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**Contributors**

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PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



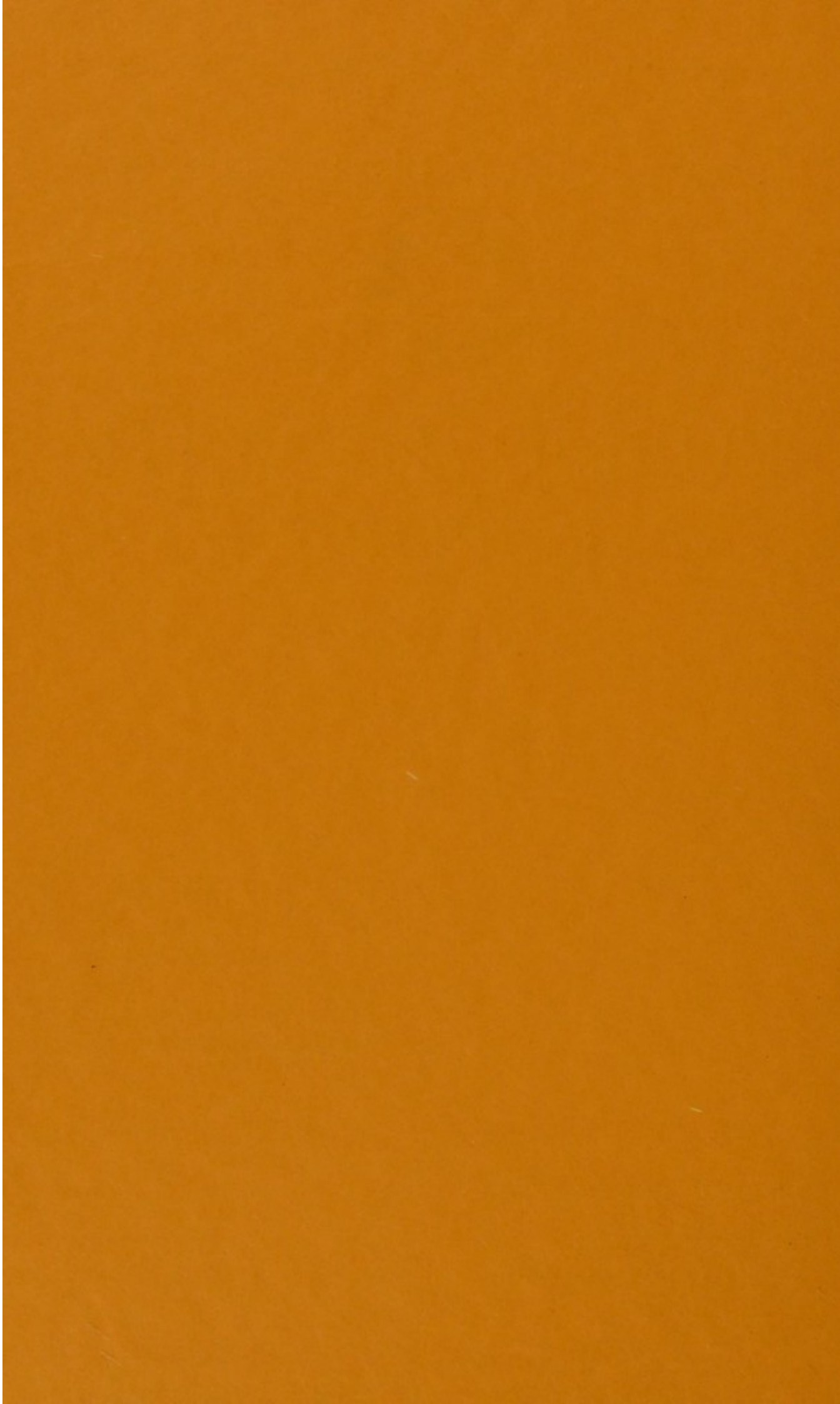
# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1962

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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.*

LIBRARY BUILDINGS,  
HANBURY ROAD,  
PONTYPOOL, MON.  
APRIL, 1963





PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1962

Area of District .. .. .	15,907 acres
Rateable Value (1.4.'62) .. .. .	£455,836
Estimated product of 1d. rate (1.4.'62) .. .. .	£1,745
Number of inhabited houses (1.4.'62) .. .. .	12,872
Number of Council-owned houses (31.12.'62) .. .. .	4,060
Number of Council houses built during 1962 .. .. .	178
Population (Estimated mid-1962) .. .. .	39,750
Number of live births (1962) .. .. .	632
Live birth rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	15.9
Number of illegitimate live births .. .. .	20
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .	2.9%
Number of stillbirths .. .. .	23
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. .. .	35.1
Total live and stillbirths .. .. .	655
Number of infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) .. .. .	20
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births – total .. .. .	31.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births – legitimate .. .. .	32.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births – illegitimate .. .. .	NIL
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	25.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .	20.5
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	55.0
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	1.5
Number of deaths (1962) .. .. .	481
Death rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	12.1

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1948	744	478	266
1949	740	531	209
1950	743	510	233
1951	697	568	129
1952	699	507	192
1953	683	466	217
1954	628	480	148
1955	563	510	53
1956	571	543	28
1957	593	475	118
1958	623	461	162
1959	569	471	98
1960	587	498	89
1961	649	517	132
1962	632	481	151

# PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Councillors:

Chairman : C. J. R IRVING, J.P

Vice-Chairman : MRS. F. M. PROSSER

## Wards:

### *Garndiffaith:*

G. MILES

G. W. MORRIS

N. TOWNSEND

### *Abersychan:*

W. C. CHIVERS

W. HIGGS

J. D. C. WEBSTER

### *Snatchwood:*

S. W. BALL

N. L. HILLMAN

E. H. PARKER

### *Wainfelin:*

Mrs. W. M. HILL

H. J. ROSSER

G. R. TRIM, J.P.

### *Pontypool:*

J. H. EVANS

W. G. HILLIER

Mrs. F. M. PROSSER

Mrs. M. STRICKLAND

### *Pontymoile:*

W. L. JACKSON, M.M., B.E.M

Mrs. M. L. LEE, J.P.

### *Griffithstown:*

C. J. R. IRVING, J.P.

R. E. MOORE

### *Sebastopol:*

H. BULLIMORE

Mrs. A. M. MOORE

### *New Inn:*

A. C. JONES, County Councillor

J. R. KILMISTER

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



## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Public Health Committee is a major Committee and is comprised of all Members of the Council

*Chairman:* Councillor H. J. ROSSER

Public Health Committee Meeting :

Tuesday following the first Monday in each month. (August excepted)

### PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

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).

*Official Address:* Library Buildings, Pontypool.

*Telephone:* Pontypool 700 (Ext. 40).

Senior Public Health Inspector . . . J. M. WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

*Official Address:* Library Buildings, Pontypool.

*Telephone:* Pontypool 700 (Ext. 41).

District Public Health Inspector . . . B. GILFORD, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.,  
M.R.I.P.H. & H.

District Public Health Inspector . . . J. M. JONES, Cert. R.S.I.

District Public Health Inspector . . . K. H. D. WILKINS, A.R.S.I.,  
M.R.I.P.H. & H.

Student Public Health Inspector . . . REGINALD GLYN MORGAN

Clerk to the Department . . . Mrs. E. B. DAVIES

All the Public Health Inspectors are qualified Inspectors of meat and other foods.

The Senior Public Health Inspector and District Inspector Wilkins possess the Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

### OTHER COUNCIL OFFICIALS

Clerk of the Council . . . . . H. COOK (Solicitor)

Deputy Clerk . . . . . A. E. LUFFMAN, ESQ.

Treasurer and Accountant . . . . . T. R. JAMES, ESQ.

Engineer and Surveyor . . . . . W. BROWN, A.M.I.MUN.E.,  
A.M.I.C.E.

Architect . . . . . C. DAWKES, L.R.I.B.A.

Parks Superintendent . . . . . W. R. DADGE, F.INST.P.A.,  
M.INST.B.C.A.

Housing Officer . . . . . W. G. ASHMAN, ESQ.



ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the  
URBAN DISTRICT OF PONTYPOOL  
for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my annual public health report for your district for the year 1962.

This account of the state of the public health in your area has been compiled to comply with Regulations 5(3) and 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and with instructions contained in Circular 1/63 (Wales) dated 30th January, 1963, from the Welsh Board of Health.

#### **General Comment**

The district was remarkably free from notifiable infectious diseases during 1962 as is reflected in the small number of notifications received. The most serious incident was the occurrence of two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis involving a boy aged nine years and a girl aged four years. The notifications of all forms of tuberculosis were low and numbered 13 in total for the year. The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis for the year was somewhat up over previous years and totalled five (4 males pulmonary and one male non-pulmonary).

