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Contributors

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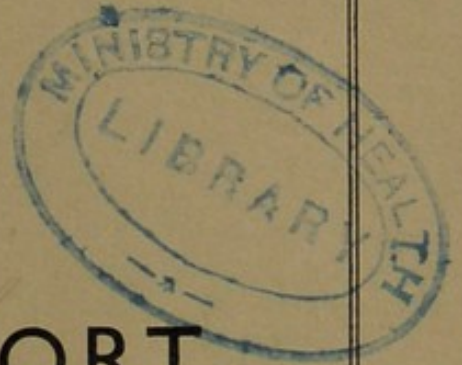
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BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

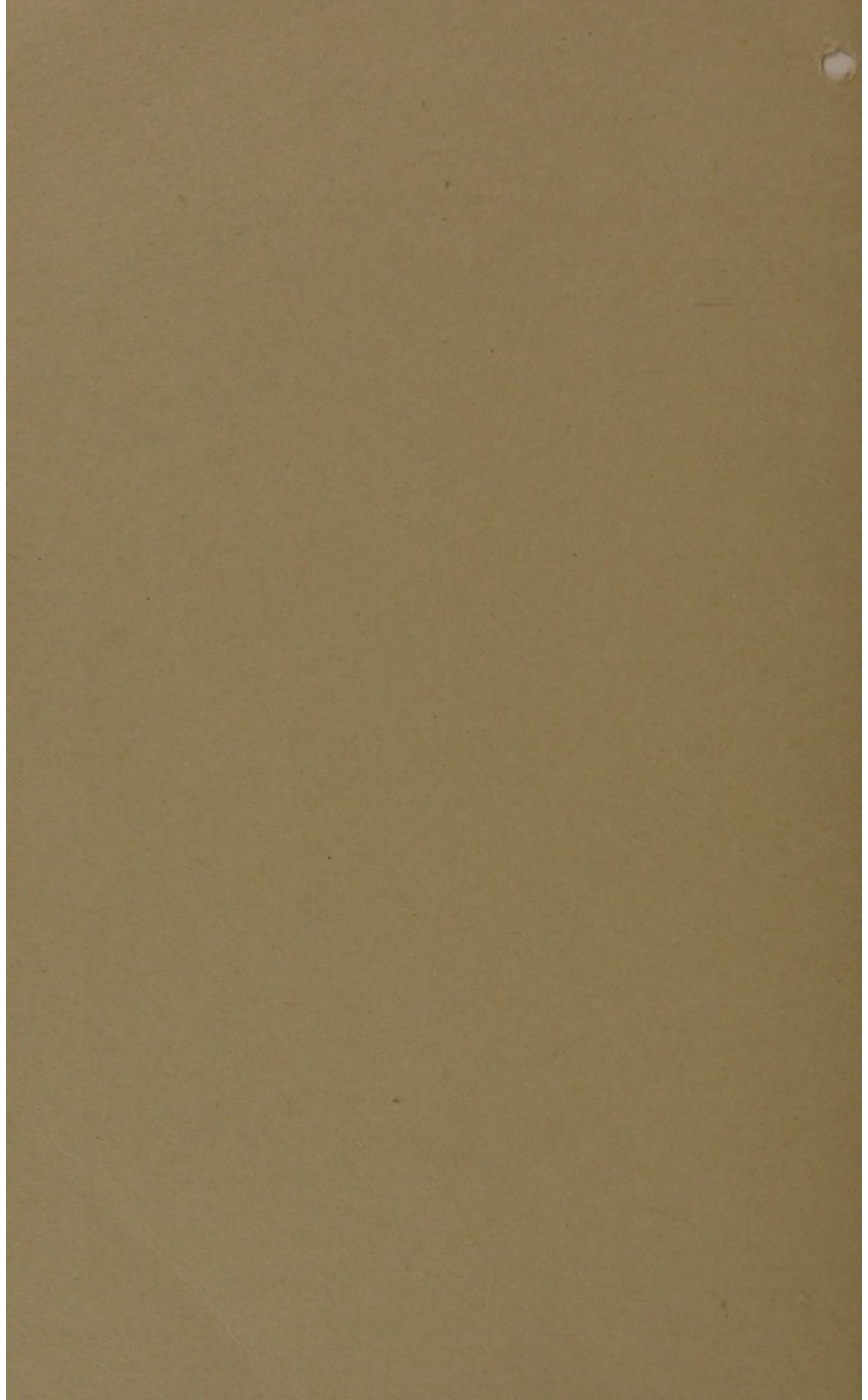
FOR THE YEAR 1950

J. ALUN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

W. H. MANLEY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee—
Councillor W. P. GRIFFITHS.

Public Health Officers.

J. ALUN EVANS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Joint Appointment with Penybont Rural District
Council and Porthcawl Urban District Council.

W. H. MANLEY, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Senior Sanitary
Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

I. D. JENKINS, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A..
Additional Sanitary Inspector.

BERYL E. JAMES, Clerk.

During the year facilities were made available for one
Pupil Sanitary Inspector to obtain the necessary experience
within the Public Health Department.

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

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District of Bridgend for the year 1950.

SECTION A.

1.—Statistics.

The Bridgend Urban District comprises an area of 1,218 acres, and has a resident population according to the Registrar General's estimate for Mid 1950 of 14,070. (The population of the district during the past twenty years has shown an upward trend).

The following are the population figures :—

Census for 1911	...	...	...	8,021
Census for 1921	...	...	...	9,206
Census for 1931	...	...	...	10,033
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...			1,658
Number of inhabited houses (1931)	...			2,248
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1950)				3,775

The Rateable value for the District (31st December, 1950), was	...	...	...	£74,931
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£281,814

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR—

Live Births :—

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	224	119	105	...
Illegitimate	12	7	5	...
Still Births	5	4	1	...
Deaths	136	77	59	...

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.77

Rate per 1,000 live and still births 20.7

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 9.67

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

			<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total Live & Still Births.</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	Nil	Nil
Total	...	...	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	38.14
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	35.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	8.3
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	13
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	1

2.—Social Conditions.

The town of Bridgend is a market town centrally situated in the Vale of Glamorganshire. Owing to its position it has become an important rail and omnibus junction.

Employment for the male population is available in duties connected with the road and rail transport, the various factories at the Trading Estate, Waterton, and the local General and nearby large Mental Hospitals.

Employment for the female population is mainly found in the Trading Estate, Waterton, the activities of the town of Bridgend and in duties at the various Hospitals.

There is, therefore, ample work for all the available male and female labour in your district.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the District.

1.—Laboratory Facilities.

All bacteriological examinations were carried out free of charge at the Medical Research Council's Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff.

As in previous years, the Cardiff and County Laboratory undertook at fixed charges, the chemical examination of water, sewage effluent, ice-cream, etc.

The following samples were sent for examination during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	18
Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	17
Faeces	...	...	...	21
Urine	...	...	...	5
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis (Sputum)	...	...	...	1
Blood Agglutination	...	...	...	5
Milks—				
Graded	...	...	...	61
Ungraded	...	...	...	2
Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	9

Water—

Bacteriologically	...	...	29
Chemically	...	...	8

Ice- Cream—

Bacteriologically	...	...	16
Chemically	...	...	16

2.—Ambulance Facilities.

Ambulance facilities for the district are provided by the Glamorgan County Council. During the year the Ambulance Station was transferred from the Fire Service Depot, Glanogwr Road, Bridgend to the Old Fire Station, Oak Street, Aberkenfig. Telephone No. Aberkenfig 303. The County Council provide an adequate number of ambulances for the district, and the service is regarded as entirely satisfactory.

3.—National Health Service Act.

The duties required by the County Council under this part of the Act are carried out in your area through the Divisional Health Office, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 141), which is under the control of Dr. Kathleen Davies, the Divisional Medical Officer. It is through this office that provision is made for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, Home Nursing Service, Home Help Service, School Medical Service and the Health Visiting Service.

4.—Mental Health Service.

The Mental Health Service is under the administrative control of the County Medical Officer. Advice regarding the procedure for admission to hospital for treatment and the removal of mental patients is undertaken for your district by their duly authorised officer, Mr. D. L. Lewis, 14, Carlos Street, Port Talbot. (Tel. No. Port Talbot 555).

5.—General Practitioner Service.

The General Practitioner Service in the Bridgend Urban District is organised through the Executive Council of the Administrative County. The address of the Executive Council for the area of the Administrative County of Glamorgan is "Glamorgan Executive Council", 47, Park Place, Cardiff.

In your district there are seven general practitioners actively engaged in medical duties, and the services rendered by them are regarded as entirely satisfactory.

6.—Hospital Service.

Hospital facilities for the Urban area are provided through the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee, 8 Wind Street, Neath. (Tel. No. Neath 2251).

General medical and Surgical facilities are obtained in the Bridgend General Hospital and the Bridgend and District Cottage Hospital.

The treatment of Infectious Fevers is carried out at the Isolation Hospital, Cefn Hirgoed.

In recent years the number and severity of cases of infectious diseases occurring in your district has greatly decreased and has resulted in many of the beds at the Isolation Hospital remaining empty. Owing to the difficulty of finding sufficient beds for tuberculosis cases from the Mid-Glamorgan area, the Hospital Management Committee have utilised 54 beds in the Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital for the treatment of male and female cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

7.—Tuberculosis.

