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WELSH DEPT. OF HEALTH  
17 JAN 1950

BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR

1948.

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D. J. DAVIES, M.B.E., M.B., B.Sc., B.S.,  
D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.  
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17 JAN 1950

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



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BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Port Talbot Corporation.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the public health of the borough for the year 1948. The report is compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Welsh Board of Health. I hope that it will add to your understanding of the present and future public health problems which face the council and the appropriate officials. It is brief and rather fragmentary. Preparation of a very comprehensive report would be too time consuming.

During the last and this century, great improvements have been effected in the health of the population of this country. People are living longer: the death rates of infants and of mothers, due to child birth, have markedly declined: infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, are much less prevalent: diseases due to lack of suitable and adequate food are uncommon: the general health of babies and children has shown great improvement. All the above improvements are due to many factors. One of the major factors has been and is the public health work controlled by local authorities. The latter work can be divided into two main sections: the personal health services, such as the school health service, the welfare clinics and public health nursing service, and the environmental services, which include water supplies, housing, drains, sewers, street scavenging, refuse collection, food and meat inspection and the abatement of nuisances. Both sections play their part in the prevention and control of infectious diseases, important duties of local authorities.

On the 5th. July 1948, when the National Health Service commenced, the Corporation ceased to be responsible for the personal health services, which passed to the Glamorgan County Council, and for the Isolation Hospital, which came under the control of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. A real effort was made to improve the personal health services and the Isolation Hospital right up to the date of transfer.

Since the 5th. July 1948, the Corporation has continued to be responsible for the environmental services and certain aspects of the prevention and control of infectious diseases.

1948 will be notable as the year in which the major part of a plan for the prevention of individual poverty was implemented. The legislation of this plan consisted of the Family Allowance Act 1945, the two National Insurance Acts, one dealing with industrial diseases and injuries, the National Assistance Act and the National Health Service Act. The first act came into operation in 1946; the remainder on the 5th. July, 1948.

The whole plan includes financial assistance in sickness, in unemployment, during incapacity due to industrial disease or injury and in old age. The financial strain of a family is eased by maternity benefits and the children's allowances.

The above plan owed much to Sir William Beveridge (now Lord Beveridge) and his classical report on Social Insurance and Allied Services. He emphasised that a National Health Service is essential to the plan as it ensures a comprehensive medical and rehabilitation service for the care of disease and the restoration of working capacity. The administrative pattern of the present National Health Service has been both praised and derided but, as yet, I am chary of expressing an opinion.

The main public health interest of 1948 was the administrative changes necessitated by the new Health Service. I had to devote much of my time to organisation and it was thus fortunate that no serious outbreak of infectious disease occurred. There was a moderate prevalence of scarlet fever throughout the year but the disease was very mild. There was a very satisfactory fall in the incidence of diphtheria. Tuberculosis continued to be a serious problem in the borough. Its control is hampered by the lack of sanatorium beds for patients in the early stages of the disease and the hospital accommodation for the late highly infectious patients. It is hoped that the Regional Hospital Board will soon establish a tuberculosis or chest clinic at Port Talbot.

Throughout the year, the housing shortage continued to cause great concern and despite the very creditable construction of two hundred and sixty-one houses during the year, the waiting list of one thousand and eight hundred families could not be reduced. I was very pleased that a proportion of new houses was granted to the occupants of condemned houses. The needs of the families in the squatters camps remain to be considered.

I have fully appreciated the efforts of the Corporation and the Borough Surveyor during 1948 to improve the public health standards of the water supplies. Much remains to be done and I look forward to the day when the borough will have a fully filtered and chlorinated public water supply, adequate in quantity and of pure quality.

The industrial smoke nuisance continued to effect deleteriously the health of the inhabitants. I can only expect a long term solution of this serious problem.

It is unfortunate that in parts of the borough the health of the citizens is menaced and the appearance of the neighbourhood is worsened by the scattered piles of household refuse and old food tins on waste land in proximity to houses.

3.

As in the 1947 report, I wish to praise the mothers who have brought such fine and well nourished babies to the welfare clinics. Modern living is subjecting the housewives to a heavy strain. I was very pleased that the home help service, intended mainly for the households where the mother is being confined or is ill, commenced towards the end of the year. Its value is obvious.

I am indebted to many people for much kindness and assistance during the year. These include the chief officials and staff of the Corporation, the general practitioners of the borough, the staff of the Port Talbot and District General Hospital, Mr. H.P.R. Williams, the dental officer, Dr. A.R. Culley and his successor Dr. W.E. Thomas, the County Medical Officer and Dr. H. Stubbins of Neath. I am very grateful to the Matron and the staff of the Isolation Hospital for their good work during the year.

My thanks are due to the health visitors for their assistance in the clinics, the sanitary inspectors for their help in the investigation of fever cases and the routine water sampling and the Public Health Department, later the Divisional Health Office, staff for their loyal support during a difficult period.

In this report, Mr. G.A. Morgan, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, has provided details of the housing, factory and food inspections. The Administrative Staff of the Divisional Health Office have been responsible for the compilation of the other statistics.

There were several difficulties and misunderstandings during the year but my sole aim has been to improve the health of the people of the borough. At the end of 1948 much remained to be achieved but some definite progress had been made.

Your obedient servant,

D.J. DAVIES.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Port Talbot is one of the chief industrial towns of South Wales. Its importance will be enhanced greatly by the new Abbey Steel Works which is in process of construction in the Margam area. Besides Steel Works, the borough has other industries including coal mines, copper, tin, fuel and brick works and docks.

The immensity of the new Steel Works is illustrated by the facts that the cost will be £60 millions and four thousand men are employed on its construction, 40% of the latter are from the borough; the remainder travel daily from outlying districts such as the Swansea and Rhondda valleys and Mid-Glamorgan. Many engineers and technicians, some with their families, have come from all parts of Great Britain.

A high percentage of the labourers are disabled miners, usually suffering from silicosis or pneumoconiosis. It is stated that their work compares favourably with able bodied workmen.

The welfare of the men is under the care of three welfare officers. They work in close liaison with the public health department and the divisional health office. Adequate canteens and sanitary arrangements are provided at the site. Dr. Donald Isaac, medical officer of the Steel Company of Wales, has organised comprehensive first aid facilities. During 1948, the sickness rate among the employees was very low.

During 1948, there was very little unemployment in the area. Real poverty was rare. The family allowance scheme helped big families but its value continued to be nullified, in part, by the high prices of good footwear and clothing for children.

The weather was generally mild and wet. Surprisingly the driest month was February. The wettest was January.

The following table shows the annual rainfall in inches since 1938:-

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.	1938.
48.8	29.9	47.6	41.5	39.2	38	38.1	34.8	43.2	49	44.6

There continued to be much standing water on the low lying land to the west of the town. An early improvement of the drainage is required.

The area of the Borough is estimated to be 25,648 acres, inclusive of the foreshore.

The assessable value of the Borough for the year ending March 31st. 1948 was:-

For general rate purposes: £183,400  
A penny rate produced: £713. 10. 11.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

This section of the report is mainly figures. All annual reports, prepared by Medical Officers of health, have similar details. The tendency of most readers of these reports is to pass quickly to the next part.

The Medical Officer of health, however, uses these figures to measure the state of health of the community. From the causes of death, the infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, infectious disease incidence and other figures, he can discover clues which may lead him to eliminate a factor which is adversely affecting the communal health. If, for example, there are a large number of deaths of babies due to prematurity, then he should review the health services for the care of these babies. Numerous other examples could be given.

Certain forms of illhealth - feverish colds, forms of rheumatism and psychoneurosis - do not result in death but they cause much unhappiness and much loss of work. It has not been possible to prepare figures of the prevalence of these conditions among the population but they are the commoner causes of attendances at doctors' surgeries and absences from work.

The detailed statistical tables, required by the Welsh Board of Health, are given at the end of the report. In this section, a general explanatory review of the statistics is given.

### 1. POPULATION.

The population of the Borough was estimated by the Registrar General to be 42,830 for the mid-year 1948 as compared with 40,820 for the previous year. This increase was due to the influx of workers for the construction of the new steelworks and the high post war birthrate.

### 2. BIRTHS.

There were 818 live births, 413 males and 405 females, during the year. 22 stillbirths were recorded. 3.1% of all live births were illegitimate. The staff of the Public Health department endeavoured to ensure that unmarried mothers and their babies received adequate care.

The birth rate was comparatively high but less than in the previous year : 19.1 per thousand population as compared with 22.2 in 1947.



The following table is of interest:-

Number of live births at home in the borough :	360
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) in West Glamorgan Hospital :	312
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Pentyla Nursing Home :	74
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Mid Glamorgan Hospital and other institutions excluding the above mentioned :	72

56.2% of all live births either occurred in a hospital or nursing home.

### 3. DEATHS.

The total number of deaths during 1948 was 449, comprising 264 males and 185 females. The death rates per thousand of the population in recent years are as follows:-

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.
10.5	12.5	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.9	11.5

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1948 was 10.8.

The main causes of death in the borough were diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer, tuberculosis and bronchitis.

### 4. INFANT MORTALITY.

29 infants, under one year of age, died during the year. 12 of these deaths were due to prematurity. The infant mortality rate - number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births - was 35. The figure for the whole of England and Wales was 34.

Comparisons of the annual rates in the borough are as follows:-

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.
35	40	43	63	43	59	42

### 5. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth. One mother died in West Glamorgan Hospital in June, 1948 due to obstetric shock and haemorrhage following the birth of a hydrocephalic foetus. The other death was due to sepsis following an abortion.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

In this section, a general description of the services will be made as in previous years. A short review of the effect of the National Health Service since the 5th. July, 1948 has been included in the preface to the report.

### HOSPITALS.

#### 1. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PATIENTS:

The Port Talbot and District General Hospital, with 85 beds and a medical staff of specialists, the local practitioners and a house surgeon dealt with 1545 in-patients during 1948. This hospital rendered a good service to the inhabitants of the borough. The long waiting list of ear, nose, throat and eye patients caused concern but a real effort was made towards the end of the year to reduce these lists. This hospital was until the 5th. July 1948 mainly financed by the contributions of the employees of works and mines in the borough and adjacent districts.

The West Glamorgan Hospital at Neath, a fully equipped hospital of 344 beds, also provides out-patient and in-patient treatment for citizens of the borough.

A number of patients, with unusual or problem complaints, were referred to Morrision E.M.S. Hospital and teaching hospitals at Cardiff, Oxford and London.

It continued to be necessary to send children, with hare lips and cleft palates, to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. The facilities for such treatment in South Wales are inadequate.

Both the local General Hospital and West Glamorgan Hospital provide general surgical and medical treatment for children.

#### 2. MATERNITY PATIENTS.

Port Talbot has no maternity hospital. Patients, requiring a hospital confinement, were admitted either to the West Glamorgan Hospital, Neath or the Mid Glamorgan Hospital, Bridgend. During 1948, Pentyla Nursing Home, Port Talbot provided private maternity beds.

The demand for hospital maternity beds continued to be heavy. The housing difficulty was a contributory factor.

During the year, the booking of non-emergency maternity beds was arranged by the Public Health Department and, from the 5th. July, the Port Talbot and Glyncoerrwg Health Division. This scheme was a success. The domestic, medical and housing problem

of each applicant received due consideration.

### 3. INFECTIOUS PATIENTS:

The Borough Isolation Hospital was able to deal in 1948 with all such patients, whose doctors requested hospital treatment. At the end of the year, the hospital was still without electric lighting or power. As in previous years, any patients requiring treatment in an iron lung would have to be transferred to Tonna Isolation Hospital, Neath. During 1948, no such patient needed this treatment.

Puerperal pyrexia and septic abortion cases were admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital. The hospital is not suitable for the treatment of cases with haemorrhage and possibly requiring operative treatment. Unfortunately no other hospital would accept such cases.

Due to the low incidence of fevers in the area, one large ward of the hospital remained empty throughout the year. It was hoped that this ward could be used for non-fever patients. At the end of 1948, the Hospital Management Committee were still considering the matter.

The admissions during 1948 and previous years are listed in Table 5 at the end of the report.

### 4. TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS:

The long delays in admitting patients to sanatoria and the presence of highly infectious cases of tuberculosis in crowded homes continued throughout the year. On the 5th. July, 1948, the responsibility for the treatment of such patients passed from the Welsh National Memorial Association to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The former organisation, which had a fine record in the fight against tuberculosis, then ceased to exist. The changes made very little difference locally.

### CLINICS.

1. ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, BIRTH CONTROL AND INFANT WELFARE CLINICS: These are described in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the report. On the 5th. July, 1948, the Glamorgan County Council became responsible for these clinics.

2. SCHOOL CLINICS: During 1948, minor ailment, refraction and orthopaedic clinics for schoolchildren were held in the borough. They were organised by the County Council.

3. TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS: The Chest Clinic at Neath served the greater part of the area. Patients from the village of Bryn attend

at the Maesteg Clinic. During the year, unsuccessful efforts were made to establish a chest clinic at Port Talbot.

4. VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC: This clinic is situated near the main Railway Station at Port Talbot.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

During 1948, all bacteriological examinations required by the Public Health Department were undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff.

The Public Analyst, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was D. Evans Jones, Esq., of Cardiff.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

One of the important features of public health work in this country during the present century has been the development of a maternity and welfare service for the safeguarding of the health of young children, expectant and nursing mothers. This service has been primarily the responsibility of local authorities though voluntary organisations have also made important contributions.

The general opinion is that the service has been responsible for a great improvement of the health of the important groups of the community.

The main features are infant welfare, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, the regular home visiting of young children by health visitors, the organisation of a trained and supervised midwifery service and local authority refraction, dental and orthopaedic treatment facilities. The service has been further improved by the provision of maternity beds and children's wards at hospital.

On the 5th. July 1948, as part of the National Health Service, the Port Talbot Corporation passed all its responsibility for maternity and child welfare to the Glamorgan County Council.

The following account is thus opportune:-

DEVELOPMENT OF A MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE BY THE BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT: A BRIEF REVIEW.

With the exception of the midwifery, general practitioner and hospital services, the Corporation has been responsible for the service since the inception of the borough in 1921.

In 1921, there was one infant welfare clinic. This was sited at Port Talbot. New clinics were commenced at Cwmavon in 1922, Aberavon and Bryn in 1924, Sandfields 1939 and Baglan 1948.

Ante-natal clinics were a more recent development. In September 1934, the first borough ante-natal clinic was commenced at Taibach. It was held once fortnightly. In 1940, a monthly ante-natal clinic was initiated at Cwmavon. Post-natal examinations were first arranged at the clinics in 1947. During 1947 and 1948, expansion of the ante-natal service occurred. The Taibach ante-natal clinic was held once weekly, the Cwmavon clinic once fortnightly and a new ante-natal clinic commenced at Pendarves Street, Sandfields.

Modern clinic premises were completed at Cwmavon in 1937 and Pendarves Street, Sandfields in 1939. They have been a

great asset both to the maternity and child welfare service and the school health service. The clinic at Taibach has been adapted from the old Margam Urban District Offices. It must be one of the busiest clinics in South Wales. It does however need replacing by a modern clinic.

The above services were developed by the Corporation in conjunction with the school health service. Infants and pre-school age children were allowed to utilise the school treatment clinics and facilities which were began as follows: minor ailment clinic 1923, dental clinic 1926, eye testing clinic 1926, facilities for the treatment of crippled children 1927, definite arrangements for removal of children's tonsils and adenoids at Port Talbot and District General Hospital 1927 and diphtheria immunisation arrangements 1935.

When the school health service passed to the Glamorgan County Council in 1945, the latter council provided these facilities, with the exception of the diphtheria immunisation which remained the responsibility of the Corporation until July 5th. 1948.

It is very interesting to read the reports of Dr. E.W. Richards, the first Medical Officer of Health of this borough. He held this post from 1922 to 1927. His reports show remarkable foresight and planning ability. If the Corporation had implemented his recommendations, Port Talbot would have had an excellent maternity, child welfare and school health services. They must have been retarded by, in the words of Dr. Llewellyn in his 1931 report, 'the difficult and disheartening industrial conditions'. It was a great mistake not to provide a full time assistant medical officer for maternity and child welfare work. An able doctor of this type could have done invaluable work. My predecessors would, I am sure, agree with this opinion.

#### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS DURING 1948.

The developments have been described in the preceding section. Dr. Margaret Davies continued to be responsible for this work. The attendance of local midwives at the clinics was encouraged.

Attendances at the clinics were heavy throughout the year.

#### MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Glamorgan County Council provided a satisfactory service in the area.

#### HOME HELPS SERVICE.

This valuable service commenced in the latter part of the year.

INFANT WELFARE (up to 5th. July 1948)

1. HEALTH VISITING. The three health visitors continued to make routine visits to the homes of all infants and children up to school age. They advised mothers and, in unsatisfactory cases, made frequent re-visits. Special attention was given to premature and illegitimate infants.

The following visits were made in the period 1st. January - 4th. July 1948:-

<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Re-visits under 1 year.</u>	<u>Re-visits 1 - 5 years.</u>
453	1356	1502

2. INFANT WELFARE CLINICS: These were held weekly at Taibach, fortnightly at Sandfields, Zion Chapel, Aberavon, Cwmavon, Bryn and Baglan. The Baglan Clinic was opened on the 20th. February 1948.

Dr. D.J. Davies, the Medical Officer of Health, attended all these clinics during the first six months of the year.

Every effort was made to promote health education in the clinics.

The following are records of attendances at the infant welfare clinics from the 1st. January to the 4th. July 1948:-

TAIBACH CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 2,908.

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
112	95	61	56	71	51	85	67	71
Average attendance per clinic.								

ZION CHAPEL CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 972.

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
75	62	40	25	25	24	28	27	13
Average attendance per clinic.								

SANDFIELDS CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 982.

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
76	77	48	41	45	47	58	50	50
Average attendance per clinic.								

CYMAVON CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 854.

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940
66	59	55	41	46	47	56	41	45
Average attendance per clinic.								

BRYN CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 229.

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940
18	19	12	9	5	5	16	14	16
Average attendance per clinic.								

BAGLAN CLINIC: Total number of attendances - 338 (from 20th. February)

Average attendance - 34.

3. DENTAL TREATMENT: This was provided for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school age children by arrangement with the Glamorgan County Council.

4. ORTHOPAEDIC AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT: Such treatment was provided for preschool age children by arrangement with the County Council.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

378 children received the two immunising injections during the period 1st. January to 4th. July; 113 received a 'booster' injection. Up to nine years of age, alum precipitated toxoid was used; over this age, toxoid antitoxin floccules. General re-actions were very few but an occasional inflamed arm was seen.

During the above period, a number of immunisations against whooping cough were done at the infant welfare clinics. The efficacy of these injections could not be demonstrated.



H O U S I N G .

There is no need to stress the importance of adequate and satisfactory housing. In 1948, housing continued to be the major problem of the Corporation. The demand for houses was far in excess of the provision and though two hundred and fifty two houses were completed and let, during the year, by the Corporation, there was no decrease in the waiting list of approximately one thousand eight hundred families. This was due to the new applications received during the year.

Disappointed applicants made numerous appeals to the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Nursing Staff. Reports on the more genuine cases, with health complaints, were made to the Housing Letting Committee. A very satisfactory liaison was maintained with Mr. J.T. Jones, the responsible official.

The main housing difficulties were: overcrowding, condemned houses, sub-standard houses and squatters camps. New houses were allotted to sub-tenants of overcrowded houses and tenants of condemned houses in the ratio of four to one. From the public health aspect, the decision of the Corporation at the end of 1947 to grant 20% of new houses to the tenants of condemned houses was a great step forward. Many of the latter houses have deteriorated badly since their condemnation in 1936 to 1939 and repairs are usually impracticable.

