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Contributors

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COWBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

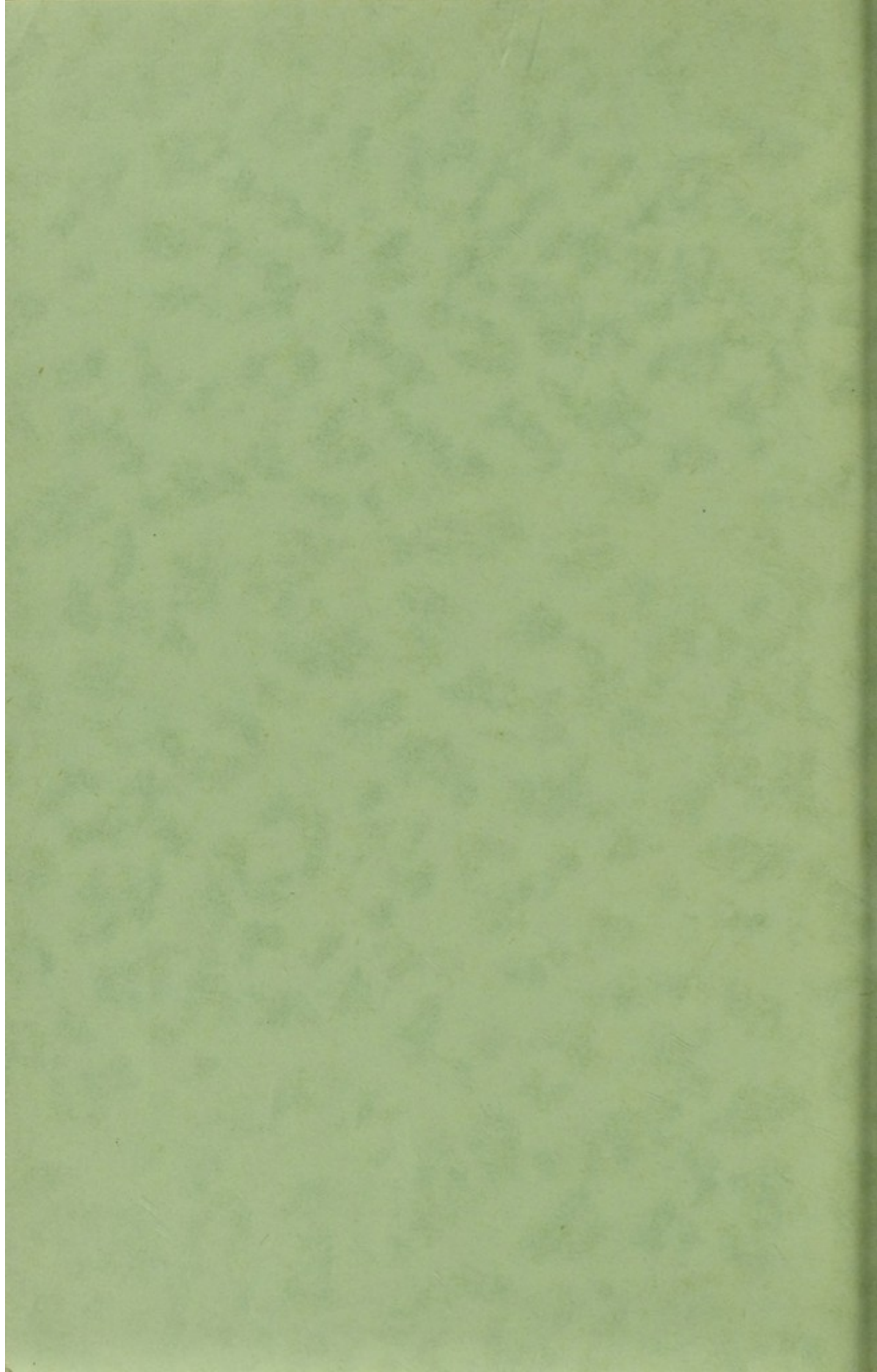
1963

N. K. CONTRACTOR

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Department,
79 Eastgate,
Cowbridge.

