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Contributors

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PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1950.



F. J. HALLINAN,

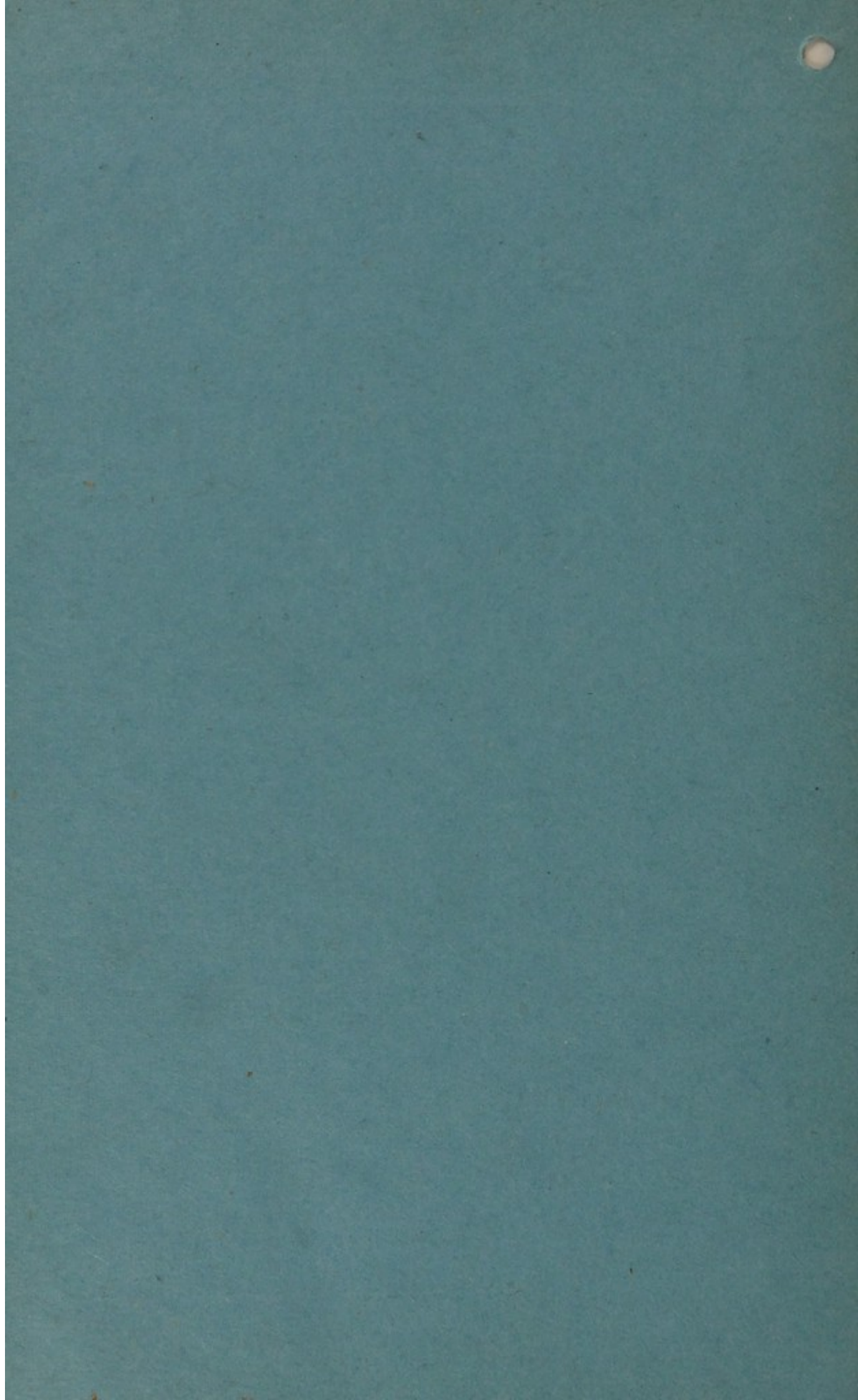
M.B.E., (Mil.), M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

*Area Medical Officer, No. 7 Area,
Monmouthshire.*

*District Medical Officer,
Pontypool Urban District.*

MARKET BUILDINGS,
CRANE STREET,
PONTYPOOL, MON.

JUNE 1951.



PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Councillors :

Chairman : I. H. TUCKER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : L. C. LEWIS

Wards :

Garndiffaith :

I. H. TUCKER, J.P.
D. J. PRITCHARD
Mrs. G. D. MORGAN

Abersychan :

W. HIGGS
D. T. GULLICK
Mrs. M. SMITH

Snatchwood :

C. H. NEWMAN
E. I. PEAKE
Mrs. M. DAVIES

Wainfelin :

G. R. TRIM, J.P.
J. E. BUTCHER
Mrs. M. SLADE

Pontypool :

W. G. HILLIER
J. T. WARE
A. S. STRICKLAND
W. ROSIE

Pontymoel :

Mrs. M. L. LEE
C. H. GREY

Griffithstown :

L. LEWIS
A. J. JENKINS
Mrs. C. MARTIN

New Inn and Sebastopol :

A. C. JONES
L. C. LEWIS
H. BULLIMORE

Council Meeting—Last Tuesday in each month at 6 p.m.

Clerk to Council	.. ..	H. COOK (Solicitor)
Deputy Clerk	.. ..	W. A. STEVENS
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer	.. ..	T. R. JAMES
Engineer and Surveyor	.. ..	T. EDWARDS, M.I.MUN.E.
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	.. ..	W. BROWN, A.M.I.MUN.E.
Architect	.. ..	C. DAWKES, L.R.I.B.A.
Rating and Valuation Officer	.. ..	W. J. WALLACE
Superintendent Collector	.. ..	J. B. HARRIS
Parks, Cemetery and Allotments Superintendent	.. ..	W. R. DADGE, F.INST.P.A.
Public Librarian	.. ..	M. J. DAVIS

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Committee is a major one comprising all members of the Council.

Chairman: Councillor W. G. HILLIER
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. M. DAVIES

Public Health Committee Meeting :
Tuesday following the first Monday in each month.

Medical Officer of Health	..	F. J. HALLINAN, M.B.E. (Mil). M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.P.H. (Wales).
Chief Sanitary Inspector	..	F. G. MEEK, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector	..	B. GILFORD, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.
Sanitary Inspector	..	J. M. JONES, CERT.R.S.I.
Clerk to Department	..	T. B. CAHILL

PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Area of District	..	..	..	..	15,907 acres
Rateable value (1.4.50)	..	..	..	..	£175,270
Estimated net product of 1d. rate 1950-51	..	..	..	..	£642
Population (estimated, mid. 1950)	..	..	..	..	42,850
Birth rate per 1,000 population (1949)	..	..	..	..	17.4
Birth rate per 1,000 population (1950)	..	..	..	..	17.3
Number of live births (1949)	..	..	..	..	740
Number of live births (1950)	..	..	..	..	743
Number of illegitimate births (1949)	..	..	..	..	13
Number of illegitimate births (1950)	..	..	..	..	21
Number of still births (1949)	..	..	..	..	23
Number of still births (1950)	..	..	..	..	22
Number of deaths (1949)	..	..	..	..	531
Death rate per 1,000 population (1949)	..	..	..	..	12.5
Number of deaths (1950)	..	..	..	..	510
Death rate per 1,000 population (1950)	..	..	..	..	11.9
Infant mortality rate (1949)	..	..	..	..	37.8
Infant mortality rate (1950)	..	..	..	..	43.1
Phthisis death rate per 1,000 pop. (1949)	..	..	..	..	0.5
Phthisis death rate per 1,000 pop. (1950)	..	..	..	..	0.19

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
to the
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PONTYPOOL
for the year ending December 31st, 1950.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Report for the Urban District of Pontypool for the year ending 31/12/1950 has been compiled in accordance with Article 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and as requested in Circular 112/50 (Wales), dated 6/12/1950, of the Welsh Board of Health.