Facilities for the diagnosis and home and clinic treatment of Tuberculosis are obtained through Dr. Hugh Trail, Chest Physician, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend. (Tel. No. Bridgend 345). In this work Dr. Trail is assisted by an assistant Chest Physician. The Chest Physicians are also responsible for the medical treatment of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital.

As will be noted from the table below the number of new cases and deaths which occurred during the year 1950 show no great change from previous years.

Every co-operation was given by the House Allocation Committee in the re-housing of applicants suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who were living under adverse conditions.

(a) New Cases and Mortality during 1950.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1950.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1								
1—5			1		1			
5—15			1					
15—25	2	1		1				
25—35	4	4		2	1			
35—45	3			1	1	1		
45—55	2							
55—65								
65 and over	2				1			
Totals ...	13	5	2	4	4	1	—	—

HOSPITALS.

Name	Situation	Purpose	Total No. of Beds	No. of Beds		Proportion for District	Management	Staff	Operative Surgery	X Ray	Massage Dept.	Dental Dept.	Ophthalmic Dept.	Pathological Work
				M.	F.									
Bridgend General Hospital	1a Quarella Road, Bridgend	General Maternity Children	295 42 27	158 ... 27	137 42 ...	Not Defined	Mid-Glam. Hospital Management Committee	Medical Superintendent 13 Medical Staff Panel of Visiting Consultants	Yes Two well-equipped Theatres	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bridgend & District Cottage Hospital	Merthyrmaur Road, Bridgend	General E.N.T. Centre Part-Payment Beds	17 15 3	5 ... 3	12 15 ...	Not Defined	Do.	Supervised by Medical Superintendent of Bridgend Gen. Hospital	Yes well-equipped Theatre	No.	Yes, a certified Masseuse on Staff	No.	Yes	Performed at Bridgend General Hospital
Isolation Hospital	Cefn Hirgoed 2½ miles from Bridgend	Tuberculosis and Infectious Diseases	54 Beds 24 Cots	22 ... 24	32 ...	Not Defined	Do.	Non-resident Medical Officer and Consultant Chest Physician	Yes. Well-equipped Theatre	Screening Unit	No.	No.	No.	Bridgend General Hospital and the Cardiff Public Health Laboratory
Small Pox Hospital	Cefn Hirgoed 2½ miles from Bridgend	Small Pox	8	4	4	Not Defined	Do.	Non-resident Medical Officer	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Bridgend General Hospital and the Cardiff Public Health Laboratory
Mental Hospital	About 2 miles from Bridgend	Mental Patients	1942	1037	905	Not Defined	Regional Hospital Board	Medical Superintendent Six Medical Officers Staff of Consultants Nursing Staff	Yes. Well-equipped Theatre	Yes	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Preswylfa Children's Homes	Merthyrmaur Road, Bridgend	Children	150	...	...	Not Defined	Children's Committee	Medical Officer non-resident Superintendent, Matron Nurse and Foster Mothers	Sick Bay	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

To face page 6.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Profession	Religion	Address	Remarks
1	John Smith	35	M	Teacher	Protestant	123 Main St.	
2	Mary Jones	28	F	Homemaker	Catholic	456 Oak St.	
3	Robert Brown	42	M	Farmer	Methodist	789 Pine St.	
4	Elizabeth White	55	F	Retired	Anglican	101 Elm St.	
5	James Wilson	30	M	Merchant	Baptist	202 Cedar St.	
6	Sarah Taylor	40	F	Shopkeeper	Presbyterian	303 Birch St.	
7	Thomas Green	25	M	Student	Protestant	404 Spruce St.	
8	Anna King	60	F	Widow	Catholic	505 Willow St.	
9	William Lee	38	M	Blacksmith	Methodist	606 Ash St.	
10	Jane Clark	22	F	Teacher	Protestant	707 Hickory St.	

(b) **Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at commencement of the year.**

<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>			<i>Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary</i>
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
30	32	62	32	21	53	115

Rate of Incidence—8.4 per 1,000 population.

(c) **Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at end of year.**

<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>			<i>Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary</i>
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
37	32	69	30	21	51	120

Rate of Incidence—8.2 per 1,000 population.

8.—National Assistance Act, 1948.

(a) **REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.—Section 47.**

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year, 1950.

One case, however, residing at the Lodging house, 11, Newcastle Hill, Bridgend, was found to be in need of care and attention. After this person had been cleansed, clean clothes were provided for him by the National Assistance Board and he agreed voluntarily to be transferred to Part 3 Accommodation in Pontypridd.

(b) **Section 50.—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.**

No money was expended by the Council in carrying out burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

9.—Care of the Aged.

During the year my services were sought by several general practitioners, the National Assistance Board and the Bridgend General Hospital, to investigate the home conditions etc., of elderly patients who were in need of hospital accommodation. In spite of the closest co-operation and every possible assistance from the Bridgend General Hospital, one does feel that more beds should be made available to these aged persons who, when taken ill, may require treatment for a long period. Many of these persons recover sufficiently after hospital treatment to enable them to be transferred to one of the Aged Persons Homes controlled by the Social Welfare Committee of the Glamorgan County Council. It is important that such transfers should be arranged, wherever possible, thereby releasing more beds for other aged persons awaiting treatment.

10.—Common Lodging Houses.

In your district there are two licensed Common Lodging houses. One is situated at 26, Queen Street, and the other at 11, Newcastle Hill, Bridgend. The former is well controlled, but the latter requires the constant supervision of the Health Department in order that conditions remain at a reasonable level.

During the year an improvement was noticed in the condition of the lodging-house at Newcastle Hill. In order to overcome frequent complaints that many of the inmates required bathing, the Health Department insisted that the owner improved the existing bathing facilities by installing a properly equipped bathroom with hot and cold water.

11.—National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

During the year under review my advice and assistance were sought by the Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Children—Mr. H. James, 24, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 292), in connection with "problem families" where there was a possible risk of the children being exposed to danger on account of overcrowding and unsuitable housing conditions.

In matters connected with the prevention of cruelty to children, I have received the closest co-operation from Mr. James.

12.—Ministry of National Insurance.

The main office of this department is situated at the Trading Estate, Bridgend, (Tel. Bridgend 90). For the convenience of residents there is a sub office at Caroline Street, Bridgend. Tel. Bridgend 16).

Cases in receipt of benefit referred by this Department to the Welsh Board of Health are examined by the Board's Divisional Medical Officer of the Chest Clinic, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend.

During the year under review your Council made available to this Department clinic facilities at Glanogwr for the examination of Claimants to Disablement Benefits. These Boards are held weekly on Wednesdays. Previously, claimants in the Mid-Glamorgan Area were required to attend medical boards held at Llantrisant.

SECTION C..

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1.—Water Supply.

The whole of the water supply of the Town is supplied direct to the consumer by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. Your Council is not a constituent member of the Board and has no representation on that body.

Bacteriological and chemical analysis of 68 samples of raw and treated water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, during the year. In addition daily tests for free Chlorine were taken at all treatment plants, which continued to function satisfactorily.

The supply is obtained from two sources (a) an underground stream at Schwyll and (b) the gathering ground at Dimbath.

(a) **Schwyll.** This supply is plentiful, and there is no danger of shortage. The only objection to this supply is its hardness. The water is treated by chlorination.

(b) **Dimbath.** This water comes from the upland gathering ground near Blackmill, in the Ogmore and Garw District. This water is filtered, and has the advantage of being a soft water. Nearly 400,000 gallons of water pass through these filters daily.

No. of houses without a piped water supply	...	...	2
Proportion of dwelling-houses supplied from water mains direct to the houses	...	...	99.99%
Proportion of dwelling-houses supplied from stand-pipes	...	...	12%
Proportion of the population supplied from public water mains direct to the houses	...	...	99.99%
Proportion of the population supplied from stand-pipes	...	...	12%

During the year there have been no new sources of supply.

The following extensions to mains were made during the year:—
Cefn Glas Housing Site. 237 yards 6 inch, 960 yards 4 inch and 137 yards 3 inch cast iron mains.

This Department has had the greatest help from the Manager of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board in regard to all matters connected with the Board's supply.

2.—Rivers and Streams.

The River Ogmore flows through the central part of the Town. Before entering your district it becomes polluted by various colliery washeries and sewage effluents.

3.—Drainage and Sewerage.

The town is satisfactorily sewered but owing to the recent building schemes in your area, and certain parts of the Penybont Rural District, your sewers are now almost at maximum capacity, and during storm periods are easily surcharged. The sewerage from the town enters the main sewer of the Penybont Main Sewerage Board which finally discharges into the sea at Ogmore-by-Sea. With exception of the new housing estates there has been no extension of sewers during the year.

4.—Closet Accommodation.

At the end of the year 1950, the number of closets was as follows:—

Water Closets to Sewer (approx.)	...	...	...	5,464
Water Closets to Cesspools	...	...	...	11
Pail Closets	...	...	...	2
Earth Closets or Privies	...	...	...	1
Septic Tank System	...	...	...	1

5.—Public Cleansing.

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff under the direction of the Surveyor.

Refuse and street sweepings are collected daily in the town area and twice weekly in the remainder of the district. Three covered refuse vehicles are in use.

6.—Cesspools.

The cleansing of the cesspools is carried out, free of charge, by the Council's staff at the request of the tenants.

When the cesspools are within a reasonable distance of a sewer, the contents are conveyed in a covered cesspool vehicle and discharged into a sewer manhole. In other cases the contents are discharged on the land with the owner's permission.

7.—Public Conveniences.