The marriage and birth rate was lower in 1948 than in 1947 but remained high as compared with the pre war years. The majority of young couples had to start their married life with parents or in rooms.

During 1948, the Corporation came to no decision on the suggestion that the squatters camps should be gradually evacuated and demolished. It is hoped that a decision will be made in 1949. There are eighty-four families living in these camps. The number does however fluctuate.

The following particulars have been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

- |    |  |                 |       |
|----|--|-----------------|-------|
| 1. | Total number of houses built during 1948 | { (a) Temporary | } Nil |
|    |  | { (b) Permanent | } 261 |

With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

- |      |                            |      |     |
|------|----------------------------|------|-----|
| (1)  | By local authority         | ---- | 252 |
| (11) | By other bodies or persons | ---- | Nil |

2. Inspection of dwellinghouses during 1948.
- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 694
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 2601
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. 0
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 0
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 615
3. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 329
4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
- a. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act 1930:-
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 0
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices;
- (a) By Owners. 0
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners. 0
- b. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 241
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By Owners. 219
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners. 0
- c. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act 1930:-
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. 5
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of order. 34
- d. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act 1930:-
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. 0
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. 0

## 5. Housing Act 1936 - Part IV. - OVERCROWDING (Provisional Figures)

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	65
(ii)	Number of families therein.	101
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	505
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	4
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	36
(11)	Number of persons concerned in such cases.	274
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	0

WATER SUPPLIES.

In the previous year, a complete public health survey of the borough water supplies had been made and a detailed report, with recommendations, submitted to the Corporation. The recommendations included the elimination of the minor supplies, installation of filtration plant for the major supplies and the consideration of further sources of water, possibly outside the borough.

During 1948, the Waterworks Committee and the Borough Engineer continued to consider carefully these points. At the same time, the Welsh Board of Health arranged a survey of the water supplies of South Wales. Thus the Borough Engineer postponed the formulation of long term plans until receipt of the survey report.

The following progress did occur, however, during the year:-

1. The use of the unsatisfactory minor supplies was limited. Unfortunately it was impossible to eliminate completely these supplies because some areas of the borough had no alternative supply.
2. The unsatisfactory water from the Pwlllyglaw levels was only used for two weeks throughout the year.
3. Permanent chlorination plant was installed on the two Bryn water supplies which are derived from upland sources.
4. Improvised arrangements were made for the chlorination of the minor supplies.
5. The regular sampling programme of all supplies, initiated late in 1947, was continued throughout 1948. The results confirmed the findings of the 1947 survey. 277 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination; 80 were of doubtful or unsatisfactory purity.

Despite an appeal to the Welsh Board of Health, no finality was reached in 1948 in the dispute between the Corporation and the Forestry Commission over the public health recommendation to demolish a farm on the catchment area of the Cwawernderi supply.

With the heavy rainfall throughout the year, there was no shortage of water.

The Borough Engineer states that only seventy-five houses in the borough are supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes. 11,400 houses, with an estimated population of 42,530, are supplied from public water mains.

The average daily supply of water per person during the year was approximately 28 gallons.

HYGIENE OF FACTORIES.

The Factories Act of 1937 is intended to safeguard the health of workers in factories. The enforcement of the major part of the act is the duty of the government factory inspectors. District Councils, such as Port Talbot, have however certain duties relating to general cleanliness, ventilation, provision of sanitary conveniences and other health matters.

The following details for 1948 have been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	163	15	--
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies.	--	--	--
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	--	--	--

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found.</u>			<u>No. of Pro- secu- tions</u>
	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector Referred By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of Cleanliness	15	15	--	--
Overcrowding	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature	--	1	--	--
Inadequate ventilation	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) insufficient	2	1	--	--
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	1	--	--
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	--	--
Other offences	10	7	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

## 3. There are no outworkers in this borough.

HYGIENE OF FOOD.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has supplied most of the following details:-

1. MEAT INSPECTION AT PORT TALBOT ABATTOIR DURING YEAR 1948.

	Cattle			Sheep and	
	Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.....	1696	312	3079	9162	270
Number inspected.....	1696	312	3079	9162	270
Diseases (excluding tuberculosis)					
(i) Whole carcasses condemned...	1	4	3	23	-
(ii) Percentage of animals infected with disease other than tuberculosis.....	39.5	62.8	0.8	20.9	14.9

TUBERCULOSIS.

Whole Carcasses condemned.....	2	1	2	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	68	92	-	-	10
Percentage of all animals found to have signs of tuberculosis..	4.1	29.2	0.07	-	4.8

During November and December, young developing beef tapeworms were found in the muscles of four cattle. The appropriate action was taken. This condition in cattle has become more prevalent in this country during recent years. If inadequately cooked beef containing these tapeworms is eaten then a mature tapeworm may develop in the intestines of the consumer. It can cause a feeling of discomfort in the abdomen.

2. MILK.

The present legislation does not ensure that all milk sold to the public is free from dangerous germs and will not go sour in a reasonable time after delivery. The small producer-retailer of milk continues to present a public health problem. He cannot provide the necessary apparatus and equipment for the pasteurisation and hygienic bottling of his milk. It is very disturbing to see these tradesmen by the roadside ladling out milk from containers into household jugs. It is a hygienist's nightmare.

There are two main methods to ensure a pure public milk supply. Milk can be hygienically removed from the udder of a healthy cow and transferred in a hygienic manner to sterilised bottles which are immediately sealed. Such milk is designated as tuberculin tested. The second method is to remove the milk in a hygienic manner from a cow, transfer the milk with similar precautions to a

pasteurisation or sterilisation plant, where the milk is raised to a temperature which will kill all harmful germs, then the milk is bottled in sterilised bottles which are immediately sealed. The latter milk is either pasteurised or sterilised milk. The latter milk keeps longer than the former but as a higher temperature is reached, the nutritional and vitamin value of the milk is impaired as compared with pasteurised milk.

Both methods are not foolproof. They require careful supervision. Public health workers consider that pasteurised milk is preferable. The difficulties of ensuring that all milking cows are not suffering from diseases which can be transferred to humans are great. Unfortunately it is considered that if all milk was pasteurised compulsorily, the health of cattle would not receive sufficient attention.

The following measures were taken to safeguard the borough milk supplies during 1948:-

- (i) 1522 routine visits of sanitary inspectors to farms and dairies.
- (ii) A number of milk samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following results were obtained:-

Number of samples of ungraded milk.....	34
Number of samples of ungraded milk found to be unsatisfactory.....	13
Number of samples of pasteurised milk.....	45
Number of samples of pasteurised milk found to be unsatisfactory.....	8
Number of samples of ungraded milk examined for tubercle bacilli.....	21
Number of samples of milk found to contain tubercle bacilli.....	0

(iii) 123 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis. 17 samples were found to have added water varying from 4% to 38%. These seventeen samples were taken during the investigation of the milk supply from one producer retailer. The subsequent prosecution was successful.

GENERAL COMMENTS. It is pleasing to note the increased sale of bottled pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk in the borough.

### 3. OTHER FOODS.

76 samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Analyst. All were found to be satisfactory. Adulteration of food is becoming rare.

4. SANITARY SUPERVISION OF CANTEENS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND ICE-CREAM MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

The importance of this work was realised by the sanitary inspectors and they endeavoured, as far as practicable, to undertake the necessary supervision. A higher standard of hygiene in catering establishments is necessary.

A special effort was made to ensure the purity of ice cream manufactured and sold in the borough.

5. FOOD POISONING.

No cases were notified during 1948.



N U T R I T I O N .

The effect of the post-war restricted dietary on the health of the population is of interest and great importance.

The opinion of nutrition experts is that there is no evidence of any appreciable ill health or disease due to inadequate diet. Occasional cases of malnutrition are seen but these are usually neglected children or aged people who are not receiving adequate care.

During 1948, the Medical Officer of Health examined several thousand pre-school and school age children in the borough. From a general clinical assessment, evidence of malnutrition was rare. A number of mothers did complain that they had difficulty in satisfying the appetites of adolescents. Some concern has been expressed in parts of the country of the supposed low nutritional state of mothers of adolescents. It is felt that these mothers are sacrificing part of their rations for the family. This is a genuine problem and is worthy of more consideration.

The priority foods and vitamin supplements for nursing and expectant mothers and young children, the canteen facilities for workers in heavy industries, the rationing of basic foods according to needs, the provision of milk and meals in school, the vitamin fortification of margarine and the high milling ratio of national bread and flour are welcome safeguards of the nutrition of the population. The necessity of rationing potatoes and bread was unfortunate but there appeared to be no untoward results from the nutritional aspect.

At the maternity and child welfare clinics, much advice on nutrition was given and the mothers were encouraged to use the Ministry of Food vitamin supplements.

As in 1947, it is necessary to draw attention to the continued high prices of vegetables and salads. They are an important part of our dietary. A real effort should be made to reduce the costs of transfer of these commodities from the producer to the consumer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no serious epidemics during the year. Severe cases of infectious diseases were uncommon. The main diphtheria ward at the Isolation Hospital remained closed throughout 1948.

During the late spring and early summer, mumps was prevalent among schoolchildren in the borough. No complicated cases were reported.

There was a steady incidence of scarlet fever throughout the year but all the cases were mild.

Ward.	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria (Proved)	Infantile Paralysis		New cases of Tuberculosis	
			Acute Poliomyelitis	Acute Polio-encephalitis	Measles	Pulm- Non-onary Pulm.
Margam West.	27	-	-	-	7	14 4
Margam Central.	30	1	-	-	8	13 -
Margam North.	4	-	-	-	2	1 1
Aberavon South.	34	1	-	1	10	25 6
Aberavon North.	26	1	1	-	2	15 3
Cwmavon.	13	2	1	-	7	8 -
<b>TOTALS</b>						
1948	134	5	2	1	36	76 14
1947	44	45	5	2	833	58 9
1946	62	55	0	-	-	61 18
1945	104	86	0	-	-	93 13
1944	137	201	0	-	No Records	99 7
1943	94	154	1	-	-	78 22
1942	54	46	0	-	-	71 20
1941	40	64	1	-	-	66 28
1940	52	84	0	-	-	58 18
1939	59	143	1	-	-	53 14
1938	299	71	1	-	-	53 15
1937	188	22	0	-	-	52 15

DIPHTHERIA.

The above figures show the remarkable fall in the incidence of this disease. 38 suspected cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital but after the appropriate investigations, only 5 were found to be suffering from the disease. The remainder were

suffering from acute tonsillitis or acute laryngitis. Both diseases can resemble diphtheria very closely.

The five patients had mild attacks and there were no deaths from the disease. 1938 was the last year in which no deaths were reported.

In recent years, diphtheria has become a comparatively uncommon disease throughout the country. All the reasons for this change are not clearly understood but the immunisation campaign has probably been the main factor.

### SCARLET FEVER.

The same germ, the haemolytic streptococcus, can cause a number of diseases including scarlet fever, erysipelas, puerperal fever and certain types of sore throat. Patients suffering from the first three forms of disease are isolated at home or in hospital but, so far, it has not been practicable to isolate patients with sore throats. The latter patients can infect others with the germ and some of the people infected develop scarlet fever. Isolation of scarlet fever patients does not thus have much effect on the incidence of the disease.

The tendency in many parts of the country is to admit to hospital only a small proportion of scarlet fever patients: patients with complications, patients from overcrowded homes and patients from the houses of food and drink retailers or producers. In Port Talbot, a high percentage of scarlet fever patients are admitted to hospital. This is due to two factors: the easy availability of Isolation hospital beds and the high rate of overcrowding of houses.

It has been the practice to nurse these patients in large wards but in recent years, an effort has been made to arrange cubicle or side ward accommodation especially for complicated and very mild cases. It is undoubtedly preferable to nurse all scarlet fever patients in single cubicles as the relapse and complications are more common in large wards.

Perhaps, in the near future, the Regional Hospital Board will review the large number of Isolation hospital beds available for scarlet fever in Glamorgan and some of these beds may then be used for highly infectious cases of tuberculosis from overcrowded homes.

There were 134 notified cases of the disease during the year; 124 were removed to hospital. The disease was mild and in many of the cases the rash was of very short duration.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Three cases occurred during the year. There was no apparent connection between the cases.

The first case was fatal. Following a short illness a boy of 14 years died at the Port Talbot and District General Hospital on the 2nd. February 1948. No diagnosis was made during life. At post-mortem, there were signs of encephalitis and the doctor decided that the cause of death was polio-encephalitis - a variety of infantile paralysis.

At the beginning of October 1948, a boy aged 15 months from Owmavon developed a more typical attack of infantile paralysis. He had paralysis of a group of muscles of one leg. After treatment, there was some residual paralysis.

At the end of November, a boy aged 4 years from the west part of Port Talbot, had an atypical attack which was not diagnosed in the acute stage. He had a residual paralysis of a group of muscles of one leg.

The contacts of the three cases were kept under surveillance and questioned. There was no evidence of any abortive cases of the disease.

MEASLES.

1947 was the epidemic year. During 1948, only occasional cases were reported.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease was endemic throughout the year. 123 cases were notified. There were no deaths. Beds for the treatment of complicated cases were provided at the Isolation Hospital.

It is hoped that the present trials will show that a satisfactory immunisation is available against this disease. The disease can be very serious in infants and young children. If it is not fatal, it often leaves the patient with chronic chest trouble.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two patients were notified and admitted to the Isolation Hospital. Both responded quickly to treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease continues to present one of the most serious public health problems. It affects mainly young adults and requires a long period of treatment and, if the treatment is successful, prolonged after-care and rehabilitation.

At the end of 1948, there were 642 patients on the borough tuberculosis register:-

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	231	82
Females	253	76

For a number of years, the register has contained names of patients, who have died or left the borough or have been cured. During 1948, with the co-operation of the tuberculosis physicians, an effort was made to revise the register. This meant the tracing of many individuals and, at the end of the year, revision had not yet been completed. The fall in the number of patients on the register as compared with 1947 is due to the revision and not to a fall in the incidence of the disease.

During the year 90 notifications of all forms of tuberculosis were received:-

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	33	9
Females	43	5

45 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary cases were admitted to sanatoria. In 1948, only 27 patients were reported to be cured.

The distribution of the new tuberculosis notifications was:-

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Margam West	14	4
Margam Central	13	-
Margam North	1	-
Aberavon South	25	6
Aberavon North	15	3
Cwmavon	8	-

The ages of the new cases during 1948 are contained in Table 4 at the end of the report.

There were 34 deaths due to tuberculosis. Tuberculosis as a public health problem received much attention during the year both from the borough Public Health Department and the Port Talbot and Glyncoirwg Health Division of the County Council. The following action was taken:-

1. A much closer liaison was developed with the tuberculosis or chest physicians.
2. Careful attention was paid to the prevention of the spread of the disease - both in and outside the home.
3. A greater effort was made to ensure that contacts attended for examination at the chest clinic.
4. Strong representations were made to the Regional Hospital Board to establish a tuberculosis or chest clinic at Port Talbot.
5. The need for hospital beds for the late highly infectious cases of tuberculosis and more sanatorium beds for early cases was stressed repeatedly to the Mid Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee.
6. Parents were advised strongly by the health visitors and clinic medical officer only to buy pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk for their children.
7. The allocation of extra 'points' to tuberculous housing applicants was continued during the year.

TABLE 1

Summary of Statistics of the Borough for 1948 after Correction for Inward and Outward Transfers as furnished by the Registrar General.

<u>Live Births:-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	792	399	393
Illegitimate	26	14	12

Birth-rate per 1,000 population -- 19.1

<u>Still-Births:-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	20	8	12
Illegitimate	2	2	0

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births -- 26.2

<u>Deaths:-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
	449	264	185

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population -- 10.5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

There were 2 deaths from puerperal causes.

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	35.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live legitimate births..	35.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births.....	38

Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	64
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	2

(Continued) TABLE 2.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1948. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and 148 Smaller Great Towns including London	Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County	Borough of Port Talbot.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
<u>Births</u>					
Live Births	17.9(a)	20.0	19.2	20.1	19.1
Still Births	0.42(a)	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.51
<u>Deaths</u>					
All Causes	10.8(a)	11.6	10.7	11.6	10.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.79
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.11
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.35
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	3.10
Whooping Cough	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	2.87
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.02
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	0.82
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	0.73
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02

(a) Rates per 1000 total population.



TABLE 2 (Continued)

	England and Wales	126 C.B's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County	Boro of Port Talbot
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-					
<u>Deaths</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age	34(b)	39	32	31	35
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	2.44
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births:-					
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
Puerperal fever	} 6.89	} 8.90	} 4.71	} 7.34(c)	} 2.4
Puerperal pyrexia					
(b) Rates per 1000 related births (c) In London puerperal fever alone was 0.61					

Maternal Mortality in ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Rates per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15 - 44
140 Abortion with Sepsis	0.11	9
141 Abortion without Sepsis	0.05	4
147 Puerperal infections	0.13	
142-146, 148-150 Other maternal causes	0.73	

(a) Rates per 1000 total population.

TABLE 3.OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Treated:-

Notified	At Home	In Hospital	Vision Impaired	Deaths
2	2	0	0	0

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TABLE 4TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases during 1948:-

	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 Year.	0	0	1	0
Over 1 Year and under 5 Years.	0	3	2	0
Over 5 years and under 10 years.	2	2	2	0
Over 10 years and under 15 years.	1	6	2	1
Over 15 years and under 20 years.	3	6	0	0
Over 20 years and under 25 years.	4	7	1	2
Over 25 years and under 35 years.	9	16	1	2
Over 35 years and under 45 years.	7	2	0	0
Over 45 years and under 55 years.	5	0	0	0
Over 55 years and under 65 years.	2	1	0	0
Over 65 years.	0	0	0	0
Totals.	33	43	9	5

TABLE 5GROESWEN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Port Talbot Borough cases treated at the hospital:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever.</u>	<u>Proved Diphtheria.</u>	<u>Erysip- elas.</u>	<u>Puerperal Pyrexia.</u>	<u>Infantile Paralysis.</u>
1933	134	26	9	0	0
1934	175	76	5	0	0
1935	53	23	3	0	0
1936	168	27	7	0	0
1937	181	21	0	0	0
1938	289	118	2	4	3
1939	55	140	2	3	1
1940	45	133	5	5	0
1941	38	64	1	0	0
1942	52	45	6	1	0
1943	94	154	1	0	0
1944	114	198	3	1	0
1945	90	86	3	4	0
1946	52	55	1	6	0
1947	38	45	4	1	7
1948	124	5	1	2	1

TABLE 6.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1948As recorded by the Registrar General

		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
All Causes		264	185
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0	1 #
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0
3.	Scarlet Fever	0	0
4.	Whooping Cough	0	0
5.	Diphtheria	0	0
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	15	15
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	1	1
9.	Influenza	4	1
10.	Measles	0	0
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	1	0
12.	Acute Inf. Encephalitis	0	0
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (male)		
	Uterus (female)	5	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	14	7
15.	Cancer of breast	1	1
16.	Cancer of all other sites	27	8
17.	Diabetes	1	3
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	23	29
19.	Heart Disease	54	54
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	10	8
21.	Bronchitis	19	5
22.	Pneumonia	11	4
23.	Other respiratory diseases	8	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	5	0
25.	Diarrhoea, under 2 years	0	2
26.	Appendicitis	2	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	3	6
28.	Nephritis	13	4
29.	Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	0	1
30.	Other maternal causes	0	1
31.	Premature Birth	8	4
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	5	3
33.	Suicide	2	2
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	2	1
35.	Other violent causes	15	4
36.	All other causes	13	14

# Disease contracted at Mental Hospital, Bridgend.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1946

As recorded by the Registrar General

Males. Females.