**Re-allocation of the Area Medical Officer's time as
between the Monmouthshire County Council and the
Urban Districts of Pontypool and Blaenavon**

During the year 1950 there has been a re-allocation of the Area Medical Officer's time as between the Urban Districts of Pontypool and Blaenavon and the Monmouthshire County Council. This change has been a welcome one inasmuch as it affords the Medical Officer some variety in his work by permitting him to keep in touch, even if only in a very limited way, with the clinical side of medicine rather than being wholly occupied on environmental hygiene.

This alteration, which took effect from 1st January, 1950, assigned six elevenths of the Area Medical Officer's time to the Pontypool Urban District, two elevenths to the Blaenavon Urban District and three elevenths to the Monmouthshire County Council. It will be seen that the original allocation of the Officer's time to the Local Health Authority was increased from one eleventh to three elevenths at the expense of the Pontypool Urban District, while that originally assigned to the Blaenavon Urban District remained undisturbed. The three elevenths allocated to the County Council are occupied by one day spent in Infant Welfare Clinics each week and half a day on the administration of the decentralised health services of the Local Health Authority, i.e. Home Help Service, District Nursing, County Midwives, Medical Appliances, Immunisation and Vaccination, attendance at meetings of the No. 7 Area Health Sub-Committee and other Sub-Committees thereof.

Physical Features

The Pontypool Urban District covers an area of 15,907 acres and is situated on the Eastern outcrop of the South Wales coal-fields. The coal mines in the district are some distance from the populated areas, being situated on the hillside.

The altitude varies from 1,789 feet above ordnance datum at Mynydd Varteg Fawr in the Abersychan Parish to 178.7 feet at the Sor, Cwmbwrrwch, in the Panteg Parish.

General Statistics and Social Conditions

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid. 1950 was 42,850 of whom 9,766 were under 15 years of age.

The majority of the workers in the district are engaged in heavy industry such as coal mining, by-product plants, steel works, railway works and glass making.

The district is well served by rail and road transport.

Area (acres)	.. .. .	15,907
Population (estimated, mid 1950)	.. ..	42,850
Number of inhabited houses (1950)	..	11,289
Rateable Value (1/4/50)	.. ..	£175,270
Sum represented by penny rate (1950/51)	..	£642

ESTIMATED POPULATION (MID 1950) OF ADJACENT URBAN DISTRICTS

Abergavenny M.B.	8,534	Abercarn	..	18,680
Abertillery	.. 27,900	Bedwellty	..	28,930
Blaenavon	.. 9,981	Cwmbran	..	13,070
Ebbw Vale	.. 29,370	Monmouth M.B.	..	5,601
Tredegarr	.. 20,360			

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Number of live births	743	740	744	816	786
Birth rate per 1,000 population	17.3	17.4	17.6	19.8	18.1

The total number of live births registered locally and allocated to this district during 1950 was 297, comprised of 147 males and 150 females.

The number of inward transferable live births registered outside the district was 446, comprised of 245 males and 201 females.

The total live births assigned to this District for 1950 by the Registrar General was 743, comprising 392 males and 351 females.

The number of legitimate live births according to the Registrar General's return was 722, comprising 378 males and 344 females.

The number of illegitimate live births according to the Registrar General's return was 21, comprising 14 males and 7 females.

The number of stillbirths allocated to the district for 1950 by the Registrar General was 22, comprising 8 males and 14 females. No stillbirth was illegitimate.

The stillbirth rates per 1,000 population for the administrative County of Monmouthshire and the Pontypool Urban District were 0.58 and 0.51 respectively.

There were 3 more births in 1950 than in 1949.

The natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths) for this district for 1950 was 233.

TABLE I Showing the births registered in and allocated to the Pontypool Urban District for 1950, according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence, together with the inward transferable births.

Month	Male	Female	Total	Quarterly Births
January	14	6	20	} 78
February	12	13	25	
March	16	17	33	
April	16	16	32	} 84
May	13	8	21	
June	18	13	31	
July	10	15	25	} 61
August	9	11	20	
September	7	9	16	
October	13	11	24	} 74
November	10	16	26	
December	9	15	24	
TOTALS ..	147	150	297	297
Inward transferable births ..	245	201		446
Grand Total for the year 1950 ..	392	351		743

DEATHS

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Number of deaths	510	531	478	527	547
Estimated mid-year population	42,850	42,650	42,360	42,160	42,080
Deathrate per 1,000 population	11.9	12.5	11.3	12.5	12.9

The total number of deaths assigned to this district for 1950 was 510, comprising 291 males and 219 females. This figure shows a decrease of 21 over 1949, when the deaths numbered 531.

Table II shows how these 510 deaths have been assigned to the various causes of death.

There was one death due to maternal causes. The Maternal mortality rate for the Administrative County of Monmouthshire for 1950 was 1.73 per 1,000 total births (live and still), while the rate for the Urban District of Pontypool was 1.31.

The total deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 10, comprising 7 males and 3 females.

The total deaths from all forms of cancer were 70, comprising 31 males and 39 females.

There were 3 deaths (all males) due to motor vehicle accidents.

The crude death rate (i.e. the number of deaths registered per 1,000 population per annum) for this district for 1950 was 11.9.

The crude death rate for the Administrative County of Monmouthshire was 12.3, while the rate for England and Wales was 11.6, and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London), 12.3.

TABLE II Shewing the deaths from all causes, infant deaths, births and stillbirths allocated to this district for 1950.

Causes of death					M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	6	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	1	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	3	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	7	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	—	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	—	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	21	20
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	2	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	18	20
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	33	15
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	9	5
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	59	49
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	15	10
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	11	5
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	24	15
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	5	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	5	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	..	..	..	2	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	5	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	6	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	—	1
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	39	36
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	3	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	11	4
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	3	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES					291	219
Deaths in infants under 1 year of age :—						
	Total	..	..	..	20	12
	Legitimate	..	..	..	18	11
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	2	1
Total births					392	351
	Legitimate	..	..	..	378	344
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	14	7
Still births—Total					8	14
	Legitimate	..	..	..	8	14
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—

Estimated population—mid 1950 — 42,850.

Comparability factors :

Births Deaths

1.05

1.07

INFANT MORTALITY

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Number of deaths in infants under 1 year ..	32	28	26	34	33
Number of births'	743	740	744	816	788
Infant Mortality rate.. ..	43.07	37.84	34.94	41.66	41.88

There were 32 infant deaths (20 males and 12 females) during 1950, which represents an increase of 4 over the 1949 figure. Of these deaths, 3 occurred in illegitimate infants.