#### **Smallpox in South Wales**

The year will not easily be forgotten in public health circles on account of the smallpox incidents at Cardiff, the Rhondda and Bridgend which resulted in an epidemic of vaccinations, rumours and scares in this as well as other surrounding districts which began early in January and did not abate until June. The trouble began when the first case was imported into Cardiff by passenger train from Birmingham on 13/1/62, and the infected train remained in service for some days afterwards and carried several hundred more passengers in the meantime. This incident led to the need for vaccinating and surveillance of very many possible contacts



amongst railway staff and passengers living in this district. There was also a big demand for vaccination and advice from residents in this district travelling to the Cardiff area daily to work and also from casual visitors. No sooner had things settled down and the fears of the general public become allayed at the prospect of the likelihood that spread of infection had not occurred from this case than we were confronted with the very serious outbreak in the Rhondda Valley. This incident led to the setting aside by the general public of any medical advice about the necessity for vaccinating priority groups only and the demand that anyone who wished to be vaccinated had a perfect right to be done. This near-panic state led to the inundation of general practitioners' surgeries with queues of people of all ages demanding vaccination at a time of the year when these doctors were already heavily burdened dealing with a high seasonal incidence of illness. This state of affairs was much aggravated for a short period by a temporary shortage in the supply of vaccinating lymph to districts not at special risk. In view of the circumstances prevailing the Local Health Authority decided to open a public vaccination clinic in the district which was manned by the District Medical Officer of Health with help from an Assistant County Medical Officer, two health visitors and clerical help from the local W.V.S. organisation and the area health office. This clinic ran for two days and was then suspended, without prior notice, by higher authority so that the district medical officer was left at the mercy of an angry general public who were demanding what they considered to be their right in the circumstances prevailing. However, in a matter of days this decision was reversed and the Clinic re-opened. The confidence of the general public can be very easily shaken by indecision such as this, especially at a time when their anxiety is whipped up by over-publicity and in the face of the spate of unfounded rumours which circulate at such times. In a period of seven days some eight thousand vaccinations were performed at this clinic, while at the same time many hundreds more were being carried out at general practitioners' surgeries and by industrial medical officers. The public vaccination clinic was continued and kept open until late in the evening for several more days until the demand for vaccination dropped off.

The situation once again settled down locally and it looked as if the outbreak in the Rhondda had been finalised, but the news on April 7th that a further outbreak had developed in a ward of elderly inmates at Glanrhyd Hospital, Bridgend, led to a further spate of vaccinations and surveillance of people from this district who had recently visited relatives in this hospital. It was at first thought, from the information given, that one of the contacts in this district was an intimate contact of one of the new cases in Glanrhyd Hospital and earlier official enquiries did in fact confirm this due to a unique set of coincidences. Immediate action had to be taken as a



result of this information which involved a lot of work over a weekend by medical officers of surrounding districts and two hospitals in another district in tracing possible secondary contacts and making certain administrative arrangements. However, when the husband of this supposedly intimate contact returned from work in the late evening he was able to inform us that his wife had made a mistake and that the relative they had visited a few days previously was in fact in another ward in another wing of the Glanrhyd Hospital. This latest information meant a further series of urgent telephone calls late on a Saturday night in an effort to verify what were the true facts. Happily, the latest information proved to be correct, but by then colleagues in other districts had been committed to a weekend's work of contact tracing and the revocation of instructions already given by them. A few evening vaccination clinics were opened for the general public after the Glanrhyd incident, but the demand was very small and it was obvious that those wishing to be vaccinated had already been done. By now one was very cautious in giving an opinion as to when the outbreak might be considered to have ended, but by the middle of June it was felt that we were out of danger.

A sequel to the outbreak of smallpox was of course the declaration of South Wales as an infected area internationally and this led to a tremendous demand for international certificates of vaccination by those intending to travel abroad. As a result hundreds of these certificates had to be either completed by the Medical Officer of Health as vaccinator, or the signature of another medical practitioner authenticated as vaccinator.

In retrospect one might ask if this mass vaccination of the general public, in areas outside the ones actually affected, with its risk of severe and dangerous complications, apart from expense and inconvenience varying from a very sore arm to a feeling of unwellness for a few days, was really necessary. From a purely public health aspect it most certainly was not and should have been confined to groups at special risk, but public opinion, in spite of advice, demanded mass vaccination and that was to be the order of the day. We are not aware of any deaths in this district having been ascribed to the result of vaccination during the emergency period, although one child is thought to have suffered a post-vaccinal encephalitis. The short period of hospitalisation of this child coupled with information from the child's mother of the simultaneous occurrence of an acute upper respiratory infection might suggest that the diagnosis was more fashionable than correct.

Finally, we must not forget our fellow medical officers of health and other doctors and staff in the smallpox hospitals in the affected districts and our congratulations are due to them for the



fine work they did in containing the outbreak. How very few of the general public realise the work, worry and danger encountered by doctors and auxiliary medical personnel in dealing with smallpox cases and in the disposal of the bodies of those dying from this dread disease.

### **POLIOMYELITIS**

The year will also be remembered because of difficulty with poliomyelitis, which followed closely on the termination of the smallpox outbreak. In the month of May poliomyelitis began to appear in the Ebbw Vale and Nantyglo and Blaina Urban Districts in epidemic form and recourse was had to vaccination of the whole population with oral vaccine by the Local Health Authority in order to stem the outbreak. Due to difficulty in curtailing this epidemic and the excess publicity given to the outbreak people in this district began to be worried, but at the same time it was difficult to understand why they were not patronising the routine polio vaccination clinics more enthusiastically. On June 30th a case of paralytic poliomyelitis of the very dangerous bulbar type appeared in an unvaccinated boy of 9½ years living on an isolated small farm on the mountainside. He was admitted to the Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff, and during that week-end all known contacts were interviewed and child contacts excluded from school and house and garden quarantine advised in their case, while oral poliomyelitis vaccine was offered to both child and adult contacts. On the Monday a conference was arranged with the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the District Medical Officer of Health and the County Medical Officer of Health in attendance when arrangements were made to open a polio vaccination clinic immediately for the administration of oral polio vaccine to those between six months and forty years of age in the large housing estates in Trevethin and Penygarn which constituted the nearest part of the urban district by direct route (about one mile) to the patient's home. A few schools in this area were closed and the district's swimming baths were also closed to prevent children congregating who would not otherwise come in contact with each other. The response at the polio vaccination clinic was good and no further case was reported until July 13th, when a girl aged 4½ years living on the Trevethin estate was reported to have had a febrile illness for five days and now showed evidence of weakness of the right arm. She was admitted to Alt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital, Newport, as a case of paralytic poliomyelitis on 13/7/'62. This child apparently had one injection of Salk vaccine about two years previously, but did not complete the course. She received a dose of oral polio vaccine on 3/7/'62, about five days before falling ill, but apparently not sufficiently early enough to protect her. When this second case appeared it was felt that they might not be just sporadic cases and that the district was possibly



threatened with an epidemic such as occurred in the neighbouring districts. In the light of this immediate arrangements were made for six public vaccination clinics to open throughout the urban district where oral vaccine was available to all between six months and forty years of age who had not completed a course within the previous month. These clinics were well patronised and in all some 14,000 persons out of an estimated population of 22,000 under forty years of age availed themselves of the opportunity to be vaccinated.

No further cases occurred in the district and it is felt that the early offer of oral vaccine and the good response from the public must have played a large part in containing the outbreak. Further public clinics were arranged at later dates for those requiring to complete the course of vaccination. The general practitioners and industry in the district also helped by providing oral vaccine at their surgeries and accident centres.

It must be noted that a tremendous amount of work had to be done in the way of record keeping in connection with both the smallpox vaccination campaign and the polio vaccination campaign, and here I have to thank members of the local branch of the W.V.S. organisation for their invaluable help from early morning to late at night for several days, which was so ably arranged at very short notice by their very efficient and capable leader Mrs. Richard Rees of New Inn.

### **Slum Clearance**

Despite the amount of time taken up during the year with the foregoing incidents very good progress continued to be made in dealing with unfit houses in the district and some 132 properties were represented to the Council by way of clearance areas or as individual unfits. This makes an average of 138 unfit properties represented to the Council yearly over the last five years, which is considered a very good figure bearing in mind the staff available. Unfortunately, the backlog of unfit properties which have already been condemned and which still remained occupied at the close of the year does not decrease and stands at about 250. The position is actually even worse than this because no account is taken in my figures of the many temporary prefabricated bungalows which are now worn out and which the Council has decided to have demolished.

It is pleasing to note that during the year the Council has made much progress in the demolition of and clearance of the sites of condemned and vacant properties which have long been an eyesore throughout the district. In this respect some one hundred properties were dealt with during the year and a further contract involving some forty more is in progress.



