immunised at Penpelleni and 22 at Croesyceiliog. The total of those consenting at that time for all the other schools then only numbered 23. The parents were again circularised.

There have been no cases of Diphtheria among children attending schools in the district since before 1935.

Vaccinations.

These are performed by the Vaccination Officers appointed for the district.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no publicly owned swimming baths or pools in the District.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No action was taken during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	5	?	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Diseases	2	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lethargic-Encephalitis	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prevention of Blindness.

Nil.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

			New Cases.				Deaths.			
Age-Periods.			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	..	..								
1	..	..								
5	..	..				1				
15	..	..			1					
25	..	..		1						
35	..	..								
45	..	..								
55	..	..	1							
65 & upwards										
Totals	..		1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1930.
Return for Period ended 31st December, 1938.

		M.	F.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	8	9	17
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	3	5	8
		11	14	25

There were no Unnotified Tuberculosis Deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PONTYPOOL RURAL DISTRICT, 1938.

Cause of Death.	M.	F.
Acute and chronic Nephritis	2	—
Premature Birth	1	1
Senility	2	—
Other Violence	3	2
Other Defined Diseases	5	2
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1	2
Heart Disease	11	7
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	—
Bronchitis	—	1
Other respiratory diseases	1	—
Septic Ulcer	1	—
Influenza	—	1
Cancer	8	3
Total ..	38	19

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I wish to pay tribute to my predecessor and late partner, Dr. E. L. M. Hackett, by whose death the district is so much poorer.

The health of your district during the year 1938 compared very favourably with the rest of the country. Your birth rate is still low but this is counteracted by a similarly low death rate.

The incidence of infectious disease is small and is no doubt accounted for by the lack of overcrowding in the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. H. BIRD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1938.

*Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Abergavenny Road,
Usk.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting hereunder my report of the work carried out in my department during 1938.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Houses	166
Re-inspections	941
Tents, Vans, etc.	28
Nuisances	40
Cowsheds	204
Dairies	90
Slaughter-houses	141
Factories and Workshops	20
Water Supplies	90
Disinfections	5
Disinfestations	0
Total	1525

Housing Tables.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

- (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts .. 166
Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 179

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	160
Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	179
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	105
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 their officers	30
3. Action under Statutory powers during the year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23, Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	2
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	2
(b) by local authority in default of owners ..	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	58
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	50
(b) by local authority in default of owners ..	0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—			
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4	
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0	
(iii)	Closed but not demolished	2	
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :			
(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1	
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of Closing Orders ..	1	
(e)	Number of notices which were in course of attention on December 31st	23	

4. *Housing Act, 1936.—Part iv.—Overcrowding—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year				0
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein				0
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein				0
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year				1
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year				1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..				4

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

No nuisance reported although seven camping grounds were visited.

SCHOOLS.

Llangybi Non-Provided.

This school was served by an obsolete and insanitary form of trough closet. A new range of flushed water closets was installed to replace the former. The water supply at this School is unsatisfactory and a new supply is under consideration.

Goetre Council.

The drainage and general sanitary accommodation at this school was found to be unsatisfactory, whilst there were numerous minor defects in the fabric. These have all now been remedied.

Glascoed Council.

Dampness in one wall and a poor playground. This matter was in the hands of the appropriate authorities at end of year.

Llanhennock Non-Provided.

The unsatisfactory closet accommodation has been replaced with more up to date types.

All the other schools in the Area which were inspected were found to be satisfactory.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

No shops of any size who employ Assistants in District.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

A number of observations were made on the chimneys of a pipe-making works but it was found that a nuisance was not being committed.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No case arose.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of carcasses inspected:

Cows 1, Calves 67, Sheep 752, Pigs 784.

One whole cow was found to be unfit for consumption due to generalised tuberculosis.

OTHER FOOD INSPECTION.

Inspections of food shops in the Area revealed the following foods to be unfit for consumption and were surrendered and destroyed :—

Bottled and tinned goods .. 16.

MILK SUPPLY.

Cowsheds and Dairies:

Particulars on registers :

Cowkeepers	159
Dairymen	88

Number of inspections :

Cowsheds	341
Dairies	122

Total .. 463

Defects found in cowsheds and dairies :

Dirty interiors	28
Dirty milking stools	20
Dirty approach	2
Unsatisfactory drainage	4
Unsatisfactory lighting and ventilation	2
Dirty dairy utensils	31
Total	87

One cowkeeper was fined 5/- for not being registered but the summons against him for having dirty premises was dismissed.

A second cowkeeper was fined a total of £3 with 12/- costs for dirty premises and fittings and also for not being registered.

Milk samples.

The number of samples of milk which were submitted for bacteriological examination by the County Pathologist was 144. Some interesting figures were obtained in respect to the rate of decolourisation of methylene blue and also the B. Coli content. Hereunder is a list of the various reduction rates and also the B. Coli content.

Note: in respect to the methylene blue reduction test the figures given are divided up according to the "Accredited" standard, *i.e.*, in the winter months the methylene blue must not be decolourised after $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours and in the summer months $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

Winter :

Not decolourised after $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.. .. .	46
Decolourised between $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours	12
Decolourised between $\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours	14

Summer :

Not decolourised after $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.. .. .	15
Decolourised between $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours	15
Decolourised between $\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours	26

It will be seen that during the winter months that over half of the samples taken conformed with the methylene blue test for that time, and in the summer months rather less than one third satisfied the test.

B. Coli Count.

Absent from 1 ml. of sample	63
Present in 1 ml. but not in .1 ml. of sample ..	18
Present in .1 ml. but not in .01 ml. of sample ..	23
Present in .01 ml. but not in .001 ml. of sample ..	14
Present in .001 ml. of sample	26

Here we have well over 75% of the samples conforming to the Accredited standard for the B. Coli count.

NUISANCES.

A number of nuisances were eradicated, the majority arising from the unsightly dumping of refuse and the keeping of animals and poultry. In one instance it was necessary to apply to the Justices for an Order to enforce a Notice under the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936, which was granted with costs.

FACTORIES.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	Nil		
Factories without mechanical power	18	Nil	Nil
† Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	2		
† Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories Total ..	20	Nil	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Re-medied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	1	1	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S. 2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..				
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ..				
Sanitary } insufficient			—	
Conveniences } unsuitable or defective			—	
(S. 7) } not separate for sexes			—	
Other offences	3	3		
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total ..	4	4	Nil	Nil

It is pleasing to note the number of cowkeepers who have become "Accredited Producers" and also the high bacterial standard of the Undesignated Raw milks which are produced in your Area.

The standard of housing for the working classes is fairly good but can be improved, but as you are aware that during 1939 an attempt is being made to embark upon a very definite housing scheme to improve the accommodation for the working classes. It is a pity to have to note that Owners of Agricultural Cottages are failing to take advantage of the powers under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts whereby they may obtain grants to reconstruct their cottages, but still continue "patching." However, I am hopeful that this will be remedied in the years to come.

This concludes my first complete year with you, and I look forward to the future full of hope that your District will go on from strength to strength in the realm of Public Health. I would like here to thank all the other Officers, and also many of the Councillors, who have helped to make the work of this Department run so smoothly during the past year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES H. M. JOLLIFFE.