The infant mortality rate for this district for 1950 was 43.07 as compared with a rate of 39.8 for the Administrative County of Monmouthshire.

Table III gives an analysis by cause of these 32 infant deaths in age group. It will be observed from this table that the greatest cause of infant mortality after atelectasis (collapse of the lungs) was prematurity.

Table IV gives a comparison of the infant mortality rates for the Pontypool Urban District with the administrative County of Monmouthshire, England and Wales, etc.

TABLE III Showing the infant deaths (i.e. deaths in infants under one year of age) assigned to the district for 1950, by cause and in age groups.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Acute bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	7
Acute Intussusception ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Congenital heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Birth trauma ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ..	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Anæsthetic death (Mastoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Pyogenic Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Sub-dural hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL all causes ..	15	—	—	1	16	4	9	3	—	32

TABLE IV Showing the infant mortality rates for England and Wales, the County Boroughs and Great Towns, the smaller towns, the Administrative County of Monmouthshire and Pontypool Urban District for 1949 and 1950.

YEAR	England and Wales	126 Co. Boro's. & Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller towns (resident pop'n 25 to 50 thousand at 1931 census)	Administrative County of Monmouthshire	Pontypool Urban District
1949	32	37	30	42.7	37.8
1950	29.8	33.8	29.4	39.8	43.1

INQUESTS

There were 27 inquests during the year and the circumstances of death are analysed hereunder.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Accidents in coal mines	2	—	2
Accidents on the roads	3	—	3
Accidents in the house	4	2	6
Accidents in Industry	1	—	1
Accidents associated with aviation ..	3	—	3
Suicides	3	2	5
Cardiac failure	2	—	2
Deaths under anæsthesia	2	—	2
Septicæmis (Clostridium-Welchii infection)	1	—	1
Alcoholic poisoning	1	—	1
Hypostatic pneumonia and pneumoconiosis	1	—	1
TOTAL	23	4	27

Accidents in the home involved 4 males aged, 78, 76, 51 and 5 years, and 2 females aged 81 and 82 years. The child aged 5 years sustained injuries, which proved fatal, as a result of falling down a flight of steps whilst riding his tricycle. Deaths from accidents in the home show a reduction of one as compared with 1949.

The three flying accident deaths resulted from the crash of the "Rugby Special" at Llandow Airstrip in March, 1950.

Deaths from road accidents numbered 3 as compared with 6 for 1949.

TABLE V Comparison of the vital statistics for England and Wales, etc., the Administrative County of Monmouthshire and Pontypool Urban District for the years 1949 and 1950.

	Birth rates per 1,000 population				Death rate per 1,000 population		Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still Births	Live Births	Still Births				
	1950	1950	1949	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
England and Wales ..	15.8	0.37	16.7	0.39	11.6	11.7	29.8	32.0
126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London ..	17.6	0.45	18.7	0.47	12.3	12.5	33.8	37.0
148 Smaller towns (Resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census) ..	16.7	0.38	18.0	0.40	11.6	11.6	29.4	30.0
London Administrative County ..	17.8	0.36	18.5	0.37	11.8	12.2	26.3	29.0
Administrative County of Monmouthshire ..	17.4	0.58	18.2	0.58	12.3	12.1	39.8	42.7
Pontypool Urban District ..	17.3	0.51	17.4	0.54	11.9	12.5	43.1	37.8

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

Table VI shows the notifiable infectious and the other notifiable diseases which were notified during 1950 in this Urban District area by general practitioners and hospital medical officers.

DIPHTHERIA

There was only one notification during the year. This was a clinical case in a girl aged 13 years who was removed to Alt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital, Newport, for treatment. Bacteriological examination of repeated nose and throat swabs in this case proved negative, but the clinical picture was such that the patient was treated as a case of diphtheria. This child had not been immunised against diphtheria. The patient made a good recovery.

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out by the Medical Officers attending the six infant welfare clinics in the Pontypool Urban District and "booster doses" are also given at these centres to those children about to enter school. Immunisation is not carried out at the schools. Parents have got the alternative of taking their children to their family doctor for immunisation if they so desire. It is most essential that the immunisation campaign should be vigorously carried on and that parents should not be lulled into a sense of false security by the big drop in diphtheria cases with a consequent falling-off in the demand for protective inoculation.

SCARLET FEVER

There were 59 notifications of scarlet fever during 1950, and of these, five cases were hospitalised due to overcrowding in the home or other adverse domiciliary feature making the prevention of spread of infection impossible. The cases, generally, were very mild and there were no localised outbreaks to suggest that there was any common causative agent.

There were no deaths recorded from scarlet fever.

TABLE VI Showing the infectious and other notifiable diseases notified in this district during 1950, analysed in age and sex groups and giving the admissions to hospital. (Tuberculosis excluded).

DISEASE	Under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		65 yrs and upwards		ALL AGES		Cases admitted to Hospital	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	8	15	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Scarlet fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	40	59	
Measles ..	-	2	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	18		
Whooping cough ..	14	7	9	8	17	18	11	19	19	16	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	89	180		
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	
Poliomyelitis :																												
Paralytic ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	
Non-paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. primary pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
Ac. Influenzal pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	5	-	
Food Poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	8	8	-	
TOTALS	14	10	11	11	18	23	13	20	25	22	29	41	7	16	1	4	2	10	3	2	6	1	1	2	130	162	292	9

MEASLES

There were only 18 notifications of measles during the year, being an inter-epidemic year for this disease. There was one death recorded from this disease.

WHOOPING COUGH

There were 180 notifications of this disease during the year, the incidence of cases being spread over the whole urban area. There were no deaths recorded from this disease.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

There were 3 notifications of puerperal pyrexia and no deaths were assigned to this cause.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

There was one case of cerebro-spinal fever in a male aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. This case was hospitalised and made a full recovery.

ERYSIPELAS

There were 3 notifications of erysipelas during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis during the year. The first case, which occurred in the Varteg area, was a female child aged 4 years 9 months who had been admitted to a general hospital with an undiagnosed complaint. Two days after admission a severe paralysis of the left leg developed and the child remained in hospital for two months. On discharge there was a marked residual paresis of the left quadriceps and hamstrings necessitating subsequent out-patient attendance at an orthopaedic department.

The second case was that of a male child aged 20 months from the Griffithstown area. This case occurred three months after that in the Varteg area. The child was admitted to Alt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital, Newport, with a marked paralysis of the right arm and detained for one month before being discharged to attend an orthopaedic out-patient department. This child had an improving residual paralysis of the right shoulder girdle muscles on leaving the Isolation Hospital. There was no history of recent inoculation or vaccination in this case.

ACUTE PRIMARY AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA

There were three notifications of acute primary pneumonia and eight notifications of influenzal pneumonia during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

There was one notification of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year.

DYSENTERY

There were 5 notifications of bacillary dysentery during the year. Bacteriological examination showed the causative organism to be shigella sonnei in each case. These cases were all sporadic and in no case was the source of the infection discoverable.