The Council are very concerned by the lack of adequate public conveniences in the vicinity of the bus station and by the public health nuisance caused by the over-flowing of their present inadequate urinal near the site. The Council is conscious that no power exists to force the bus companies to provide these facilities and are anxious that this urgent need be overcome by the erection of suitable toilet facilities. Although much time was given to this problem the inability to acquire a site has so far prevented a solution.

The necessity for a public convenience in the South Ward was also considered to be an urgent problem and action was taken to acquire by compulsory purchase a plot of land at the junction of Five Bells Lane and Cowbridge Road. The Public Inquiry held on the 25th October, 1950 for this purpose was not successful.

SECTION D.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

1.—Shops.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

2.—Smoke Abatement.

No action was taken during the year in regard to this matter.

3.—Swimming Baths and Pools.

A Public Open-air Swimming Bath was opened in May, 1938. The cost was £6,600. The capacity of the bath is 186,000 gallons. A filtration plant is installed, and has a six-hour turn over. The water is first filtered, then chlorinated, then aerated, and returned to the bath.

The Swimming Bath was regularly inspected and samples of water taken periodically for examination. On all occasions the samples of water were found to be satisfactory.

There are no private swimming baths in the district

4.—Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

All the houses were disinfested by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff at the expense of the owners.

All infestations were of a minor character, and were dealt with by application of a 5% D.D.T. solution.

Under the Council's Re-housing Scheme, the furniture of selected tenants was inspected and examined for the presence of vermin and, where necessary, treated before removal to Council houses.

SECTION F.

HOUSING.

The difficult housing conditions of a large number of families in your district brought many problems during the year, but every effort was made to give as much comfort and relief as possible.

Through the Council's re-housing programme special consideration was given to those applicants in need of housing accommodation on account of severe medical disability, and where possible, relief was afforded.

Number of Houses erected in the district:—

(a) No. of Council Houses completed and occupied during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	22*
(b) No. partly completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	90*
(c) No. sanctioned but not commenced	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
(d) Total No. of Council Houses completed and occupied since 1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	550

*Traditional Type.

By Private Enterprise, Building Societies, Etc.—

(a) No. of houses completed and occupied during the year	24
(b) No. partly completed during year	14
(c) No. for which plans were passed but not commenced	46

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOLS, 1950.

School	Accommodation On register	Sanitary Conveniences	Washing Facilities	Cloak Rooms
<i>Penybont</i> — Infants' Dept. ...	200 ... 162	7 trough closets and urinal	5 wash-hand basins, cold water only	1 cloak room (248 pegs)
Junior Mixed ...	400 ... 378	20 wash-down closets & urinal	8 wash-hand basins, cold water only	2 cloak rooms (671 pegs)
<i>Oldcastle</i> — Infants' Dept. ...	240 ... 232	6 wash-down w.c.'s and urinal ; 1 ditto for staff, inside school building	4 wash-hand basins ; 1 ditto for staff, cold water only	2 cloak rooms (215 pegs)
Junior Mixed— (a) Boys' Dept. ...	512 ... 433	8 wash-down w.c.'s and urinal ; 1 ditto for staff inside school building	9 wash-hand basins, cold water only	2 cloak rooms (260 pegs)
(b) Girls' Dept. ...	34 wash-down w.c.'s ; 1 ditto for staff, inside school building	12 wash-hand basins, cold water only 1 ditto for staff	2 cloak rooms (260 pegs)	2 cloak rooms (260 pegs)
Roman Catholic School ...	93 ... 104	6 wash-down w.c.'s and urinal	6 wash-hand basins, cold water only	3 cloak rooms (160 pegs)
<i>Glamorgan County Grammar School</i> — Girls ...	320 ... 380	14 wash-down w.c.'s 1 ditto for staff	20 wash-hand basins, 7 of the 20 wash-hand basins have hot and cold water. The rest cold water only. 2 ditto for staff, 1 cold water, 1 hot water	4 cloak rooms (383 Pegs)
Boys ...	340 ... 393	14 wash-down w.c.'s, and 2 nine-stall urinals ; 6 w.c.'s for staff	16 wash-hand basins, hot and cold water ; hot and cold shower bath 2 drinking fountains	2 cloak rooms. Almost each pupil has his own peg for clothes, locker for shoes.

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOLS, 1950—continued

School	Accommodation	On register	Sanitary Conveniences	Washing Facilities	Cloak Rooms
<i>Boys' Secondary Technical</i>	... 250 ...	250 ... 250	17 wash-down w.c.'s 1 fourteen-stall urinal 1 twelve-stall urinal	12 wash-hand basins, hot and cold 1 drinking fountain 16 wash-hand basins 1 drinking fountain hot and cold shower bath in gym.	1 × 290 hangers Hanger for each pupil & wire basket for shoes 1 clothes hanger and basket as above
College—Female	... 150 ...	150 ... 100	5 wash-down w.c.'s	5 wash-hand basins, hot and cold 1 drinking fountain	1 × 107 clothes hangers Wire cage basket for shoes
Male	... 400 ...	225	As for boys	As for boys	As for boys
Staff—Female	... - ...	6	2 wash-down w.c.'s	2 wash-hand basins, hot and cold	—
Male	... - ...	32	4 wash-down w.c.'s	4 wash-hand basins, hot and cold	—
<i>Heolgam Secondary School</i>	... 500 ...	450	14 w.c.'s 2 fourteen-stall urinals 6 w.c.'s for staff Clean towels are supplied twice weekly	32 wash-hand basins, hot and cold 4 wash-hand basins for staff 2 wash-hand basins for Med. Insp.	Accommodation for 500 pupils

SECTION G.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1.—Milk Supply.

Dairies are regularly inspected, and samples of milk are frequently taken and sent to the Cardiff and County Laboratory for examination for bacterial content. Sixty three samples of milk were taken; of these samples 61 were for graded milk, all of which were satisfactory, and 2 for ungraded milk, both of which were satisfactory. Nine samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli. No tubercle bacilli were found in any of these samples.

The operation of the recent regulations relating to the production of milk has greatly increased the quality of milk sold in your area, all of which is now delivered to the consumer in a bottled state. This increased standard in the purity of milk is a welcome safeguard to the health of the community.

2.—Ice-Cream.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations which came into force on the 1st May, 1947, prescribe the methods by which ice-cream shall be manufactured. Six premises in the town are registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream, and twenty-five for the sale and storage of ice-cream.

Sixteen samples were examined during the year, and of these eleven were satisfactory and five unsatisfactory.

In accordance with the provisions of Circular M.F. 3/49, copies of ice-cream sampled during the year were sent to the Liaison Division (Food Standards and Food Hygiene), 47, Portman Square, London, W.1.

As a result of the coming into operation of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, smaller retailers have become more conscious of the necessity for strict supervision in the handling of ice-cream so that the quality of the finished product remains at a high level. There has also been a marked improvement in the type of vehicle from which ice-cream is sold on the road.

3.—Meat and other Foods.

The Slaughter-house is regularly visited several times each week, and no carcase leaves the building before inspection.

The following are the numbers of animals slaughtered since the year 1933 :—

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
1933	448	1,998	5,725	421
1934	588	2,139	6,227	560
1935	606	2,195	4,766	273
1936	995	2,561	6,413	334
1937	1,079	2,546	6,883	399
1938	1,067	2,822	7,802	370
1939	1,217	2,595	8,994	443
1940	1,849	2,189	17,873	1,257
1941	1,216	568	15,152	1,104
1942	1,215	231	11,445	1,873
1943	1,468	191	11,538	2,853
1944	1,973	141	12,381	2,451
1945	1,667	307	8,872	2,422
1946	1,708	89	7,365	2,534
1947	1,646	36	6,388	1,484
1948	1,266	103	7,469	1,293
1949	1,365	168	8,546	1,215
1950	1,788	291	8,561	2,000

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle <i>excluding</i> Cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs		Pigs
No. killed (if known)	1,029	759	2,000	8,561	291		
No. inspected	1,029	759	2,000	8,561	291		
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>							
Whole Carcasses condemned	3	15	8	60	4		
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	194	286	19	1,339	25		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	18.9	39.6	1.3	16.3	9.9		
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	8	27	1	—	3		
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned affected with Tuberculosis	212	304	6	—	19		
Percentage of the number Inspected affected with Tuberculosis	21.3	43.6	0.35	—	7.5		

Shops, Stalls, Markets, Bakehouses, Ice Cream Shops and Fried Fish Shops are regularly inspected.

4.—Adulteration.

This work is undertaken by the County Sanitary Inspectors, and the following is their report in connection with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sponge Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dessert Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pancake Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Blancmange Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cake Flour Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sponge Flour Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Herring Roes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vegetable Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

56

Two samples of milk proved on analysis to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 2% and 3% respectively, but the Public Analyst was of the opinion that they did not warrant legal proceedings.

5.—Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

All this work is done at the Cardiff and County Laboratory, samples of graded and ordinary milks being examined monthly.

6.—Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

During the year under review no outbreak of food poisoning was notified to the Health Department.

SECTION H.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—No cases were notified during the year under review. It should be brought to your notice that this is the second successive year during which no positive case of diphtheria has occurred. Members will, no doubt, recollect the fear that this disease caused in the days prior to immunisation, and it should be comforting to the public to know that the last death in your area from this disease occurred in 1944. There is no doubt that this remarkable achievement is due to immunisation against the disease. It is, however, most important that parents should realise that it is only by having their children immunised that this splendid achievement can be maintained.