## **Sewerage**

It is with regret that I cannot report the completion of any work during the year with respect to the connection of certain sewers to the subsidiaries or main trunk sewer. This is a matter which has been advocated for some years by this department as very necessary work and some progress would be welcome.

## **Fluoridation of Water Supplies**

Towards the close of the year Circular 28/62 (Wales) was received in which ministerial approval was given to the principle of fluoridation of drinking water supplies in areas where the naturally occurring fluoride is present only in minute quantities or entirely absent. A comprehensive report was prepared on the subject generally for the information of the Council and copies of two relevant publications (The conduct of the fluoridation studies in the United Kingdom and the results achieved after five years and A symposium on the role of fluoride in preventive dentistry published by the Oral Hygiene Service) were provided for the further information of members. The first reactions of the Council appeared to be favourable towards the project.



## Physical Features

The Pontypool Urban District is situated on the eastern out-crop of the South Wales Coalfield and occupies an area of 15,907 acres. The mining areas in the District are in general away from the centres of population.

The altitude varies from 1,789 feet above sea level at Mynydd Varteg Fawr in the Abersychan Parish to 178.7 feet above sea level at the Sor, Cwmbwrrwch, in the Panteg Parish. The altitude at the Town Hall is 431 feet above sea level. The populated portion of the Urban District is mainly contained in a narrow valley.

## General Statistics and Social Conditions

Census population 1921	– 44,831
Census population 1931	– 43,910 (22,723 males and 21,187 females)
Census population 1951	– 42,703 (21,242 males and 21,461 females)
Census population 1961	– 39,930 (19,827 males and 20,103 females)
Estimated population Mid-1962	= 39,750

The yearly estimates of the district's population by the Registrar General has shown a steady downward trend over the years with a slight recovery for 1962.

1950	– 42,850	
1951	– 42,460	
1952	– 42,420	
1953	– 42,320	
1954	– 42,030	
1955	– 41,660	
1956	– 41,280	These estimates show a drop of 3,100 in population since 1950.
1957	– 40,610	
1958	– 40,290	
1959	– 40,020	
1960	– 39,720	
1961	– 39,710	
1962	– 39,750	

The main heavy industries in the district include coal mining, the manufacture of stainless steel and glass making. One factory in the Urban District producing steel sheets has closed down and the site is practically cleared. The main light industries include the manufacture of nylon yarn and the making of soft toys. The district has lost a branch railway line as a result of the national policy of closure of such uneconomic lines.



## VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS

**TABLE I** Showing the yearly number of live births, estimated mid-year population and birth rate per 1,000 population for this district since 1955.

YEAR	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Number of live births	632	649	587	569	623	593	571	563
Estimated mid-year population	39,750	39,710	39,720	40,020	40,290	40,610	41,280	41,660
Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.9	16.3	14.8	14.2	15.5	14.6	13.8	13.5

The live births assigned to this district for 1962 totalled 632 (323 males and 309 females), which was a decrease of 17 as compared with 1961. These 632 births comprised 614 (317 males and 297 females) legitimate births and 18 (6 males and 12 females) illegitimate births.

The natural increase for the year was 151 as compared with 132 for the previous year.

The stillbirths assigned to this district for the year numbered 23 (15 males and 8 females). There were 2 illegitimate stillbirths during the year. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths for the year was 35.1 as compared with a County rate of 25.6.

There was one death assigned to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion during the year.

The number of live births was maintained at over 600 for the second year in succession.

The local birth rate can be compared with the national rate of 18.0 per 1,000 population if the local crude rate of 15.9 is multiplied by a comparability factor of 1.04 which gives the adjusted local rate as 16.5.



**TABLE II** Showing the births registered in and allocated to this district for 1962 according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence, together with the inward transferable births.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly Births
January .. ..	19	13	32	} 108
February .. ..	22	24	46	
March .. ..	14	16	30	
April .. ..	10	22	32	} 95
May .. ..	16	18	34	
June .. ..	11	18	29	
July .. ..	23	21	44	} 113
August .. ..	22	19	41	
September .. ..	12	16	28	
October .. ..	20	22	42	} 85
November .. ..	10	12	22	
December .. ..	15	6	21	
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>401</b>
Inward transferable births .. ..	129	102	231	
<b>GRAND TOTALS for the year</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>632</b>	

**Comparative Birth Rates — 1962**

Pontypool Urban District .. ..	16.5 (Adjusted)
Monmouthshire Administrative County .. ..	18.0 (Adjusted)
England and Wales .. ..	18.0

**TABLE III** Showing the yearly number of deaths, estimated mid-year population, and the death rate per 1,000 population for this district since 1955.

YEAR	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Number of deaths	481	517	498	471	461	475	543	510
Estimated mid-year population	39,750	39,710	39,720	40,020	40,290	40,610	41,280	41,660
Death-rate per 1,000 population	12.1	13.0	12.5	11.8	11.4	11.7	13.2	12.2

There were 481 deaths (272 males and 209 females) allocated to the district for 1962, which is a decrease of 36 deaths as compared with the previous year. The crude death rate per 1,000 population for the district was 12.1.

Table V shows how these deaths have been allocated to the various causes in sex groups.

Cancer in its various forms caused 90 deaths (47 males and 43 females) or 18.7% of the total deaths for the year. Cancer of the lungs and bronchi caused 12 male deaths as compared with 21 deaths (20 males and 1 female) in the previous year and 20 deaths (all males) in 1960. This figure represents 13.3% of the total cancer deaths for the year.

The diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused 224 deaths (122 males and 102 females) or 46.6% of the total deaths.

There was one death assigned to maternal causes during the year.

Motor vehicle accidents caused 8 deaths (all males) during the year and all other accidents caused 12 deaths (5 males and 7 females).

There were 4 suicides (all males) during the year.

The diseases of the respiratory system (excluding tuberculosis and cancer of the lungs and bronchi) caused 70 deaths (49 males and 21 females) or 14.6% of the total deaths.

The local death rate of 12.1 per 1,000 population can be compared with the national rate of 11.9 if the local rate is first multiplied by a comparability factor of 1.12 to give an adjusted local rate of 13.6.



**TABLE IV** Showing the deaths registered in and allocated to this district for 1962 according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence together with inward transferable deaths.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly deaths
January .. ..	40	18	58	} 132
February .. ..	20	20	40	
March .. ..	20	14	34	
April .. ..	20	15	35	} 92
May .. ..	20	15	35	
June .. ..	11	11	22	
July .. ..	6	15	21	} 68
August .. ..	14	7	21	
September ..	12	14	26	
October .. ..	14	12	26	} 99
November .. ..	20	20	40	
December .. ..	22	11	33	
<b>TOTALS</b> .. ..	<b>219</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>391</b>
Inward transferable deaths .. ..	53	37	90	
<b>GRAND TOTAL for the year</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>481</b>	

**Comparative Death Rates — 1962**

Pontypool Urban District .. ..	13.6 (Adjusted)
Monmouthshire Administrative County ..	13.7 (Adjusted)
England and Wales .. ..	11.9

**TABLE V** Showing the deaths from all causes, infant deaths, births and stillbirths allocated to this district for 1962.

Causes of death				Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	4	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	1	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	1	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	17	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	12	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	—	12
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	—	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	18	17
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	..	..	—	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	—	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	26	43
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	61	24
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	3	3
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	24	28
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	8	4
22.	Influenza	..	..	1	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	13	6
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	27	12
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	8	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	4	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	..	..	1	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	3	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	—	1
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	2	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	18	24
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	8	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	5	7
35.	Suicide	..	..	4	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES				272	209
Deaths in infants under 1 year of age :—					
	Legitimate	..	..	12	8
	Illegitimate	..	..	—	—
	Total	..	..	12	8
Total births					
	Legitimate	..	..	323	309
	Illegitimate	..	..	317	297
		..	..	6	12
Still births—Total					
	Legitimate	..	..	15	8
	Illegitimate	..	..	13	8
		..	..	2	—

Estimated population - mid 1962 = 39,750  
(for calculation of birth and death rates).

Comparability factors :      Births                      Deaths

1.04                              1.12



**TABLE VI** Showing the deaths registered in and allocated to this district for 1962 in quinquennial age groups and by sex.

Age last birthday	Males	Females	Total
0-4 ..	14	8	22
5-9 ..	2	—	2
10-14 ..	—	1	1
15-19 ..	1	—	1
20-24 ..	4	1	5
25-29 ..	2	1	3
30-34 ..	—	1	1
35-39 ..	3	1	4
40-44 ..	5	3	8
45-49 ..	9	8	17
50-54 ..	14	9	23
55-59 ..	11	15	26
60-64 ..	31	14	45
65-69 ..	41	18	59
70-74 ..	42	29	71
75-79 ..	36	38	74
80-84 ..	25	36	61
85-89 ..	27	16	43
90-94 ..	5	7	12
95 and over ..	—	3	3
All ages ..	272	209	481

The above table shows that 323 persons (176 males and 147 females) had reached the age of 65 years at death, or 67.2% of the total deaths.