FOOD POISONING

There were 8 notifications of food poisoning during the year. Three cases occurred in one family involving the mother and two children. This family had been to Blackpool for a few days and had consumed meals in a number of establishments. One child was ill on the homeward journey and the others fell ill on arriving home. Bacteriological examination of stools proved the organism to be salmonella typhi-murium in all three cases.

The other five cases were single ones occurring at different times. One of these single cases occurred in a patient with carcinoma of the lung who was discharged from a General Hospital as incurable. An outbreak of food poisoning had occurred in this hospital and salmonella typhi-murium was isolated from this patient's stool the day after returning home. No organisms of food poisoning were isolated from stool specimens submitted for the remaining four patients.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Centre for this district is situated in the Park Buildings, where a morning session is held every Tuesday, when Dr. H. James, Assistant Chest Physician to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board (Tuberculosis Division), is in attendance. This chest clinic caters for new cases referred to the chest physician by the general practitioners in the area and for the follow-up of old cases who are still under observation.

The chest physician also makes domiciliary visits to patients who are unable to attend the clinic personally.

Facilities are also offered by this clinic for the mantoux-testing of child contacts of new cases and adult contacts may have arrangements made for periodic chest X-ray.

A close liaison is maintained between the Area Medical Officer and the Chest Physician, especially when rehousing a tuberculous patient is indicated in view of overcrowding in the home or other unsatisfactory circumstances exist.

The desirability of arranging for a mass radiography survey for the whole urban area was considered towards the end of the year and plans were laid with the Welsh Regional Hospital Board (Tuberculosis Division) for this work to be carried out in the Autumn of 1951.

TABLE VII Showing the monthly notifications of tuberculosis (all forms) for the year 1950.

Month of year	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
January	2	1	—	—	3
February	—	1	—	—	1
March	3	4	—	1	8
April	2	1	—	1	4
May	1	1	—	—	2
June	1	—	—	—	1
July	3	3	—	1	7
August	2	3	1	—	6
September	2	—	—	—	2
October	—	2	—	1	3
November	2	—	—	—	2
December	1	1	—	—	2
TOTAL ..	19	17	1	4	41

In addition the following inward transfers took place during the year :—

Males – Pulmonary
5

Females – Pulmonary
3

The following deaths were attributed to tuberculosis in persons who had not previously been formally notified as suffering from this disease.

Males – Pulmonary
3

The diagnosis in one of these cases was established after post-mortem examination.

TABLE VIII Showing the new cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths due to tuberculosis during 1950, analysed in age and sex groups and by type of disease.

Age groups in yrs.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15—25	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	4	4	—	2	2	2	1	—
45—55	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 +	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	19	17	1	4	6	2	1	1

The death rates from tuberculosis for this district for 1950 were :—

- (1949)
- (a) Tuberculosis (all forms) — .23 per 1,000 pop. (.61)
- (b) Pulmonary tuberculosis — .19 per 1,000 pop. (.56)
- (c) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis— .04 per 1,000 pop. (.05)

The quarterly return for 31/12/1950, submitted in accordance with Article 10 (8) of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regs. 1930, showed the number of cases of tuberculosis on the tuberculosis register for the Pontypool Urban District at the end of the year to be as follows :—

Males		Females		TOTAL
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
146	35	120	45	346

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

Year	Yearly notifications of tuberculosis				Total yearly notifications of pulmonary & non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Yearly deaths from tuberculosis				Total of yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1942	21	7	9	6	43	7	10	4	4	25
1943	26	15	4	5	50	12	8	3	1	24
1944	27	29	3	8	57	14	9	2	1	26
1945	46	22	2	6	76	10	18	3	2	33
1946	19	13	11	3	46	12	8	2	2	24
1947	16	23	5	9	53	9	10	1	1	21
1948	21	22	4	10	56	16	5	3	1	25
1949	14	17	4	3	38	16	6	1	1	24
1950	19	17	1	4	41	6	2	1	1	10

TABLE X Showing the admission and discharges to institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis during 1950.

Institution	Admissions		Discharges	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Glan Ely	3	1	3	2
South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth	7	—	1	—
Chepstow Annexe ..	5	—	5	—
North Wales Sanatorium, Denbigh	—	6	—	3
Sully Hospital	6	1	3	2
Cefn Mably	1	3	3	5
Energlyn Hospital ..	—	1	—	4
Cardiff Isolation Hospital..	—	1	—	—
Adelina Patti Hospital, Swansea	—	1	—	—
Gellygaer Hospital ..	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	22	15	15	16

The waiting period before admission to Institutions for treatment of the tuberculosis patient had not improved over that obtaining during 1949. Early admission can still be achieved only when the case is one of medical priority.

TABLE XI Showing the occupations of the cases of tuberculosis notified during 1950.

Occupation	Males		Females		TOTAL
	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	
Miner	2	—	—	—	2
Shop Manager ..	1	—	—	—	1
Housewife	—	—	10	2	12
Laboratory Assistant ..	1	—	—	—	1
School	1	—	—	1	2
Bus Conductor ..	1	1	—	—	2
Nurse	—	—	2	1	3
Clerk	2	—	—	—	2
Shop Assistant ..	—	—	2	—	2
Traveller	1	—	—	—	1
Insurance Agent ..	1	—	—	—	1
Factory Worker ..	5	—	2	—	7
Labourer	1	—	—	—	1
Surveyor	1	—	—	—	1
Teacher	—	—	1	—	1
Taxi-driver	1	—	—	—	1
Unemployed	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	19	1	17	4	41

TABLE XII Showing the tuberculosis (all forms) notifications as distributed to the various wards in the Pontypool Urban District for 1950.

Wards	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Garndiffaith ..	1	1	—	—	2
Abersychan ..	1	5	—	—	6
Snatchwood ..	4	4	—	2	10
Wainfelin ..	3	1	—	1	5
Pontypool ..	1	3	—	—	4
Pontymoel ..	4	—	—	—	4
Griffithstown ..	2	1	—	—	3
New Inn and Sebastopol ..	3	2	1	1	7
ALL WARDS ..	19	17	1	4	41

TABLE XIII Showing the notification rates and death rates for tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated population since 1938.

Year	Notification rates per 1,000 population		Death rates per 1,000 population	
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
1938	1.09	.42	.52	.07
1939	1.15	.49	.42	.07
1940	.84	.48	.58	.12
1941	1.13	.41	.74	.05
1942	.67	.36	.41	.19
1943	.99	.22	.49	.10
1944	1.34	.26	.55	.07
1945	1.88	.19	.67	.12
1946	.76	.33	.48	.10
1947	.93	.33	.45	.05
1948	1.01	.33	.50	.09
1949	.73	.16	.56	.05
1950	.84	.12	.19	.04

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis)

Regulations, 1925

No tuberculosis employee was engaged in the milk trade and, consequently, no action was taken under the above regulations.

National Assistance Act, 1948

The occasion did not arise during 1950 for action under Section 47 of the above Act by this Authority.

HOUSING

The Council's housing programme has made steady progress during 1950, and it is hoped that the figure of 1,000 post-war houses will be reached by the middle of 1951. Despite the Council's efforts in this direction the need for many more new houses remains an urgent demand to relieve over-crowding and ~~replace the many dwellings which were included in pre-war clear-~~ replace the many dwellings which were included in pre-war clearances areas and are still occupied.