Scarlet Fever.—Ten cases were notified, as compared with twenty-seven during the previous year; four of these cases were removed to hospital. The small number of cases admitted to hospital is due to the fact that during the past few years Scarlet Fever has been of a mild character and complications have been few. Our knowledge of this disease has also greatly increased. It has been proved that a septic throat and scarlet fever are the same condition, except that in one a rash happens to develop. The control of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, therefore, becomes a problem of the control of infected throats. The general tendency with most parents, however, is that they prefer their children to have hospital treatment rather than allow them to remain at home. There were no deaths from this disease.

Measles.—Seventy-nine cases were notified, as compared with thirty during the previous year; ten of these cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.—No cases were notified.

Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fevers.—Four cases of Para Typhoid Fever occurred within your area and were admitted to the Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital where complete recovery was effected. The first case was notified on the 17th April, the second on the 27th April, the third on the 4th May and the fourth on the 16th May. The latter three cases occurred in the same vicinity whereas the first case occurred in a house about a mile away.

A detailed and thorough investigation of each case was carried out but no contact could be found between one case and another. One of the cases in particular was confined to the house for a month prior to the onset of the disease. Building operations were taking place within the vicinity and it was noted that a crude earth closet

was being used by workmen on the site. This closet was disinfected and instructions were issued to discontinue these arrangements. The conclusion arrived at was that the introduction of the para typhoid organisms into the various households was possibly through the agency of flies.

During this period all general practitioners within the area were notified that these cases had occurred and advised to bear the diagnosis in mind.

Poliomyelitis.—Five cases were notified during the period May to October and admitted to hospital. Four of the cases suffered from moderate paralysis and each made a complete recovery. The other case, which was very severe, required treatment in the "Iron Lung", but the child died seven days after admission.

During this period there was close co-operation between the medical practitioners in the Area and the Health Department, and many suspected cases were examined and kept under observation.

Detailed investigations were carried out in each case and reports thereon forwarded to the Welsh Board of Health and the County Medical Officer. Contacts were advised to avoid crowded places, excessive fatigue and to pay particular regard to personal hygiene.

CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
during the year 1950.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED													Total Cases	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths	
	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over					
Pemphigus Neonatorum																	
Smallpox ...																	
Scarlet Fever ...			2	2		4	1	1						10		4	
Diphtheria ...																	
Para. Typhoid Fever ...					1	2	1							4		4	
Puerperal Pyrexia																	
Pneumonia ...										1				1		1	
Erysipelas ...													1	1		1	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...																	
Chicken Pox ...																	
Dysentery ...						1								1		1	
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum ...																	
Anterior Poliomyelitis			1			2		1	1					5		5	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...																	
Measles ...	8	7	11	11	7	30	3	2						79		10	
Whooping Cough...		2	2	1	3	5	1							14			
Undulant Fever ...																	
Glandular Fever ...																	

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1950.
Urban District of Bridgend

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Cases notified in whole District							Total cases notified in each locality			
	At all ages	At ages—years						West Ward	North Ward	South Ward	Cottage Homes and County Hospital
		under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65					65 and up-wards
Pneumonia ...	1				1				1		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ...	1							1			
Erysipelas ...	10	4	5	1							
Scarlet Fever ...	4	1	3								
Undulant Fever ...											
Para. Typhoid Fever ...											
Glandular Fever ...											
Encephalitis Lethargica ...											
Puerperal Pyrexia ...											
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	5	1	2	2							
Poliomyelitis ...											
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	18	1	1	3	11						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	6	1	1	1	3						
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...											
Chicken-pox ...	1		1								
Dysentery ...	79	8	33	2							
Measles ...	14	8	6								
Whooping Cough ...											
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...											
TOTALS ...	139	8	51	9	15	2	3	44	45	50	

Notification of Infectious Diseases for each Month in 1950.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total		No. of cases admitted to Isolation Hospital		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1							2						1					2			1		2	8	1	3	
Diphtheria ...																													
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...																													
Para. Typhoid Fever ...							1		2	1															3	1	3	1	
Erysipelas ...														1											1		1		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...																													
Phthisis ...	1	2			3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	3	2	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...								1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...																													
Pneumonia ...																													
Glandular Fever ...																													
Encephalitis Lethargica ...																													
Undulant Fever ...																													
Dysentery ...																													
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...										1																			
Measles ...																										3	2	3	2
Whooping Cough ...																										40	39	2	8
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...																										7	7		

Male and Female Live Births Registered in each month.

Month	South Ward		North Ward		West Ward		1A Quarella Road		Outward Transferable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	1	1	1			1	9	8	35	29
February	1			1	1	2	1	6	23	20
March			1	1	2	1	6	4	43	26
April	1	1	3		1	1	8	4	42	38
May		1		3	2	1	4	8	35	41
June						2	5	6	29	29
July	1	1	1	2		1	3	5	33	35
August		1	1	1	2		6	5	40	28
September			1	2	2		9	5	35	28
October		2	2	1	2		12	7	29	31
November							13	8	27	47
December	1		1	1			4	9	30	21
TOTALS	5	7	11	12	12	9	80	75	401	373

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT, 1950

Population 14,070

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.
All Causes	77	59
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	2
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	—	—
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	4
18 Coronary disease, angina	11	3
19 Hypertension with heart disease	3	3
20 Other heart disease	15	16
21 Other circulatory disease	1	1
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	2	—
24 Bronchitis	5	4
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	1
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	—	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	10
33 Motor vehicle accidents	—	—
34 All other accidents	4	4
35 Suicide	—	1
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—

Deaths of infants under one year of age :—

Total	6	3
Legitimate	5	3
Illegitimate	1	—

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age :—

Total	5	1
Legitimate	4	1
Illegitimate	1	—

Live Births—Total	126	110
Legitimate	119	105
Illegitimate	7	5

Still Births— Total	4	1
Legitimate	4	1
Illegitimate	—	—

Deaths registered during 1950, classified by age and cause

Cause	All Ages	Age Group							65-wards	75 and upwards	Total deaths whether resident or non-resident in institutions in the District	Inquest Cases
		0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-				
All causes	134	9	4	7	1	13	11	39	50	307	4	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5		1			3			1	6		
Tuberculosis, other										1		
Syphilitic disease										1		
Diphtheria												
Whooping Cough												
Meningococcal infections												
Acute Poliomyelitis	1			1						1		
Measles												
Other infective and Parasitic diseases												
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4					2		2	2	6		
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3					1		1		6		
Malignant neoplasm: breast	1									4		
Malignant neoplasm: uterus	1											
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5					1		2	1	28		
Leukaemia, aleukaemia										1		
Diabetes	2									7		
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	13							1	1	34		
Coronary disease: angina	14					1		4	8	11		
Hypertension with heart disease	5					2		5	7	23		
Other heart disease	31			1				2	3	26	1	
Other circulatory disease	2							10	17	2		
Influenza								2		1		
Pneumonia	3									18		
Bronchitis	9		1			1		4	3	4		
Other diseases of respiratory system	2							1	1	6		
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1							1		4		
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1							1		4		
Nephritis and nephrosis	1									3		
Nephritis and nephrosis	1									4		
Hyperplasia of prostate										8		
Pregnancy: childbirth, abortion										2		
Congenital malformations										17		
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	5	1	5		2	2	1	4	54		
Motor vehicle accidents										4		
All other accidents	8	2	1			2		1	2	24		
Suicide	1					1						
Homicide and operations of war										1		

Male and Female Deaths for each month in the various
Wards, etc., 1950

Month	South		North		West		1A Quarella Road		Transfer- able Outward		Transfer- able Inward	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January ...	4		1	1			1	1	17	13		2
February ...	3	2			1		4	1	10	10	2	1
March ...	3	1	3				3	2	10	13		
April ...		4	3	3		1		4	13	16	1	
May ...	1	1	1		1		2	1	14	10	1	2
June ...		1		1		1	1	1	14	4		1
July ...	3	1	2	2	1		1		14	11		2
August ...	2		1		1		1		11	10		
September ...	2			2		2	1		13	12	2	1
October ...		5	2				4		11	7		2
November ...	4	1	2			1	1		13	5	1	
December ...	4	1	5	2	1		2	2	22	8		1
TOTALS ...	24	17	20	11	5	5	21	12	162	119	7	12

CANCER

The number of deaths certified as being caused by Cancer was 13.

The following table shows the organs affected, as well as the age at death, and the sex of the individuals affected.