The age of 75 years at death was attained by 193 persons (93 males and 100 females), or 40.1% of the total deaths.

The age of 80 years at death was attained by 119 persons (57 males and 62 females), or 24.7% of the total deaths.

## INFANT MORTALITY

**TABLE VII** Showing the yearly number of infant deaths, live births, etc., for this district since 1955.

Year	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Number of deaths in infants under 1 year .. ..	20	15	15	19	16	21	15	20
Number of live births .. ..	632	649	587	569	623	593	571	563
Infant mortality rate .. ..	31.7	23.1	25.6	33.4	25.7	35.4	26.3	35.5

The number of infant deaths (deaths in infants under one year of age) for the year totalled 20 as compared with 15 for the previous year. This increase is partly accounted for by an increase in the number of deaths assigned to broncho-pneumonia during 1962.

The main cause of infant deaths during the year was prematurity which claimed 7 deaths. Sixteen of these deaths occurred in hospitals.

These infant deaths are analysed in age groups and by cause in table VIII.

The local infant mortality rate was 31.7 per 1,000 live births for the year as compared with 25.0 for the County of Monmouthshire.



**TABLE VIII** Showing the infant deaths (i.e. deaths in infants under one year of age) assigned to this district for 1962, by cause and in age groups.

Cause of Death	Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total deaths
	1 week	weeks	weeks	weeks	1 month	months	months	months	months	under 1 year
Prematurity .. ..	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Broncho-pneumonia .. .	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	5
Atelectasis .. .	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Intestinal obstruction .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infected meningo- myelocele .. .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital defects and pneumonia .. .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Anencephaly .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<b>ALL CAUSES .. ..</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>

There were 20 infant deaths (12 males and 8 females) assigned to the district for the year and of these 16 (12 males and 4 females) occurred in hospitals and 4 (all females) at home.

Of the 20 infant deaths 13 had occurred within the first week of life, while 16 had occurred within the first month of life.

Two of these deaths occurred in twins and were assigned to prematurity.

**TABLE IX** Showing the infant mortality rates for England and Wales, the County of Monmouthshire and Pontypool Urban District since 1951.

Year	England and Wales	Monmouthshire	Pontypool U.D.
1951	29.7	43.1	43.0
1952	27.6	33.9	27.2
1953	26.8	32.6	33.7
1954	25.4	39.7	49.3
1955	24.9	33.9	35.5
1956	23.7	29.0	26.3
1957	23.1	31.0	34.4
1958	22.6	25.8	25.7
1959	22.2	27.2	33.4
1960	21.9	25.5	25.6
1961	21.6	28.0	23.1
1962	20.7	25.0	31.7

**TABLE X** Showing the number of inquests during 1962 on persons belonging to this district and the cause of death.

Cause of Death	Male	Female	TOTAL
Road accident—pedestrian .. ..	4	—	4
Road accident—motor cyclist.. ..	3	—	3
Road accident—pedal cyclist .. ..	1	—	1
Accidental burns .. .. .	—	1	1
Chronic bronchitis and Emphysema .. ..	2	—	2
Perforated Duodenal Ulcer .. .. .	1	—	1
Pneumoconiosis.. .. .	1	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	4	—	4
Accidental falls .. .. .	—	4	4
Suicide .. .. .	4	—	4
Hypertensive Cardiac Disease.. ..	1	—	1
Colliery accidents .. .. .	5	—	5
Cancer of bronchus .. .. .	1	—	1
Cancer of stomach .. .. .	1	—	1
Coronary disease .. .. .	1	—	1
Barbiturate poisoning .. .. .	—	2	2
Multiple Myelomatosis .. .. .	1	—	1
<b>ALL CAUSES .. .. .</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>

Motor vehicle accidents claimed 8 deaths (all males) aged 1 year, 2 years, 16 years, 20 years, 22 years, 24 years, 27 years and 51 years.

Suicidal deaths claimed 4 male deaths aged 52, 55, 73 and 74 years.

Accidental burns received in the home resulted in the death of a female aged 53 years.

Colliery accidents caused the death of 5 males aged 22, 29, 39, 44 and 48 years.



**TABLE XI** Showing details of acreage, population, private households and dwellings for the District as extracted from the Registrar General's 1961 Census Report (final figures made available in December, 1962).

Area	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 1961											
	POPULATION					PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 1961						
	Acreage	1951		1961			Private Households	Population in private Households	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Rooms occupied	Density of Occupation	
		Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Females					Persons per acre	Persons per room
Pontypool U.D.	15,907	42,703	39,930	19,827	20,103	2.5	12,642	39,516	12,467	61,411	0.65	4.5
<b>WARDS:</b>												
Abersychan	3,026	5,512	4,371	2,208	2,163	1.4	1,541	4,369	1,532	7,544	0.59	2.1
Garndiffaith	2,805	5,856	5,512	2,760	2,752	2.0	1,681	5,512	1,664	7,933	0.70	6.1
Griffithstown	278	3,697	3,199	1,519	1,680	11.5	1,076	2,961	1,067	5,541	0.54	1.5
New Inn..	2,950	3,213	3,778	1,828	1,950	1.3	1,203	3,778	1,193	5,685	0.67	4.2
Pontymoel..	1,823	3,062	3,148	1,604	1,544	1.7	952	3,148	948	4,765	0.67	6.0
Pontypool	232	5,328	3,999	1,979	2,020	17.2	1,367	3,956	1,337	6,510	0.62	3.6
Sebastopol	526	2,907	3,623	1,801	1,822	6.9	1,079	3,623	1,065	5,047	0.72	3.9
Snatchwood	2,208	5,725	6,417	3,173	3,244	2.9	1,961	6,286	1,930	9,558	0.66	4.6
Wainfein	2,059	7,403	5,883	2,955	2,928	2.9	1,782	5,883	1,731	8,828	0.67	6.5



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notification of notifiable diseases received from general practitioners, hospital medical officers and chest physicians during the year are shown in age and sex groups in tables XIII and XVII.

### Diphtheria

This is now the tenth consecutive year during which no notification of diphtheria has been received for this district. The need for an effective level of immunisation against this disease amongst children still remains an urgent necessity and there have been a few recent examples of outbreaks of diphtheria to remind us of this. This service is readily available and there is no excuse for negligence on the part of parents in this respect.

**TABLE XII** Showing the number of immunisations against diphtheria done in the Council's district during 1962.

	Age at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)			
	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total
A. No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Council's district during the year 1962 ..	110	285	21	416
B. No. of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection subsequent to primary immunisation in the year ended 31.12.'62 ..	—	129	81	210

The figures are lower than usual possibly due to the disturbance of infant welfare clinics during the period of the smallpox outbreak in South Wales and during the period of high poliomyelitis incidence in the County.



TABLE XIII Showing the notifiable diseases notified in this district during 1962, analysed in age and sex groups and giving the admissions to hospital. (Corrected for diagnosis). (Tuberculosis excluded).

DISEASE	Under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-25 years		25-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		65 yrs and upwards		ALL AGES	Cases Admitted to Hospital		
	M. F.		M.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.				M. F.	T.
	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 ..																												
Measles ..				1																								
Scarlet fever ..																												
Whooping cough ..																												
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	1			1	4																						
Ac. primary and Influenzal pneumonia																												
Erysipelas ..																												
Food Poisoning ..																												
Meningococcal Infection ..																												
Typhoid ..																												
Paratyphoid ..																												
Dysentery ..																												
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..																												
Acute Encephalitis ..																												
Poliomyelitis :																												
Paralytic ..																												
Non-paralytic ..																												
Smallpox ..																												
Anthrax ..																												
TOTALS	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	4	1	6	9	2	2	1										19	15	34	2



## MEASLES

There were 3 (1 male and 2 female) notifications only of measles received during the year as against 709 (346 males and 363 females) notifications in the previous year. No death was assigned to measles.

## SCARLET FEVER

During the year 12 (7 males and 5 females) notifications of scarlet fever were received as against 3 (all females) notifications in the previous year. No death was assigned to this disease.

## WHOOPIING COUGH

There were 17 (10 males and 7 females) notifications of whooping cough received during the year as against 10 (4 males and 6 females) notifications in the previous year. No death was assigned to this disease.

## POLIOMYELITIS

There were 2 (1 male and 1 female) notifications of this disease received during the year as against one notification (a male non-paralytic case) during the previous year. Both these cases were of the paralytic variety and involved a boy aged  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years and a girl aged  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. The boy had bulbar poliomyelitis and after a very stormy time made a full recovery. He had never been vaccinated. The girl developed a paralysis of the right deltoid muscle and recovered leaving a residual paralysis requiring the attention of the orthopaedic specialist and physiotherapist. This child apparently had one dose of Salk vaccine some two years previously but did not complete the course. She had one dose of oral polio vaccine five days before she fell ill but it was apparently too late to prevent the disease manifesting itself. Polio virus type I was isolated as the infecting strain in both cases.

## OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

No notifications were received in respect of diphtheria, puerperal pyrexia, acute and influenzal pneumonia, meningococcal infection, typhoid, paratyphoid, acute encephalitis, anthrax, erysipelas, dysentery, food poisoning, ophthalmia neonatorum or smallpox.



**TABLE XIV** Showing the number of vaccinations against smallpox carried out in the district during 1962.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 + yrs.	Total
No. vaccinated ..	246	175	552	3,121	5,431	9,525
No. re-vaccinated ..	-	1	84	911	4,122	5,118
Total ..	246	176	636	4,032	9,553	14,643

These are the vaccinations for which records are available since they were carried out at general practitioners' surgeries, infant welfare clinics and at special emergency public vaccination clinics set up by the County Council in the district during the smallpox outbreak in South Wales. Many more adults were vaccinated at their places of work both inside and outside this district for which no records are available and it is felt that this number might be somewhere between 1,000 and 1,500.

**TABLE XV** Showing the number of immunisations against whooping cough carried out in the district during 1962 and before.

Year of birth	Number of children
1962	110
1961	214
1960	24
1959	6
1958	4
1953-57	14
1948-52	1

The figure for 1962 has obviously been affected by disturbance of the infant welfare clinics during the period of the smallpox outbreak and during the period of high poliomyelitis incidence in the County.

**TABLE XVI** Showing the number of cases of notifiable diseases notified yearly since 1948 (corrected for diagnosis). Tuberculosis excluded.

DISEASE	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Diphtheria ..	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-
Measles ..	12	709	2	92	620	187	338	509	4	735	110	1,351	18	115	275
Scarlet Fever ..	17	3	5	9	36	39	32	17	7	10	61	56	59	88	38
Whooping Cough ..	-	10	11	3	63	31	49	19	225	50	184	55	180	36	39
Puerperal pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	3	3	2
Ac. primary and influenzal pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	4	10	1	3	-	6	5	15	11	3	3
Erysipelas ..	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	4	2	3	3	5	3
Food poisoning ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	1	8	5	-
Meningococcal infections ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	10	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Ophthalmia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum ..	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Acute Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	8	-	2	1	-
(a) Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Clinic for the district continues to be located at the Park Buildings, Pontypool, and provides this service at a convenient venue for those attending.

The Clinic is open on two whole days each week on Tuesday and Thursday.

The Tuberculosis notifications for the district for the year numbered 13 and included 11 pulmonary cases (8 males and 3 females) and two non-pulmonary cases (2 females with fallopian tube tuberculosis). These figures show a decrease of 6 in notifications over the previous year which was accounted for in a fall of 6 in the number of pulmonary tuberculosis notifications (4 males and 2 females).

The usual detailed environmental enquiry is made by the Medical Officer of Health on receipt of each notification and a copy of each report is sent to the Chest Physician and the County Medical Officer of Health. These reports contain details of the family contacts and enable the Chest Physician to make the necessary arrangements for chest x-rays and B.C.G. vaccination where appropriate.

Where urgent rehousing is considered necessary by the Medical Officer of Health appropriate action is taken by the Emergency Housing Sub-Committee (the Housing Officer, Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Public Health Inspector) on behalf of the Council. During the year one such rehousing was considered necessary.

The local tuberculosis register showed a total of 285 persons comprising 252 (154 males and 98 females) pulmonary cases and 33 (18 males and 15 females) non-pulmonary cases as remaining on the register at 31st December, 1962.

The Mass Radiography Service carried out three of their periodic factory surveys in the district during 1962 when they visited three industrial establishments.

(1) Messrs. British Nylon Spinners Ltd., Pontypool.



The following personnel were x-rayed with the results as indicated.

	Males	Females	Misc. Contrs.	Total
Total number examined ..	3,256	797	2	4,055
Total found to be abnormal cases .. .. .	121	6	—	127
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation .. ..	4	1	—	5
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest .. .. .	117	5	—	122

(2) Messrs. Richard Thomas and Baldwins Ltd., Griffithstown.

The following personnel were x-rayed with the results as indicated.

	Males	Females	Misc. Contrs.	Total
Total number examined ..	664	47	3	714
Total found to be abnormal cases .. .. .	11	—	—	11
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation .. ..	3	—	—	3
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest .. .. .	8	—	—	8

(3) Messrs. H. G. Stone and Co. Ltd., Pontypool.

The following personnel were x-rayed with the results as indicated.

	Males	Females	Misc. Contrs.	Total
Total number examined ..	40	253	3	296
Total found to be abnormal cases .. .. .	1	2	—	3
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation .. ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest .. .. .	1	2	—	3



These three surveys resulted in a total of 5,065 (3,968 males and 1,097 females) persons being x-rayed and 8 (7 males and 1 female) persons being referred to the Chest Physician for further investigation.

The Static Mass Radiography Unit is now located at the new extension to the Chest Clinic at 129, Stow Hill, Newport, and operates daily from Monday to Friday (9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) with an evening session on Thursdays from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

**TABLE XVII** Showing the new cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths due to tuberculosis during 1962, analysed in age and sex groups and by type of disease. (Corrected for diagnosis.)

Age groups in yrs.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—54	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—64	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

One of the above notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis (a boy aged 14 years) came to light after a mass radiographic survey.

The classifications, where received, for the above pulmonary tuberculosis cases were:—RB<sub>2</sub>, RA<sub>3</sub>, RA<sub>1</sub>, RA<sub>1</sub>, RA<sub>1</sub>, RA<sub>2</sub>, RB<sub>2</sub> and RA<sub>1</sub>. No information was received in respect of two male cases and one female case.

No notification was received of any inward transfers during the year.

There were five deaths (males aged 44, 53, 62 and 70 years) from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year and one of these (a male aged 70 years) had not been formally notified under the regulations. There was one death (a male aged 61 years) certified as due to tuberculous pyonephritis and bilateral adrenal tuberculosis and here again the case had not previously been notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations.

**TABLE XVIII** Showing the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register at 31.12.62.

Males		Females		TOTAL
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
154	18	98	15	285

**Respiratory Tuberculosis and Lung Cancer deaths for England and Wales - 1962**

The provisional death rate per million population for England and Wales for 1962 for respiratory tuberculosis was 59, being a further decrease in mortality for this disease over the previous year (65 in 1961).

During 1962 the death rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus per million of the population was 510 (494 in 1961), which shows a further serious increase in deaths from this condition.

In actual numbers this means 23,779 deaths (20,279 males and 3,500 females) from lung cancer in 1962 as against 2,776 deaths (2,103 males and 673 females) from respiratory tuberculosis for the same period.



**TABLE XIX** Showing the monthly notifications of tuberculosis for the year 1962.

Month of year	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
January .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
February .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
March .. ..	1	2	—	1	4
April .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
May .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
June .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
July .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
August .. ..	2	—	—	—	2
September .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
October .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
November .. ..	—	1	—	—	1
December .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>

**TABLE XX** Showing the occupations at the time of notification of the new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1962.

Occupation	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	
School .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Colliery Surface Worker .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Pre-school .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
Typist .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
Engine Driver .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Housewife .. ..	—	—	—	2	2
R.O.F. Inspector .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Crane driver .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
R.O.F. process worker .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Machine operator .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Dairyman .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Civil Servant .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>

**TABLE XXI** Showing the new notifications of all form of tuberculosis as distributed to the various wards in this Urban District for 1962.

Wards	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Garndiffaith ..	1	—	—	—	1
Abersychan ..	1	1	—	1	3
Pontnewynydd ..	1	—	—	1	2
Wainfelin ..	1	1	—	—	2
Pontypool ..	1	—	—	—	1
Pontymoel ..	1	1	—	—	2
Griffithstown ..	1	—	—	—	1
New Inn ..	1	—	—	—	1
Sebastopol ..	—	—	—	—	—
ALL WARDS ..	8	3	—	2	13

**TABLE XXII** Showing the admissions to and discharges from institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis during 1962.