There are many blocks of property such as Twissell's Row and Club Row, Tranch, which are in a very bad state, and long overdue for clearance.

The old P.O.W. Camp at the Polo Grounds, New Inn, was still accommodating 25 families at the end of the year, and it cannot be too strongly recommended that every effort must be made by this Authority to clear these derelict hutments before the coming winter in the interests of public health.

The time has now arrived when this Authority should consider building some small houses of the bungalow type to meet the needs of the elderly people in the District who are presently occupying large houses for which they have no need and which they are unable to look after. It is becoming increasingly common to find one or two old people occupying three bedroomed houses which could well be utilised by larger families if only the present occupants could find suitable alternative accommodation. These bungalows might best be built in small groups on the general housing sites so that these old people might be afforded a degree of companionship to offset the loneliness of old age which at present haunts their lives in so many cases.

It cannot be said that the erection of these bungalows would detract from the general housing programme materially, since the houses vacated by these old people would be available to cater for the large families in need of re-housing.

During the year some 93 cases of overcrowding, many coupled with tuberculosis or other unsatisfactory circumstances, were reported on in detail to the Public Health Committee of this Authority by the Medical Officer of Health, and an appropriate recommendation made in respect of rehousing. It will be recalled from my report for 1949 that 123 were similarly reported on during that year.

Table XIV sets out the action which followed these recommendations by the Medical Officer for 1949 and 1950 up to May, 1951.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that the Local Housing Authority has a most important part to play in the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis when an open or potentially infective case occurs in an overcrowded home, or a home unsuitable by reason of inherent sanitary defects, such as poor natural lighting and ventilation coupled with dampness.

The Housing Authority must realise their responsibilities in this direction and take prompt rehousing action when such advice is given by the Medical Officer of Health. Who is better qualified and in a better position to make such recommendations than the Medical Officer of Health?

TABLE XIV Showing the action taken by the Local Authority on the recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of cases of overcrowding, tuberculosis, etc., for 1949 and 1950 (total cases 216) up to May, 1951.

Wards	Tuberculosis and over-crowding	Number rehoused (T.B. and over-crowding)	Over-crowding etc.	Number rehoused (Over-crowding, etc.)	Total rehoused (T.B., over-crowding, etc.)
Garndiffaith	4	—	28	13	13
Abersychan ..	11	8	13	6	14
Snatchwood ..	6	3	32	15	18
Pontypool ..	4	1	37	4	5
Wainfelin ..	4	3	47	19	22
Pontymoel ..	2	1	3	—	1
Griffithstown	2	—	—	—	—
New Inn and Sebastopol ..	9	6	14	4	10
TOTALS— All Wards	42	22	174	61	83

It will be observed that the total of cases amounted to 216 and, of these, 42 were coupled with tuberculosis. Of those cases involving tuberculosis 22, or 52%, were rehoused, while of the 174 without mention of tuberculosis 61, or 35%, were rehoused. It will also be noted that of the combined recommended cases, 83 out of 216 were rehoused, or 38%.

In five cases (two involving tuberculosis patients) the families solved their housing problem by finding their own alternative accommodation.

TABLE XV Showing the number of houses owned by this Local Authority as at 31/12/1950.

	Temp. Pre- fabs.	Perm. Pre- fabs.	Tradi- tional Houses	TOTAL
No. of houses owned by L.A. on 31/12/1950 ..	300	208	1,908	2,416
No. of houses in course of erection on 31/12/50 ..	—	—	110	110
No. of houses for which sanction had been given, but which had not been commenced on 31/12/50	—	—	50	50

It should be noted that the figures in line one of the above table under "traditional houses" and "total" for 1949 were excessive due to an error in the data supplied to the Public Health Department.

TABLE XVI Number of houses erected during 1950 by the Local Authority and by private enterprise.

	Temp. Pre- fabs.	Perm. Pre- fabs.	Tradi- tional Houses
By Local Authority	—	—	124
By private enterprise	—	—	2
TOTAL	—	—	126

Number of houses under construction by private enterprise but not completed on 31/12/1950 : 3.

MISCELLANEOUS

Swimming Baths

The position with regard to these baths has not altered since the time of my Annual Report for 1949, and the observations made therein are still applicable.

Sewerage

This subject was covered in my Annual Report for 1949. In the meantime work progresses on the main trunk sewer and the day is looked forward to when it will take over a function which has so long been undertaken by the Afon Llwyd river.

Public Conveniences

It is regretted that, so far, no action has followed the observations in my last Annual Report with regard to the inadequacy in numbers and the dilapidated condition of the present public conveniences in this district.

This matter should not be deferred indefinitely.

Collection and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse

The observations in my last Annual Report on this subject still hold good, as no improvements have been made in the meantime.

A system of controlled tipping is strongly recommended to replace the present unsatisfactory method of uncontrolled tipping.

Public Cleansing Centre

It appears that there is no public cleansing centre in Monmouthshire to which verminous persons and their clothing can be taken for delousing. It is very seldom that the need arises for this service but, when the occasion does crop up, the absence of this facility becomes very obvious. Such a centre should provide short-stay accommodation for persons to give the local Sanitary Authority an opportunity to carry out disinfestation of the home.

Since this facility would only be required very occasionally by a single authority, one centre would meet the needs of the whole county and, under the circumstances, this is a matter that might be taken up between the County Authority and the County District Sanitary Authorities.

Clean Food Campaign

In my report for 1949 it was noted that the Pontypool Urban District Council had met the local Traders' Associations in the area and that it had been agreed to set up a Clean Food Guild to be known as the "Pontypool Clean Food Traders' Guild."

The codes of practice and the rules of constitution of the Guild were drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Guild's Advisory Committee met for the first time on 11/1/1950. Printed copies of these codes, as appropriate, were forwarded to each trader in the area, together with a leaflet, signed by the Medical Officer, on practical hints to food-handlers, and a form of application for membership of the Guild.

As an additional stimulus it was decided to hold a Civic Services Exhibition in the District where emphasis was laid on the necessity for clean handling, wrapping and delivery of food for human consumption. The Exhibition was held in the Drill Hall at Pontnewynydd from 18th—21st April, 1950, and was officially opened by the Chairman of the Pontypool Urban District Council, Mrs. M. Davies, J.P. The Exhibition was widely advertised by public posters, press notices and street banners, but the total attendance was, to say the least, rather disappointing for a district of the size of Pontypool.

Sections of this exhibition showed what a clean shop should look like in contrast to the dirty shop; the old unhygienic and the modern hygienic way of milk production and delivery; how ice-cream should be served, and many other items including contamination of food by rodents and the need for their extermination. A number of relevant films were shown bearing on the need for clean food, including "Another Case of Poisoning." The exhibition stand on food poisoning, designed by the Central Council for Health Education, was also on show.

The Advisory Committee met several times during the year and no occasion was lost to stress the desirability that traders should come forward and apply for membership of the Guild and adhere to the rules laid down for their guidance in the codes of practice. Every trader in the area who had not applied for membership after the initial invitation was again circularised, but the general response has been nothing other than feeble, and disappointing.

The following tables tell the whole story of the Pontypool Clean Food Traders' Guild up to 31/12/1950, after over a year of vigorous campaigning.