Code	Description	Males	Females
00	All other causes	11	11
01	Other violent causes	1	1
02	Road traffic accidents	1	1
03	Suicide	1	1
04	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infants Disease	1	1
05	Premature Birth	1	1
06	Other maternal causes	1	1
07	Puerperal and Post Abortive Septic	1	1
08	Nephritis	1	1
09	Other digestive diseases	1	1
10	Appendicitis	1	1
11	Diarrhoea, under 2 years	1	1
12	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	1
13	Other respiratory diseases	1	1
14	Pneumonia	1	1
15	Bronchitis	1	1
16	Other diseases of circulatory system	1	1
17	Heart Disease	1	1
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	1	1
19	Diabetes	1	1
20	Cancer of all other sites	1	1
21	Cancer of breast	1	1
22	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
23	Cancer of uterus (female)	1	1
24	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (male)	1	1
25	Acute Int. Nephritis	1	1
26	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	1	1
27	Measles	1	1
28	Diphtheria	1	1
29	Whooping Cough	1	1
30	Scarlet Fever	1	1
31	Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1
32	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1
33	All Causes	185	185

\* Disease contracted at Mental Hospital, Epsom.

16 NOV 1949

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X CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR X

X X

X FOR THE YEAR 1948. X

X X

X X

XX





STAFF OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT

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G.A. MORGAN, Chief Sanitary Inspector  
(C.R.S.I. & C.S.I.D. as Sanitary Inspector,  
and C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector.  
C.I.H. & C.R.S.I. School Hygiene and Physiology.  
General Hygiene Diploma, Institute of Hygiene.  
Testamur Sanitary Science, University College  
of Wales. Fellow Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Fellow Sanitary Inspectors' Association).

I.J. CARTER, Sanitary Inspector.  
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as Meat and Food Inspector).

S. TAYLOR, Sanitary Inspector.  
(C.S.I.D. as Sanitary Inspector. Testamur  
Sanitary Science, University College of Wales.  
C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector).

I.G. HEYCOCK, Sanitary Inspector.  
(C.S.I.D. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector).

---

Drain Tester and Disinfector: W. GEORGE.

Rodent Officer: E. DUMMER.

Clerk: Miss. JOAN THOMPSON.



LIST OF MEMBERS

W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
C.S.I. on Sanitary Inspector,  
and Food Inspector.  
W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
and Food Inspector.  
W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
and Food Inspector.

W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
C.S.I. on Sanitary Inspector and C.S.I.  
and Food Inspector.

W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
C.S.I. on Sanitary Inspector, Food  
Inspector, and University College of Wales,  
and Food Inspector.

W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
C.S.I. on Sanitary Inspector and C.S.I.  
and Food Inspector.

W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
and Food Inspector.

W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
and Food Inspector.

W. H. HARRIS, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
and Food Inspector.

B O R O U G H O F P O R T T A L B O T

To the Mayor, Alderman, and Councillors of the  
Borough of Port Talbot.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure of submitting to you the Annual Report on the work carried out by your Sanitary Department during 1948. This is the fifteenth Annual Statement I have had the honour to present.

In a report of this kind one cannot give a detailed account of our many activities. Whilst it will therefore summarise generally much of our work, reference will also be made to the many matters of interest undertaken by the Department during the year.

A considerable amount of house repair work was undertaken during this period. In many cases however, much delay was occasioned between the service of notice and the completion of work. This was due to both labour and material shortage. One did experience an attitude of tradesmen being selective and particular in respect of some of the jobs they undertook. When we were obliged to institute Police Court Proceedings invariably the shortage of labour and material was the defence. This resulted in cases being adjourned and the time allowed for the completion of the work being further extended. Every assistance has been given to house-owners to secure labour and material in an attempt to expedite housing repair work. This however, resulted in much extra work - and I may say worry - to the Sanitary Officer.

Our time is increasingly used up on the inspection of food supplies and food preparation, storage and distribution premises. Several new canteens and snack-bars came into being during 1948. Much time and attention was given to the production, storage and sale of ice cream. The standards enforced at Port Talbot may appear high, but although ice cream is an excellent food it can also be an excellent medium for the conveyance of disease. Our rigid application of high standards is therefore justified. In two prosecutions undertaken during 1948, the Magisterial Bench at Port Talbot supported our standards in respect of street vehicles used for the sale of ice cream, although it was submitted that our standards exceeded those laid down in law.

One feels that with the increasing duties falling upon the Sanitary Officer there is a tendency to skimp the work due to inadequate Staff. When it is realized that we have the same inspectorial staff as that existing before 1921, and with the ever increasing demands now being made on our time and activities, the quality of our work must obviously suffer. Your Sanitary Staff has however given excellent service and I have to pay tribute to their loyalty, co-operation and zeal in dealing with the many problems with which they were confronted during the year. I have also to acknowledge and thank members of Council for the consideration and support accorded me in the conduct of my work.

I am Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G.A. MORGAN,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BOEHRER OF PORT TALENT

to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commissioners of the  
City of Port Talent.

W. Meyer, Mrs. Nicholas and Gendreau,

I have the pleasure of submitting to you the Annual Report  
on the work carried out by your Sanitary Department during 1935. This  
is the first annual Report I have had the honour to present.

In a report of this kind one cannot give a detailed account  
of our work activities. Whilst it will be interesting generally  
to read of our work, reference will also be made to the many matters of  
interest underlying the Department during the year.

A considerable amount of work remains to be done  
during this period. In some cases, however, work has been completed  
during the year and the completion of work. This was the  
case with the water supply. On this occasion an estimate  
of work was submitted and particular attention was given to  
the water supply. This work was completed in 1935. The  
Department has also been engaged in the work of  
maintaining the water supply. The Department has been  
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engaged in the work of maintaining the water supply.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gendreau,

Your obedient servant,

G.A. MASON,

CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER.

Report of G.A. Morgan, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector  
under the Factories and Housing Acts.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

The nature and number of inspections carried out by your  
Inspectors during the year were as follows:-

Housing Inspections and Re-inspections.	1,989
Structural Defects.	2,414
Foul Conditions.	914
Vermis Infestations and Disinfestations.	241
Overcrowding.	198
Schools.	195
Pigstyes and Swine Keeping.	229
Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools.	501
Stables, Refuse and Manure.	423
Animals Improperly Kept.	69
Other Nuisances.	1,764
Slaughterhouses.	701
Meat and Other Foods.	3,341
Cowsheds and Dairies.	1,522
Water Supplies.	894
Drains, Yards and W.C's.	2,549
Infectious Diseases.	493
Factories and Bakehouses.	163
Common Lodging Houses.	84
Offensive Trades.	143
Cinemas.	51
Tenements.	104
	<hr/>
	TOTAL - 18,982
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HOUSING INSPECTIONS

Number of Houses inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts...	694
Number of visits of inspection in respect of same...	2,601
Number of Houses found not in all respects to be reasonably fit for human habitation ...	615
Number of Houses rendered fit after service of Notices ....	584

It will be realised that Notices in respect of many of the houses rendered fit in 1948 were served in the later part of 1947.

Some of the houses found not in all respects fit for habitation in the later part of 1948, would not be rendered fit until some time in 1949.

The number of nuisances discovered, together with the number of Notices served during the year were as follows:-

Nature of Inspections.	Nuisances Discovered	Informal Notices Served.	Statutory Notices Served
Structural Defects.	578	578	164
Foul Conditions.	91	91	36
Infestation.	27	27	----
Overcrowding.	----	----	----
Schools.	4	4	----
Pigstyes & Swine Keeping.	9	9	2
Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools.	6	6	1
Stables, Refuse and Manure.	29	29	5
Animals Improperly Kept.	5	5	2
Other Nuisances.	31	31	6
Cowsheds and Dairies.	8	8	----
Water Supplies.	64	61	16
Drains, Yards & W.C.'s.	322	322	69
Workshops and Bakehouses.	31	31	5
Common Lodging Houses.	1	1	1
Offensive Trades.	----	----	----
Tenements.	4	4	----
Rats and Mice.	107	(Infestations treated by local authority on business and private premises)	
TOTAL -	1,317	1,207	307

The work carried out in order to abate the various nuisances discovered was as follows:-

Structural Defects.

25 roofs re-slatted; 135 roofs repaired; 26 new sheets fixed; 71 sheets repaired; 14 weatherboards, capping-boards and barge-boards renewed; 14 new downpipes fixed; 34 downpipes repaired; 9 chimneys rebuilt; 10 chimneys replastered; 19 chimneys repointed; 66 floors relaid; 48 floors repaired; 194 walls of living rooms and bedrooms replastered; 29 external walls cement rendered; 192 walls made damp-proof; 19 walls repaired; 28 walls repointed; 3 walls rebuilt; 60 ceilings replastered; 19 ceilings repaired; 10 skirting boards repaired; 52 new skirting boards fixed; 110 windows repaired; 31 new windows fixed; 113 sash cords fixed; 47 window fasteners renewed; 4 window frames repaired; 32 new window frames fixed; 27 window sills renewed or repaired; 11 grates repaired; 3 grates renewed; 6 ovens repaired; 10 new ovens fixed; 31 doors repaired; 36 new doors fixed; 2 doors re-hung; 36 door frames repaired; 41 door frames renewed; 6 stairs repaired; 4 stairs renewed; 7 coalhouses repaired; 1 coalhouse rebuilt; 6 boundary walls rebuilt.

Drains, Yards and W.C.'s.

11 W.C. structures rebuilt; 115 W.C. structures repaired; 1 additional W.C. provided; 28 flushing tanks repaired; 34 new flushing tanks provided; 62 new W.C. pans fixed; 72 new W.C. seats provided; 10 W.C. seats repaired; 34 joints between W.C. pan flushing pipe and drains made good; 59 drains cleared; 46 drains repaired; 9 drains relaid; 2 new drainage systems constructed; 3 inspection chambers constructed; 14 new inspection chamber covers fixed; 9 drain ventilation shafts repaired;

6 drain ventilation shafts fixed; 21 water supply pipes to W.C. flushing tanks repaired; 11 water supply pipes to W.C. flushing tanks renewed; 4 new flushing pipes provided; 27 yards relayed; 47 yards repaired; 8 yards drained; 15 new sinks provided; 4 new baths provided; 1 surround of house excavated and sub soil drain laid; 6 new trapped sink pipes provided.

Foul Conditions.

59 blocked drains cleared; 4 blocked sewers cleared; 6 cesspools cleaned out; 1 new settling tank constructed; 4 gutters cleaned and drained; 11 dirty houses cleansed.

Infestation.

26 verminous houses disinfected; 2 cases of verminous bedding and furniture disinfected; 252 houses treated with D.D.T. powder and liquid before occupation. Much liquid and powder insecticide is distributed to ratepayers free of charge for application to verminous furniture or dwellings.

Schools.

Walls made damp-proof; 1 automatic flushing tank to W.C. provided; 2 ranges of W.C. pans cleaned; yard area relayed; 2 drainage systems cleared; ventilation of classrooms improved.

Pigstyes and Swine Keeping.

2 pigstyes rebuilt; 3 pigsty floors relayed; 4 cesspools cleaned out; 1 pigsty linewashed; new drainage provided in two cases; 1 nuisance from accumulation of rubbish and boiling of pig swill abated.

Stables, Refuse and Manure.

14 accumulations of rubbish removed; 1 stable cleansed and linewashed.

Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools.

8 privies abolished, substituted by W.C.'s; 6 cesspools cleaned out.

Animals Improperly Kept.

5 nuisances from improper keeping of poultry, abated.

Other Nuisances.

107 rent nuisances abated; 1 smoke nuisance abated; 1 dangerous structure demolished; 4 unlicensed caravans removed from unlicensed site; water logged subsoil drained; bedroom partitioned off to provide privacy; dangerous gable-end wall taken down and rebuilt; 6 chimney flues cleaned and repaired; 1 flooded cellar drained; disused bake-house demolished and site cleared.

Water Supplies.

16 water service pipes repaired; 31 water service pipes renewed; 3 hot water services restored; 28 flushing tanks repaired; 34 new flushing tanks provided; 4 new boilers provided; 1 water main re-laid.

Common Lodging Houses.

One premises cleansed and re-decorated.

Tenements.

2 roofs repaired; 8 windows repaired; 12 walls replastered; 8 ceilings repaired or replastered; 3 window frames repaired; 2 fire-grates repaired; 2 W.C. accommodations repaired; 4 walls made damp-proof; 2 mantleshelves secured; 3 floors relayed; 1 door repaired; 2 joints between W.C. pan and flushing pipes made good; 1 new oven provided; 1 window area enlarged; 2 W.C. seats provided; 1 W.C. pan seat provided; 1 caves guttering cleansed and repaired; 2 water services renewed; 2 facilities for washing clothes provided; 1 accommodation for storage of food provided; 1 facility for cooking food provided; 1 sink provided; 1 bath provided.

Cinemas.

1 sanitary accommodation cleansed; 2 drains cleared; ventilation of cinema improved; 1 wall re-decorated.

Offensive Trades.

2 new preparation rooms provided; 1 wall replastered; 1 wall cleansed and re-decorated; 1 iron drain inspection chamber cover provided; 1 floor re-layed.

Food Premises.

1 accumulation of boxes of damaged fruit removed; additional W.C. accommodation provided; 2 walls replastered; 3 food stores cleansed and whitewashed; 4 accumulations of rubbish removed; 2 drains cleared; 4 premises made rat-proof.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

An important part of the duties of your Sanitary Inspectors is the inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir. Here the whole of the meat for this Borough and three adjoining areas is examined. The quantity of diseased and unsound meat condemned at this Abattoir during the year was as follows:-

BULLS, BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS. - Total killed - 1,696

Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned .....	2)	
Carcasses of which some part	)	4.13% of Total Killed
or organ was condemned .....	68)	
Carcasses and all organs..	2	Heads and Tongues .....
1 Forequarter and Part		Lungs .....
Forequarter....	160 lbs	Livers .....
2 Forequarters .....	276 lbs	Spleens .....
Neck and Scragend.....	30 lbs	Oesophagus.....
Neck of Beef.....	24 lbs	Kidneys .....
Intestines .....	11	Mesenteries .....
Diaphragms .....	2	Tripes .....

All Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned .....	1)	
Carcasses of which some part or	)	39.5% of Total Killed.
organ was condemned .....	670)	
1 Carcase and all organs -		113 lbs Beef Trimmings - Bruising.
Strangulation		Part Hindquarter - 23 lbs -
2 Part Forequarters - 82 lbs -		Bone Taint.
Bone Taint.		

<u>Heads and Tongues.</u>	<u>Heads</u>	<u>Tongues</u>
Actinomycosis.....	4	Bruising.....
Abscesses .....	1	Actinobacillosis.....
		Melanosis .....
<u>Lungs</u>	<u>Livers</u>	<u>Portions of Livers</u>
Plourisy .....	160	Cirrhosis.....
Parasitic .....	61	Angiomata .....
Hydatid Cysts ...	69	Bacterial Necrosis
Abscesses .....	5	Abscesses.....
Congestion .....	3	Hydatid Cysts ...
Emphysema .....	1	Parasitic.....
Pneumonia .....	2	Distomatosis ....
<u>Diaphragms</u>		Cloudy Swelling..
Sepsis .....	1	Sarcosata .....
Peritonitis .....	3	Fatty Infiltration
<u>Intestines</u>		Hepatitis.....
Peritonitis .....	1	Peritonitis.....
		Melanosis .....
		<u>Tripos</u>
		Peritonitis .....

Hearts  
Pericarditis ..... 7

Spleens  
Peritonitis ..... 7  
Hydatid Cysts ..... 1

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Heads and Tongues ..... 1	Hearts ..... 2	Mesentery ..... 1
Diaphragm ..... 1	Lungs ..... 2	Livers ..... 1
Omentum ..... 1	Spleens ..... 1	Stomachs ..... 1
Intestines ..... 1		

COWS - Total Killed-312

Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned ..... 1)  
Carcasses of which some part ) 29.2% of Total Killed.  
or organ was condemned ..... 92)

Carcasses and all Organs ..... 1	Heads and Tongues ..... 46
One Short Forequarter ..... 90 lbs	Lungs ..... 92
Brisket Piece ..... 7 lbs	Livers ..... 13
Forequarter ..... 230 lbs	Hearts ..... 1
2 Forequarters ..... 287 lbs	Udders ..... 1
2 Hindquarters ..... 267 lbs	Mesenterics ..... 22
Kidneys ..... 1	Intestines ..... 10
Spleens ..... 1	Oesophagus ..... 3
Omentum ..... 4	Stomachs ..... 5
Diaphragms ..... 4	

All Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned ..... 4)  
Carcasses of which some part ) 62.8% of Total Killed.  
or organ was condemned ..... 192)

1 Carcase and all Organs - Fevered. 3 Carcases and all Organs -  
Emaciation & Johnes Disease.

<u>Heads &amp; Tongues</u>	<u>Tongues</u>	<u>Lungs</u>
Actinomycesis ..... 1	Fibrosis ..... 1	Plourisy ..... 17
<u>Livers</u>	<u>Portion of Livers.</u>	Parasitic ..... 19
Cirrhosis ..... 100	Cirrhosis ..... 50	Hydatid Cysts .. 23
Angiomata ..... 67	<u>Mesenterics</u>	Abscesses ..... 1
Bacterial Necrosis. 3	Oedema ..... 20	<u>Diaphragms</u>
Abscesses ..... 1	Peritonitis ..... 2	Peritonitis .... 2
Parasitic ..... 16	Lipomata ..... 2	<u>Stomachs</u>
Hydatid Cysts ..... 3	<u>Kidneys</u>	Peritonitis .... 4
Peritonitis ..... 1	Nephritis ..... 5	<u>Omentum</u>
Degenerated ..... 1	<u>Hearts</u>	Peritonitis .... 2
<u>Intestines</u>	Pericarditis ..... 1	Lipomata ..... 1
Peritonitis ..... 1	<u>Spleens</u>	
Johnes Disease .... 20	Peritonitis ..... 5	
<u>Udders</u>	Hydatid Cysts ..... 1	
Garget ..... 97		
Bruising ..... 1		

CALVES - Total Killed - 3,079

Tuberculosis

Whole Carcases condemned ..... 2 )  
Carcasses of which some part ) .066% of Total Killed.  
or organ was condemned ..... Nil)  
Carcasses and all organs ..... 2



All Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned ..... 3)  
Carcasses of which some part  
or organ was condemned ..... 23) ) 0.84% of Total Killed.

1 Carcase and all Organs ..... Fevered. 1 Carcase and all Organs... Umbilical  
Hindquarter - 12 lbs ..... Bruising. Pyaemia.  
1 Carcase and all Organs ..... Oedema. Forequarter - 25 lbs ..... Bruising

<u>Lungs</u>		<u>Livers</u>		<u>Spleens</u>	
Abscesses .....	1	Congestion .....	1	Peritonitis .....	1
Congestion .....	4	Parasitic .....	1	Congestion .....	1
Melanosis .....	4	Hydatid Cysts.....	1		
Plourisy .....	1	Degenerated .....	1		
Pneumonia .....	5				

SHEEP AND LAMBS - Total Killed - 9,162

Tuberculosis - Nil

All Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned ..... 23)  
Carcasses of which some part  
or organ was condemned ..... 1,896) ) 20.9% of Total Killed.