Telephone :
Cowbridge 385



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COWBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1963

N. K. CONTRACTOR
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

*(Also Medical Officer of Health, Cardiff Rural District Council,
Cowbridge Municipal Borough, and Medical Officer South-East
Division, Glamorgan).*

G. McKIM THOMAS
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health
(Retired June, 1963)

Public Health Inspector :
HUBERT THOMAS
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Foods Certificate

Technical Assistant :
PHILIP BATTRICK

Clerk :
Mrs. P. GULWELL

Members of the Public Health Committee for 1963

Member	Parish Represented
Cllr. Eli Light (Chairman of the Committee)	Llanharry, Llanilid
„ Trevor C. Lewis, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)	Llanharry, Llanilid
„ David J. Battrick	Llangan, St. Mary Hill
„ Kenneth H. Berry, J.P.	Llantwit Major
„ Cyril David	Peterstone-super-Montem
„ Joseph A. David	Llanharan
„ P. W. J. Drew	Flemingstone, Llanmaes, Eglwysbrewis
„ Leonard G. Grey	Llantwit Major
„ W. H. Hoare	Llanblethian
„ George Johnson	Llandow, St. Andrew's Minor
„ Ivor J. Llewellyn	St. Athan, Gileston
„ W. J. Jenkins	Llanharan
„ R. Godfrey Lewis	Ystradowen, Llansannor
„ C. A. Mace, B.E.M.	Llanharan
„ Evan Meatyard	Llantwit Major
„ Holford S. Morgan	Llysworney, Llanmihangel, Nash
„ Mrs. C. R. Reed, J.P.	Llanharan
„ E. J. Smith	Llanfair, St. Hilary
„ Clifford H. Thomas	Penllyne
„ Percy C. Thomas	St. Donats, Marcross, Monknash
„ William G. Thomas	Peterstone-super-Montem
„ R. G. Thomas	Colwinstone, Stembridge
„ Alfred J. Vincent	St. Athan, Gileston
„ Terence Williams, J.P.	Llanharry, Llanilid
„ W. G. Williams	Llantwit Major
„ Harry R. Thomas	Llanblethian

COWBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

The Public Health Department.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1963 in accordance with Circular 1/64 (Wales) from the Welsh Board of Health.

My report deals with statistics and local condition of the district, the general provision of health services for the district, prevalence of and control over infectious diseases, tuberculosis, housing, inspection and supervision of food, the sanitary circumstances of the area (water supply, drainage and sewerage, public cleansing, sanitary inspection, domestic pests and rodent control), and the work of the Public Health Inspector.

INTRODUCTION

Dr. G. McKim Thomas retired from your service at the end of June 1963 after some 14 years and, prior to my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health in September, the affairs of the Health Department were supervised by Dr. Allan Davies, Assistant Principal County Medical Officer and Assistant Principal School Medical Officer of Glamorgan.

With my appointment, the position of Medical Officer of Health for the Cardiff Rural District Council, Cowbridge Rural District Council and Cowbridge Municipal Borough became a "Mixed" appointment, being combined with Medical Officer for the South East Division of Glamorgan, to whom I am committed for two days per week.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population of the district is given by the Registrar General as 20,180, an increase of 420 over the previous year.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

The number of live births notified in the District during the year was 388, an increase of 68 over the previous year; the birth rate for the area was 20.58 (as against 16.19 in 1962) compared with a birth rate for England and Wales of 18.20 (18.0 in 1962).

There were 172 deaths in the District, 100 males and 72 females. The death rate for the District for 1963 was 14.06 (12.15 in 1962) as against the death rate in England and Wales of 12.20 in 1962).