TABLE XVII Classification of the food shops and premises in the Pontypool Urban District Area.

Grocers and Provision Merchants	188
Greengrocery, fishmongery, etc.	37
Butchers' shops	44
Fried fish shops	20
Cafes, ice cream, etc.	13
Bakers and confectioners	9
Cooked meat shops	1
Public houses and clubs	116
Industrial canteens	6
Milk processing and distribution	12
	446

Up to January, 1951, only 55 out of a possible total of 446 had applied for membership of the Guild, and of these 5 failed to qualify for admission.

TABLE XVIII Showing the number of applications from the various traders for membership up to 31/12/1950.

Classification	Successful	Un-successful	Total applications received
Grocers and Provision Merchants	16	3	19
Greengrocery, fishmongery, etc.	5	1	6
Butchers' shops	6	—	6
Fried Fish shops	3	—	3
Cafes, Ice Cream, etc.	6	—	6
Bakers and Confectioners	4	—	4
Cooked Meat shops	1	—	1
Public houses and Clubs	2	1	3
Industrial canteens	2	—	2
Milk Processing and Distribution	5	—	5
TOTAL	50	5	55
% of Total possible applicants	11%	1%	12%

The year 1951 will show whether the enthusiasm which was initially apparent amongst the Traders of this District, when the idea of a Clean Food Traders' Guild was first introduced, has waned ; in fact, it will show whether or not the Pontypool Clean Food Traders' Guild will turn out to be a failure through apathy.

The Model byelaws of the Ministry of Food for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air were adopted by the Council in February, 1950, but great difficulty has arisen in putting these byelaws into force due to the inadequate number of sanitary inspectors employed by this Authority.

By the close of the year arrangements had been made for the early showing of appropriate films to an audience of food traders, their employees, and interested members of the general public. The films procured were: "The Milky Way" (dealing with pasteurisation and the hygienic handling of milk), "Another Case of Poisoning" (dealing with the pit-falls of the food handler in the causation of food poisoning), and "Fly about the House" (a cartoon dealing in humorous vein on the dangers of flies in connection with food for human consumption).

ICE-CREAM SAMPLING

During the 1950 season 66 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Newport, for bacteriological examination, and when the results are compared with those for the 1949 season it will be noted that a marked improvement has taken place as regards the cleanliness of this important foodstuff sold in the district. This improvement reflects the good work done in this respect by the Public Health Department Officers who have made every effort to advise the ice-cream manufacturers in the district on how to attain the highest possible standard of cleanliness in their product. It must be said that the ice-cream producers in the district have been most co-operative, and have done everything within their power to carry out the advice given to them in this respect. Since 1949 the Public Health Department has increased its sampling of ice-cream and paid particular attention to the hygienic production of this product.

The standard of cleanliness for ice-cream is at present the provisional Grade I, II, III and IV. Grades I and II show a clean product, while Grade III is less satisfactory, and Grade IV very unsatisfactory.

The results obtained from 37 samples taken during the 1949 season were as follows :—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total Samples
12	4	4	17	37

The results obtained from 66 samples taken during the 1950 season were as follows :—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total Samples
34	17	7	8	66

While this provisional standard of cleanliness for ice-cream suffers from disadvantages it is still the best test available to ensure the cleanly production of this widely consumed food product. It must be borne in mind in connection with these provisional grades that there are numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream, coupled with an experimental error in the laboratory test itself, which makes it unwise to attach too much attention to the bacteriological results on any one sample alone. It is, therefore, wise to base judgment only on the bacteriological results of a series of samples from any ice-cream manufacturer.

The recommended interpretation of bacteriological examination and grading of ice-cream, as suggested by the Public Health Laboratory Service, is as follows.

When samples are taken from a vendor over a six-monthly period, 50% of his samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grades I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

It will be seen, therefore, as a result of the Public Health Department's vigilance during the year that an ice-cream of good hygienic quality has been ensured.

There were 10 manufacturers producing ice-cream within the district during the year, in addition to large quantities (mostly wrapped) supplied by producers from outside the district.

WATER SUPPLY AND SAMPLING

The district has a piped supply of treated water provided by the Pontypool Gas & Water Company.

It was found during 1949 that sampling revealed that this supply was not infrequently under-chlorinated. However, the Public Health Department established a close liaison with the

Water Company Officials and the results of sampling for 1950 show that this co-operation has provided for the district an excellent supply of the highest purity. Furthermore, the Company's Chief Engineer is now engaged in modernising the chlorinating apparatus at the treatment points on the various sources of supply.

A regular sampling routine of the district's water supply was established during 1950 to ensure that each source of supply was sampled at least once a month.

The following samples were taken during 1949 from the mains supply :—

Total samples	No. unsatisfactory for a chlorinated supply.	No. satisfactory for a chlorinated supply.
32	13	19

The following samples were taken during 1950 from the mains supply :—

Total samples	No. unsatisfactory for a chlorinated supply.	No. satisfactory for a chlorinated supply.
60	10	50

It must be emphasised that even where the samples are classified as unsatisfactory the number of presumptive B.Coli organisms was always very low, indicating a slight degree of inadequate chlorination.

The results of sampling for 1950 are very good and indicate a consistently pure supply.

Pantygasseg Village Water Supply

This matter was discussed in my Annual Report for 1949, and plans are now under way to provide this district with a piped supply of treated water.

Sampling of Water from Wells

Three samples of water from wells were submitted for analysis and the results in two were highly satisfactory. The third sample was taken from a well supplying Hollyland Cottages, New Inn, and shewed evidence of heavy surface pollution. This supply was replaced by a piped supply from the mains.

The water supply to eleven houses on Plasycloed Road, which previously came from a spout, was replaced by a piped supply during the year.

STAFFING AND ACCOMMODATION – PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Staffing

It is regretted that up to the close of 1950 the recommendation contained in my Annual Report for 1949 relative to the appointment of an additional sanitary inspector to the Public Health Department had not been considered.

The experience of 1950 confirms my opinion that the work of the Public Health Department cannot be carried out adequately by its present staff of three sanitary inspectors, having regard to the volume of work which has to be done.

It is to be hoped that the Council will give this matter its attention at an early date.

Accommodation

The Public Health Department continues to occupy its very unsatisfactory offices in the Market Buildings, Crane Street, Pontypool. The Medical Officer of Health, too, continues to occupy the unsatisfactory position of lodger in the office (floor area : 9 ft. x 15 ft.) of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. This situation is intolerable to both Officials and most disturbing, especially when either has to interview callers from the general public on various matters. In this connection it should also be noted that the Medical Officer is obliged by the Council to carry out medical examinations on employees of the Authority relative to superannuation but, having regard to the present office situation, the position is most unsatisfactory and most unprofessional. In short, the present set-up which has now persisted for over two years, reduces the dignity of the position of the Medical Officer of Health to this Authority immensely, besides being very detrimental to departmental discipline.

This matter is long overdue for remedial action.

Attendance at Conferences during 1950

The Medical Officer of Health was not delegated by the Authority to attend any conference or sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute during the year, apart from a one-day conference in connection with the Welfare of the Aged, which was held in Cardiff on 29/9/1950.