<u>Whole Carcasses and all Organs.</u>		<u>Portions of Carcasses.</u>	
Emaciation and Oedema .....	11	Shoulder and Neck - 5 lbs ...	Bruising
Multiple Fractures.....	1	Portion of Lamb Carcase - ...	Bruising
Severe Bruising.....	1	14 lbs.	
Dead on Arrival at Slaughterhouse...	5	Neck of Mutton - 5 lbs .....	Abscess
Bruising (Worried by Dogs).	4	3 Portions Shoops' Breasts -	
Severe Bruising .....	1	11 lbs, 2 lbs and 3 lbs..	Plourisy
<u>Heads</u>		2 Legs and Loins - 17 lbs ...	Bruising
Abscesses .....	1	2 Legs - 4 lbs and 2 lbs ....	Arthritis
Injury .....	2	2 Legs - 5 lbs and 4 lbs ....	Abscess
		1 Leg - 2 lbs.....	Bruising

<u>Lungs</u>		<u>Livers</u>		<u>Hearts</u>	
Strongyli .....	1,258	Cirrhosis.....	839	Pericarditis .....	18
Hydatid Cysts.....	17	Hydatid Cysts .....	96	Epicarditis .....	1
Pneumonia .....	16	Degeneration .....	172	<u>Stomachs</u>	
Congestion.....	58	Distomatosis .....	250	Peritonitis.....	1
Plourisy .....	24	Peritonitis .....	1		
Parasitic .....	10	Parasitic .....	547		
		Fatty Infiltration..	1		
<u>Mesenterics.</u>		<u>Omentum</u>		<u>Intestines</u>	
Peritonitis .....	1	Peritonitis .....	1	Peritonitis.....	1

PIGS - Total Killed - 270

Tuberculosis.

Whole Carcasses condemned ..... 3)  
Carcasses of which some part or  
organ was condemned ..... 10) ) 4.6% of Total Killed.

Carcasses and all Organs ...	3	Heads.....	10	Lungs .....	3
Mesenterics .....	1	Livers .....	1	Stomachs .....	1
Intestines .....	4				

All Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole Carcasses condemned ..... Nil)  
Carcasses of which some part or  
organ was condemned ..... 40) ) 14.9% of Total Killed.

<u>Lungs</u>		<u>Livers</u>		<u>Mesenterics</u>	
Pneumonia .....	21	Cirrhosis.....	7	Peritonitis .....	1
Pleurisy .....	5	Peritonitis .....	1	<u>Intestines</u>	
		Necrosis .....	2	Peritonitis .....	1
<u>Hearts</u>		<u>Stomachs</u>		<u>Sow Udders.</u>	
Pericarditis .....	1	Peritonitis .....	1	Mammitis .....	2

Unsound and unwholesome food condemned or surrendered outside the Abattoir was as follows:-

Cheese .....	173 lbs	Ox Paté de Foie.....	1 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin
Cheese .....	2 x 8 oz cartons	Corned Beef .....	15 x 6 oz tins
Butter .....	73 lbs 14ozs	Corned Beef .....	30 x 12oz tins
Margarine.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Mincedmeat.....	1 Jar
Sugar .....	10 lbs	Sliced Bacon .....	15 x 18oz tins
Granulated Sugar .....	2 lbs	Pork & Vegetables .....	2 x 6 oz tins
Ice Cream Cones .....	6 cartons	Danish Brawn .....	6 x 29oz tins
Ice Cream Cones .....	2 cartons	Brawn .....	2 x 4 lb tins
Ice Cream Powder....	1 cwt	Meat .....	1 x 12oz tin
Bloaters .....	24 lbs	Danish Pork .....	5 x 29oz tins
Kippers .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stone	Danish Pork .....	1 x 32oz tin
Hake .....	15 Stone	Steak & Kidney	
Herrings.....	11 Stone	Puddings.....	5 x 1 lb tins
London Haddock.....	3 Stone	Steak & Kidney	
Smoke Haddock.....	58 lbs	Puddings.....	3 x 12oz tins
Haddock Fillets .....	14 Stone	Beef Leaf.....	10 x 12oz tins
Cured Fillets.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stone	Beef Leaf.....	1 x 16oz tin
Smoked Cod.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	New Zealand Lamb	
Wet Fillets .....	8 Stone	Livers.....	36 x 10 lb Pails
Pilchards .....	57 x 16oz tins	Beef .....	264 lbs
Shrimps .....	1 x 7 oz tin	2 Imported Lamb	
Mussels.....	19 x 15oz tins	Carcases .....	68 lbs
Mussels.....	67 x 12oz tins	Dried Egg .....	16 x 5 oz Pkts
Mackerel .....	2 x 15oz tins	Frozen Eggs.....	40 lb tin
Salmon .....	24 x 16oz tins	Jellies.....	12 x 1 pt. Pkts
Salmon .....	9 x 8 oz tins	Ambrosia .....	40 x 1 lb. Pkts
Scotch Herrings.....	19 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tins	Madeira Cake.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Fried Minced Fish....	2 x 7 oz tins	Mandarin Oranges.....	8 x 11oz tins
Hake.....	1 x 15oz tin	Macedones .....	1 x 16oz tin
Silver Hake.....	4 x 15oz tins	Golden Syrup .....	1 x 32oz tin
Crayfish .....	13 x 8 oz tins	Ghorkins .....	3 x 22oz tins
Crab Paste.....	2 x 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ oz tins	Macaroni.....	1 x 16oz tin
Han.....	12 lbs 14 ozs	Fish Paste.....	9 x 30 oz Jars
Bacon .....	119 $\frac{5}{8}$ lbs	Coffee.....	1 x 8 oz tin
Pork Sausages.....	12 lbs	Sonolina .....	1 x 8 oz pkt
Beef Sausages.....	1 x 27oz tin	All Bran.....	2 x 8 oz pkts
Stewed Steak.....	25 x 16oz tins	Rolled Oats .....	49 lbs
Tongue .....	2 x 7 lbs	Sago .....	54 lbs
Tongue .....	1 x 12oz tin	Pearl Barloy .....	79 lbs
Lambs Tongues.....	1 x 12oz tin	Oatmeal .....	77 lbs
Luncheon Meat .....	2 x 12oz tins	Breakfast Oats.....	2 lbs
Meat and Vegetable...		Sweet Corn .....	1 x 20oz tin
Rations.....	17 x 16oz tins	Self Raising Flour.....	40 x 3 lb pkts
Meat Lunch .....	52 x 12oz tins	Self Raising Flour .....	8 Bags
Minced Meat .....	5 x 1 lb tins	Dates.....	1,456 Boxes
Veal Leaf .....	7 x 12oz tins	Dried Peaches.....	6 lbs
Veal Leaf.....	1 x 8 oz tin	Cherries.....	3 x 26oz Botts.
Sausages.....	1 x 27oz tin	Cherries.....	8 x 2oz tins
Sausages.....	1 x 16oz tin	Apples.....	1 x 7 lb tin
Ox Tongue.....	1 x 6 lb tin	Grapofruit.....	19 x 20 oz tins
Dutch Veal & Han.....	1 x 16oz tin	Grapes .....	1 x 20 oz tin
Meat Leaf.....	15 x 12oz tins	Grapes .....	3 x 30 oz tins
Roast Beef.....	1 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin	Fruit Salad .....	3 x 30 oz tins
Briskot .....	3 x 4 lb tins	Fruit Salad .....	4 x 1 lb tins
Briskot.....	1 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin	Fruit Salad .....	12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins

Fruit Salad.....1	x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb tin	Mixed Vegetables ... 7	x 16oz tins
Fruit Salad.....2	x 19oz tins	Tomato Ketchup..... 2	x 5 oz jars
Pears .....1	x 16oz tin	Sliced Beans ..... 1	x 20oz tin
Apricots.....7	x 30 oz tins	Heinz Beans ..... 2	x 8 oz tins
Apricots .....4	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins	Beans.....112	x 16oz tins
Sliced Pineapples....1	x 2 lb tin	Beans ..... 2	x 30oz tins
Gooseberries .....1	x 25oz bott.	Beans ..... 1	x 20 oz tin
Orange Juice .....2	x 20oz tins	Beans ..... 3	x 30oz tins
Peaches .....6	x 29oz tins	Evaporated Milk... 188	x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tins
Peaches .....2	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins	Evaporated Milk... 102	x 12oz tins
Rhubarb .....4	x 26oz jars	Evaporated Milk... 59	x 16oz tins
Fruit .....10	x 30oz tins	Full Cream .....	
Plums .....5	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins	Condensed Milk..... 23	x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pt tins
Plums .....6	x 30oz tins	Full Cream	
Plums .....1	x 16oz tin	Condensed Milk..... 5	x 2 pt tins
Plums .....2	x 26oz jars	Unsweetened Milk... 13	x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tins
Tomato Purée.....88	tins	Tomato Soup ..... 7	x 1 lb tins
Tomatoes .....92	x 36oz tins	Ulster Broth ..... 1	x 16oz tin
Tomatoes .....4	x 32oz tins	Pea Soup ..... 1	x 16oz tin
Tomatoes .....1	x 28oz tin	Vegetable Soup ..... 1	x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin
Tomatoes .....9	x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tins	Irish Stew ..... 3	x 1 lb tins
Tomato Juice.....4	x 16oz tins	Soup ..... 12	x 16oz tins
Tomato Juice.....1	x 20oz tin	Meat Soup ..... 1	x 16oz tin
Tomato Juice.....1	x 30 oz tin	Mock Turtle Soup... 2	x 15oz tins
Spaghetti .....2	x 8 oz tins	Soup ..... 12	x 10oz tins
Spaghetti .....8	x 16oz tins	Jan ..... 3	x 32oz tins
Beetroot .....1	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin	Jan ..... 3	x 24oz tins
Beetroot .....12	x 30oz tins	Jan ..... 1	x 16oz jar
Beetroot .....3	x 19oz tins	Jan ..... 1	x 16oz jar
Beetroot .....24	x 30oz tins	Apricot Jan..... 5	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins
Beetroot .....49	x 16oz tins	Plum Jan..... 1	x 16oz tin
Pickled Cabbage.....3	x 1 lb jars	Green Fig Jan..... 6	x 32oz tins
Peas.....12	x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb tins	Melon Jan..... 1	x 2 lb tin
Peas .....58	x 19oz tins	Raspberry &	
Peas .....10	x 29oz tins	Redcurrant Jan..... 1	x 1 lb tin
Peas .....32	x 16oz tins	Jan ..... 1	x 32oz tin
Peas .....9	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins	Jan ..... 1	x 16oz tin
Sugar Peas.....20	x 20oz tins	Melon & Ginger	
Spinach Leaf.....1	x 16oz tin	Jan..... 2	x 2 lb jars
Garden Spinach.....3	x 16oz tins	Marmalade ..... 10	x 32oz tins
Potatoes .....1	x 20oz tin	Marmalade ..... 4	x 24oz tins
Potatoes .....1	x 30oz tin	Grapofruit & Sweet	
Potatoes .....42	x 2 lb tins	Orange Marmalade. 12	x 2 lb tins
Parsnips .....8	x 30oz tins	Mixed Pickles ..... 19	x 1 lb jars
Beans in Tomato		Mixed Pickles ..... 1	x 12oz jar
Sauce.....2	x 1 lb tins	Mixed Pickles ..... 3	x 12oz jars
Carrots .....9	x 19oz tins	Sweet Pickle ..... 3	x 10oz jars
Carrots .....2	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins	Piccaililli ..... 57	x 12oz jars
Carrots .....1	x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin	Piccaililli ..... 5	x 10oz jars
Carrots .....1	x 1 lb tin	Pudding Mixture .... 10	x 8 oz pkts
Mixed Vegetables....1	x 2 lb tin	Cocktail..... 1	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin
Mixed Vegetables....1	x 28oz tin	Date Pudding ..... 1	x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin
Mixed Vegetables....8	x 19oz tins	Treacle Pudding .... 1	x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin
Sauce .....1	x 16oz jar		

CALVES AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

It will be noticed from the returns of meat condemned at the Abattoir that two calves were condemned due to Congenital Tuberculosis. Immediately we discover a calf affected with Congenital Tuberculosis we notify the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon of the Ministry of Agriculture, giving the number and description of the calf, and if known, the farm from whence it came. The problem of Tuberculosis in bovines is one of great complexity and magnitude. Clinical examination by experienced and qualified Veterinary Officers is made of cows in our dairy herds, yet it is surprising

the number of cows found to be suffering from Tuberculosis that show no clinical evidence. On the other hand, too many cows still reach the Abattoir suffering from Tuberculosis which show no clinical signs or have through some cause or other escaped detection; many of these reach the Abattoir direct from milking herds. This co-operation between the Sanitary Officers at the Abattoir and the Veterinary Officer engaged on dairy herd inspection is therefore of considerable assistance in the early detection of Tuberculosis in many dairy herds.

DISCOVERY OF CYSTICERCUS BOVIS (TAENIA SAGINATA) AT ABATTOIR.

During the year we were informed that several cases of Cysticercus Bovis had been found in Scotland and in a few places in England and Wales and were advised to be on the alert for cases of this kind at the Abattoir. Four cases of this infection were discovered during November and December. Mr. Sillars, the Technical Meat Advisor of the Ministry of Food was immediately notified. Action taken by your Officers in respect of the carcasses and organs was in strict conformity with the advice given by Mr. Sillars. These cases discovered in the Abattoir were fully reported upon to the Sanitary Committee in December last, together with a detailed report on the characteristics and affects of this disease.

A precis of such report however, is as follows:-

1. It is well known that Taeniasis is widespread on the Continent and throughout India and Africa. It is considered that pasture land in Britain could have been rendered noxious by infected German prisoners of war, or foreign troops who have been bivouacked or employed on the farms during recent years. Also there may be a number of infected foreign workers, or British workers who have returned from military service overseas, at present employed on our farms.

2. Tapeworm Infection in Man.

Persons become infected with Taenia saginata by eating inadequately cooked beef containing viable Cysticercus Bovis, i.e., the asexual stage of the tapeworm. It is unusual for man to harbour more than one tapeworm, but the mature worm can attain a length of 20 feet, when its presence may cause intestinal discomfort and digestive disturbances.

It is difficult to expel T. saginata from the body and the man can remain infected for as long as 20 years, during which time the proglottides are being intermittently excreted in the faeces.

3. Cysticercus Bovis Infection in Cattle.

Cattle become infected with Cysticercus bovis by feeding on pasture land contaminated by Taenia eggs, cattle therefore should be excluded from places where human evacuations are deposited; and cess-pool contents should not be spread on pasture land or used as manure for the cultivation of green fodder. The spontaneous emergence of a proglottide from a carrier whilst he is employed on farm work in the field, can result in the pasture land becoming infected, even when there are sanitary methods of conservancy disposal.

Taenia eggs in sewage sludge remain viable after six months of digestion in sludge. It is therefore apparent that tapeworm ova deposited on meadow grass retain their viability for a long time; also that the use of sewage sludge as a fertilizer by farmers can lead to an increased incidence of Cysticercus bovis in our cattle.

Whilst every effort is being made to break the life cycle of this parasite by the detection of Cysticercus bovis in the slaughter-house, it is equally important that the sources of infection of our

pasture land be detected, and that any infected farm employees who are discovered should receive immediate medical treatment.

#### BONE TAIN.

There is still too much meat affected with bone-taint being condemned. Much of this otherwise excellent quality meat is brought from overseas and it is painful to be obliged to condemn this valuable food after so much trouble and cost has been involved in its production, preparation and transportation. It is certainly more painful to condemn home-killed meat for the same reason. With certain accepted and essential precautions much of this valuable food during these days of shortage could be saved. This condition is characterized by putrefactive changes in the region of the pelvic bone and, to a lesser extent, the shoulder blade. It is accompanied by a peculiar smell which in extensive putrefaction is most objectionable. Bone Taint is usually not discovered in imported meat until the quarter has been thawed out and jointed by the Butcher. This condition of Bone Taint has been attributed to various causes (a) retention of body heat; (b) absorption of putrefactive organisms by the large blood vessels during slaughter and conveyance to deep seated regions, and (c) fatigue and exhaustion of animal before slaughter. It is most essential that the escape of body heat from beef carcasses and rigor mortis, should be facilitated in every way. Exhausted animals should be adequately rested before slaughter. Were even these two conditions implemented I feel satisfied that much of the Bone Taint in beef condemned could have been saved.

#### CONTAMINATION OF FOOD DURING TRANSPORT.

Far too much food was condemned during the year owing to contact with poisonous or contaminating substances during transport in railway vans. I feel that this is a matter that deserves the attention of the Ministry of Food in an effort to avoid spoilage and safeguarding of much food stuffs now being condemned. The type of meat transport vans conveying meat from the Public Abattoir to the Butchers' shops in the Borough and surrounding areas is also a matter for consideration by this Government Department. At present we have open vans with tarpaulin covers. Carcasses of meat are piled one on top of the other in these vans. Every practicable precaution under the circumstances is taken to protect the meat contained therein, but the time is overdue when these vehicles should be replaced by enclosed vans which would also allow for all carcasses of meat being properly hung therein.

#### CONTAMINATION OF FOOD BY DOGS.

The practice of storing and displaying of vegetables, etc., outside shops and shop doorways and on the floor of the market is one to be deplored, for, from time to time we have found dogs urinating against such food. There is no legal provision to prevent the storage of vegetables near the floor, and Police Court Proceedings in respect of such contaminated food would have doubtful results. Your Officers however, have prevailed upon all shop-keepers and market stallholders to discontinue the practice of storing or exhibiting vegetables, etc., near the ground or where contamination by dogs could exist. I am pleased to report that shop-keepers throughout the Borough responded readily to our requests.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 AND REGULATIONS.

During the year samples of various foods were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. The variety of foods, number of samples, and result of analysis were as follows:-

Articulo Sampled.	No. of Samples Taken.	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	*124	107	17
Butter	2	2	
Margarino	3	3	
Cooking Fat	2	2	
Semolina Pudding Mixture	1	1	
Sponge Pudding Mixture	1	1	
Baking Powder	1	1	
Golden Raising Powder	2	2	
Self Raising Flour	4	4	
Mustard	2	2	
White Pepper	1	1	
Mushroom Ketchup	1	1	
Piccalilli	1	1	
Sweet Pickle	1	1	
Tea	1	1	
Cocoa	1	1	
Saccharin Tablets	1	1	
Aspirin Tablets	2	2	
Sulphur Tablets	1	1	
Liquid Paraffin	2	2	
Barley Flakes	2	2	
Cake Mixture	1	1	
Barley Pudding Mixture	1	1	
Sponge Mixture	2	2	
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	1	
Ground Almonds	1	1	
Jan	1	1	
Sweet Pickles	2	2	
Welch Sauce	1	1	
Barley Crystals	1	1	
Orange Squash	1	1	
Spaghotti Pearls	1	1	
Soya Flour	1	1	
Sherbert Powder	1	1	
Gravy Browning	2	2	
Fish Paste	2	2	
Sausage Meat Mixture	1	1	
Porage Oats	1	1	
Sage	1	1	
Pudding Mixture	1	1	
Bread	1	1	
Jan Tarts	1	1	
Picolots	1	1	
Pickling Spices	1	1	
Sauce	1	1	
Tomato Sauce	1	1	
Meat Paste	1	1	
Chocolate Cup	1	1	
Throat Sweets	1	1	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1	
Beer	4	4	
Cider	2	2	
Gin	1	1	
Whisky	1	1	
Run	1	1	
Grape Saline	1	1	
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>17</b>

\*Of these milk samples one sample was analysed purely and simply for a suspected taint of another substance thought to be castor oil. This sample was not examined for milk fat and solids not fat content.

The comparison with previous years is as follows:-

Year	No. of Samples Taken.	Genuine	Not Genuine
1944	119	117	2
1945	174	166	8
1946	162	153	9
1947	176	166	10
1948	200	183	17

The number of samples taken is, in a measure, determined by the Laboratory.