<i>Organ affected</i>	25—45 yrs.		45—65 yrs.		65—75 yrs.		75 upwards		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Intestines										
Uterus						1				1
Breast				1						1
Stomach					1	1	1	1	2	2
Muscle										
Fauces								1		1
Liver										
Nervous System	1									1
Lungs			2		1					3
Kidney										
Pancreas										
Genital Organs					1			1	1	1
Oesophagus										
TOTALS	1		2	1	3	2	1	3	7	6

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1950 and previous 27 years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births		
1915	8,409	178	172	21.2	117	13.9	31	9	9	52.3	96	12.21
1920	8,554	249	228	26.7	120	14.0	46	9	20	87.7	83	9.7
1925	9,673	209	202	20.8	140	14.4	44	15	7	34.6	111	11.4
1926	9,888	191	183	18.5	138	13.9	51	11	8	43.7	98	9.9
1927	10,030	200	197	19.6	155	15.4	47	11	16	81.2	119	11.8
1928	9,528	163	155	17.3	143	15.0	55	12	11	70.9	100	10.4
1929	9,660	175	165	17.0	127	14.3	48	12	14	84.9	91	9.4
1930	9,660	161	145	15.0	163	16.8	70	6	3	20.6	99	10.2
1931	10,033	176	147	14.3	189	18.8	88	7	12	81.6	108	10.7
1932	9,960	194	133	13.3	188	18.8	94	18	9	67.6	112	11.2
1933	9,994	230	123	12.3	190	19.0	98	6	4	32.5	98	9.8
1934	9,934	231	109	10.9	189	19.0	99	4	6	55.0	94	9.4
1935	10,030	337	137	13.6	203	20.2	113	18	9	65.6	108	10.7
1936	10,100	377	161	15.9	241	23.8	130	9	6	37.2	120	11.8
1937	10,330	255	159	15.3	241	23.3	128	16	10	69.8	129	11.4
1938	10,565	367	156	14.8	256	24.2	119	12	7	45.0	149	14.1
1939	11,250	444	230	20.4	282	25.0	138	13	5	21.7	157	13.9
1940	13,010	401	183	14.0	225	17.2	106	14	13	69.5	103	10.2
1941	12,860	625	232	18.0	303	23.5	164	15	13	55.7	154	12.1
1942	12,520	715	203	16.2	314	25.0	172	21	7	34.4	163	13.1
1943	11,970	774	201	16.8	282	23.5	161	14	7	34.8	135	11.2
1944	11,450	869	240	21.7	302	26.3	168	11	7	27.3	145	13.0
1945	11,650	769	203	17.4	303	26.0	190	16	7	34.4	134	11.5
1946	12,770	915	255	19.9	312	24.4	193	10	7	27.4	132	10.3
1947	12,710	1,018	263	20.7	362	28.3	238	14	10	38.0	143	11.3
1948	12,790	1,076	239	18.7	316	24.7	204	9	10	42.0	124	9.7
1949	13,700	1,124	251	18.3	390	28.5	254	14	8	32.0	148	10.8
1950	14,070	985	236	16.77	436	31.0	281	19	9	38.14	136	9.7

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS 1950

	Estimated Population 1950	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-NATAL MORTALITY	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
England and Wales	...	...	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administrative County	737,890	11,920	16.15	9,438	12.79	467	39.18	285	23.91
Urban Districts ...	537,200	8,870	16.51	7,030	13.09	539	40.47	210	23.68
Rural Districts ...	200,690	3,050	15.20	2,408	12.00	108	35.41	75	24.59
<i>Health Division—Constituent Districts:</i>									
<i>Aberdare and Mountain Ash:</i> Aberdare Urban	41,050	548	13.25	625	15.23	18	32.85	11	20.07
Mountain Ash Urban	331,750	514	16.19	442	13.92	25	48.64	15	29.18
<i>Caerphilly and Gelligaer:</i> Caerphilly Urban ...	34,600	769	22.23	435	12.57	42	54.62	17	22.11
Gelligaer Urban ...	36,400	708	19.45	406	11.15	26	36.72	18	25.42
<i>Mid-Glamorgan:</i> Bridgend Urban ...	14,070	236	16.77	136	9.67	9	38.14	6	25.42
Maesteg Urban ...	23,050	425	18.44	318	13.80	19	44.71	11	25.88
Ogmore and Garw Urban ...	22,620	353	15.61	313	13.84	16	45.33	10	28.33
Porthcawl Urban ...	9,454	125	13.22	122	12.90	3	24.00	3	24.00
Penybont Rural ...	34,350	543	15.81	398	11.59	24	44.20	15	27.62
<i>Neath and District:</i> Neath M.B. ...	32,230	507	15.73	437	13.56	14	27.61	7	13.81
Neath Rural ...	41,450	660	15.92	529	12.76	22	33.33	16	24.24
<i>Pontypridd and Llantrisant:</i> Pontypridd Urban	39,220	600	15.30	513	13.08	31	51.67	21	35.00
Llantrisant Rural	25,510	476	18.66	322	12.62	16	33.61	11	23.11
<i>Port Talbot and Glyncoerrwg:</i> Glyncoerrwg Urban	9,156	179	19.55	88	9.61	13	72.63	10	55.87
Port Talbot M.B.	44,050	739	16.78	516	11.71	25	33.83	14	18.94
<i>South East Glamorgan:</i> Barry M.B. ...	42,120	705	16.74	482	11.44	17	24.11	11	15.60
Cardiff Rural	37,270	462	12.40	395	10.60	14	30.30	10	21.65
Cowbridge M.B.	1,090	11	10.09	17	15.60	-	-	-	-
Cowbridge Rural	18,060	289	16.00	137	7.59	10	34.60	5	17.30
Penarth Urban	18,420	286	15.53	240	13.03	7	24.48	5	17.48
<i>West Glamorgan:</i> Gower Rural ...	11,400	164	14.39	165	14.47	6	36.59	6	36.59
Llchwyr Urban	25,620	363	14.17	287	11.20	12	33.06	8	22.04
Pontardawe Rural	32,650	456	13.97	462	14.15	16	35.09	12	26.32
Rhondda: Rhondda Urban ...	112,300	1,802	16.05	1,653	14.72	82	45.50	43	23.86

This Table was kindly presented by Dr. W. E. Thomas, County Medical Officer of Health, for Glamorgan

MID-GLAMORGAN WATER BOARD

RAINFALL RECORDS for the year ended 31st December, 1950

Month	Merthyr -Mawr 1	Bridgend 2	Schwyll 3	Llanharan 4	St. Athan 5	Pwllwy 6	Maesteg 7	Blackmill 8	Ogmore Vale 9	Pont-y- Cymmer 10
January	1.74	1.60	1.64	2.28	1.42	1.80	3.41	3.80	4.58	4.84
February	6.34	6.10	6.02	8.01	7.20	7.08	11.14	8.83	15.50	12.80
March	2.01	2.43	2.31	2.79	1.75	2.13	4.81	3.96	6.41	6.46
April	3.61	3.72	3.12	3.49	2.87	3.26	6.00	4.75	6.75	6.84
May	1.27	1.19	1.55	2.09	1.59	1.74	1.74	1.60	2.73	2.44
June	1.75	2.04	1.61	2.14	0.90	1.42	5.12	3.35	5.25	5.06
July	6.07	6.15	4.89	6.72	6.94	5.69	8.46	8.22	11.20	9.32
August	8.10	8.84	7.84	9.72	8.81	8.76	14.06	9.54	16.39	13.55
September	8.70	7.71	6.85	9.56	9.60	7.54	15.18	11.18	16.72	13.56
October	3.38	3.64	2.99	3.33	2.69	3.08	5.52	3.45	5.77	5.36
November	7.30	7.37	6.54	8.35	6.49	7.40	9.79	7.75	11.90	10.45
December	3.31	3.60	3.36	3.96	2.88	3.87	4.75	4.54	6.06	4.56
TOTALS 1950	53.58	54.99	48.72	62.44	53.14	53.77	89.98	70.97	109.26	95.24
TOTALS 1949	41.48	43.28	38.82	48.72	38.98	*	65.99	53.97	79.21	74.52

*New Station commenced November, 1949.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL: *Southern Area, Columns 1 to 6—1948, 51.09; 1949, 42.26; 1950, 54.44.*
Northern Area, Columns 7 to 10—1948, 87.20; 1949, 68.42; 1950, 91.36.

This table was kindly presented by the Manager of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board

In conclusion, I would like to express to the Council my appreciation of the interest shown by the Members in matters affecting public health and to thank the staff for their loyal co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

J. ALUN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector's Report

Year ended December 31st, 1950.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1950.

Housing Statistics for the Year.

(a) Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1950	...	...	...	...	...	22—	22*
(b) Number partly completed during the year 1950	...	...	...	...	...	90—	90*
(c) Number sanctioned but not commenced...	...	...	...	...	...	100—	100*
(d) Total number of houses completed and occupied since 1918	...	...	...	...	...		550

*Traditional.

By Private Enterprise, Building Societies, etc.—

(a) Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1950	...	...	...	...	...		24
(b) Number partly completed during the year 1950	...	...	...	...	...		14
(c) Number for which plans were passed but not commenced during the year 1950	...	...	...	...	...		46

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

1.—(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	645
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	775
2.—(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	153
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	281
3.—Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	2
4.—Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	57

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	52
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal notices :-							
(a) By Owner	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal notices :-							
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
(This includes 3 outstanding from 1939)							
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after undertakings given by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-							
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) 1—Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	95
2.—Number of families therein...	...	...	...	...	...	190
3.—Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	570
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	19
(c) 1—Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	22
2—Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	66

Magisterial Proceedings.

NATURE OF OFFENCE	REMARKS
<i>Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 92, 93 and 94</i>	
(a) Failure to comply with a Statutory Notice	Nuisance Order made for works to be executed within 28 days.
(b) Failure to comply with a Statutory Notice	Nuisance Order made for works to be executed within 28 days.
(c) Failure to comply with a Nuisance Order	Owner fined £3 0s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs. Order to be complied with within 28 days.
(d) Failure to comply with a Nuisance Order	Owner fined £3 0s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs. Order to be complied with within 28 days.

HOUSING.

Scheme for the allocation of Council Houses.

During the year under review much time was spent in investigation of living conditions of applicants for houses, under the above Scheme, entailing a total of 678 visits.