The number of infant deaths in the District was 9 (3 in 1962) giving an infant mortality rate of 23.20 per 1,000 live births (9.38 per 1,000 live births in 1962). There were 6 deaths under four weeks of age (2 in 1962) giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.46 per 1,000 live births (6.25 in 1962).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, there were 168 cases of measles, 2 cases of whooping cough, 1 case of food poisoning (*salmonella typhimurium*) and 5 cases of Sonne dysentery. The case of food poisoning (*salmonella typhimurium*) and one case of Sonne dysentery were admitted to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

During 1963, there were 2 new cases of tuberculosis, both of non-respiratory origin and both cases were female, one in the 5-15 and the other in the 25-35 age group. There was 1 death from tuberculosis during the year, a man in the 65+ age group and, in this instance, the tuberculosis was respiratory in origin.

At the commencement of the year, there were 95 cases in all on the tuberculosis register; of these, 80 were respiratory in origin (42 males, 38 females) and 15 were non-respiratory in origin (7 males, 8 females).

At the end of the year, there were 87 cases in all on the tuberculosis register; of these, 70 were respiratory (35 males, 35 females) and 17 were non-respiratory in origin (7 males, 10 females).

At the turn of this century, tuberculosis caused more deaths than any other disease. A very different picture exists today. But we have not seen the last of the tubercle bacillus yet and the disease must still be regarded as a serious disease.

Speaking generally, the standard of living is higher than ever before and safe milk is available to all. We are now in possession of drugs which effect cures in a reasonably short period.

Housing remains a problem but the trend is towards improvement. Why, then, it may be asked is tuberculosis still not beaten, especially as today anti-tuberculosis vaccination and quick and easy methods of detection are available?

The danger today lies in public complacency and the great problem is to get the public to co-operate. Some who start by co-operating discontinue treatment before a cure is finally effected.

Some authorities believe that it may be possible to wipe out tuberculosis in women in Britain within the next 20 years. But the tubercle bacillus continues to affect men over 45 years of age. The great need today is to keep up the pressure with the right measures of prevention and treatment.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Of the total number of 172 deaths from all causes in the district in 1963, 95 (or 55.22 per cent) were due to diseases of the heart and circulation.

26 deaths (or 15.11 per cent) were due to malignant disease. Of the 26 deaths from malignancy, 5 cases were of malignancy of the lung and bronchus.

The causal relationship between smoking and diseases of the lung, heart and blood vessels is well known. It is worth noting that of the total of 172 deaths from all causes, no less than 121 were deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels (95) and from diseases of the respiratory system (26) including 5 deaths from lung cancer alone.

One fact is inescapable, namely that all deaths, diseases and discomforts to health caused by smoking are preventable.

SALMONELLA DUBLIN INFECTION IN A HERD

At the commencement of my appointment in September, the department was in the midst of a problem unknown in the District for a great many years. The problem arose in July with a notification from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that Salmonella Dublin had been isolated in a bovine faeces sample taken at a dairy farm in the District. The farmer was in the possession of a tuberculin tested milk producer's licence.

Investigations at the farm disclosed that one animal had died and one cow and one heifer showed signs of failure to thrive. Faecal swabs were taken from the whole herd for examination and results showed that three of the herd were infected with Salmonella Dublin.

The affected animals were isolated from the rest of the herd and were treated by the farmer's private veterinary surgeon and further faecal swabs were taken at intervals. In the meantime, the farmer, who normally retails his production of untreated tuberculin tested milk within the Bridgend area, was persuaded to arrange pasteurization and bottling of the entire output of milk at the farm by a local pasteurizing plant.

One cow and one heifer failed to respond to treatment despite a prolonged trial. The treatment was costly and, additionally, the farmer was suffering a further loss through being unable to retail his milk untreated as before. Consequently, the farmer was anxious to sell the infected animals and, from enquiries made, it transpired that there was no law to prevent him from disposing of the animals to someone else.

I conferred with the Divisional Veterinary Officer and discussed the implications and possible complications of the problem. If the animals were sent to abattoirs surrounding the District, they would probably be condemned and, if sold in the open market, the farmer might be held responsible for infection of other cattle.