Number of Samples taken per 1,000 of population (estimated 1947 at 42,500) - 4.07%.

Percentage of Milks taken not conforming to standards in relation to number taken - 13.7%.

Percentage of Foods other than Milk not conforming to standards in relation to number taken - Nil.

Percentage of all Foods not conforming to standards in relation to number taken - 8.5%.

The percentage of milks and other foods not conforming to the standards in relation to the number of samples taken may appear misleading. The whole of the sub-standard samples involved one case of addition of extraneous water to milk. In order to effectively deal with this case, eight informal and nineteen formal samples of milk were taken. Of this number, ten were genuine and seventeen adulterated. The number of samples taken could have been reduced to seven and would therefore have considerably reduced our percentage of samples not conforming to standards. Such a course however, would have the disadvantage of not being able to effectively trace the trouble to the source and conclusively proving the adulteration to be due to the producer of milk. By such extensive sampling we were also safeguarded from legal pitfalls. The result however is that the number of samples found to be unsatisfactory in the course of such investigation would indicate - when included in the general figures relating to all samples procured - a higher proportion of unsatisfactory samples than is actually the case. Thus the percentage of unsatisfactory samples may be just as much a measure of the activities of your Sanitary Officers as of the adulteration practised.

PARTICULARS OF FOODS ADULTERATED OR FALLING BELOW STANDARD.

Having received complaints of the quality of milk supplied by a local retailer, enquiries were made of the several sources of his supply. One supplier, a producer retailer within the Borough, appeared to be supplying a quantity of milk far in excess of that that would be produced by the number of cows kept. I therefore arranged for the morning and evening's milk of one particular day to be privately and informally sampled on reaching the retailer's dairy. The quantity of added water in the samples varied from 19% to 38%.

The following morning, with the District Sanitary Inspector, I purchased samples of milk from the producer, in transit, at a point near his farm. The Analyst reported that these three samples contained added water of 27%, 27% and 34%.

The following morning, again, "Appeal to the Cow" samples were taken, which on analysis proved to be genuine. It was found then that when the milking of the cows was supervised, there was a difference of 9 gallons of milk from that which he delivered to his retailer the previous morning.

I was forced during the following days to keep a private and confidential check of the records of milk sent out from the Farm and yet again it was found that there was a progressive increase in the quantity of milk supplied.

After a gap of 3 days from the previous adulterations, it was found that further informal samples again showed the presence of added water. Again therefore, in company with the District Inspectors, I took four samples of milk in transit fairly near to his Farm, and in this case, two samples of evening's milk contained 16% and 20% of added water, and one sample of morning's milk 4% of added water, the remaining one being genuine. I followed up by sampling this milk at point of delivery to the Milk Marketing Board and these showed the same results as taken a little previously that morning. "Appeal to Cow" samples which followed proved to be satisfactory.

Informations were laid before the Magistrates as follows:-

- 3 informations in respect of selling milk to the prejudice of your  
Chief Sanitary Inspector - 19/8/48.
- 1 information in respect of being in possession of milk with  
added water - 19/8/48.
- 3 informations in respect of selling milk to the prejudice of your  
Chief Sanitary Inspector - 27/8/48
- 3 informations in respect of selling milk to the prejudice of the  
Milk Marketing Board - 27/8/48
- 1 information in respect of being in possession of milk with  
added water - 27/8/48

Fines totalling £51 with £15-15-0 Analyst's Fee and 8/- Costs were imposed.

THE SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1939.

These regulations provide that unless milk contains a minimum of 3% of fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine. The average percentage composition of the whole of the milk sampled in the Borough in 1948 was as follows:-

No. of Milk samples examined.	Milk fat percentage.	Non-fatty solids percentage
*123	3.50	8.45

\*Of this number 17 were badly adulterated and were taken during the intensive sampling necessitated to discover the source of serious adulteration of milk, referred to previously in this report. This has caused the average of solids not fat to be low and would have given a better figure for milk fat.



The figures for the five previous years were as follows:-

No. of Milk samples examined.	Milk fat percentage.	Non-fatty Solids percentage
Year 1943 85	3.63%	8.66%
Year 1944 66	3.68%	8.73%
Year 1945 127	3.60%	8.68%
Year 1946 115	3.47%	7.71%
Year 1947 124	3.30%	8.63%

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS 1925 - 1940.

The samples of Margarine indicated the presence of 0.22 and 0.24 parts per cent of Boric Acid. These quantities do not exceed the limit permitted by licence under the Margarine (Addition of Borax) Order, 1940.

The samples of Mushroom Ketchup, Piccalilli and Sweet Pickle were free from sulphites and benzoic acid.

The sample of Jam was free from sulphites and benzoic acid.

The sample of Barley Crystals was free from sulphites.

The samples of Sweet Pickle and Welch Sauce were free from sulphites and benzoic acid.

The sample of Sausage Meat was free from sulphites.

The sample of Jam Tarts was free from sulphites.

The samples of Sauce and Tomato Sauce were free from sulphites.

The samples of Beer and Cider contained not more than traces of copper, lead and arsenic. The sulphur dioxide contents were:-

Beer (2 samples) 33 parts per million  
Beer (2 samples) 22 parts per million  
(Maximum limit 70 parts per million)

Cider (2 samples) 106 parts per million  
(Maximum limit 200 parts per million)

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Your Officers have continued to give the milk supply of this Borough their keen attention. In addition to our inspection and supervisory activities, considerable sampling of our milk supply was carried out during the year. Milk is sampled in order to provide a check on adulteration, bacterial purity and the presence of tubercle bacilli. Sampling for adulteration is dealt with earlier in this report under the heading of "Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and Regulations." Samples of pastourised milk are submitted to the Phosphatase Test and Methylene Blue Test. The former indicates the efficiency or otherwise of the pastourising process. It will be observed in the following sampling results that two samples failed to pass this test indicating under-pastourisation. Under-pastourised milk does not afford the protection claimed for the grade of milk and is therefore consumed with a false sense of security. The attention of the supplier was immediately drawn to the fact and the continued sampling of this supply over a period proved that there was no repetition of under-pastourisation. The Methylene Blue Test

indicates the bacterial quality of the milk. Eight samples of pastourised milk gave an unsatisfactory Methylene Blue result. Although milk may be intended for pastourisation it should be of good bacterial quality before such process is commenced and afterwards stored and distributed under conditions as to safeguard its purity. It is obvious that these milks were not, otherwise, we would not have these unsatisfactory reports.

Further sampling to the remainder of the year indicated that due regard was given to such precautionary measures. Of the thirty-four samples of ungraded milks submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, thirteen gave unsatisfactory results; of these, eleven indicated a high bacilli coliform content. One can only conclude that this is the result of natural contamination, and reflects adversely on the standard of cleanliness maintained by the milk producers concerned. These producers were warned that further action would be taken unless immediate remedial measures were instituted and maintained. Of the samples taken for the presence of tubercle bacilli, one is pleased to report that all gave negative results.

From a casual glance of the results of milk sampling during the year, one may conclude that a poor standard exists. This however, is not the case, for it should be appreciated that sampling was often carried on at farms and dairies where standards or conditions were suspect. The sampling results obtained often justified the attention given by your Officers to these farms and dairies and were used as justification for enforcing much needed improvements. If the object of the sanitary Officers was to secure good sampling results, this could easily be achieved by continually sampling these milk supplies which we know to be of good quality.

The general standard of our milk supply is a very good one and one has to congratulate the very serious and sincere effort made by the trade generally to maintain a high standard of purity. The sale of loose milk, with dipper and can, is rapidly disappearing. I would estimate that approximately two thirds of our milk is delivered in sealed bottles.

#### PROTECTION OF MILK FROM HEAT AND CONTAMINATION.

For some time there was a progressively increasing practice amongst some milk retailers to leave churns of milk for some considerable time at various points on roadsides and at Railway Station. Instead of taking the churns to their dairies the milk purveyor would deliver milk directly from such churns situated as they were at various points on his milk round, or would travel to and from Railway Station to replenish his milk supply from churns left near Station entrance. Such a practice lent itself to all manner of abuses and the milk was unnecessarily being exposed to heat and to contamination by dust, dirt, rainwater, etc.

All milkmen and the Dairymen's Association were circulated that such an arrangement had to cease, that all churns had to be removed directly to dairy or delivery van, and that churns should be collected at Railway Station as soon as practicable after delivery by train. I am pleased to report that dairymen immediately complied with our instructions and this unsatisfactory practice has now been discontinued.

MILK SAMPLED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDARD.  
DESIGNATED MILK

Date.	Grade	RESULT	
		Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test
8/1/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
8/1/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
8/1/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
8/1/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
8/1/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
8/1/48	<b>Sterilized</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4/3/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4/3/48	Sterilized	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4/3/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4/3/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4/3/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4/3/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4/3/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4/3/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
29/4/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
29/4/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
29/4/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/6/48	Sterilized	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
11/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
11/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
11/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
17/6/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
21/7/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
28/7/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
18/8/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
18/8/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
18/8/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
27/10/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
27/10/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
27/10/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
27/10/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
27/10/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
27/10/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/11/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/11/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/11/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/11/48	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/11/48	Sterilized	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
3/11/48	Sterilized	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Total Number Satisfactory  
on Both Tests - 42  
Total Number Satisfactory  
on One Test - 6  
Total Number Unsatisfactory  
on Both Tests - 2

UNGRADED MILK

Date.	Grade	RESULT Methylene Blue Test.
12/ 1/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
12/ 1/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
22/ 1/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
16/ 2/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
16/ 2/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
16/ 2/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
16/ 2/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
16/ 2/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
16/ 2/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
3/ 6/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
3/ 6/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
3/ 6/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
3/ 6/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
3/ 6/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
3/ 6/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
4/ 8/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
4/ 8/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
4/ 8/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
18/ 8/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
18/ 8/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
18/ 8/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
18/ 8/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
30/ 9/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
30/ 9/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
30/ 9/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
30/ 9/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
30/ 9/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
30/ 9/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
4/11/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
4/11/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
4/11/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
4/11/48	Ungraded	Satisfactory
4/11/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory*
4/11/48	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory

Total Number Satisfactory - 21  
 Total Number Unsatisfactory - 13

\*Indicates High Bacilli Coliform Content.

DESIGNATED MILKS

The following were licenced during the year to retail graded milk within the Borough under the Provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-1948:-

- Messrs. The Cambrian Dairies, Ltd., Port Talbot -  
Tuberculin Tested Milk; Bottling Licence.
- Messrs. The Cambrian Dairies, Ltd., Port Talbot -  
Pastourised Milk; Pastouriser's Licence.
- Messrs. The Afon Valley Co-operative Society, Cwmavon -  
Pastourised Milk; Supplementary Licence.
- Messrs. The Pantdu Co-operative Society, Cwmavon -  
Pastourised Milk; Supplementary Licence.
- Messrs. The Pentrhdyfen Co-operative Society -  
Pastourised Milk; Supplementary Licence.

- Messrs. The Briton Ferry & Heath Co-operative Society -  
 Pastourised Milk: Supplementary Licence.  
 Messrs. The Taibach & Port Talbot Co-operative Society -  
 Pastourised Milk: Supplementary Licence.  
 Messrs. The Caerau & Maesteg Co-operative Society -  
 Pastourised Milk: Supplementary Licence.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Twenty-one samples of milk produced and retailed within the Borough were submitted during the year to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, as follows:-

Date.	Name and Address of Producer	Tubercle Bacilli
12/ 1/48	James Rees, Moors Farn, Aberavon.	Absent
12/ 1/48	Evan Jones, Penhyddwaelod Farn, Bryn, Port Talbot.	Absent
22/ 1/48	Glyn Hughes, 60, Sandfields Road, Aberavon.	Absent
16/ 2/48	W. Jones, Glanavon Farn, Margam Road, Port Talbot.	Absent
16/ 2/48	Messrs. Reynolds Bros., 9, Penrhyn St., Taibach.	Absent
3/ 6/48	James Rees, Moors Farn, Aberavon.	Absent
3/ 6/48	L. Williams, Pontwyn Farn, Baglan.	Absent
3/ 6/48	I. Lewis, Sarn Farn Farn, Aberavon.	Absent
3/ 6/48	Messrs. Reynolds Bros., 9, Penrhyn St., Taibach.	Absent
10/ 6/48	Messrs. Retail Dairy Co., Ltd., Gwendoline St., Aberavon.	Absent
4/ 8/48	Messrs. Reynolds Bros., 9, Penrhyn St., Taibach.	Absent
30/ 9/48	Ray Hondro, Wern Road, Margam, Port Talbot.	Absent
30/ 9/48	Evans, Graig Goch Farn, Port Talbot.	Absent
30/ 9/48	L. Williams, Pontwyn Farn, Baglan, Aberavon.	Absent
30/ 9/48	I. Lewis, Sarn Farn Farn, Baglan, Aberavon.	Absent
4/11/48	James Rees, Moors Farn, Aberavon.	Absent
4/11/48	Q.A. Dyer, Pencastell Farn, Bryn, Port Talbot	Absent
4/11/48	L. Williams, Pontwyn Farn, Baglan, Aberavon.	Absent
4/11/48	I Lewis, Sarn Farn Farn, Baglan, Aberavon.	Absent
4/11/48	J. Joseph, Cae Garw Farn, Margam, Port Talbot.	Absent
4/11/48	D. Loveluck, Pontilla Farn, Margam, Port Talbot	Absent

It is very pleasing to report that in no case was there any evidence of the presence of tubercle bacilli.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

These premises include Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars, Works Canteens and Hotels. In all these the maintenance of a high degree of hygiene is necessary to safeguard food and drink from contamination at all stages from the kitchen stores to the public table. Many of these premises are recently constructed up-to-date Cafes and Canteens, providing adequate lighting, ventilation, drainage and water supply. Others are small catering establishments consisting of premises which were constructed originally for some other purpose, where satisfactory adaption has been difficult. In these smaller places the Proprietor often endeavours to secure the maximum seating accommodation and to this end sacrifices kitchen floor space. Much improvement could be made in the planning and construction of many of these premises. The provision of an adequate supply of hot and cold water, proper lighting, ventilation and drainage of all such premises is enforced. With the best conditions possible, much has yet to be done to improve hygienic standards in many of our catering establishments. We need an enlightened and discriminating public. The public is still too satisfied with a mediocre degree of catering cleanliness and is far too tolerant in such matters. We need progressive and experienced management

and well trained and intelligent staffs. If the public demand a higher standard of cleanliness, and if the law demanded higher standards of catering hygiene, then we should be well on the road to long overdue improvements. But these two factors alone would be ineffectual without the full and understanding co-operation of the catering staffs. In my opinion, it should be a statutory obligation for catering managements to secure the training of their staff in elementary food hygiene and to maintain at all times adequate supervision over the kitchen personnel. Far better the waiter with a soiled collar than a pastry-cook with dirty hands. Personal cleanliness of the workers, with emphasis on hand-washing, is tremendously important, but there is also a need for a changed outlook with regard to kitchen labour, which should be considered as skilled and intelligent and paid accordingly. We have many excellent catering establishments in this Borough, but we still have too many small, cramped and untidy conditions, where cleanliness and hygienic conditions are maintained with difficulty. If we could but reverse the plan of food premises and place the kitchen in the front with a glazed partition through which intending customers could view the methods employed, then the public could inspect the preparation of that which they are about to purchase and decide accordingly.

Much time has been given during the year to the inspection of food preparation premises. During such visits of inspection the staffs engaged in the preparation and handling of food have been lectured on the importance of personal cleanliness. Our visits are however, irregular and not as often as one would like. There should be regular and systematic inspection of all canteens and food premises so as to ensure the maintenance of a high standard of cleanliness and adequate protection for the food consuming public. This however, is not a practicable proposition unless your Sanitary Staff is increased and made adequate for the purpose.

#### PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Seventeen premises have been registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream and fifty-one premises for sale only of ice cream. The production and sale of ice cream are controlled by Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 in respect of premises and registration and by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 in respect of treatment and general conditions of production and sale. Our requirements for the manufacture of ice cream in conformity with the legislative requirements are, that production must be carried on in a room constructed of brick and stone which must be separate and distinct from dwelling and shop. Walls to be cement-rendered or tiled and to be capable of thorough cleansing from time to time. The floors to be tiled or concreted and properly drained. The room to be adequately lighted and ventilated. There should be a constant supply of hot and cold water, a supply of soap and towels and the provision of a trapped sink. Adequate equipment for heating and cooling of ice cream to the required temperature, properly regulated, controlled and fitted with recording and indicating thermometers. For the sale of ice cream we require that it should be stored in properly regulated refrigerators and that adequate washing facilities should be provided. All these conditions are complied with in the whole of the registered premises in this Borough.

The sale of ice cream in streets and public places has also received the attention of your Sanitary Officers. We have strictly enforced Article 5 of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.,) Regulations, 1947 to street barrows as regards distribution, and to require protection from contamination by dust, filth, etc. We have required that ice cream containers should be protected by glass covering. The van or vehicle should be provided with a constant supply of hot and cold water, soap, and towels. This has had the effect of driving the old type of ice cream barrow from the streets of the Borough. Our standards in respect of ice cream vehicles was supported by the Borough Magistrates in respect of two prosecutions instituted during the year.

The time given to the conditions of manufacture, sale and distribution of ice cream by your Officers cannot be adequately reflected in a report of this kind. If supervision is worth while, it must be done properly and inevitably takes up much of the valuable time of your Officers. From time to time they supervise and check manufacturing processes from start to finish; check thermometer recording charts and generally check conditions of cleanliness, etc., at manufacturing and selling establishments.

There appears to be at present, a tendency to over-stress the need for supervision of the manufacture and sale of ice cream, particularly following the typhoid outbreak of 1946 at Aberystwyth. (Here the product became contaminated at some stage in its preparation with the typhoid bacilli from the manufacturer, who was a long-standing urinary carrier). One has however to emphasise the relatively small number of outbreaks of illness that have been attributed to ice cream compared with those found to be due to other foods. Though not belittling the role of ice cream in the causation of food borne disease, I think it is important to realize that it is very much less serious in this respect than raw milk, or the made-up meat foods which are today such a well recognized vehicle of Salmonella and of the Staphylococcal food poisoning among frequenters of our communal restaurants and canteens. The three main reasons I should ascribe for the difference are, that the total amount of ice cream consumed per head of the population is much less than that of milk and other made-up foods, that the low temperature at which ice cream is kept after preparation is unfavourable to bacterial growth; and that the source of contamination of ice cream with pathogenic organisms are fewer than those to which milk and other foods are exposed. Nevertheless, ice cream is subject to contamination before and after processing and your Officers continue to be most vigilant and co-operative with the ice cream manufacturers in continuing to stress the necessary precautions in the manufacture and sale of this product. As with the catering trade, we impress upon all staffs engaged the importance of personal cleanliness and habits. There can be no doubt whatever that the greatest and most vital problem now remaining to be tackled is the disease carrier who may be employed in the ice cream and catering trades. I should make it abundantly clear however, that being a matter essentially for the medical profession, this is outside the province of your Sanitary Officers, but is nevertheless one that must receive the serious attention of this profession, for until it is solved, ice cream, etc., can never be completely safe.

The advice and assistance of your Sanitary Officers have been appreciated by the local ice cream manufacturers, and we on our part readily acknowledge and appreciate the co-operation of the trade which has resulted in an improved standard of production, distribution and sale locally.

#### ATMOSPHERIC SMOKE POLLUTION

A clean atmosphere is as important as a clean water supply and a pure food supply. Much attention has been focused during the last two years on the atmospheric smoke pollution in our Borough. To someone who comes from an agricultural or residential area the concentration of smoke from our heavy industries is at once obvious. Whilst this is so, it must not be concluded that the Officials and Council have become so accustomed to living in a smoke-laden atmosphere, are unconscious of their environment. During the period referred to and for many years previously, the Sanitary Committee and its Officers have been intensely conscious of the problem and have given much practical and constructive attention to the reduction, and if possible, the elimination of uncontrolled atmospheric smoke pollution.