Institutions	Admissions		Discharges	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Sully Hospital .. ..	—	—	1	—
Cefn Mably ..	4	1	2	—
Pontypool & District Hospital	—	3	—	3
Glan Ely Hospital .. ..	1	—	1	—
St. Woolos Hospital, Newport .. .. .	4	1	4	1
TOTAL .. .. .	9	5	8	4

The death rates for tuberculosis for 1962 were:—

(Rates for 1961 in parentheses)

- (a) Tuberculosis (all forms) .. 0.13 per 1,000 pop. (0.08)
- (b) Pulmonary tuberculosis .. 0.10 per 1,000 pop. (0.05)
- (c) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis .. 0.03 per 1,000 pop. (0.03)



**TABLE XXIII** Showing the yearly notifications of tuberculosis (all forms) for males and females, and the yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis since 1944. (Corrected for diagnosis)

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	
1944	27	29	3	8	67	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	57	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
1951	24	15	1	7	47	9	2	—	1	12
1952	25	13	5	2	45	5	4	3	1	13
1953	12	6	2	3	23	2	3	1	—	6
1954	13	10	—	3	26	4	1	—	—	5
1955	8	8	2	1	19	1	2	—	—	3
1956	8	7	1	—	16	1	4	2	—	7
1957	8	5	—	1	14	—	2	—	—	2
1958	9	9	2	2	22	—	—	—	—	—
1959	10	9	1	1	21	2	—	—	—	2
1960	8	2	1	1	12	2	1	—	1	4
1961	12	5	—	2	19	1	1	—	1	3
1962	8	3	—	2	13	4	—	1	—	5

**TABLE XXIV** Showing the notification rates and death rates for tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population for this district 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
1951	.92	.18	.26	.02
1952	.90	.17	.21	.09
1953	.42	.12	.12	.02
1954	.55	.07	.12	NIL
1955	.38	.07	.06	NIL
1956	.36	.02	.12	.04
1957	.32	.03	.05	NIL
1958	.45	.10	NIL	NIL
1959	.47	.05	.05	NIL
1960	.26	.05	.08	.03
1961	.43	.05	.05	.03
1962	.28	.05	.10	.03



## HOUSING

### Return for year ending 31/12/62

(a) Number of dwelling houses demolished (in clearance areas) .. .. .	28
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished (not in clearance areas) as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	57
(c) Unfit houses closed under Sections 16 (4) and 35 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961 .. .. .	51
(d) Housing repairs:—	
(i) Houses in which defects were remedied by the owner after informal notice .. .. .	46
(ii) Houses in which defects were remedied by the owner after formal notice under the Public Health Acts .. .. .	34
(iii) Houses in which defects were remedied after formal notice under the Housing Act, 1957 ..	Nil

### GENERAL HOUSING INFORMATION

1. Number of post-war council houses completed by 31.12.62 .. .. .	2,533
2. Number of council houses completed during 1962 ..	178
3. Number of council houses under construction at 31.12.62 .. .. .	138
4. Number of houses completed by private enterprise during 1962 .. .. .	47
5. Number of houses under construction by private enterprise at 31.12.62 .. .. .	26
6. Number of individual unfit houses represented to the Council during 1962 .. .. .	69
7. Number of Closing or Demolition Orders (as appropriate) made during 1962 .. .. .	79
8. Number of Clearance Areas represented to the Council during 1962 .. .. .	4
9. Number of houses included in these 4 Clearance Areas ..	63
10. Number of Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed during 1962 .. .. .	13
11. Number of houses included in these 13 areas ..	106
12. Number of condemned houses still occupied at 31.12.62	255
13. Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, during 1962 ..	Nil
14. Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued during 1962	Nil



## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS MADE DURING 1962

(a)	Number of grants made during 1962 .. .. .	93
(b)	Amount of improvement grants for 1962 .. .. .	£18,240
(c)	Number of grants made 1949-1962 inclusive .. .. .	495
(d)	Amount of improvement grants for 1949-1961 inclusive .. .. .	.. (approx.) £83,940

### Tabulation showing slum clearance progress, rehousing from unfit houses etc., since 1956.

Year	No. of unfit houses represented yearly	No. of unfit houses in Col. (2) which were vacant when represented	No. of unfit houses condemned yearly	No. of rehousing from condemned houses yearly	No. of Council houses built each year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956	28	3	33	38	186
1957	39	4	29	21	95
1958	51	6	35	42	64
1959	182	11	85	62	82
1960	201	23	245	64	73
1961	109	5	73	65	87
1962	132	7	185	105	178
1956 to 1962	742	59	685	397	765

It is noted in connection with slum clearance for this District and the relevant figures shown in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government publication of November, 1955, "Slum Clearance (England and Wales)" being a summary of returns including proposals submitted by local authorities under Section I of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, that the Public Health Department of this Authority is well ahead of schedule in their part of the work of inspecting and representing unfit houses in the area for clearance.



It will be seen on page 50 of the above-mentioned publication that Pontypool Urban District showed 500 houses to be dealt with in the first five years and a total problem of 708 houses (a very approximate figure). In fact, 501 houses were represented to the Council by way of Clearance Areas or individual unfits up to the end of 1960 and a total of 742 representations were made up to the end of 1962.

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1961

The following tables show the number and type of factories in the district and the inspections carried out during 1962 in connection with the above Acts.

**TABLE XXV** Showing the number of factories and the inspections thereof for 1962.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occu- piers prose- cuted
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	105	42	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	7	7	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>112</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>

**TABLE XXVI** Showing the defects found in factories and the action taken to remedy them during the year.

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



**TABLE XXVII** Showing details of out-workers for 1962 (Sects. 133 and 134).

Nature of Work  (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel Making etc. Cleaning and washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen Lace, lace curtains and nets .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel cables and chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

**TABLE XXII** Showing details of out-workers for 1967 (Sects. 133 and 134) continued.

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets other than wire nets .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet & tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding etc., of buttons etc. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys .. .. .	7	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and Sweetmeats .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



## MISCELLANEOUS

### National Assistance Act, 1948

Action under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not considered necessary for the compulsory removal of any person in need of care and attention during the year, and invariably patient persuasion in the case of unco-operative persons in this category has avoided compulsion.

### Superannuation Act, 1937 - 1953

During the year 24 medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health on Council employees in connection with the above Act. One medical examination was carried out in the home of an employee in connection with a "break-down" pension and the necessary certificate issued. There were 9 medical examinations carried out on County Council employees during the year on behalf of the Monmouthshire County Council.

### Staff and Accommodation

The Authority's Public Health Department continued to be located over the Library in the town centre but a move to other accommodation is anticipated in the future.

The pupil public health inspector taken on last year continues to make satisfactory progress but, unfortunately, he met with an accident towards the end of the year which is likely to hinder his work for a rather prolonged period.

I again wish to thank all members of the staff for continued loyal co-operation during the year and also the Departmental Heads in other Departments of the Council for their helpfulness. My thanks are especially due to J. M. Williams, Esq., the Council's Senior Public Health Inspector for his enthusiastic and diligent work during the year. Finally, I would thank the Public Health Committee and especially their Chairman, Councillor H. J. Rosser, for much help during the year.

### PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT

I am indebted to Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst to the Council for the following report on the work carried out by him on behalf of this Authority during the year 1962.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1962, which is presented in the same form as in previous years.



## **Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

During the year a total of 115 samples were examined of which 90 were Informal or trial samples, the balance of 25 being Formal samples.

### **Adulterations and Irregularities**

Four adulterated samples were received giving an adulteration rate of 3.48%. These samples are as follows:—

A sample of Sweets was badly stained and examination showed rodent droppings in the sugar covering the sweets.

A sample of Infant's Food was badly infested with insects.

A sample of Bread contained dirty oily dough, which indicated lack of care in the bakery concerned.

A Milk Bottle containing Milk showed a dark body floating in the milk which was found to be a piece of paper.

A fifth sample was irregular as the label stated "Chocolate Fancies" and in my opinion the quantity of chocolate present did not warrant such a description. After correspondence, the manufacturers agreed to amend the label.

The samples discussed above are not included in the following classification.

### **Milk**

Eleven samples were taken in course of sale to the Public and the average composition was:—

FAT 3.96%, SOLIDS NOT FAT 8.71%, TOTAL SOLIDS 12.67%.

This is satisfactory and an improvement on previous years' results.

### **Dairy Products including Ice Cream**

16 samples of Cream, Ice Cream, Butter, Margarine, Lard and related products were all satisfactory.

### **Meat and Fish Products and Pastes**

20 samples of meat and fish products and pastes—including sausages and meat pies were received and all were genuine.



### **Wines, Spirits and Beverage Preparations**

Nine samples of beer, whisky, coffee and chicory extracts and soft drinks were received and found to be satisfactory.

### **Cereals and Farinaceous Products**

11 samples of Cake Mixture, Cakes, Cereals etc. were submitted and proved genuine.

### **Jams, Dried Fruits and Mincemeats**

Eight samples of this class of product were examined and all conformed with the various standards of purity and freedom from insect infestation.

### **Spices, Sauces and Vinegar**

Three samples were received and all were of good quality.

### **Sweets**

15 samples of sweets were examined and found to be fit for consumption.

### **Drugs**

Three samples of drugs were submitted and conformed with the declarations on the labels.