Superannuation Act, 1937

Medical examinations were carried out on twelve employees of this Council by the Medical Officer during the year in connection with superannuation.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

The following tables show the inspections made of factories during the year relative to the maintenance of provisions for health.

TABLE XIX Showing the number of factories and inspections thereof carried out during 1950.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occu- pier prose- cuted
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	46	74	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	44	1	—
(iii) Other means in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	15	—	—
TOTAL	78	133	2	—

It will be noted that there is a marked increase in the number of factory premises on the register for 1950 under (i) and (ii) as compared with the returns for 1949. This has come about after checking the district register with that held by H.M. Inspector of Factories. It will also be noted that there has been a reduction in the number of factory premises under (iii) for 1950 as compared with 1949.

TABLE XX Shewing the defects found in factories and the action taken.

Particulars	Number of defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	2	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :				
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Defective or unsuitable ..	2	2	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXI Shewing the various Clinics and Medical Appliances Depots provided in the District by the Local Health Authority.

Area served	Location	Description of Clinic					Medical appliances depots	
		Ante-natal	Infant Welfare	Dental	Vision	Ortho-pædic	Location	Officer in charge
Garndiffaith ..	Methodist Schoolroom	—	Tuesdays (forenoon only).	—	—	—	Workmen's Institute, Garndiffaith.	Mr. Ivor Pugh, "Ardwyn," Stanley Road, Garndiffaith.
Abersychan ..	Relief offices.	Wednesday forenoon-alternate weeks.	Wednesdays (forenoon only).	—	—	—	Ambulance Hall, Abersychan.	Mrs. E. Cole, 91, Picton St., Abersychan.
Pontnewynydd	Wesleyan Chapel.	—	Thursdays (full-day)	—	—	—	Ambulance Hall, Pontnewynydd.	Mrs. A. Rowlands, Morley House, Hanbury Road, Pontnewynydd.
Pontypool ..	Ashgrove House.	Tuesdays (full-day)	Mondays (full-day)	Daily	To be arranged.	Six weekly	Ambulance Hall, St. James' Fields	Mrs. A. Jeremian, Holly Cottage, Wainfelin.
Pontymoel ..	Mission Hall.	—	Tuesdays (forenoon only).	—	—	—	ditto	ditto
Griffithstown	Baptist Chapel	Whole day alternate weeks.	Thursdays (full-day)	—	—	—	Memorial Hall, Griffithstown.	Mrs. M. E. Parry, 48, Windsor Rd., Griffithstown.
New Inn							Panteg Red Cross Hall.	Mrs. L. M. Binnie, 2, Woodfield Rd., Panteg.

All enquiries in respect of Home Helps, District Nurses, County Midwives, etc., should be made, in the first place, to Mr. F. D. Allen, Clerk to the Area Health Sub-Committee, Guardians' Offices, Hanbury Road, Pontypool. *Tel. No.*: Pontypool 138. The Welfare Officer for the District is Mr. T. A. Wyatt, Guardians' Offices, Hanbury Road, Pontypool. *Tel. No.*: Pontypool 138.

National Health Service Act, 1946

Local Health Services under Part III of the above Act are undertaken by Monmouthshire County Council, which is the Local Health Authority.

TABLE XXII Shewing the District Nurses, their districts and addresses.

District	District Nurse	Address
Pontnewynydd Snatchwood	Nurse J. R. Jenkins	" Bryn-y-for," Lower Harper's Rd., Abersychan.
Varteg Garndiffaith Talywain Abersychan	Nurse E. C. Harnett	88, Penylan Road, Varteg.
Pontymoel The Race Griffithstown	Nurse E. L. Phillips	53, Channel View, Penygarn.
Penygarn New Inn Panteg	Nurse E. E. Cook	23, The Ridgeway, Penygarn.
Pontypool Wainfelin	Nurse K. G. McCormack	" Penlea," Twmpath Road, Pontypool.

The services of a district nurse can be procured for domiciliary treatment on production of a doctor's note.

A list, similar to the above table, has been supplied to all general practitioners in the district for display in their surgery waiting-rooms.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of my recommendations to the Council for 1950, and they are more or less those in my Annual Report for 1949, restated.

1. The provision of suitable accommodation for the Public Health Department.
2. The early appointment of an additional sanitary inspector, if the Council has not taken action in this matter.
3. That the proposed scheme to lay on an adequate supply of water to Pantygasseg Village be implemented expeditiously.
4. That consideration be now given to the possibility of installing purification plant at the existing Pontnewynydd and Griffiths-town public swimming baths.
5. That the current method of uncontrolled tipping be discarded and controlled tipping substituted.
6. That the inadequacy in numbers, and the general dilapidation of the present public conveniences in the district be rectified.
7. That representation be made to the Monmouthshire County Council with a view to joint action with the County District Sanitary Authorities for the provision of a public cleansing centre.
8. The erection of a number of small bungalows, as part of the general housing programme, for letting to elderly people.

In conclusion I acknowledge with thanks the closest co-operation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

The following information on rainfall during 1950 was recorded at Penyrheol Reservoir, and kindly supplied by Mr. H. D. Linton, Water Engineer, Pontypool Gas & Water Company.

Rainfall—1950

January	..	1.280 inches
February	..	11.455
March	..	4.410
April	..	3.245
May	..	3.565
June	..	1.530
July	..	8.210
August	..	7.315
September	..	6.360
October	..	3.310
November	..	8.052
December	..	3.170
		61.902

Total rainfall 61.902 inches.

Average daily rainfall 0.169 inches.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PONTYPOOL

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the year 1950

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MARKET BUILDINGS,
CRANE STREET,
PONTYPOOL, MON.

Following is my report on work carried out by the Department for the year ending 31st December, 1950.

NOTICES SERVED

Number Notices Sect. 9 H.A. 1936 ..	131
„ „ Sect. 93 P.H.A. 1936 ..	168

DEFECTS IN DWELLINGS

Houses repaired externally	176
Houses repaired internally	210

DRAINAGE

Drains examined	32
Drains opened and cleansed	7
Drains connected to sewer	5
New drains provided	2
Defective drains repaired	10
Defective W.C's. put in order.. ..	32
Defective flush tanks repaired or renewed ..	15
New tanks supplied to W.C's.	4
New pans supplied to W.C's.	6
New lavatories provided	3

INSPECTION OF COUNCIL HOUSES

422 Council houses were inspected during the year, and with few exceptions these houses are well maintained.

Four disinfestations for vermin were carried out.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

15 houses were dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. In three instances offers by the owners to carry out the necessary repairs were accepted by the Council.

Twelve Orders for Demolition were made.

OTHER NUISANCES

Accumulation of refuse removed	3
Infected mattresses and bedding destroyed ..	4

TENTS, SHEDS AND VANS

The small number of vans and sheds occupied as dwellings have been inspected, and cleanliness kept to a reasonable standard. Action in regard to these dwellings is held up by the present housing conditions consequent upon the war.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Inspections of workshops and workplaces have been carried out, and below is a report on inspections made :—

Premises	No. of Inspections	Notices served	Action necessary
Factories (including laundries)	.. 74	2	nil
Workshops	.. 44	2	nil
Workplaces	.. 15	—	nil

All notices served in connection with these premises were complied with.