Visits to our various works have been made and the Managements contacted when smoke emission has been pronounced. Stoking activities of the many stokers employed have been checked from time to time and shortcomings remedied. Representatives of Works Managements have appeared at

meetings of the Sanitary Committee and the undertakings given and introduced have resulted in some improvement. Recorded observations of various chimneys have, from time to time, been taken. These recordings however, take much time and cannot, with existing Staff, be introduced as a regular practice.

Whilst we have not achieved the success our activities deserve, we still feel that our actions have resulted in some measure of control, of suppression of abuse, and a healthy respect on the part of many Works Managements for the claims of the community to a clean atmosphere, even in a heavy industrialized area. So if our progress has been slow, we are encouraged to continue with our activities feeling that what little that has been achieved has been worth while.

Before the war years much good work had been accomplished on the prevention of smoke nuisances. All this was undone however, during the war when Works Managements were instructed as a defensive measure to provide for heavy emissions of smoke from industrial plant in order to "Blanket" our Town with palls of smoke. This war time measure was not helpful in the cause of smoke abatement and it was very embarrassing to your Sanitary Officers to instruct Works Managements to do something which for years previously they had endeavoured to prevent.

Although we have secured a measure of co-operation from Works Managements we are only too conscious of legislative limitations. Many of our works chimneys are protected by law, in as much as they are related to certain metallurgical processes. We are therefore, unable to take any legal action in respect of these offending stacks. On the other hand, legislation is so framed that action can be taken only after a period of smoke emission, whereas it should be based on the principle of preventing smoke by removing its causes. The National Smoke Abatement Society has made proposals to the Ministry of Health for new legislation controlling industrial smoke by the prior approval and registration of installations and bye-laws as to maintenance and operation, and the registration of stokers. Some of our larger Towns take advantage of the Town and Country Planning Act in approving or disapproving plans of industrial plant where adequate safeguards are not provided against the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke. Other large Towns are formed into Regional Smoke Abatement areas, fortified by effective local Acts.

Whilst we appear to concentrate on industrial smoke pollution, we should not forget that it has been estimated that 50% of our smoke pollution arises from the domestic chimney. It seems illogical therefore to concentrate attention on the industrial chimney, whose concentrated smoke emission may become more obvious to the eye, and ignore the remaining half of atmospheric smoke pollution, especially as the smoke from the domestic chimney is more objectionable owing to its tarry nature and its low level of emission. Domestic smoke however, from the legal angle, is outside the purview of existing legislation. It is gratifying however, to note that in November last, the Ministry of Health stated, that any domestic heating appliances which would be installed in Housing Schemes, should be of approved design. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction so far as the domestic chimney is concerned.

Whilst your Officers are doing their best under prevailing circumstances, it must be realized that the problem can only be effectively dealt with by adequate legislation and sufficient technically qualified staff, and a long term policy of control and eventual elimination.

It should not be concluded from the foregoing remarks on our local smoke emission problem that the position is unsatisfactory. Regardless of the control exercised, the gradual improvement maintained in spite of legislative difficulties and the good relationships now existing with Managements, we have to be realists while striving for what we believe to be the ideal. We should not lose sight of the fact that Port Talbot is a



heavy industrialized Town; that it is a narrow strip of seaboard with a background of high mountains. All the industries are situated between the Town and the sea and the prevailing winds are from the direction of the sea.

With the going into production of the Strip Mill (with, it is hoped, modern smoke prevention appliances) much of the industrial smoke now emitted will be eliminated.

During the year a comprehensive survey of atmospheric smoke pollution at Port Talbot was undertaken at the request of the National Smoke Abatement Society. A letter gratefully acknowledging our activities was received from the Society.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919 - INFESTATION ORDER 1943.

Early in 1943 Circular H.S.19 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries indicated that all grants to local authorities for rodent destruction work in force to March, 1943, would be terminated as and from that date. A new arrangement subject to certain conditions, was, that instead of the varying grants on the schemes introduced from time to time, there was to be a consolidated grant of 50% of all approved net expenditure involved by local authorities. This method would simplify administrative procedure. When the position was examined it was found that the actual saving to the local authorities was more than 50% of its net expenditure. There was still a legal obligation upon all local authorities, and all occupiers of land and premises, to take all necessary steps to rid their premises of rats. It was the obligation of all local authorities to implement the law thereon. The law was equally enforceable against a local authority to rid its sewers, refuse dumps, yards, depots and institutions of these rodents. In this respect, it had no claim to a single penny by way of grant. Therefore, in relieving a local authority of 50% of its own costs, the total relief was more than 50% of the over-all costs of administration. In addition we treated private properties at a flat rate of four shillings per property, which bore no relationship to actual cost. The difference between the four shillings and the actual cost (unless proved irrecoverable) was borne by the local authority. Now the total cost would be shared equally by the Council and the Ministry. Bearing the whole of these facts in mind, it would be appreciated that the 50% grant was nearer 70% when the obligations of the local authority were taken into consideration.

To qualify for the new arrangement of 50% grant of all costs, the local authority was to prepare a scheme that would be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This scheme had to provide for adequate treatment of sewers, refuse dumps, and all land and property, public and private. Unless there was an approved scheme it would still remain the obligation of the local authority to enforce the law of rodent destruction without such grant at a considerably increased cost to be borne by Council. Therefore, it was a substantial financial advantage to agree and submit to the Ministry a scheme for its approval in accordance with Circular H.S. 19.

To maintain the organisation at a minimum, without impairing the efficiency of the administration, Council agreed to the following:-

- (a) That sewers be treated twice annually by the following arrangements:-
- (1) The sewer man in each district of Borough, with or without assistance, to ensure some weeks before treatment, that all manhole covers on sewerage systems were readily openable.
  - (2) The sewer man, with or without assistance, to deposit bait in each manhole under the supervision of the rodent officer.
  - (3) The Rodent Officer to prepare all pre-bait and poison bait, enter records and gather all other information required for records and statistical purposes.

In this way it was estimated that a total of at least 200 manholes should be treated weekly and the whole treatment of the Borough sewers completed in 9 - 10 weeks.

- (b) That all private dwellings be treated free of cost except where the local authority was satisfied of gross negligence; such cases to be considered on their merits by the Sanitary Committee.
- (c) That all local authority premises, refuse dumps, yards and depots be treated regularly and when otherwise necessary.
- (d) That the present arrangement of treatment and recovery of costs of such treatment at commercial and industrial premises be continued and that no part of such cost shall fall on public funds.
- (e) That wherever possible, block treatment of properties, including the public sewers, be maintained.
- (f) That the methods of treatment, etc., be those approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The foregoing arrangements worked satisfactorily throughout the year, as will be seen from the following particulars of our activities.

Particulars of our Rodent Destruction activities for 1940 are briefly as follows:-

Commencing Date	Location	Whether Major or Reservoir	Defting Points	Delt Taken	Est. Killed	Dodios Seen
5/ 1/40	Aberavon Sowers	Major	12	16 ozs	40	10
12/ 1/40	Slaughterhouse; 12, Sea View Terrace.	Minor	22	10 "	20	10
19/ 1/40	Daglan Sowers	Major	14	20 "	50	12
26/ 1/40	Harrgan Sowers.	Major	13	12 "	30	10
2/ 2/40	Port Talbot Sowers; Aberavon Sowers.	Major	13	20 "	50	14
9/ 2/40	Port Talbot Sowers	Minor	6	7 "	17	6
9/ 2/40	Daglan Sowers.	Minor	0	10 "	25	6
9/ 2/40	Port Talbot Food Kitchen.	Minor	16	---	---	---
16/ 2/40	Aberavon Refuse Tip; Aberavon Allotments.	Major	47	24 "	60	40
16/ 2/40	Harrgan Refuse Tip.	Major	30	20 "	50	23
23/ 2/40	Cmmaevon Sowers; Penycow Road.	Major	20	14 "	35	21
1/ 3/40	Peny/la Nursing Home.	Minor	16	8 "	7	4
1/ 3/40	Port Talbot Sowers.	Major	14	16 "	40	10
8/ 3/40	Daglan Sowers; Cmmaevon Yard; Cmmaevon Sowers.	Major	30	13 "	40	16
15/ 3/40	Cmmaevon Sowers; Volindre Sowers.	Minor	15	8 "	20	8
10/ 3/40	Grailg; Cmmaevon Sowers; Volindre Sowers.	Minor	12	6 "	15	6
22/ 3/40	Harrgan Sowers; Water Street; Aberavon Fairfield.	Major	32	16 "	40	22
30/ 3/40	Aberavon Allotment; Talbot Square.	Major	53	35 "	40	30
12/ 4/40	Edward Street; Sowers; Water Street; Aberavon.	Minor	10	0 "	20	3
19/ 4/40	Llewellyn Street; Wildon Avenue.	Major	21	10 "	45	12
26/ 4/40	Station Road; Teylors, Grocer; Mosses, Durgoss & Co.	Minor	20	6 "	15	4
3/ 5/40	Cmmaevon Riverside.	Major	22	24 "	60	16
3/ 5/40	Tyisha Row Sowers and Copper Row Sowers.	Minor	11	12 "	30	6
9/ 5/40	4 and 6, Mount View.	Minor	21	3 "	3	---
9/ 5/40	Park St; 15 Castle St; Castle St., Aberavon.	Minor	11	8 "	20	3
9/ 5/40	Daglan.	Major	22	18 "	45	12
10/ 5/40	Springfield Too. Sowers; 16, Springfield Too.	Minor	11	12 "	30	5
16/ 5/40	Dopet Road, Cmmaevon; Harbot Place.	Minor	10	5 "	13	4
16/ 5/40	Cmmaevon Refuse Tip; Corporation Yard, Cmmaevon.	Major	39	24 "	60	16
24/ 5/40	Daglan Sowers.	Minor	11	6 "	15	9
24/ 5/40	Codar Gardens, Daglan.	Major	32	16 "	40	17
31/ 5/40	Eastern Schools, Harrgan.	Major	22	13 "	33	6
31/ 5/40	Abbey Works.	Major	17	14 "	35	10
31/ 5/40	Y.M.C.A., Port Talbot.	Minor	11	2 "	5	4

Commencing Date	Location.	Whether Major or Reservoir?	Baiting Points	Date Taken	Est. Killed	Beetles Soon
14/ 6/43	Welsh Produce, Station Road.	Minor	12	3 ozs	0	4
14/ 6/43	129, Station Road.	Minor	9	2 "	5	—
14/ 6/43	Tanygroes Street Sowers; Margen Terrace Sowers.	Minor	9	6 1/2 "	16	6
14/ 6/43	Mrs. Wilde, 151, Station Road.	Minor	11	2 1/2 "	6	2
14/ 6/43	119, Tanygroes St., Part Falbot	Minor	19	4 "	10	4
14/ 6/43	River Afan.	Major	16	14 "	35	12
21/ 6/43	Wern Square, Abereron.	Minor	7	3 "	3	3
21/ 6/43	Abereron Fairground.	Minor	21	5 "	12	10
21/ 6/43	Wybron, Hay & Corn Merchants	Major	48	20 "	50	27
12/ 7/43	Thomas, Carlton Cafe.	Major	19	15 "	87	7
12/ 7/43	Doverhurst, Water Street.	Minor	16	10 "	25	4
12/ 7/43	Grand Theatre.	Major	27	14 "	35	6
12/ 7/43	Richard Thomas & Deldwin Ltd (Gartoon).	Minor	22	3 "	3	3
12/ 7/43	Wybron, Hay & Corn Merchants.	Minor	23	0 "	20	—
12/ 7/43	14, Uplands; Deglans; Durgelaw, Old Road, Deglans; Cymaron Road.	Minor	21	9 "	23	5
19/ 7/43	Commencing Treatment of Sowers:					
	Oakwood, Portrhydyfon; Iacysbotws; Pwlllyglaw; Annoddfen					
	Salon Road; Great Western Terrace.	Minor	70	8 "	20	—
22/ 7/43	Top Tynnon St; Lower Tynnon St; Top Pollan St; Lower Pollan St; Top Gower St; Lower Gower St; Ynyssafan; Heol Undeb; Hazelwood Tce; Cunnard Tce; Cunnard Row; Cattybrook Tce and Meadow St.	Minor	7 1/2	9 "	23	—
26/ 7/43	Methyr Row; Tyisha Row; Ebbw Vale; Jersey Tce; Jersey Row; Church Square; Somerset Place; Ynyssafan; London Tce; London Row; Cwn Row; Depot Road; Market Place; High Street.	Minor	71	4 "	10	—
29/ 7/43	Fabernaole Tce; Old Kendon Row; Drynhaulog; Aelffryn Tce; Woodland Row; Gollers Row; Park Row; Hhners Row; Copper Row; Towood Row; Tyr Arthur Row; Engino Row; Cornish Row; Cwn Dyr; Davywood; Hillside; Dymbyrdan; Drynglas Avo; Hoel-y-fael; Hoel-y-don.	Minor	77	4 "	10	—
4/ 3/43	Travellers Rest; Old Road; Woodside; Ter-y-tywydd; Mayberry Road; Kier Hardie Rd; Swan St; Pharmacy Rd; Old Road; Crawford Rd; Gower Crescent; Albion Rd; Durrer St; Cedar Gardens; Church Rd; Cwn St; Catherine's Rd;	Minor	76	3 "	3	—

Commencing Date	Location	Whether Major or Reservist	Dating Points	Date Taken	Est. Killed	Deaths Soon
9/ 0/40	Smallwood Road; Sarn Fern Rd; Fern Field; Matthews Gardens; Thorn Hill; Deigan Rd; Sea View; Springfield; Hill View; Mowolyn St; The Square; Worn Place; Picton St.	Minor	60	---	---	---
9/ 8/40	McAlpinos, Port Talbot.	Minor	45	---	---	---
12/ 0/40	Volindro St; Joseph St; Cross St; Afan St; Trofolin St; Trofolin Crescent; Reginald St; Villiers St; Jersey St; Parthau; Blackwells.	Minor	60	10 ozs	25	---
30/ 0/40	Old Charlote St; Richard St; Pritchard St; Greenpark St; St. Mary's St; St. Mary's Place; Castle St; Dalrymple St; Glyn St; Arthur St; Hunt View; How St; Gwendoline St; Alexandra St; Knight St; Olive St; West End Tee; Roos St; Hopkin St; Vivien Tee; Frown Tee; Dalley St; Norman St; Corporation Rd; Wollington Place; Marsh St; Sandfields Rd; Julian Tee; Angel St; Helena St; Thomas St; Alfred St; Allan St; Clarice St.	Minor	57	---	---	---
2/ 9/40	Stair St; Cathorino St; Fredorick St; Station Tee; Lady Jane St; Vivian Place; Isabel St; Glyn St; Cornwall St; Penlavis St; Darrow St.	Minor	51	6 "	15	---
8/ 9/40	Beach St; Pembroke Tee; Adaro St; Addison Rd; Addison Place; Maeswyn St; Moorland Rd; Hospital Rd; Theatley Ave.	Minor	50	7 1/2 "	10	---
13/ 9/40	Beach St; Pembroke Tee; Adaro St; Addison Rd; Maeswyn St; St. Paul's Rd; Moorland Rd; Addison Place; Hospital Road; Theatley Ave; St. David's Rd; Sandown Rd; Victoria Road; Howridge Road; Rushin Avenue.	Minor	36	9 "	23	---
16/ 9/40	Coalyard Row; Cross Row; Park Ave; Headov Row; Dryn Cottages; Vartog Row; Station Tee; Mostog Rd; Chapel Tee; Drynwynnos St; Dalwin St; Drynrog St; Corporation St; Rowland Cottages; The Vicarage; River Bank.	Minor	57	6 "	15	---
20/ 9/40	Private Dwellings: 6, 8, 42, & 44, Knorr Street, Margan.	Major	16	24 "	60	2
20/ 9/40	Private Dwellings: 29, 31 & 40, Dyss Street.	Minor	12	3 "	20	1
20/ 9/40	Private Dwellings: "Woodside" Penrhiewgoch, Deigan.	Minor	7	6 "	15	1

Commencing Date	Location	Whether Major or Reservoir	Defining Points	Date Taken	Est. Killed	Bodies Soon
20/9/40	Margan Tce; Station Rd; Queen St; Forge Rd; Prior St; Carlos St; Edward St; South Parade; Glyndwr St; Carnarvon Row; Dath St; Tudor St; Yngs St; Dath Tce.	Minor	73	3 ozs	7	---
24/9/40	Yngs Street; Evans St; King St; Pont St; James St; Holland St; Oakwood St; Tydrwr St; Mansel St; Crown St; Forge Rd; Carnarvon Row; Tydrwr Place; Grove Place; Station Road; Oakwood (rear) St; Evelyn Tce.	Minor	103	9 "	23	---
27/9/40	Darybryn; Eagle St; Doreloy St; Manor St; Devonshire Place; Broad St; York Place; Talcomman Rd; Grange St; Hafod St; Bridge St; Bridge Tce; Talbot Rd; Tanygroes St.	Minor	103	---	---	---
30/9/40	Talbot Rd; Rice St; Gower St; George St; Abbey Rd; Gonnaught St; Cambrian Place; Theodora Rd; Brynhaulog St; Park View; Ivyfield St; Tanygroes St; Chapel Tce; West End; Imosyert; Cound Tce; Cwt Uchaf.	Minor	109	6 "	15	---
2/10/40	Tydrwr Hill; Penycene Rd; Tai-Denny; Uplands; Gweryceon; Duffryn Rd; Goytore Hill; Goytore Crescent; East St; Emroch St; Duffryn Yard; Goytore Rd.	Minor	87	---	---	---
4/10/40	Conduit Place; Jenkins Tce; North St; South St; Conduit St; Park St; Brook St; Ffrwkyllt St; Varna Tce; Soutar; Row; Commercial Rd; Waterfall Cottages; Somersot St; Curadoc St; Stryna Cottages; Incline Row; Dalaelava Row; Inkornen East; Constant Rd; Heol-yr-Oressod St; Wood St.	Minor	100	5 "	14	---
6/10/40	Wildon Ave; Hospital Grounds; Penderyn Ave; Earle Rd; Lansbury Ave; Geifr Rd; Pollan Rd; Margan Rd; Wern Rd; Dracoln Rd; Stallewart Rd; Twll-y-n-y-Wal Rd; Tyfrri Rd; Cynocod Rd; Boocnwood Rd; Dortha Rd; Margan Rd; Cefn-y-flynnon Rd; Cefn-y-Gargan Rd; Morfa Rd; Dysses St; Knox St; Seltoun St; Evans' Field; Maximan Rd; Landore Ave; Tarento Ave; Margan Rd; Grelg Ave; Tollgate Rd; Shopping Centre.	Minor	92	---	---	---
9/10/40	Business Premises: Grand Hotel	Minor	62	12 "	30	---
11/10/40	Glarymor Ave; Greenfield Ave; Woodland Ave; Morfa Ave;	Minor	13	3 "	7	---
11/10/40	Phoenix Ave; Rhanvale St; Maesmelyn St; Donnon St; Brynhill St; Prince St.	Minor	56	---	---	---
14/10/40	Duke St; Rear of School; Penryn St; Commercial Rd; St. Albans; Woodfield St; Mill Row; Main Rd.	Minor	72	---	---	---

Completion of Sewer Treatment.