As a result of this meeting and subsequent conferences with the farmer and his private veterinary surgeon, the farmer was prevailed upon to remove the infected animals to a Knacker's yard.

The cowshed, manure pit, etc., were disinfected and the farmer returned to retailing untreated tuberculin tested milk.

From this experience, it should be noted that the farmer could not be compelled to have his production of milk pasteurized as, under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, there was no evidence that any person was suffering from disease following the consumption of the milk nor that the milk was infected with a disease communicable to man.

It would appear that there is a need for the introduction of a Regulation prohibiting the sale of untreated milk from a cow giving a positive Salmonella result from a faecal swab, as there is always the possibility of milk being infected by faecal contamination.

NUISANCES

During 1963, complaints were periodically received of annoyance caused by pig keeping at a site in the parish of Llanharry. The site is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and has been used in part for pig keeping for a great number of years and for a long time before a Council house estate developed around it.

So long as the northern side of the site was used for the keeping of pigs in restricted numbers, there appeared to be no cause for complaint by anybody living in the neighbourhood of the site. On the other hand, if the southern side of the site was also used, for example, to accommodate pigs belonging to a relative of the site owner, fear was expressed that under certain weather conditions there was a risk of objectionable smells, rat infestation and the breeding of flies.

During the last part of the year, several visits were paid to the site owner and his premises examined and the views of those living in the immediate neighbourhood invited, and a report was presented to the Health Committee of the Council. The report stated that a nuisance under the terms of Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, did not exist at that time.

However, the situation will be kept under constant review.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The staff of this department work in close co-operation with the public health departments of neighbouring Authorities and with the staff of other departments of this Council, to all of whom my thanks are due.

In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to the Members of the Council for their support and to the Public Health Inspector and members of the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance.

N. K. CONTRACTOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Cowbridge Rural Area lies between the southern edge of the South Wales Coalfield and the Bristol Channel. The 64 square miles are subdivided into 28 parishes of varying sizes and density of population.

Farming, the major industry, is for the most part on a small scale, and relatively few of the farmhouses are so isolated as to be outside the scope of modern amenities such as electricity, and piped water supply. Because of the high fertility value of the land, milk and meat production form the primary interest and arable activities are mostly supplemental.

The more thickly populated parts of the District are to the north including the small townships of Llanharan, Brynna and Llanharry, and in the south Llantwit Major and St. Athan.

Labour in the northern portion is absorbed by the several factories, collieries and iron ore mine. Workers in the southern parishes are mainly engaged at the Air Force Station of St. Athan, and at the British Electricity Authority's new power stations at The Leys.

Public mains water is available at satisfactory pressure in each of the twenty-eight parishes. The ridge lands in the northern extremity of the district, however, rise above the upper limit for the Water Board's service and here a relatively small number of farmhouses rely on private supplies.

The villages and townships of Llanharan, Brynna, Thomas-town, Ynysmardy, Llanharan, Tylagarw, Llanblethian and Aberthin are sewered to municipal sewage disposal works, and those of Llantwit Major, Boverton and St. Athan have sea outfalls.

Since 1949 the Council has undertaken the collection of refuse by a direct labour scheme using modern collection vehicles to give once weekly service in the centre and south, and a twice weekly clearance in the northern parishes where coalmining forms the main employment.

Cesspool emptying by mechanical means is operated by the Council throughout the area. A scheme for the provision of approved pattern refuse bins covers the whole area.

Electricity is available in every part of the district and much progress is being made to connect up the outlying farms and more isolated households.