As will be appreciated, this part of our duties is very controversial, but one which cannot be avoided. Although certain anomalies exist in the Scheme—this may be said of all schemes—on the whole, it is equitable.

A total of 22 Traditional Type Houses were completed and occupied during the year.

At the end of the year the number of housing applicants on registers were :—

(1) Number of applicants residing within the Urban Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
(2) Number of applicants residing outside but working in the Urban Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
(3) Number of applicants both residing and working outside the Urban Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
						Total...	915

The duty of being responsible for operating the Council's scheme for the allocation of Council Houses has entailed new problems in the administration of the Public Health Department.

The interviewing of applicants and the investigation of the facts are matters requiring patience and understanding and demands a great deal of time and I believe it is essential that applicants should be informed of the principles on which allocations are made otherwise there will be a great deal of public disapproval and discontent.

Voluntary exchanges can do a great deal to ease overcrowding and it is my view that they should be encouraged.

It is especially difficult in these days of great housing demand to allocate tenants to new housing accommodation without causing complaint from disappointed applicants, but the fact that these complaints are as few as they are is a tribute to the fairness of the method of allocation of lettings adopted by the Council.

TABLE 1.

Sanitary Inspector's Tabulated Statement under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' Order (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

	No. of Inspections	Informal Notices	Work Done	Work not done	Work in Progress	Statutory Notices	Work done	Work not done	Work in Progress	Houses found unfit for human habitation	Demolition Orders Made	Samples of Water taken	Samples of Milk taken
Public Health Acts	176	57	52	5	3	15	15	—	—	2	1	—	—
Housing Acts :													
1. Recorded Houses	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other Houses	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. New Houses	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Overcrowding	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops	46	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses, Butchers' Shops, etc.	989	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories, etc.	56	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools	18	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinemas	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shops	54	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs	176	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases :													
1. Investigations	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Fumigations	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drains Tested	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refuse Accumulations	96	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—
Water Supplies	46	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage	662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closest and Cesspool Conversions	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4,259	128	123	5	3	15	15	—	—	2	1	37	63

TABLE 2.

Housing and Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year

Water Supplies :—		
Services renewed	... ..	16
Storage Cisterns renewed	... ..	1
External Repairs :—		
Chimney stacks repaired	... ..	5
Roofs re-slatted or repaired	... ..	28
Walls cemented or rough-casted	... ..	6
Downpipes and roof gutters renewed or repaired	... ..	19
Paved areas repaired	... ..	8
Internal repairs :—		
Ceilings renewed or repaired	... ..	10
Floors renewed or repaired	... ..	8
Grates and ovens renewed or repaired	... ..	12
Defective plaster to walls made good...	... ..	31
Doors and frames repaired	... ..	10
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	... ..	9
Sash cords provided to windows	... ..	23
Hot water systems repaired or renewed	... ..	2
Staircases renewed or repaired	... ..	2
Sanitary Improvements :—		
Defective drains repaired	... ..	25
New inspection chambers constructed or bricked up	... ..	8
New inspection chamber covers	... ..	5
Choked drains cleared	... ..	252
Defective w.c. pans replaced by pedestals	... ..	23
New flushing systems installed or repaired	... ..	29
Vent shafts renewed or repaired	... ..	2
New scullery sinks and baths provided	... ..	13
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	... ..	12
Sink or bath waste pipes renewed or repaired	... ..	9
New water closets constructed	... ..	7
Structural alterations	... ..	5
New Dairies—milk rooms constructed	... ..	2
General :—		
Verminous houses cleansed and disinfested	... ..	4

Inspection and Supervision of Food—Milk Supply.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and 1944.

Milk and Dairies Act & Regulations 1944—1949.

Distributors and Dairy Premises registered	... ..	21
T.T. (Dealer's Licence)	... ..	12
T.T. (Supplementary Dealers' Licence)	... ..	5
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary Dealer's Licence)	... ..	5
Sterilised Milk (Supplementary Dealer's Licence)	... ..	1
Accredited Milk (Dealer's Licence)	... ..	1
Pasteurised Milk (Dealer's Licence)	... ..	8
Sterilised Milk (Dealer's Licence)	... ..	2

Non-Graded Milk.

Total number of Retailers licensed	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of inspections made of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops during the year	...	...	...	...	46

Although the duty of supervision of milk production at the farm has been taken away from Local Authorities they still possess wide and important powers.

Broadly speaking the Local Authority becomes responsible for the supervision of milk when it leaves the farm gate, except as regards the investigation of infectious disease or action to prevent its spread, when they are wholly responsible. Dealers' and supplementary licences are issued by the Local Authority and this alone involves a large amount of work and time : some idea of the mass of complex legislation affecting the milk industry will be gained from the fact that over 65 Acts, Orders and Regulations are at present in force.

Administration by Local Authorities of the new regulations will go far in securing better methods of distribution of milk and will help to ensure that the public are being supplied with milk which is safe and of the most satisfactory quality.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Legislation in Force.

- (1) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933
- (2) Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1935.
- (3) Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
- (4) The Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order 1940.

Location.

The present slaughterhouse, which was erected in 1838, is situated on the banks of the River Ogmore, behind Queen Street.

The approach is narrow, badly surfaced, and most unsuitable for unloading of livestock from heavy wagons, etc.

The building itself is of stone, consisting of lairage, Stalls, and Slaughter Hall, on the left of the entrance door, and Pig Slaughter Hall, Manure Storage room, and Lairage on the right. An open yard area separates these two groups of buildings.

The paving of the yard area, lairage and slaughter halls is far from being satisfactory, the flag stones become cracked and are extremely difficult to cleanse thoroughly.

The rendering of the walls is also unsatisfactory. I deem it my duty to again point out the following structural defects :—

- (1) Lairage stalls under same roof as main slaughter-hall, with direct access.
- (2) Dressed carcasses are being hung at the top end of the slaughtering hall to cool : there is no separate cooling hall provided.

- (3) No separate gut room.
- (4) No accommodation for employees or Inspectoral Staff.
- (5) No hot water laid on. (An old copper is used for the sterilisation of knives, etc.)
- (6) Insufficient natural lighting.
- (7) The whole drainage system is inadequate for dealing with waste matters from this type of premises.
- (8) There is insufficient stand pipes for washing purposes.

As a result of representations made to the Ministry of Food, improved artificial lighting was installed, as also was a wash-hand basin with an instantaneous electric water heater.

General.

The general standard of cleanliness throughout the year has been as good as it is possible to expect under these circumstances.

However, I would again stress that the time is long overdue when a new Public Abattoir is needed, equipped with all essential facilities and with sufficient room to extend, so that the present area now catered for could be increased if necessary.

In view of the fact that the Ministry of Food has stated that the Government is encouraging local authorities to build slaughterhouses at places where existing facilities are seriously inadequate and while there seems to be a permanent need for them, I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to this question.

Bridgend with its own collecting centre and a modern abattoir could easily cater for four or five times its present population so far as the slaughtering of livestock for human consumption is concerned.

Transport of Meat.

Sufficient washable overalls and head dress are now available for use of personnel engaged in the delivery of meat to butchers' shops in the area.

I am also pleased to record that another metal-lined, entirely enclosed type of vehicle for the delivery of meat has been brought into use during the year 1950 and, needless to say, has proved much more satisfactory, from a public health point of view.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act deals with the humane slaughtering of animals, and also the licensing of slaughtermen by the Local Authority.

The Council extended the humane method of slaughtering to ewes, wethers, rams and lambs in accordance with Section 2 of the Act, by a resolution passed on the 24th October, 1946.

This legislation requires all animals slaughtered in the slaughter-house to be instantaneously rendered insensible to pain, until death supervenes, by a mechanically operated instrument. This is effected in the Bridgend slaughter-house by the "Captive Bolt" pistol and an electre-lethaler.

2 new licences were granted during the year.

16 slaughtermen's licences were renewed.

Meat and Other Foods Inspection for year 1949.

The control of fat stock and meat put into operation by the Ministry of Food on the 15th January, 1940, continued during the year. The Bridgend Mart is established as a collecting centre of livestock, covering a wide area, and the public abattoir is utilised for the slaughter of animals and the storage and distribution of all home killed and imported meat within the group area of Bridgend Urban and parts of the Penybont Rural District, and on occasions for the slaughtering of surplus animals for distribution to other areas.

The management of the public slaughter-house was continued under a representative of the Ministry of Food, and the duties of meat inspection are carried out exclusively by myself and an additional Sanitary Inspector. From a public health point of view, the concentration of slaughtering has been beneficial in that it has made possible the examination of carcasses of all animals slaughtered for human food.

Slaughtering was in operation practically daily, and I am pleased to report that a complete inspection was maintained throughout the year, although there was a considerable increase in the number of animals slaughtered. Long working hours are necessary owing to the uncertain and irregular times of arrival of livestock and during periods of the year when seasonal heavy killings are unavoidable.

A record was kept of all animals and all carcasses and offal condemned. The reasons for condemnation were classified and enumerated on certificates issued to the Ministry of Food, and their instructions as to treatment and disposal of condemned meat strictly complied with.

Cysticercus Bovis.

Cysticercus Bovis, or the beef bladder worm, is the cystic stage of a tapeworm, which may be transmitted to man by the consumption of infected flesh insufficiently cooked, and, until recently, this disease has been comparatively rare in this country.

Circular M.F.5/48, received from the Ministry of Health, requires a detailed inspection of all bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption in order to detect the presence of this parasite.