INSPECTION OF BAKEHOUSES

Forty-eight visits were made to the bakehouses, and in no case was it necessary to serve Notice for the abatement of nuisance. In five cases Liming, and in one case General Cleanliness were not up to standard, but this was remedied without service of Notices.

FRIED FISH SHOPS

Twenty-six visits were made to these premises, and in every instance they were found to be clean and well maintained.

CINEMAS

Number of cinemas in the area	..	..	5
Number of inspections made	..	..	18
Notices served and complied with	..	..	nil.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Below is my report of meat inspected at the Council Slaughter House, Abersychan, showing the number of cattle killed and meat condemned.

MEAT CONDEMNED

Beef	.. 9,357lbs	Lamb	60lbs	Mutton	.. 921lbs
Veal	.. 135lbs	Pork	.. 88lbs		
				TOTAL	.. 10,561lbs

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1,355	503	1,110	11,396	353
Number inspected ..	1,355	503	1,110	11,396	353
<i>All disease except Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	4	1	21	1
Carcasses of which some part or Organ was condemned ..	61	187	8	879	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	4.72	33.97	.81	7.8	3.4
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	13	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or Organ was condemned ..	56	108	—	4	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	4.2	24.05	—	—	2.2

OFFAL CONDEMNED

Cattle : 614 livers, 262 lungs, 54 melts, 113 heads and tongues, 4 tongues, 56 other organs, 20 hearts, 20 tails, 20 skirts, 127 udders.

Sheep : 1,494 livers, 1,425 lungs, 27 plucks, 22 heads.

Calves : 1 complete carcase and offal, 1 liver, 1 pluck, and 2 lungs.

Pigs : 2 plucks, 2 heads, 3 lungs.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

Beef 798lbs, Mutton 61, ox 112lbs, sausage 24lbs, fish 11 stones, 99 tins Lunch meat, 18 tins salmon, 72 tins milk, 85 bottles sauce, 14 tins peaches, 20 tins pork, 46 tins beans, 22 tins peas, 4 tins syrup, 12 cartons fat, 4 tins spinach, 14 tins plums, 3 tins potatoes, 4 tins soup, 6lbs Ox tongue, 750 jars fish and meat paste, 200 jars fish paste, 60 tins tomatoes, 90lbs onions, 120lbs cherries, 6 tins brawn, 440 tins sardines, 95 tins pilchards, 12 tins ham, 57lbs butter, 10 tins rabbit, 56lbs corned beef, 1 picnic ham, 72 eggs,

24 tins stewed steak, 48 tins Irish stew, 12 tins tomato juice, 22lbs biscuits, 3 bottles sweets, 16lbs rock, 4lbs chocolate, 150 pkts. sponge powder, 3lbs nutmegs, 70lbs custard powder, 56 pkts. custard powder, 96 pkts. Shredded Wheat, 96 pkts. Weetabix, 60 pkts. Oats, 112lbs dates, 115 tins jam, 20 tins marmalade, 16 jars jam, 50lbs nuts, 1 cwt soya flour, 1 cwt Vermicelli, 28lbs candied peel, 30 pkts/tins pills, 250 bottles cough mixture, 300 tins fish roll, 25 jars coffee, 60 pkts. cocoa, 100 tins soup, 96 pkts. bicarbonate soda, 180 pkts. stuffing.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

All cases of Infectious Disease notified were dealt with by the Department, terminal disinfection carried out, and all precautions taken against the spread of the disease.

Nine cases of Infectious Disease were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Environmental Reports were made on all cases of Tuberculosis notified.

WATER SUPPLY

Three samples of water were taken from springs and wells in various parts of the area, and submitted to the County Analyst for examination :—

Two samples were found to be satisfactory and one sample unsatisfactory. These supplies were untreated water. The unsatisfactory supply has been replaced by a piped supply from the Company's mains. Eleven other houses have been connected to the main supply.

Sixty samples were taken from the Company's Main Supply and ten were unsatisfactory.

162 samples were taken by the Company's Inspectors, and all were satisfactory.

Generally the water supply to the area is of good quality and well maintained.

HEAT TREATED MILK

Ninety-four samples of Heat Treated Milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The samples are classified below :—

Pasteurised	Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested	Sterilised	TOTAL
57	19	18	94

Two of the above samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test and one failed to pass the Phosphatase Test. Check samples taken following the report proved satisfactory.

RAW MILK

Seven samples of Raw Milk were submitted for examination, and the results are set out below :—

- 1 sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk not up to the required standard.
- 2 samples of ungraded milk satisfactory.
- 4 samples of accredited milk satisfactory.

The Tuberculin Tested milk comes from outside the area. The Milk Officer was advised, and the Sanitary Inspector for the area in which the milk was produced.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1939.

Twenty-eight samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

Twenty-seven of the samples conformed to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. One sample was deficient in Solids not fat to the extent of 10 parts per cent.

Ninety-six samples of Foods were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

One sample of vinegar was found to be 1.22 parts per cent. deficient in ascetic acid, containing only 2.78% instead of the

required 4%. Owing to the time lag between taking the sample and procuring an analysis of a sample taken from the makers, no action was taken.

Ninety-five samples conformed to the required standards.

ICE-CREAM

Sixty-five samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination, and placed in provisional grades as set out below :—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
34	17	7	8

The above results show a marked improvement on the samples taken in 1949.

ROOMS WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED, AND INDUSTRIAL CANTEENS

Inspections were carried out at Restaurant kitchens and works' canteens. It is pleasing to note a general improvement in the hygienic conditions at restaurants, due to the Clean Food Campaign.

Canteens are well conducted, and meals served under good conditions.

Sixteen premises were registered for the manufacture of Butcher's smalls, and are maintained at a good standard of cleanliness.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Ten complaints of Bug Infestation were dealt with, and the use of Cimex Blocks and a good insecticide spray proved successful in abating the nuisance.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

An alleged nuisance arising from the emission of grit from the stacks at a factory was investigated. Engineers from the Ministry of Fuel and Power were called in, and after an extensive investigation presented their report to the Council.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year the department has complied with the Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, relative to the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Sewers

Two maintenance treatments were carried out in the Council sewers.

In the first treatment 307 manholes were treated, with 12 takes of prebait, and 12 poison takes. Second treatment, 234 manholes baited, 11 prebait and 11 poison takes.

During the second treatment, floods and snow prevented the baiting of all the manholes.

Generally speaking, the position in the sewers is very satisfactory.

62 Business Premises were treated, and no major infestation reported. The result of baiting these premises was very satisfactory.

376 Private Dwellings were successfully treated.

The Refuse Tips and depots belonging to the Council called for 23 treatments, which were carried out with excellent results.

Generally speaking the rat-population of the area has shown a marked decrease and the method of treatment is eminently satisfactory.

I should like to thank the business people of Pontypool, and the Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the help they have given to the department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. G. MEEK
(Chief Sanitary Inspector).



REPORT

During the year the Department has received with the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, the following reports:

1. Report of the

2. Report of the

3. Report of the

4. Report of the

5. Report of the

6. Report of the

7. Report of the

8. Report of the

9. Report of the

10. Report of the

11. Report of the

12. Report of the

13. Report of the

14. Report of the