MAIN INDUSTRIES OF THE AREA 1963

- K. Morgan Ltd., Llantwit Major (Agricultural Machinery).
Marley Tile Factory, St. Mary Hill (Roofing Tiles).
The Cambrian Forge and Foundry Ltd., Tylagarw (Drop Forge).
United Clubs Brewery, Tylagarw.
National Coal Board, Coedely (Brick Manufacture).
Llanharan C.W.S. Dairy (Pasteurising Plant).
National Coal Board, Coke Ovens and By-Products, Coedely.
19 M.U., R.A.F., St. Athan (Aeronautical Engineers).
Bronze Smelters Ltd., Tylagarw.
Pontyclun Electric Joinery and Timber Works.
R. S. Bird Ltd., Cowbridge (Motor Mower Engineers).
S. Wales Concrete Pipe Co. Ltd., Coedcae Lane (Concrete Pipe Manufacture).
Kirk and Co., Tylagarw (Flanges Manufacture).
N.C.B. Colliery, Coedely (Coal Mining).
N.C.B. Colliery, Llanharan (Coal Mining).
Glamorgan Hematite Iron Ore Co., Llanharry (Iron Mining).
J. Olding and Co. Ltd., Crossways (Machinery Overhauling).
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Crossways (Repair of Machinery).
Aberthaw "A" Power Station (in operation).
Aberthaw "B" Power Station (numerous contractors on site).
Glamorgan Fire Service H.Q., Lanelay Hall (Administrative H.Q. and Vehicle Servicing).
R. J. Carpenter Ltd., Tylagarw Metal Windows).
Cambrian Concrete Co. Ltd., Tylagarw (Precast Concrete Beams).
Ministry of Transport, Llandow (Sea Transport Stores).
St. Athan Timber Co., Ystradowen (Saw Mills).
Independent Television Authority, St. Hilary (Television Sender Station).
Three hundred and thirty-three small farms.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1963

	Estimated Population 1963	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		856,276	18.20	—	572,484	12.20	—	17,870	20.90			
Administrative County	752,250	13,258	17.62	17.97	9,519	12.65	14.55	364	27.46	259	19.54	
Urban Districts	526,190	9,188	17.46	17.98	6,799	12.92	14.99	256	27.86	177	19.26	
Rural Districts	226,060	4,070	18.00	18.18	2,720	12.03	13.47	108	26.54	82	20.15	
Health Division	Constituent Districts											
Aberdare and	Aberdare Urban	39,000	605	15.51	16.91	661	16.95	17.63	19	31.40	13	21.49
Mountain Ash	Mountain Ash Urban	29,450	518	17.54	17.54	416	14.08	17.04	15	28.96	9	17.37
Caerphilly and	Caerphilly Urban	36,560	689	18.85	18.47	415	11.35	14.76	18	26.12	13	18.86
Gelligaer	Gelligaer Urban	35,030	675	19.27	19.27	425	12.13	15.77	26	38.52	16	23.72
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban	15,130	247	16.33	16.82	140	9.25	10.18	5	20.24	4	16.19
	Maesteg Urban	21,790	388	17.81	18.52	271	12.44	15.43	10	25.77	8	20.62
	Ogmore and Garw Urban	21,010	413	19.66	20.25	266	12.66	15.70	12	29.06	7	16.95
	Porthcawl Urban	11,520	185	16.06	18.47	178	15.45	12.98	8	43.24	7	37.84
	Penybont Rural	43,120	916	21.24	20.39	549	12.73	12.86	20	21.83	16	17.47
Neath and District	Neath M.B.	30,630	500	16.32	16.97	411	13.42	14.36	14	30.00	9	18.00
	Neath Rural	40,840	651	15.94	16.58	497	12.17	14.97	27	41.47	20	30.72
Pontypridd and Llantrisant	Llantrisant Rural	27,300	528	19.34	18.37	258	9.45	12.29	16	30.30	14	26.52
	Pontypridd Urban	35,400	625	17.66	18.01	495	13.98	14.12	18	28.20	14	22.40
Port Talbot and Glyncoerrwg	Glyncoerrwg Urban	9,440	212	22.46	21.79	112	11.86	18.03	11	51.89	5	23.58
	Port Talbot M.B.	51,510	967	18.77	18.58	506	9.82	13.55	22	22.75	16	16.55
South East Glamorgan	Barry M.B.	42,240	817	19.34	19.92	482	11.41	12.78	15	18.36	11	13.46
Glamorgan	Cardiff Rural	50,880	926	18.20	17.65	614	12.07	11.35	18	19.44	12	12.96
	Cowbridge M.B.	1,110	28	25.22	25.47	13	11.71	12.18	—	—	—	—
	Cowbridge Rural	20,180	388	19.23	20.58	172	8.52	14.06	9	23.20	6	15.46
	Penarth Urban	20,890	331	15.84	17.11	289	13.83	13.14	2	6.04	2	6.04
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural	13,080	217	16.59	18.08	175	13.38	13.38	7	32.26	6	27.65
	Llwchwr Urban	25,290	348	13.76	14.72	369	14.59	16.05	15	43.10	11	31.61
	Pontardawe Rural	30,660	444	14.48	16.36	455	14.84	15.73	11	24.77	8	18.02
Rhondda M.B.		100,100	1,640	16.38	16.87	1,350	13.49	15.51	45	27.44	32	19.51