The method of inspection outlined in the Circular has been strictly complied with and, as a result, 15 cases were found at the Bridgend Slaughterhouse. Of these 15 cases the cyst was discovered in 7 instances in the external masseter muscles, 3 in the internal masseter muscles and 4 in the pterygoid muscles of the head; the remaining case was found in the myocardium.

As will be appreciated, the necessity for detecting this condition entails a more detailed inspection of bovine carcasses, especially in view of the fact that the disease is transmissible to man.

During the year the following carcasses were condemned and destroyed on account of their diseased or unsound condition:—

Parts Affected and Disease.

Number	Affected with
32 Bovine Carcasses and Offal	... Generalised Tuberculosis
2 Bovine Carcasses and Offal ...	... Tuberculosis and Emaciation
12 Bovine Carcasses and Offal	... General Oedema and Emaciation
1 Bovine Carcase and Offal ...	... Melanoma and Emaciation
2 Bovine Carcasses and Offal ...	... Septic Metritis
2 Bovine Carcasses and Offal ...	... H.B.C., Fever and Bruising
32 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... General Oedema and Emaciation
3 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... Septicaemia
4 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... H.B.C., Fever and Emaciation
4 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... Extensive Bruising and Injuries
2 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... Acute Peritonitis and Fever
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal ...	... Septic Pneumonia and Oedema
4 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... General Oedema, Fever and Pleurisy
2 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... Moribund Condition
2 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... Anaemia and Emaciation
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal ...	... Echinococcus Cysts and Emaciation
2 Sheep Carcasses and Offal ...	... Putrefaction
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal ...	... Acute Fever and Pneumonia
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal ...	... Uraemia
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	... Generalised Tuberculosis
6 Calf Carcasses and Offal	... Immaturity
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	... Jaundice and Oedema
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	... Umbilical Pyemia
3 Pig Carcasses and Offal	... Generalised Tuberculosis
2 Pig Carcasses and Offal	... Septicaemia
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	... Acute Fever and Pneumonia
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	... Acute Swine Erysipelas
198 Bovine Heads ...	... Localised Tuberculosis
14 Bovine Heads ...	... Cysticercus Bovis
29 Bovine Heads ...	... Actinomycosis
394 Bovine Lungs ...	... Localised Tuberculosis
78 Bovine Lungs ...	... Echinococcus Cysts
19 Bovine Lungs ...	... Pneumonia
1 Bovine Lung ...	... Distomatosis
321 Bovine Hearts ...	... Localised Tuberculosis
1 Bovine Heart ...	... Echinococcus Cysts
1 Bovine Heart ...	... Cysticercus Bovis
3 Bovine Hearts ...	... Pericarditis
321 Bovine Skirts ...	... Localised Tuberculosis
49 Bovine Livers ...	... Localised Tuberculosis
257 Bovine Livers ...	... Distomatosis and Cirrhosis
224 Bovine Livers ...	... Echinococcus Cysts
11 Bovine Livers ...	... Melanosis
132 Bovine Livers ...	... Angioma
18 Bovine Livers ...	... Abscess
21 Bovine Livers ...	... Jaundice

Parts affected and Diseases—continued.

	Number	Affected with
19 Bovine Livers	...	Bacilliary Necrosis
78 Bovine Spleens	...	Echinococcus Cysts
12 Bovine Spleens	...	Localised Tuberculosis
710 Sheep Livers	...	Distomatosis and Cirrhosis
360 Sheep Livers	...	Echinococcus Cysts
79 Sheep Livers	...	Tenuicollis Cysts
2 Sheep Livers	...	Jaundice
1 Sheep Heart	...	Echinococcus Cysts
635 Sheep Lungs	...	Strongylosis and Echinococcus Cysts
15 Sheep Lungs	...	Tenuicollis Cysts
1 Sheep Lung	...	Distomatosis
5 Sheep Lungs	...	Pneumonia
45 Sheep Plucks	...	Septic Pneumonia
1 Sheep Pluck	...	Abscess
9 Sheep Plucks	...	Echinococcus Cysts
4 Sheep Heads	...	Abscesses
6 Calf Plucks	...	Localised Tuberculosis
2 Calf Plucks	...	Septic Pneumonia
5 Calf Lungs	...	Pneumonia
16 Calf Livers	...	Jaundice
1 Calf Liver	...	Echinococcus Cysts
1 Calf Lungs	...	Echinococcus Cysts
5 Pig Plucks	...	Localised Tuberculosis
1 Pig Pluck	...	Echinococcus Cysts
3 Pig Livers	...	Cirrhosis
4 Pig Livers	...	Echinococcus Cysts
12 Pig Lungs	...	Pneumonia
3 Pig Lungs	...	Echinococcus Cysts
14 Pig Heads	...	Localised Tuberculosis
1 Pig Head	...	Injury
25 Bovine Tripes	...	Localised Tuberculosis
57 Bovine Mesenteries	...	Localised Tuberculosis
8 Bovine Mesenteries	...	Enteritis
1 Pig Mesentery	...	Enteritis
165 Bovine Brains	...	Putrefaction
398lbs. Mutton	...	Extensive Bruising and Injuries
248lbs. Mutton Mates	...	Putrefaction
23lbs. Sheep Kidneys and Fats	...	Cystic Condition
966lbs. Home Killed Hindquarter Beef	...	Bone Taint
194lbs. Home Killed Forequarter Beef...	...	Bone Taint
278lbs. Imported Hindquarter Beef	...	Bone Taint
8lbs. Imported Bovine Kidney Suet	...	Abscess
118lbs. Sheep Carcasses	...	Adhesions, Abscess and Bruising
14lbs. Pig Carcase	...	Injury
28lbs. Calf Carcase	...	Injury
9lbs. Imported Beef Fillets	...	White Mould
16lbs. Forequarter Beef	...	Local Oedema
2,555lbs. Bovine Hindquarter	...	Localised Tuberculosis
5,852lbs. Bovine Forequarter	...	Localised Tuberculosis
223½lbs. Bovine Forequarter	...	Bruising
610 lbs. Bovine Hindquarter	...	Bruising
100lbs. Bovine Hindquarters	...	Peritonitis
595lbs. Pig Carcasses...	...	Putrefaction
117lbs. Pigs Feet	...	Putrefaction
57lbs. Pig Carcase	...	Injury
1 Imported Sheep Carcase	...	Putrefaction
1 tin Pig and Sheep Intestines	...	Putrefaction

Total weight of meat condemned during the year was:—
29 tons, 17 cwts., 0 qrs., 16lbs.

The number of animals slaughtered was :—
1,788 Bovines, 291 Pigs, 8,561 Sheep, 2,000 Calves.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

During the year 1 Bovine Carcase as sent in by The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and this carcase was totally condemned as being affected with generalised tuberculosis.

Other Unsound Foods.

The following foodstuffs were also surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

104 tins of evaporated Milk ; 19 tins Full Cream Milk ; 36 tins Peas ; 41 tins Beans ; 190 tins Tomatoes ; 34 tins Tomato Soup ; 15 bottles Tomato Chutney ; 4,033 bottles Tomato Sauce ; 7 tins Grapefruit Juice ; 6 tins Orange Juice ; 1 tin Grapes ; 2 tins Damsons ; 6 tins Apples ; 2 boxes Pears 5 tins Pineapple Slices ; 9 tins Peaches ; 2 tins Gravy ; 2 tins Ham ; 7 tins Steak ; 1 tin chicken ; 1 tin Ox Tongue ; 19 tins Beef Loaf ; 39 tins Luncheon Meat ; 28 tins Brawn ; 18lbs Cooked Ham ; 26 lbs Pork ; 29 tins Pears ; 8 tins Apple Sauce ; 2 tins Apricots ; 100 tins Cherries ; 19 tins Raspberries ; 3 tins Strawberries ; 9 tins Syrup ; 20 lbs Sugar ; 7 tins Baby Food ; 192 pkts. Beans ; 15 tins Mincemeat ; 18 tins Carrots ; 37 jars Chutney ; 4 tins Dried Egg ; 6 tins Sardines 11 tins Sandwich Spread ; 16 tins Salmon ; 235 tins Herring Roes ; 10 stone Plaice ; 5 stones Megrims ; 4 stones Haddock ; 2 stones Fillets Cod ; 227 tins Potatoes ; 17 jars Pickles ; 1 bottle Gooseberries ; 48 tins Sweet Corn ; 79 tins Beetroot ; 3 pkts. Cornflakes ; 1 tin Spaghetti ; 265 pkts. Pudding Mixture ; 4 Christmas Puddings ; 13 tins Marmalade ; 1 tin Jam ; 20 tins Plums ; 2 tins Pilchards ; 13 tins Mustard ; 6 tins Prawns ; 9 Cartons Fat.

Slaughter-houses.

Public Slaughter-houses registered	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughter-houses licensed	...	...	...	...	1
Notices served	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Over-head tracking has been installed at the Public Slaughter-house, which has resulted in carcasses being handled with ease, and also with greater cleanliness than in the past.

I have experienced little difficulty in getting limewashing of walls, cleansing of floors, removal of garbage, etc., carried out by verbal instructions given during inspection.

Cold Stores.

During the year additional refrigerators were installed by meat traders on their own premises.

Bakehouses.

Number in the Urban District (actually in use)	...	...	...	9
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	37
Notices served	...	...	...	1

After giving verbal instructions, I have experienced but little difficulty in obtaining the co-operation of occupiers of all bake-houses with regard to the limewashing of walls, etc.