### **Miscellaneous**

14 samples of unclassified foodstuffs including canned vegetables, cheese spreads, fresh fruit, cooking salt, icing mixtures, canned fruits, etc., were received and conformed with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act.

### **Water Examination**

Chemical and Bacteriological examinations continue to be regularly made on the sources of water supplied to the Urban District and an excellent standard of purity is maintained.

The number of samples received continue to be about 250 per annum and are submitted by the Waterwork Undertaking and also by the Urban District.

### **Sewage Disposal**

Regular examination of samples of Sewage and Effluent from the Ponthir Treatment Plant of the Eastern Valley (Mon.) Joint Sewerage Board continue to be made and the results are good although indicating that the plant is working to capacity.



## Radioactivity

Regular samples are received of the atmosphere in the town, the drinking water supply, the rain water and also the sewage and the results of the samples are satisfactory and are certainly not giving cause for concern. Quarterly reports of the samples received for all participating areas are prepared and circulated to all concerned. The value of the survey has been shown and the results do not give rise to any apprehension.

## Atmospheric Pollution

Regular measurements continue to be made, the individual monthly results being summarized in Tables 1 and 2. The results do not show deterioration compared with previous years. Due to the heavy snowfall at Christmas, it was not possible for the samples to be collected at the end of December but are included in the January 1963, results. The table is hence incomplete.

In conclusion I should like to express my gratitude to the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Officer and their staffs for much valuable co-operation throughout the year.

**TABLE I**  
**Mgms. Sulphur Trioxide collected per day**

	Monmouth Crescent	Coedycanddo Road, New Inn	Pontypool Park
January .. ..	1.19	3.22	0.77
February .. ..	0.59	0.94	0.23
March .. ..	0.87	0.88	0.67
April .. ..	0.79	2.48	0.41
May .. ..	0.75	0.43	0.33
June .. ..	0.55	0.54	0.22
July .. ..	0.48	1.18	0.16
August .. ..	0.40	2.29	0.23
September .. ..	0.39	0.25	0.52
October .. ..	0.10	1.13	0.37
November .. ..	0.83	0.76	0.45
December .. ..	.. results included in January samples		

**TABLE II**

	Monmouth Crescent	Panteg House	Pontypool Park	British Legion Club, Pontnewynydd
January .. ..	16.71	24.31	19.05	14.97
February .. ..	3.96	31.98	6.99	6.22
March .. ..	7.45	8.97	19.34	23.38
April .. ..	16.27	12.04	8.54	5.66
May .. ..	17.79	18.01	15.81	22.23
June .. ..	8.90	6.20	7.94	7.58
July .. ..	9.36	6.00	7.34	11.70
August .. ..	8.69	20.14	8.14	12.38
September .. ..	27.62	31.69	10.57	14.21
October .. ..	5.00	4.04	4.83	16.59
November .. ..	8.15	14.77	11.37	21.16
December .. ..	.. results included in January samples			



## WATER SUPPLIES — 1962

I am indebted to H. D. Linton, Esq., A.M.INST., W.E., A.M.INST. C.E., Water Engineer to the Pontypool and District Water Company who are the Statutory Undertakers for this Urban District for the following report for 1962.

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The following is a summary of statistics relating to the Company's water supply for 1962.

The total quantity of water distributed during 1962 was 919,000,000 gallons, equal to an average daily quantity of 2,500,000 gallons which is an increase of 101,000,000 gallons over the previous year.

The total rainfall recorded at the Company's Penyrheol Station was 52.92 ins. being 4.07 ins. less than average. In spite of the very high consumption and the less than average rainfall no restriction of supply was necessary during the year but a few isolated consumers in high districts suffered loss of pressure.

All the Company's filtration and treatment stations were operative during the year and a high quality of water was maintained. The average chlorination dose was 1.0 p.p.m.

239 bacteriological samples were analysed by the Public Analyst, Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.SC., F.R.I.C., and 480 bacteriological samples and 25 chemical samples were analysed by the Company's own staff Chemist. In addition 1,650 routine chlorination residual and pH tests were made by the Company's Chemist throughout the district. In all, 2,394 samples were dealt with during the year and in addition to these regular daily chlorination residual tests were taken by the Plant Attendants at all the stations.

Softening of Glyn Pits water was carried out for 11 months during the year, during which time 115,000,000 gallons were dealt with satisfactorily from this hard water source.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I am indebted to J. M. Williams, Esq., M.A.P.H.I., Senior Public Health Inspector to the Pontypool Urban District Council for the following report for 1962:—

### Water Supplies

The piped water supply to the area is provided by the Pontypool and District Water Company after collection from various wells, springs and pits throughout the area. Each source is provided with filtration and sterilization equipment, and in combination have proved adequate both in quality and quantity.

During the year 87 samples were taken from points throughout the district and all were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Complaints were received at various times of the year about lack of pressure at the top of the Kemys Fawr Estate at Sebastopol and inspections showed that to varying degrees the complaints were justified. The matter was referred to the Water Undertakers.

Following an enquiry from a mountain farmer, two samples were taken from a spring supply to his house and cowshed. Both samples showed pollution and the farmer was advised to boil all drinking water. A communication was also sent to the owners of the property, the National Coal Board, with the view to installing a sterilizing unit, but up to the end of the period no work had been forthcoming.

The work on the Llandegveth Reservoir continues.

### Sewage Disposal

It is again with disappointment that I have to report that no progress was made on the business of connecting up to the main sewer the subsidiaries which still discharge into the rivers and streams of the area.

The main sewerage services, excepting the storm overflows, continued to work reasonably satisfactory, although much trouble was experienced by the Surveyor on the Cwmoody end of the pumping sewer from the British Nylon Spinners. Quite considerable smell nuisance was created at the head of the sewer at Coed-y-Canddo Road, Panteg, but re-alignment of part of the public sewer, together with additional ventilation, appears to have solved the problem and abated the nuisance.



## **Refuse Collection and Disposal**

The collection and dumping of household refuse continued to be the responsibility of the Surveyor and Engineer. The scheme which he was preparing last year for the conversion of the area to a more efficient once a week collection appeared either to have been abandoned or was defeated. This must be received with concern because of all the health services provided by the local authority, an efficient, hygienic and up-to-date collection and disposal of household and trade refuse must rate very high on any list of priorities.

Disposal of the refuse by uncontrolled dumping was carried out at the Lower Race and during the year the already unsatisfactory conditions deteriorated even further, mainly as a result of the wrong type of machinery and its regular breakdown. I am of the opinion also that lack of adequate on-the-spot supervision must take its fair share of the blame for the appalling conditions which existed towards the end of the period under review. The only pleasing thing that can be said for the Race Tip is that it is soon to be discontinued. It is hoped that when a new site becomes available, it will not just be a matter of moving the abominable unhealthy mess from one part of the district to another.

The question of the implementation of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, has still not been decided upon and I can only once again urge the Council to give serious consideration to the matter, not only from the public health, but also from the private health point of view of the man whose task it is to lift the conglomeration of refuse containers which now exist throughout the district.

## **Common Lodging Houses**

During the year the only Common Lodging House in the area closed down, with the result that there is now no house in the district "for the purpose of accommodating by night poor persons." I believe that Pontypool used to have four such premises, apart from a public assistance institution. So perhaps the closing of the Common Lodging House in the High Street represents the passing era which started as long ago as 1847 when the Town Improvement Clauses Act defined a public lodging house.

## **Rodent Control**

During 1962 the Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operatives made some 2,021 visits in connection with rodent complaints and the Operators cleared 657 infestations.



### Swimming Baths

The following are the numbers attending the baths during 1962:—

Bath	No. of Adults	No. of Children		Total
		Privately	Thro' Schools	
Pontnewynydd	993	7,601	950	9,544
Griffithstown	792	6,893	989	8,674
	1,785	14,494	1,939	18,218

The total of 18,218 represents a decrease in attendance of approximately 68% on the previous year's figures. This was mainly due to the fact that the Baths were closed for approximately six weeks during the period of the outbreak of Poliomyelitis.

### Disinfestation of Buildings

The following number of premises were treated for vermin or insect pests:—

Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	1
Fleas	..	..	..	..	2
Bugs	..	..	..	..	11
Ants	..	..	..	..	6
Wasps	..	..	..	..	6
Woodworm	..	..	..	..	1
 TOTAL	..	..	..	..	 <u>27</u>



## Atmospheric Pollution

The following table shows the average monthly reading for the year ending 31st December, 1962:

Station No.	Site	a	b
1.	Warehouse Roof, Messrs. Pilkington Bros. (S.W.) Ltd., Panteg ..	11.62	0.79
2.	The Railway Embankm't, Messrs. Pilkington Bros. (S.W.) Ltd., Panteg ..	17.78	2.01
3.	Prefabricated Bungalow, 10, Monmouth Crescent, New Inn .. .. .	11.41	0.59
4.	Private Club, "Panteg House," Griffithstown .. ..	16.87	—
5.	Pontypool Park, Pontypool .. .. .	10.71	0.39
6.	The British Legion Club, Pontnewynydd .. ..	15.09	—
7.	The Public Health Dept., Library Buildings, Pontypool .. .. .	—	—
8.	Private Dwelling House, Coed-y-Canddo Road, Panteg .. .. .	—	1.28
9.	The Surge Tower, .. .. Messrs. Pilkington Bros. (S.W.) Ltd., Panteg ..	—	1.29

(a) = Average Monthly Deposited Matter in Tons/Sq.ml.