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

Serial Number	Name	Grade	Branch	Station	Remarks
1001	John A. Smith	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1002	Jane D. Doe	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1003	Robert E. Johnson	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1004	William F. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1005	Charles G. White	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1006	Thomas H. Black	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1007	Richard L. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1008	Joseph M. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1009	Franklin P. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1010	Harold S. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1011	Arthur T. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1012	Donald U. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1013	Edward V. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1014	George W. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1015	Henry X. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1016	Isaac Y. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1017	James Z. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1018	John A. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1019	Robert B. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1020	Thomas C. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1021	William D. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1022	Charles E. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1023	Franklin F. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1024	Harold G. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1025	Arthur H. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1026	Donald I. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1027	Edward J. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1028	George K. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1029	Henry L. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1030	Isaac M. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1031	James N. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1032	John O. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1033	Robert P. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1034	Thomas Q. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1035	William R. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1036	Charles S. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1037	Franklin T. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1038	Harold U. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1039	Arthur V. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1040	Donald W. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1041	Edward X. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1042	George Y. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1043	Henry Z. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1044	Isaac AA. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1045	James BB. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1046	John CC. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1047	Robert DD. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1048	Thomas EE. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1049	William FF. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1050	Charles GG. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1051	Franklin HH. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1052	Harold II. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1053	Arthur JJ. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1054	Donald KK. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1055	Edward LL. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1056	George MM. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1057	Henry NN. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1058	Isaac OO. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1059	James PP. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1060	John QQ. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1061	Robert RR. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1062	Thomas SS. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1063	William TT. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1064	Charles UU. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1065	Franklin VV. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1066	Harold WW. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1067	Arthur XX. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1068	Donald YY. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1069	Edward ZZ. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1070	George AA. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1071	Henry BB. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1072	Isaac CC. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1073	James DD. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1074	John EE. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1075	Robert FF. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1076	Thomas GG. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1077	William HH. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1078	Charles II. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1079	Franklin JJ. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1080	Harold KK. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1081	Arthur LL. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1082	Donald MM. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1083	Edward NN. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1084	George OO. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1085	Henry PP. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1086	Isaac QQ. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1087	James RR. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1088	John SS. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1089	Robert TT. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1090	Thomas UU. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1091	William VV. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1092	Charles WW. Purple	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1093	Franklin XX. Grey	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1094	Harold YY. Olive	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1095	Arthur ZZ. Pink	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1096	Donald AA. Brown	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1097	Edward BB. Green	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1098	George CC. Blue	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1099	Henry DD. Red	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	
1100	Isaac EE. Yellow	Private	Infantry	1st Infantry Division	

SECTION A.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	40,020
Total Population (mid-year 1963)	20,180
Number of Houses occupied December, 1963	4,520
Rateable value (April, 1963)	£620,317
Product of a penny rate (April, 1963)	£2,800

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (corrected)

Birth Rate for Cowbridge Rural Area	20.58
Birth Rate for England and Wales	18.20
Birth Rate for Administrative County of Glamorgan	17.97
Birth Rate for Rural Districts in Glamorgan	18.18