Wrapped bread has made a welcome reappearance after war-time austerity, and I have had it on authority from a large baking concern that there is a 50% demand for it, even with the increased price. This helps to prove that the public are becoming food hygiene conscious, and as bread is a food eaten by everyone daily it is only fair that they should be given a quality product safeguarded by the trade and by the vigilance of the Public Health Department.

Fish-frying Establishments.

There were eight Fried Fish Shops carrying on the trade during the year. Visits were made periodically to all the premises, and in the majority of cases, the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

This trade is now being carried on from mobile vans, and whilst in my opinion, registration cannot be enforced, frequent inspections of the vehicles are made. There has, however, been a noticeable decline in the number of this type of van operating in the Town.

In addition, the premises used for the preparation of fish and chipped potatoes are registered and kept under constant supervision and I have had little cause for complaint.

In one establishment alterations and improvements were effected to the drainage system.

One result of the increase in the number of these establishments is the indiscriminate manner in which greasy papers are oft-times strewn about public highways.

An allied branch of this trade—the preparation of potato crisps—was commenced during the year by proprietors of Fried Fish Shops, and this foodstuff is subject to the same supervision as the others.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into operation on October 1st, 1939. Under this Act the registration of all premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice-cream and preserved foods is required by the Local Authority.

These premises have been regularly inspected and the co-operation of the traders and especially the personnel who handle and prepare the food has been secured.

I would stress most strongly that in a well-managed establishment it is possible to observe most of the health rules despite structural difficulties. On the other hand, a careless occupier will quickly turn a good restaurant into a dirty place which is a danger to the public. Much progress can be made by educating managements and food handlers in hygiene, as many such persons still do not appreciate how diseases can be spread by unclean habits.

As Members are aware, Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposed for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption are awaiting the Minister's confirmation and the operation of these Byelaws will give more authority to the Council in this matter.

Preserved Food Premises.

Number of the above premises registered 20
(These include eight Fried Fish Shops).

Ice-Cream.

Number of premises registered 31
(6 for the Manufacture, Storage and Sale.
25 for the Storage and Sale only).

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, came into force on the 1st May, 1947. These Regulations prescribe the method by which ice-cream shall be manufactured.

The occupiers of all the registered premises within the Urban District are aware of the requirements of these Regulations, and I am pleased to report that any suggestions made have readily been complied with.

There appears to be a growing tendency for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream in the Town and, from a public health point of view, this is to be encouraged as there is much less risk of contamination.

Unfortunately, there has been a slight increase in the number of persons trading from mobile vans which enter the town from surrounding districts. The difficulty experienced with this type of trade is the lack of powers to enforce registration under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as can be insisted upon in respect of shop premises. However, their control will be much improved when the Byelaws previously referred to become operative.

In my opinion, the most satisfactory answer to this problem would be the pre-wrapping of all ice cream sold from vans and I have endeavoured to impress this course upon such traders,

In all cases, necessary alterations to the premises were carried out, including the installation of sinks, washing facilities, drainage etc., to comply with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

During the year 16 samples were collected and submitted for analysis, 11 proving satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the Urban District is under the control of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. 27 samples of water from various town supplies (23 for bacteriological examination and 4 for chemical analysis) were collected and submitted to the County Laboratory during the year. In addition, 6 samples of water from the Swimming Bath (4 for bacteriological examination and 2 for chemical analysis) were collected and submitted for analysis, all of which proved satisfactory.

There are two houses in the town which are at present not connected to the Water Board's mains.

Cesspools.

Number of cesspools in the area 10

The cleansing of the cesspools is carried out by the Local Authority at the request of the tenant of the house to which the cesspool belongs.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number registered 2

Frequent inspections were made during the year, and verbal instructions given with regard to limewashing of internal walls and ceilings, which were carried out.

Infectious Diseases.

Number of visits and investigations made, including cancer and tuberculosis 29

Number of premises fumigated, including fumigations of premises after deaths from cancer and tuberculosis ... 23

RODENT CONTROL.

Legislation in Force.

- 1 Infestation Order, 1943.
2. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The above Act came into force on the 1st April, 1950.

It places the obligation on the occupier of any land to give notice to his local authority if he is aware that rats or mice are living on, or resorting to the land, in substantial numbers. Further, a local authority has the power to serve a notice requiring the owner or occupier to take reasonable steps to eradicate rats and mice within a given time. They may specify the form of treatment, prescribe the times at which treatment is to be carried out and the works required to rat-proof the premises.

Rats contaminate and destroy food, they spread disease, and do untold damage to property, and therefore no infestation, however small or insignificant, should be overlooked by any person, but the matter should receive the prompt attention of the occupier with the sole view of eliminating these pests, and preventing any re-infestation of the property.

RATS AND MICE.

Circular N.S. 19—Rodent Control (Financial Arrangements) for the year ending 31st March, 1950, was adopted by the Council. Under this circular the Council agreed to :—

- (a) Maintain an adequate organisation for effective rodent control ;
- (b) Comply with the Ministry's appropriate requirements on the methods to be employed ;
- (c) Pay special attention to efficient rodent control in sewers, refuse dumps, refuse destructors, and its other public service properties ;
- (d) Take effective action for the control of rats and mice in all surface properties to which directions given under the Infestation Order, 1943, apply.

A Maintenance Treatment of the sewers within the Urban District was carried out during the year, and a second treatment will be completed before the 31st March, 1951, in order to rank for grant. Hereunder details of the above-mentioned treatment :—

Number of manholes baited	...	...	...	...	371
Average number of prebaits taken	...	...	...	...	52
Number of poison takes	...	...	...	...	27

In addition to this work, the Council's refuse tip received constant attention with beneficial results on surface infestation in the immediate vicinity.

Throughout the year business and commercial premises have been treated by your Rodent Operative, the cost being borne by the owners or occupiers concerned.

In my opinion, this service is being appreciated by occupiers of premises in the Town, who are now co-operating to a greater degree in the destruction of rats and mice than in previous years.

Shops Act, 1934.

- 2 new wash-hand basins were installed in shops.
- 2 new sinks were installed in shops.
- 1 instantaneous water-heater fitted.
- 1 existing water closet repaired.
- 1 floor re-laid.

The powers under the Shops Acts, 1912—38 have been delegated to the Council, but only the provisions relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences are administered by this Department, the remaining provisions of this Act relating to the health and comfort of shop assistants is administered by the Council's Shops Inspector.

It is gratifying to record that as a result of representations made to owners and/or occupiers many improvements have been effected to shop premises during the year.

Schools.

Number in Urban area (including private schools and the Blind Institution)	14
Number of Inspections made	18

Drainage and Sewerage Work.

During the year the following drains and sewers were inspected and smoke tested.

Number of tests carried out either by means of smoke or water during the year	76
Number of inspections made of drainage work whilst in progress	662

Cinemas and Amusement Places.

Number in the area	3
Number actually in use	3
Number of inspections made during the year	19

Toilet and ablution facilities at all cinemas in the Town are of the desired standard.

Licensed Premises.

The twenty-three public houses and registered clubs were inspected in connection with their sanitary arrangements.

I am pleased to report that additional closet accommodation, separate for the sexes, together with wash-hand basins, have been provided at several of the premises.

Increase of Rents and Mortgage (Interest) Restrictions Acts.

No Certificates under the above Acts were issued during the year.

Inspection of Factories.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>
Factories with Mechanical Power	36	4
Factories without Mechanical Power	14	1
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	6	Nil
Total	56	5

OTHER MATTERS—

Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	3
Reports sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories	Nil
Certificates Granted	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Defects. Remedied</i>	
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)—		
Insufficient	2	2
Unsuitable or defective	2	2
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6)	Nil	Nil
Other defects	Nil	Nil
Total	5	5

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by
Bye-Laws or Regulations.**

Slaughterhouses	2
Bakehouses	9
Marine Stores	1
Hide and Skin Yards... ..	1

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Occasionally during the year, tents and vans stand at "Cheapside" for a few weeks, and pay rent to the groundowners. Sanitary conveniences and a water supply are provided on the site.

In addition, 2 licences under the Public Health Act, 1936, for the erection and use of Moveable Dwellings—trailer caravans—were issued.

Public Cleansing.

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff under the direction of the Surveyor. The system is the same as that outlined in previous reports, namely that of collecting refuse from business centres and hotels daily, and from residential parts of the town at least twice weekly.

The refuse is disposed of by "controlled tipping" in a large disused quarry, which the Council acquired by compulsory purchase at a cost of £406.

Several complaints were received during the year of indiscriminate dumping of refuse in back lanes and on waste land.

Letters appealing for co-operation and giving warning of the offence were sent to the persons in default with satisfactory results.

The present position with regard to refuse accommodation cannot yet, however, be regarded as being satisfactory—miscellaneous receptacles are still being used for the deposit of refuse for collection by the cleansing vehicles. Very few of these receptacles have covers, and apart from their unsightly appearance, the contents are frequently scattered on the surface of back lanes by dogs, but I am pleased to report that a considerable improvement has been effected due to a large extent to the survey made during last year, and to a lesser degree to the “making up” of back lanes.

I desire to express my thanks for the kind assistance rendered by the members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, and all Officials.

I also wish to state how sincerely I appreciate the co-operation and loyalty of Mr. I. D. Jenkins, Additional Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. MANLEY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