Companing Date	Location	Whether Major or Reservist	Dating Points	Belt Taken	Est. Killed	Bodies Seen
10/10/43	10, Hoel-yr-Osodd St; 140, Hargan Rd; 45, Pentylna; 161, Fanygroes St.	Minor	10	4 ozs	10	10
25/10/43	Hessrs. D.O. Davies, 26, Forygo Road, Port Talbot	Minor	14	3 "	7	2
25/10/43	Hessrs. J.M. Smith, Ironmongers, High St., Port Talbot.	Minor	19	5 "	12	3
25/10/43	Hessrs. The Vivian Tinplate Works, Port Talbot.	Minor	22	6 "	15	4
1/11/43	Watkins, Dutcher, High Street, Aberavon.	Minor	16	5 "	14	6
1/11/43	Huddersfield Buildings; 20 Arthur St; 20, Blodron St; 42, Knox St; 12, Forygo Road.	Minor	22	6 "	15	5
8/11/43	Whitford Tinplate Works.	Minor	22	3 "	20	9
8/11/43	Dunglow rear Cart Ucha; 34 Forygo Road.	Minor	22	4 "	10	5
15/11/43	25 Blodron St; 51, Fairfield - Pro-Fab Allotments.	Major	59	20 "	70	25
22/11/43	Groos School; 3, Greenfield Ave; Daglan Rd; 3, Verina Tce.	Major	55	16 "	40	26
29/11/43	Daglan School; 7, Thomas St; 19, Vctor St; 46, Jersey Tce; "Drachonodge," Daglan Rd.	Major	54	24 "	60	12
8						
6/12/43	Aberavon Refuse Tip; Hargan Refuse Tip.	Major	54	52 "	130	36
13/12/43	Y.M.C.A. Port Talbot; 10, Llewellyn St; 3, Pollan Rd; Huddersfield Buildings; Daglan.	Major	50	20 "	70	16
20/12/43	Longlands Camp; 56, Oakwood St; 17, Pentylna; 55, High St.	Major	46	14 "	35	---
25/12/43	Aberavon Refuse Tip; 1, Goytwe Rd; 4, Goytwe Rd; 40, Dyess St.	Major	42	52 "	80	30

RODENT DESTRUCTION ON BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL PREMISES.

Date	Name	Premises	Total Cost £. s. d.
26/ 4/ 40	to	1/ 5/ 40	16 9
31/ 5/ 40	to	5/ 6/ 40	12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
31/ 5/ 40	to	5/ 6/ 40	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
14/ 6/ 40	to	19/ 6/ 40	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
14/ 6/ 40	to	19/ 6/ 40	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
14/ 6/ 40	to	19/ 6/ 40	9, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
21/ 6/ 40	to	26/ 6/ 40	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
12/ 7/ 40	to	17/ 7/ 40	19 6
12/ 7/ 40	to	17/ 7/ 40	13 10
12/ 7/ 40	to	17/ 7/ 40	11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
12/ 7/ 40	to	17/ 7/ 40	11 9
12/ 7/ 40	to	17/ 7/ 40	11 5
9/ 8/ 40	to	13/ 6/ 40	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
11/ 10/ 40	to	16/ 10/ 40	14 4
25/ 10/ 40	to	30/ 10/ 40	7 10
25/ 10/ 40	to	30/ 10/ 40	18 5
25/ 10/ 40	to	30/ 10/ 40	10 10
1/ 11/ 40	to	6/ 11/ 40	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8/ 11/ 40	to	13/ 11/ 40	1 16 10
			<u>£16. 1. 3 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

Council undertakes to do work on business or industrial premises subject to being reimbursed the cost of such work. The charges made include the time of the Rodent Officer, plus cost of material, plus 15% establishment charges.



PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The slaughtering of animals for sale is centralized at the Public Abattoir. This Abattoir serves, in addition to our own Borough, the surrounding areas of Glyncoerrwg U.D.C., Porthcawl U.D.C., and part of the Ponypent R.D.C. I am again pleased to report that the whole of the meat from this Abattoir was examined by your Sanitary Officers. The public of Port Talbot and the surrounding areas is, therefore, assured of a disease-free meat supply. This of course, has only been made possible by the Ministry of Food centralizing the slaughtering of animals in one establishment and thereby bringing about the closure of the several small slaughterhouses hitherto situated in various parts of the Borough. Although centralized slaughtering has enabled us to achieve the ideal of 100% inspection and has eliminated the small insanitary slaughterhouse, the need of a new and modern Abattoir is still acute. I have stressed this need in my Annual Reports for the last 15 years and my predecessor did so for many years previously. It is the duty of the local authority to demand and secure the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene in all food preparation premises within its area; yet its own premises - the public Abattoir - where the meat supply of over 100,000 people is prepared, falls lamentably short of minimum standards. Postwar difficulties may prevent Council from proceeding immediately with the erection of a modern Abattoir equipped with up-to-date facilities and appliances, yet much could be done to improve the present structure in the meantime.

The roof and parts of the Abattoir structure are deteriorating rapidly. The general conditions are such that meat inspection is often carried out under difficulty and the efforts of Officers and Employees to maintain a good standard of cleanliness are often nullified. If only the present premises were improved, a greater allocation of animals for slaughter could be secured, with resultant tolls to Council, additional local employment and convenience for the local butchering trade.

Other Authorities are interesting themselves in improving the facilities and conveniences of their Public Abattoir and I feel that unless immediate attention is given to the position locally, there is a real danger of losing much, if not eventually all, of our slaughtering to the Abattoirs of these other Authorities. Therefore, in the best interests of the Borough, attention to this matter would be to our distinct advantage.

The particulars of diseased and unsound meat condemned at the Abattoir are found under the heading of Meat and Food Inspection in this report, and also in the returns supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and included in his report.

The number of animals killed during the year was 14,519. The figures for previous years are as follows:-

1947	-	14,920
1946	-	20,970
1945	-	22,427
1944	-	26,400
1943	-	25,207

It will be seen from these figures that there has been a progressive decrease in the number of animals killed annually from the year 1944. This appears to have been brought about in a large measure by the shortage of supplies, but I am also convinced that were the facilities and conditions improved at our Abattoir, much of the stock sent elsewhere for slaughter, could have been diverted to Port Talbot.

The weekly slaughtering returns for 1940 were as follows:-

Week Ending	Bulls, Bullheads		Cows		Calves		Sheep & Lambs		Pigs		Weekly Totals	Grand Totals
	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals		
3rd Jan.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
10th Jan.	37	37	17	17	54	54	240	240	Nil	Nil	1	357
17th Jan.	6	43	Nil	17	41	95	319	567	Nil	Nil	1	366
24th Jan.	17	60	2	19	37	132	103	670	Nil	2	3	723
31st Jan.	10	70	Nil	19	34	166	103	773	Nil	1	4	304
7th Feb.	13	33	6	25	52	218	176	949	Nil	Nil	4	1,032
14th Feb.	3	36	6	31	47	265	72	1,021	Nil	Nil	4	1,279
21st Feb.	24	110	11	42	44	309	132	1,203	Nil	2	6	1,407
28th Feb.	4	114	14	56	67	376	114	1,317	Nil	Nil	6	1,670
6th Mar.	12	126	15	71	35	461	73	1,390	Nil	Nil	6	1,669
13th Mar.	14	140	1	72	75	536	32	1,472	Nil	2	6	1,85
20th Mar.	13	153	3	75	77	613	100	1,572	Nil	Nil	3	174
27th Mar.	16	169	Nil	75	90	703	62	1,634	Nil	Nil	3	193
3rd Apr.	12	181	Nil	75	57	760	73	1,707	Nil	Nil	3	163
10th Apr.	19	200	6	81	102	862	69	1,776	Nil	Nil	3	2,731
17th Apr.	22	222	Nil	81	39	901	30	1,814	Nil	Nil	3	2,927
24th Apr.	16	233	3	84	63	964	72	1,886	Nil	Nil	3	3,026
1st May.	21	259	Nil	84	61	1,025	33	1,969	Nil	Nil	3	154
8th May.	19	270	Nil	84	33	1,100	66	2,035	Nil	Nil	3	165
15th May.	17	295	Nil	84	65	1,173	Nil	2,035	Nil	Nil	3	160
22nd May.	2	297	6	90	66	1,239	39	2,074	1	Nil	9	82
29th May.	6	303	Nil	90	69	1,300	129	2,203	1	Nil	10	114
5th June.	5	300	2	92	65	1,373	131	2,334	Nil	Nil	10	205
12th June.	10	310	5	97	52	1,425	120	2,454	Nil	Nil	10	203
19th June.	9	327	4	101	64	1,489	140	2,594	Nil	Nil	10	197
26th June.	6	333	17	113	56	1,545	29	2,623	Nil	Nil	10	197
3rd July.	24	357	16	134	Nil	1,545	106	2,809	Nil	Nil	10	217
10th July.	9	366	13	147	35	1,580	132	2,991	Nil	Nil	10	217
17th July.	26	392	10	137	57	1,637	106	3,097	Nil	Nil	10	226
24th July.	46	436	23	177	43	1,680	19	3,116	Nil	Nil	10	239
31st July.	13	451	3	136	62	1,742	30	3,154	Nil	Nil	10	199
7th Aug.	23	474	4	190	66	1,800	125	3,279	Nil	Nil	10	122
14th Aug.	40	514	6	196	60	1,976	122	3,401	Nil	Nil	10	122

Week Ending	Bulls, Bullocks		Cows		Calves		Sheep & Lambs		Pigs		Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	
	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals			
21st Aug.	34	540	4	200	43	1,919	36	3,437	Nil	Nil	10	117	6,114
26th Aug.	37	505	2	212	62	1,901	117	3,554	Nil	Nil	10	210	6,332
4th Sept.	52	637	12	214	45	2,026	67	3,621	Nil	Nil	10	176	6,500
11th Sept.	56	693	4	210	57	2,083	251	3,972	Nil	Nil	10	360	6,976
18th Sept.	69	762	5	223	73	2,159	225	4,097	Nil	Nil	10	375	7,251
26th Sept.	67	649	6	229	65	2,224	326	4,423	Nil	Nil	10	434	7,735
2nd Oct.	73	922	4	233	69	2,313	457	4,680	Nil	Nil	10	623	9,350
9th Oct.	65	1,007	3	236	56	2,369	209	5,169	Nil	Nil	10	433	9,791
16th Oct.	56	1,063	5	241	52	2,421	451	5,620	Nil	Nil	10	664	9,355
23rd Oct.	96	1,159	2	243	145	2,566	377	5,997	Nil	Nil	13	623	9,970
30th Oct.	59	1,210	3	246	52	2,610	795	6,792	Nil	Nil	13	909	10,007
6th Nov.	136	1,354	7	253	119	2,737	260	7,000	Nil	Nil	13	550	11,437
13th Nov.	75	1,429	33	266	46	2,793	250	7,330	Nil	7	20	411	11,040
20th Nov.	76	1,505	15	301	52	2,835	365	7,723	10	3	33	549	12,397
27th Nov.	74	1,579	4	305	31	2,866	133	7,916	41	6	00	349	12,746
4th Dec.	39	1,610	1	306	40	2,906	216	8,132	50	10	140	356	13,102
11th Dec.	24	1,642	1	307	39	2,945	271	8,403	41	Nil	101	376	13,470
18th Dec.	32	1,674	5	312	36	2,991	320	8,731	40	Nil	229	449	13,927
25th Dec.	17	1,691	Nil	312	30	3,019	250	8,961	1	31	261	317	14,244
Friday, 31st Dec.	5	1,696	Nil	312	60	3,079	201	9,162	8	1	270	275	14,519

The Number of animals slaughtered during 1940 was as follows:-

Bulls, Bullocks & Heifers	1,696
Cows	312
Calves	3,079
Sheep and Lambs	9,162
Pigs (M.O.F.)	200
Pigs (Private)	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,519</b>

NOTIFICATION OF SLAUGHTER AND PRESENCE OF DISEASED MEAT.

Arrangements between the Slaughterhouse Manager and your Inspectors have worked very harmoniously during the year. The times of slaughtering have varied considerably. Inspectors have been obliged to work late into the evenings, and sometimes during week-ends. The co-operation of the Slaughterhouse Manager has, therefore, been invaluable in that Inspectors have been allowed to spend the maximum of time on their Districts, when there has been no actual slaughtering at the Abattoir.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

In no single instance was it necessary to issue a warning or a corrective during the year, for the provisions of this Act were complied with in every respect.

WATER SUPPLY

Two hundred and seventy-seven samples of water were taken by your Inspectors for bacteriological examination during the year. These were taken from various parts of the Borough and therefore all the various sources of supply have, from time to time, been sampled. All reports were examined by your Medical Officer and copies of same forwarded to the Borough Surveyor. Of the 277 samples taken 167 were satisfactory; 30 fairly satisfactory; 30 of moderate bacterial purity; 20 doubtful bacterial purity; 5 suspicious; 23 unsatisfactory and 2 contaminated. I presume that the Medical Officer of Health will report on the Medical and Public Health aspect of all our water sampling results. Therefore, I briefly record the sampling points with results:-

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Source.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
6/1/40	6, Sandfields Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory
6/1/40	17, Depot Road, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory
6/1/40	Afan Valley Co-op., Afan Terrace.	Satisfactory
6/1/40	17, Tydraw Street, Port Talbot.	Satisfactory
6/1/40	Tap, 8, Knox Street.	Satisfactory
12/1/40	Conduit 1, Pwlllygwlaw Levels.	Fairly Satisfactory
12/1/40	Conduit 2.	Satisfactory
12/1/40	Conduit 3.	Fairly Satisfactory
12/1/40	Conduit 4.	Fairly Satisfactory
22/1/40	Conduit 1, Pwlllygwlaw Levels.	Satisfactory
22/1/40	Conduit 2.	Satisfactory
22/1/40	Conduit 3.	Satisfactory
22/1/40	Conduit 4.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	5, Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	30, Depot Road, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	Public Baths.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	Standpipe, East End of Minors Row.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	6, Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	232, Margan Road.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	21, Cwmavon Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	Surface, Cwngwinoau Reservoir.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	Surface, Cwmernderi Reservoir.	Fairly Satisfactory
7/2/40	Surface, Blaencynoron Stream.	Fairly Satisfactory
7/2/40	Surface, Cwmernderi Intake.	Satisfactory
7/2/40	Surface, Intake Northern End of Ynysyguas Reservoir.	Fairly Satisfactory
16/2/40	Surface, Port Health Office, Port Talbot Docks.	Satisfactory.
16/2/40	Fitters' Stores and Office, Port Talbot Docks.	Satisfactory
17/2/40	7, Bryngurnes Street, Bryn.	Satisfactory
17/2/40	Standpipe, 4, Mynydd Dychan.	Satisfactory
17/2/40	Old Park Supply.	Satisfactory
17/2/40	Marvyn Terrace, Cwmlais.	Satisfactory

Date.	Source	Result
17/ 2/48	Surface, Cwrt-y-dofaid.	Satisfactory
17/ 2/48	Surface, Ponybryn Supply.	Unsatisfactory
17/ 2/48	Surface, Longlands Farn.	Satisfactory
17/ 2/48	7, Lansbury Avenue, Margam.	Satisfactory
17/ 2/48	12, Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory
17/ 2/48	"Fircroft" Groeswon.	Satisfactory
17/ 2/48	1, Balaclava, Lletty Cood Supply.	Satisfactory
17/ 2/48	1, Bethel Terrace, Ponthydyfon.	Satisfactory
4/ 3/48	Standpipe Southern End Minors Row.	Moderate
4/ 3/48	1, Morvyn Terrace, Cwmafon.	Satisfactory
4/ 3/48	5, Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory
4/ 3/48	6, Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory
4/ 3/48	Surface Southern Feeder, Ynysygwas.	Satisfactory
4/ 3/48	21, Cwmafon Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory
4/ 3/48	28, Depot Road, Cwmafon.	Satisfactory
10/ 3/48	4, Mynydd Bychan.	Satisfactory
10/ 3/48	Cao Garw Farn, Margam.	Satisfactory
10/ 3/48	Bryn Garn, Margam.	Satisfactory
10/ 3/48	"Fircroft" Groeswon.	Satisfactory
10/ 3/48	7, Lansbury Avenue.	Satisfactory
10/ 3/48	Aqueduct Terrace, Ponthydyfon.	Satisfactory
10/ 3/48	1, Balaclava, Taibach.	Satisfactory
10/ 3/48	Standpipe adjacent to Minors Row.	Fairly Satisfactory
16/ 3/48	Intake Cwawornderi.	Fairly Satisfactory
16/ 3/48	Surface, Blaencyneeron.	Moderate
16/ 3/48	Surface, Cwawornderi Reservoir.	Moderate
16/ 3/48	Surface, Cwagwineau Reservoir.	Satisfactory
16/ 3/48	Public Baths.	Satisfactory
16/ 3/48	7, Bryngurnos Street, Bryn.	Satisfactory
16/ 3/48	17, Station Terrace.	Satisfactory
16/ 3/48	282, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	24, Depot Road, Cwmafon.	Fairly Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	15, Minors Row, Cwmafon.	Moderate
1/ 4/48	3, Morvyn Terrace, Cwmafon.	Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	282, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	1, Church Road.	Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	6, Hospital Road.	Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	21, Cwmafon Road.	Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	Surface, Northern End, Ynysygwas Reservoir.	Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	Surface, Intake Cwawornderi.	Doubtful
1/ 4/48	Blaencyneeron Stream.	Unsatisfactory
1/ 4/48	Cwawornderi Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory
1/ 4/48	Public Baths.	Satisfactory
1/ 4/48	Cwagwineau Reservoir.	Doubtful
7/ 4/48	9, Lansbury Avenue, Margam.	Fairly Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	9, Station Terrace, Port Talbot.	Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	"Tocca" Groeswon.	Fairly Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	5, Balaclava.	Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	7, Bryngurnos Street, Bryn.	Moderate.
7/ 4/48	Laboratory, Carbide Works.	Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	Tap off Well, Carbide Works.	Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	Deep Well, Canteen, Carbide Works.	Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	Cwrt Bychan, Margam.	Moderate
7/ 4/48	Honor Yard, Margam.	Moderate
7/ 4/48	Rose Cottage, Ponybryn.	Fairly Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	1, Bethel Terrace, Ponthydyfon.	Satisfactory
7/ 4/48	3 & 4, Mynydd Bychan.	Moderate
29/ 4/48	Surface, Cwagwineau Stream.	Doubtful
29/ 4/48	Surface, Cwagwineau Stream.	Doubtful
4/ 5/48	7, Lansbury Avenue.	Unsatisfactory
4/ 5/48	Standpipe in Yard, 4, Mynydd Bychan.	Satisfactory
4/ 5/48	2, Lletty Harry.	Moderate
4/ 5/48	2, Station Terrace, Bryn.	Moderate
4/ 5/48	"The Laurels" Groeswon.	Fairly Satisfactory
4/ 5/48	1, Bethel Terrace, Ponthydyfon.	Unsatisfactory
4/ 5/48	7, Bryngurnos Street, Bryn.	Unsatisfactory