(b) = Average Day SO<sub>3</sub>/Collected on 100 Sq./cms of PbO<sub>2</sub>.

The readings from the volumetric apparatus are not included for the period under review, since the machine was out of order for much of the time.

## FOOD PREMISES, FOOD INSPECTION, ETC.

During 1962 some 1,678 visits were made to food premises. Sampling continued with the same care as always and the following is a summary of the work.

### Milk

(a) For bacteriological analysis:—

Type of Sample	Taken Total No.	Phosphatase			Meth. Blue			Turbidity			Churn Rinses	
		Passed	Failed	Void	Passed	Failed	Void	Passed	Failed	Void	Sats.	Unsats.
Pasteurised Milk	111	111	-	-	86	14	11	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Test (Past) Milk ..	45	45	-	-	37	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Test (Raw) .. ..	7	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilized Milk ..	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-
Churn Rinses ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

(b) For biological analysis: Four samples were taken and all were negative.

(c) For chemical analysis:—

Eleven samples were taken for fat content and all complied with the Statutory Standards.

The average composition of the milk sampled was as follows:—

**Fat: 3.96%    Solids Not Fat: 8.7%    Total Solids: 12.67%**

### Ice Cream

(a) For bacteriological analysis:

59 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year with the following results:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
57	1	1	—



(b) For chemical analysis:

Eight samples of Ice Cream were taken for fat content and all were found to comply with the Statutory Standard.

### Other Food and Drug Samples

96 samples of various foods and drugs were taken during the year and all but two were reported upon as genuine. Of these, one was an informal sample of sweets which showed rodent droppings in the sugar covering of the sweet. After most careful consideration in conjunction with the Council's legal advisor, it was concluded that no formal action could be taken.

The other "bad" sample was a chocolate cake which had an unsatisfactory label. After correspondence with the Manufacturers, they amended their description.

### Unsound Food

The following goods were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption:

				Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Meat	..	..	..	-	9	46	12
Raw Meat	..	..	..	-	5	56	0
Tinned Fish	..	..	..	-	-	25	14
Tinned Fruit	..	..	..	-	6	41	10
Tinned Milk	..	..	..	-	-	52	6
Miscellaneous Tinned Goods	..			-	4	33	2
Miscellaneous Groceries	..	..		-	2	20	7
Bacon	..	..	..	-	-	41	6
TOTAL	..	..		1	8	93	9

All the unsound food was destroyed under supervision in the incinerator at Albion Road, Pontypool.

## Food Complaints

The following complaints were received during the year:—

ARTICLE OF FOOD	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	ACTION TAKEN
Loaf of Bread	Containing iron and dirty oily dough	Legal proceedings instituted. Case proved. Fine £10 imposed upon Manufacturers.
Milk Bottle	Alleged to be in dirty condition at time of filling	Unable to define day of the offence. Warning letter sent to bottlers.
Milk Bottle	Alleged to be in dirty condition at time of filling	Legal proceedings instituted. Case proved. Fine £10 on Dairy Company.
Meat Pie	Alleged to be mouldy at time of sale.	Inadequate evidence. Matter taken up informally with retailer and Manufacturer.
Loaf of Bread	Alleged to contain a piece of glass.	Unable to prove that glass came from loaf. No further action.
Baby Cereal Food	Alleged to be infected with larvae and insects	Instructed to prosecute. Awaiting instructions of Council's Legal Department.
Loaf of Bread	Alleged to contain dirty dough	Council's instruction to send warning letter to Manufacturer.
Pint Bottle of Milk	Containing small black foreign body	Analyst report submitted to Council who instructed informal action to be taken.
Small piece of Bread	Alleged to have contained a dead insect	Insufficient evidence. No further action.
Tin of Imported Meat	Mouldy condition due to old puncture	Warning given to retailer asking for more thorough examination of stock.
Sausage	Alleged to contain a piece of metal	Public Health Committee resolved not to take formal court action because of the inability of retailer to cross prosecute the Manufacturers.
Remains of a Bottle of non-brewed condiment	Alleged to taste of raspberries	No offence. Hence no further action.
Milk Bottle	Alleged to be in dirty condition, immediately before being filled	After consideration, the complainant refused to give evidence. Therefore the matter was taken up informally with Dairy.



## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year 320 complaints were received at the Public Health Department and the work of the Inspectors may be summarised as follows:—

	TOTAL
<b>Inspection of Food and Food Premises (visits paid):</b>	
Bakehouses .. .. .	5
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	26
Cafes .. .. .	18
Confectioners .. .. .	6
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants .. .. .	12
Fish Shops .. .. .	20
Food Complaints .. .. .	13
Food and Drugs (Chemical & Bacteriological) Samples	409
Grocers' Shops .. .. .	92
Greengrocers' Shops .. .. .	17
Ice Cream Dealers' & Ice Cream Manufacturers' Premises	49
Meat Inspection .. .. .	776
Mobile Shops (Hawkers) .. .. .	9
Canteens .. .. .	10
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	15
Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	130
Market Stalls .. .. .	75
<b>Housing (visits paid):</b>	
Slum Clearance Inspections .. .. .	803
Environmental & Overcrowding Enquiries .. .. .	87
Sanitary Fittings & Structural Defects .. .. .	190
Water Supply and Pipes .. .. .	14
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Re-inspections, etc.) .. .. .	785
Improvement Grants .. .. .	103
Land Charges .. .. .	303
<b>General Sanitation (visits paid):</b>	
Accumulations .. .. .	62
Atmospheric Pollution (Smoke Complaints and Observations) .. .. .	116

Caravans, Fairgrounds, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	44
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	314
Keeping of Animals, Birds, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	16
Insect Pests	..	..	..	..	..	21
Public House Urinals	..	..	..	..	..	19
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	31
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	19
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	18
Rodent and Vermin Infestation	..	..	..	..	..	95
Unclean Premises	..	..	..	..	..	18
Water Supplies (Sampling, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	85
Watercourses	..	..	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	60
<b>Factories and Outworkers (visits paid)</b>	..	..	..	..	..	49
<b>Shops Act Inspections</b>	..	..	..	..	..	69
<b>Boiler Houses</b>	..	..	..	..	..	2
					<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>5,005</u>



## Meat Inspection

The following is a summary from the records of meat inspected at the two private slaughterhouses:

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep or Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed ..	837	—	55	8,929	2,663	—	12,484
Number inspected	837	—	55	8,929	2,663	—	12,484
All Diseases except T.B. and Cyst. ..							
Whole Carcases ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Part Carcases or Organ condemned	125	—	—	373	85	—	573
% affected ..	14.93	—	1.81	4.08	3.19	—	4.60
T.B. ONLY:							
Whole Carcase ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part Carcase or Organ ..	—	—	—	—	21	—	21
% affected ..	—	—	—	—	0.79	—	0.16
CYSTICERCUS:							
Part Carcase or Organ affected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases treated by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and Totally c'demned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

I am indebted to the Council's Parks, Cemetery and Allotments Superintendent, W. R. Dadge, Esq., for the following information which was recorded during 1962 at Panteg Cemetery.

Month	Rainfall in inches	Number of rain days per month	Highest temp. per month °F	Lowest temp. per month °F
January .. ..	7.960	24	52	18
February .. ..	1.005	8	51	26
March .. ..	2.680	10	53	23
April .. ..	4.040	14	70	33
May.. ..	4.100	19	65	35
June.. ..	.920	9	80	39
July .. ..	2.595	18	77	45
August .. ..	6.215	17	73	44
September .. ..	5.315	15	70	35
October .. ..	.870	9	66	30
November .. ..	3.84	19	54	27
December .. ..	1.510	9	54	20

Total rainfall for 1962 = 41.05 inches.

Total number of rain days for the year = 171 days.

The rainfall for the previous ten years was as follows:-

1952 ..	51.07 inches	1953 ..	47.23 inches
1954 ..	63.34 ,,	1955 ..	51.17 ,,
1956 ..	42.99 ,,	1957 ..	52.34 ,,
1958 ..	56.96 ,,	1959 ..	58.76 ,,
1960 ..	73.00 ,,	1961 ..	47.87 ,,

Highest temperature for 1962 .. 80° F.

Lowest temperature for 1962 .. 18° F.