Death Rate per 1,000 Population (corrected)

Death Rate for Cowbridge Rural Area	14.06
Death Rate for England and Wales	12.20
Death Rate for Administrative County of Glamorgan	14.55
Death Rate for Rural Districts in Glamorgan	13.47

Still Births

Still Births per 1,000 total Births (8)	20.20
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Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of Age

All infants per 1,000 births (9)	23.20
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (17)	43.80
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (3)	333.3
Deaths from Measles (under 2 years)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (under 2 years)	Nil
Deaths from Gastro Enteritis (under 2 years)	Nil

Causes of Infant Deaths at Various Ages During 1963

Diseases	Weeks				Total first month	Months				Total
	1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity	2				2					2
Cerebral Anoxia	1				1					1
Broncho Pnuemonia	1		1		2					2
Hepatic Necrosis	1				1					1
Meningo Myelocele						2				2
Acute Broncholitis							1			1
Totals	5	—	1	—	6	2	1	—	—	9

Births

The number of Births and the Birth Rates in the District and England and Wales for the past ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year	Births	Birth Rate for Area	Birth Rate for England and Wales
1954	336	16.80	15.2
1955	313	16.32	15.0
1956	309	17.99	15.7
1957	360	20.69	16.1
1958	358	20.86	16.4
1959	339	19.65	16.5
1960	381	19.61	17.1
1961	360	19.94	17.4
1962	320	16.19	18.0
1963	388	20.58	18.20

Death Rate

Year	Cowbridge R.D.	England and Wales
1954	6.85	11.3
1955	7.98	11.7
1956	12.75	11.7
1957	13.33	11.5
1958	12.15	11.7
1959	13.08	11.6
1960	12.83	11.5
1961	12.84	12.0
1962	12.14	11.9
1963	14.06	12.20

Ages of Death in the Area 1963

Age Group	Male	Female	
Under 4 weeks ...	3	3	6
4 weeks to 1 year ...	2	1	3
1—4 years ...	1	—	1
5—14 years ...	1	1	2
15—24 years ...	—	1	1
25—34 years ...	—	1	1
35—44 years ...	3	3	6
45—54 years ...	11	7	18
55—64 years ...	20	11	31
65—74 years ...	22	14	36
75 and over ...	37	30	67
Total			172

Percentage of deaths over 65 years of age = 59.9%.

CAUSES OF DEATH—1963

The following table sets out in order details of the number of deaths under the various heads :—

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	2	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	5	17
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	8	15
Coronary disease, angina	29	13	42
Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
Other heart disease	13	15	28
Other circulatory disease	2	3	5
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	5	10
Bronchitis	5	3	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	8	17
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	1
All other accidents	3	—	3
Suicide	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total ...	100	72	172

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens are examined at the Ministry of Health's Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff. Chemical analysis is conducted by The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory at the same address.

Treatment Centres

Disease	Clinic
Tuberculosis	(a) Tuberculosis Dispensary, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend. (b) Tuberculosis Dispensary, Court House St., Pontypridd. (c) Chest Clinic, 20 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.
Venereal Diseases ...	(a) Central Homes, Court House Street, Pontypridd. (b) Public Health Offices, Woodlands Road, Barry.

Hospitals

(a) General Hospitals

The majority of patients from this Area needing medical or surgical attention are admitted to :—

1. The Bridgend General Hospital, Quarella Road, Bridgend.
2. Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
3. Llandough Hospital, Near Cardiff.
4. Sully Chest Hospital.
5. Children's Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Ely.
6. Barry Accident Hospital.
7. East Glamorgan Hospital, Church Village.

Admissions are, however, made to other Hospitals in the South Wales Region as and when the special need arises.

(b) Orthopaedic Hospitals

Orthopaedic cases may receive treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital, The Parade, Cardiff. In-patients are treated at Crossways Hospital, Cowbridge (within this Area), and at Rhydlafer Hospital.