Date	Source	Result
20/ 5/40	3, Longlands Camp, Margam.	Satisfactory
20/ 5/40	17, Beach Street.	Satisfactory
20/ 5/40	Manor Yard, Cwrt-y-defaid.	Unsatisfactory
25/ 5/40	24, Depot Road, Cwmafen.	Doubtful
25/ 5/40	Standpipe Eastern End, Miners Row.	Satisfactory
25/ 5/40	5, Morvyn Terrace, Cwmafen.	Moderate
25/ 5/40	1, Church Road, Baglan.	Fairly Satisfactory
25/ 5/40	10, Hospital Road.	Satisfactory
25/ 5/40	21, Cwmafen Road.	Satisfactory
1/ 6/40	Public Baths, Forge Road.	Satisfactory
1/ 6/40	202, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
1/ 6/40	Ynysyguas Reservoir.	Satisfactory
1/ 6/40	Intake Cwmerndori.	Moderate
1/ 6/40	Blaencynceoron Stream.	Fairly Satisfactory
1/ 6/40	Surface, Cwmerndori Reservoir.	Doubtful
1/ 6/40	Cwagwinoau Reservoir.	Moderate
9/ 6/40	Cwmbrombil Squatters Camp.	Fairly Satisfactory
9/ 6/40	"The Laurels" Groeswen.	Doubtful
9/ 6/40	1, Balaclava.	Moderate
9/ 6/40	5, Lansbury Avenue.	Moderate
9/ 6/40	Standpipe adjacent 14, Bryn Camp.	Fairly Satisfactory
9/ 6/40	9, Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory
9/ 6/40	Bryngurnes Street, Bryn.	Moderate
9/ 6/40	2, Baglan Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory
17/ 6/40	Surface, Blaencynceoron Stream.	Doubtful
17/ 6/40	Cwmerndori Reservoir.	Moderate
17/ 6/40	202, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
17/ 6/40	Public Baths, Forge Road.	Satisfactory
17/ 6/40	Surface, Miners Row, Eastern Standpipe.	Unsatisfactory
17/ 6/40	Intake Cwmerndori.	Doubtful
17/ 6/40	3, Morvyn Terrace.	Fairly Satisfactory
17/ 6/40	5, Church Road, Baglan.	Moderate
17/ 6/40	110, Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Doubtful
17/ 6/40	Surface, Ynysyguas Reservoir.	Contaminated
17/ 6/40	21, Cwmafen Road.	Satisfactory
17/ 6/40	20, Depot Road.	Unsatisfactory
17/ 6/40	Surface, Cwagwinoau Reservoir.	Contaminated
23/ 6/40	Cwrt Dychan, Water Street, Margam.	Doubtful
23/ 6/40	Cwrt-y-defaid Supply, Manor Yard, Margam.	Moderate
23/ 6/40	Surface, Ponybryn Supply.	Moderate
8/ 7/40	Cwagwinoau Reservoir.	Doubtful
8/ 7/40	Cwmerndori Reservoir.	Moderate
8/ 7/40	Intake Cwmerndori Valley.	Fairly Satisfactory
8/ 7/40	Blaencynceoron Stream, Cwmerndori.	Doubtful
8/ 7/40	Tap, Fitters Cabin, Duffryn.	Satisfactory
8/ 7/40	Foreman's Office, Duffryn.	Satisfactory
8/ 7/40	6, Hospital Road.	Satisfactory
8/ 7/40	3, Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory
8/ 7/40	276, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
8/ 7/40	7, Bryngurnes Street, Bryn.	Moderate
8/ 7/40	Public Baths, Forge Road.	Satisfactory
17/ 7/40	Lansbury Avenue.	Satisfactory
17/ 7/40	Balaclava.	Moderate
17/ 7/40	"Firecroft" Groeswen.	Moderate
17/ 7/40	Standpipe, Miners Row, Cwmafen.	Satisfactory
17/ 7/40	Standpipe, Pwlllyglaw.	Satisfactory
17/ 7/40	12, Depot Road, Cwmafen.	Satisfactory
17/ 7/40	2, Bethel Terrace, Pontrhydyfon.	Satisfactory
17/ 7/40	Rose Cottage, Ponybryn.	Fairly Satisfactory
17/ 7/40	Manor Yard, Margam.	Moderate
17/ 7/40	Cwrt Dychan Margam.	Satisfactory
21/ 7/40	Ynysyguas Reservoir.	Fairly Satisfactory
21/ 7/40	6, Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory
21/ 7/40	10, Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory

Date	Source	Result
21/ 7/48	14, Mynydd Dychan.	Satisfactory
21/ 7/48	63, Cwmauon Road.	Satisfactory
21/ 7/48	6, Mervyn Terrace, Cwmauon.	Satisfactory
6/ 8/48	10, Depot Road, Cwmauon.	Doubtful
6/ 8/48	10, Mervyn Terrace, Cwmauon.	Satisfactory
6/ 8/48	Surface East Standpipe, Minors Row, Cwmauon.	Fairly Satisfactory
6/ 8/48	Laboratory, Carbide Works.	Satisfactory
6/ 8/48	Well, Carbide Works.	Satisfactory
6/ 8/48	Canteen, Carbide Works.	Satisfactory
6/ 8/48	Grass, Margam. Cwaworderi Supply to Longlands Camp.	Satisfactory
6/ 8/48	10, Sea View Row, Longlands Camp.	Satisfactory
6/ 8/48	11, Beach Row, Longlands Camp.	Satisfactory
11/ 8/48	"The Dormitory" Balaclava Row.	Fairly Satisfactory
11/ 8/48	"Pireroft" Grooswon.	Moderate
11/ 8/48	7, Bryngurnes Street, Bryn.	Moderate
11/ 8/48	8, Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory
11/ 8/48	7, Lansbury Avenue, Margam.	Moderate
10/ 8/48	21, Cwmauon Road.	Satisfactory
10/ 8/48	Public Baths, Forge Road.	Satisfactory
10/ 8/48	Intake, Cwaworderi Valley.	Doubtful
10/ 8/48	Blaencyneuron Stream, Cwaworderi Valley.	Doubtful
10/ 8/48	Cwaworderi Reservoir.	Doubtful
10/ 8/48	Cwngwineau Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory
10/ 8/48	Grange Street.	Satisfactory
10/ 8/48	9, Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory
26/ 8/48	Minors Row, Cwmauon.	Moderate
26/ 8/48	Pilets Rest.	Satisfactory
26/ 8/48	200, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
26/ 8/48	7, Mervyn Terrace, Cwmauon.	Fairly Satisfactory
26/ 8/48	Laboratory, G.W.R. Supply.	Satisfactory
26/ 8/48	32, Depot Road, Cwmauon.	Satisfactory
1/ 9/48	Ynysygwas Reservoir.	Doubtful
1/ 9/48	8, Mynydd Dychan.	Satisfactory
1/ 9/48	10, Bethel Terrace, Pontrhydyfen.	Doubtful
1/ 9/48	External tap by Canteen in Signal Box, Copper Works Siding.	Doubtful
1/ 9/48	Docks Office, Talbot Road.	Satisfactory
9/ 9/48	Workmen's Cabin, Copper Works Siding.	Moderate
9/ 9/48	23, Cwmauon Road.	Satisfactory
9/ 9/48	71, Newbridge Road.	Satisfactory
9/ 9/48	6, Hospital Road.	Fairly Satisfactory
9/ 9/48	Public Baths, Forge Road.	Satisfactory
9/ 9/48	Cwmbroil Reservoir.	Satisfactory
9/ 9/48	Duffryn No. 3, Signal Box, Caradoc Street.	Satisfactory
9/ 9/48	Chlorination House, Docks.	Fairly Satisfactory
20/ 9/48	3, Church Crescent, Baglan.	Fairly Satisfactory
20/ 9/48	Surface Standpipe, Minors Row.	Satisfactory
20/ 9/48	10, Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory
20/ 9/48	276, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
20/ 9/48	21, Cwmauon Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory
20/ 9/48	2, Bethel Terrace, Pontrhydyfen.	Fairly Satisfactory
20/ 9/48	Public Baths.	Satisfactory
20/ 9/48	1, Mervyn Terrace.	Fairly Satisfactory
12/10/48	Cwngwineau Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory
12/10/48	Intake Cwaworderi Valley.	Unsatisfactory
12/10/48	Surface collected Cwaworderi Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory
12/10/48	Surface collected Blaencyneuron Stream.	Unsatisfactory
12/10/48	11, Church Road, Baglan.	Unsatisfactory
12/10/48	3, Bethel Terrace, Pontrhydyfen.	Unsatisfactory
12/10/48	4, Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory
12/10/48	266, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
12/10/48	23, Cwmauon Road.	Satisfactory

Date	Source	Result
12/10/40	Pump House, Pwlllygwlaw.	Satisfactory
12/10/40	Public Baths.	Satisfactory
12/10/40	24, Depot Road.	Satisfactory
12/10/40	1, Balaclava.	Suspicious
13/10/40	"Hillcrest" Groeswen.	Unsatisfactory
13/10/40	5, Lansbury Avenue.	Satisfactory
13/10/40	Northern Intake, Ynysyguas Reservoir.	Suspicious
13/10/40	Minors Row.	Unsatisfactory
13/10/40	5, Morvyn Terrace, Cwmavon.	Unsatisfactory
25/10/40	7, Bryngurnos Street Bryn.	Satisfactory
25/10/40	Tap before Chlorination, Cwmbrombil Supply.	Fairly Satisfactory
25/10/40	"Hillcrest" Groeswen.	Satisfactory
25/10/40	Surface Supply off Docks Main.	Satisfactory
25/10/40	9, Cwmbrombil Camp, Margam.	Unsatisfactory
25/10/40	7, Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory
27/10/40	5a, Beach Row, Longlands Camp.	Satisfactory
27/10/40	Standpipe in Field adjacent to No.14, Bryn Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory
27/10/40	Standpipe under No. 3, Signal Box, Duffryn Rd.	Satisfactory
10/11/40	17, Baglan Camp.	Satisfactory, but recommend checking of chlorination process.
10/11/40	7, Morvyn Terrace, Cwmavon.	Suspicious. Recommend checking of chlorination process.
10/11/40	Eastern Standpipe at Minors Row, Cwmavon.	Unsatisfactory. Recommend checking of chlorination process.
10/11/40	Tap after Chlorination at Docks, Cwmbrombil Supply.	Satisfactory
10/11/40	Tap before Chlorination at Docks, Cwmbrombil Supply.	Satisfactory
10/11/40	1, Church Crescent.	Suspicious. Recommend checking of Chlorination process.
10/11/40	Signal Box, Caradoc Street.	Satisfactory.
10/11/40	264, Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
10/11/40	5, Bethel Terrace, Pentrhdyfen.	Satisfactory, but recommend checking of Chlorination process.
15/12/40	Cwawornderi Reservoir.	Satisfactory
15/12/40	Cwngwinoau Reservoir.	Satisfactory
15/12/40	Cwawornderi Intake.	Satisfactory.
15/12/40	Signal Box, Duffryn Crossing.	Satisfactory
15/12/40	202, Margam Road.	Satisfactory
15/12/40	C, Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory
15/12/40	Blaencyneoron Stream.	Satisfactory
15/12/40	Public Baths.	Satisfactory
16/12/40	Ynysyguas Reservoir.	Satisfactory
16/12/40	0, Church Crescent.	Satisfactory
16/12/40	Myrdd Dychan.	Satisfactory
16/12/40	22, Depot Road, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory
16/12/40	21, Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory
16/12/40	7, Morvyn Terrace, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory, but recommend checking of Chlorination process.
16/12/40	Standpipe, Minors Row.	Suspicious. Recommend checking of Chlorination process.
16/12/40	Bethel Terrace, Pentrhdyfen.	Satisfactory
23/12/40	Bryn Camp.	Satisfactory
23/12/40	9, Lansbury Avenue.	Satisfactory



Date	Source	Result
23/12/48	9, Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory
23/12/48	Longlands Camp.	Satisfactory
23/12/48	1, Balaclava.	Satisfactory
23/12/48	Rose Cottage, Ponybryn.	Satisfactory
23/12/48	Manor Yard, Margan.	Unsatisfactory
23/12/48	3, Cwrt Dychan, Margan.	Unsatisfactory
23/12/48	"The Laurels" Groeswen.	Satisfactory
23/12/48	7, Dryngurnes Street, Bryn.	Satisfactory
23/12/48	No. 10, Hart, Cwmbrenbil Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory

OVERCROWDING.

Without a re-survey of the Borough, our statistics cannot be considered as strictly correct. We have, however, added new cases to our lists as and when they have been discovered. Much overcrowding was discovered as a result of applications for new council houses. Several cases can be considered as illegal overcrowding, in respect of which proceedings could be instituted. People have however, as a result of the housing situation, been obliged to live under these overcrowded conditions, and it would be futile to resort to any legal action until a state of normality is reached so far as housing is concerned.

RENTS AND MORTGAGE RESTRICTION ACTS.

No Certificates were granted during the year in respect of houses not in a reasonable state of repair.

FACTORIES.

Our activities under the Factory Act 1937 were as follows:-

1. Inspection of Factories.

Premises (1)	Inspection (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories	163	15	None

2. Defects found in Factories.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness. (S.1)	15	15	---	---
Overcrowding (S.2)	---	---	---	---
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	---	1	---	---
Inadequate Ventilation	---	---	---	---
Ineffective drainage of floors	---	---	---	---
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) insufficient	2	1	---	---
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	1	---	---
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	---	---
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.	10	7	---	---
TOTAL	31	26	---	---

The following work was carried out during the year:-

6 foul and verminous fitters' cabins cleansed and disinfested; 4 sanitary arrangements cleansed and linowashed; 15 premises cleansed, re-decorated or linowashed; 2 new workshop doors provided and fixed; light and ventilation of workshop improved; 3 new W.C. pans fixed; 2 flushing tanks and water service pipes repaired; 2 new W.C.'s erected.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Our Common Lodging Houses are registered annually. We have only two lodging houses in the Borough and these are more than adequate for our needs. A check of the number of lodgers accommodated in these houses is made from time to time. The number of beds and the average number of lodgers in both lodging houses during the year were as follows:-

Premises.	No. of Beds	No. of Lodgers Accommodated	Avt. of Spare Accommodation
40/22, Cwmavon Road.	55	17	38
55/72, Greenpark	52	49	3
TOTALS -	107	66	41

It will be seen from the above that ample lodging house accommodation exists in the Borough. I feel that with the advent of Eventide Homes and the supplementation of pensions, aged people should be discouraged from settling down in common lodging houses, in-as-much as however comfortable such places can be, they lack many of the essential features of a good home and dwelling. During the year 84 visits and inspections were made to these two lodging houses, several of them being made at night.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There are now no Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fish Frying has ceased to be an offensive trade within the Borough, but the following are still registered:-

Gut Scraping, Rag and Bone Collecting, and Fat Boiling.

A total of 143 visits of inspection were made during the year. No serious nuisance was discovered.

CINEMAS

A total of 51 visits of inspection were made to the six cinemas in the Borough. These are licenced annually when reports of the several officers of the Corporation are considered by the Cinema Licensing Committee. Much improvement has taken place in general cleanliness, sanitary arrangements and ventilation of our cinemas. The stucco walls of the Plaza Cinema present a problem, for these walls hold much dirt and dust and re-painting is necessary more often than with a smooth surface.

TENEMENTS.

Several of these tenements, originally business premises or buildings, are to be found on the main thoroughfares, their ground floors being used for shop or business purposes and the first, second or third floors converted into tenements. Whilst every opportunity is taken to enforce the bye-laws in respect of these premises, they still lack the convenience, comfort and privacy of the ordinary dwelling house. The facilities provided are in most cases limited and cramped, whilst the absence of adequate back yard area is embarrassing to the housewife with her domestic duties and robs the

children of fresh air and the little open space which are features common to the ordinary dwelling house.

104 visits were made to such premises during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Your Sanitary Inspectors are vigilant in investigating all cases of infectious disease notified. The time spent in detailed investigation helps to keep infection down to a minimum. In some cases the source of the disease may be ascertained, and in all cases various steps are taken to prevent its dispersion. At the same time the home, and home surroundings of the patient are thoroughly examined. These activities on the part of your Sanitary Inspectors are a valuable contribution to the safeguarding of the health of the general public. Where cases cannot be isolated at home, they are removed to the Isolation Hospital. Immediately following the removal of an infectious case to hospital, or, where a case is nursed at home, the house and all infected bedding and clothing are disinfected as soon as possible after official notification of complete recovery is received. The number of inspections made under this heading was 493 and a total of 221 dwelling houses and 359 lots of bedding and clothing were disinfected.

The cases investigated during 1948 were as follows:-

Diphtheria.

30 cases reported and investigated; 33 were later proved to be negative and removed from our records. The recorded cases were therefore 5. These figures show a decrease of cases investigated compared with 55 cases in 1946, 122 cases in 1945 and 45 cases in 1947.

The number of houses affected was -

5 houses with one case in each - 5

Scarlet Fever.

137 cases investigated. Three of these cases were found to be Scarlet Fever and removed from our records. The recorded cases were therefore 134. This number is an increase compared with 46 cases in 1947 and 62 cases in 1946.

The number of houses affected was -

126 houses with one case in each - 126

4 houses with two cases - 8

134

Erysipelas.

One case of this disease was investigated.

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

Two cases were investigated.

Acute Polio-encephalitis.

One case of this disease was investigated.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases of this disease were investigated.

PROSECUTIONS.

We were reluctantly obliged to institute the following prosecutions during the year:-

Name	Offence	Result
Mrs. L. Davies, London.	Structural Defects, No. 25, Ford Road, Volindro.	Adjourned 3 months to allow work to be carried out.
T. Giovannone, Pontre, Rhondda.	Sale of Ice Cream contrary to Food & Drugs Act 1938 and Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.	Penalty of £2 and costs in respect of offences under Food & Drugs Act and case under Ice Cream Regulations Dismissed.
T. Aldridge, Pontre, Rhondda.	Aiding and abetting above offences.	Payment of costs.
T. Giovannone, Pontre, Rhondda.	Sale of Ice Cream Contrary to Clause 5 of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.	Penalty of £3 and costs on first case and costs on second case.
G. Antonia, Ystred, Rhondda.	Aiding and abetting above offences.	Penalty of £1 on first case and costs on second case.
T. L. Kinsey, Gelli, Rhondda.	Aiding and abetting above offences	Penalty of £1 on first case and costs on second case.
H. Richards, Port Talbot	Sale of Ice Cream Contrary to Food & Drugs Act, 1938 and Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947	Penalty of 10/- and costs.
D. Tobin, Port Talbot.	Unregistered sale of Ice Cream Contrary to Section 14 Sale of Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Penalty of £2 and costs.
H. Greenberg, Port Talbot.	Aiding and abetting above offence.	Penalty of £2 and costs.
William Farr, Porthkerry, Margan.	Three cases of selling milk to the prejudice of the Chief Sanitary Inspector Three cases of selling milk to the prejudice of the Milk Marketing Board.	Penalty of £51, £15-15-0 Analyst's Fee and costs.
	One case of having in his possession for the purpose of sale for human consumption, milk to which water had been added.	

REFERENCES:

He was responsible for the maintenance of the following publications during the years-

Name	Description	Period
1. The Journal of the Royal Society	The Journal of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
2. The Philosophical Magazine	The Philosophical Magazine, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
3. The Annals of the Royal Society	The Annals of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
4. The Transactions of the Royal Society	The Transactions of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
5. The Proceedings of the Royal Society	The Proceedings of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
6. The History of the Royal Society	The History of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
7. The Biography of the Royal Society	The Biography of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
8. The Memoirs of the Royal Society	The Memoirs of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
9. The Lives of the Royal Society	The Lives of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
10. The Characters of the Royal Society	The Characters of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
11. The Portraits of the Royal Society	The Portraits of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
12. The Engravings of the Royal Society	The Engravings of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
13. The Plates of the Royal Society	The Plates of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
14. The Figures of the Royal Society	The Figures of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
15. The Maps of the Royal Society	The Maps of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
16. The Plans of the Royal Society	The Plans of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
17. The Sections of the Royal Society	The Sections of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
18. The Elevations of the Royal Society	The Elevations of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
19. The Projections of the Royal Society	The Projections of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801
20. The Copies of the Royal Society	The Copies of the Royal Society, London, 1800-1801	1800-1801