(c) Infectious Cases

Cases are usually admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Cefn Hirgoed, near Bridgend, but under the regionalisation of Hospitals, patients are occasionally admitted to Infectious Disease Hospitals in other localities, e.g., Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff.

Ambulance Facilities

The Area Ambulance Services are administered from the Ambulance Control Station, Oak Street, Aberkenfig, the telephone number of which is Aberkenfig 303.

In addition to the vehicles at the Ambulance Control Station, one ambulance is stationed at the Ambulance Sub-Station, Fire Station, Cowbridge, and another at the Ambulance Sub-Station, Llanmaes Road, Llantwit Major.

Control Over Infectious Diseases

The following schedule shows the total incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in the separate parishes of the area during 1963.

Sonné Dysentery

The five cases shown in the schedule were all members of the same household. A child of 5 years of age was admitted to Bridgend General Hospital as a case of gastro-enteritis and was transferred to Isolation Hospital where Sonné dysentery was confirmed. The eight family contacts were swabbed and four of these gave positive results although they had no obvious symptoms. They were treated at home by the local medical practitioner. No member of the family was engaged in food handling, and the schoolchildren were excluded from school pending the receipt of three negative swabs.

Salmonella Typhimurium

One isolated case of this disease occurred in a baby of 9 months old. Diagnosis was difficult due to the fact that this baby's perambulator was overturned just prior to her illness. She was admitted to hospital in status epilepticus with dehydration. The fits recurred and she was transferred to Morriston Hospital for further diagnosis. She gave a positive swab for salmonella typhimurium and was isolated. Swabs from the family contacts were negative and no symptoms were reported.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases in Parishes during 1963

No.	Parish	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Salmonella Typhi.	Sonné Dysentery
1	St. Andrews Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
2	St. Athan ...	5	—	—	—	—
3	Colwinstone ...	—	—	—	—	—
4	St. Donats ...	—	—	—	—	—
5	Eglwysbrewis ...	25	—	—	—	—
6	Flemingstone ...	1	—	1	—	—
7	Gileston ...	—	—	—	—	—
8	St. Hilary ...	—	—	—	—	—
9	Llanblethian ...	10	—	—	—	—
10	Llandow ...	2	—	—	—	—
11	Llanfair ...	—	—	1	—	—
12	Llangan ...	—	—	—	—	—
13	Llanharan ...	10	—	—	—	—
14	Llanharry ...	41	—	1	—	—
15	Llanilid ...	—	—	—	—	—
16	Llanmaes ...	5	—	—	—	—
17	Llanmihangel ...	—	—	—	—	—
18	Llansannor ...	1	—	—	—	—
19	Llantwit Major ...	41	2	—	1	5
20	Llysworney ...	10	—	—	—	—
21	Marcross ...	1	—	—	—	—
22	St. Mary Hill ...	—	—	—	—	—
23	Monknash ...	—	—	—	—	—
24	Nash ...	—	—	—	—	—
25	Penllyne ...	1	—	—	—	—
26	Peterstone-s-Montem ...	10	—	—	—	—
27	Stembridge ...	—	—	—	—	—
28	Ystradowen ...	5	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...		168	2	3	1	5
Admitted to Hospital		—	—	—	1	1

Examination of Pathological Specimens 1963

Specimen for	Positive	Negative	Total
Dysentery and enteric	—	14	14
Salmonella typhimurium	2	—	2
Shigella Sonnei	2	—	2
Diphtheria	—	1	1
Haemolytic Streptococcus	—	2	2
Staphylococcus aureus	—	2	2
Streptococcus viridans	1	1	2
Totals	5	20	25

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...								
1—5 ...								
5—15 ...				1				
15—25 ...								
25—35 ...				1				
35—45 ...								
45—55 ...								
55—65 ...								
65 and over ...					1			
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	2	1			

The death of two patients from a cause other than tuberculosis were recorded.

DETAILS OF CASES ON REGISTER, 1963

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cases on Register at commencement of year	42	38	7	8	95
Cases on Register at end of year ...	35	35	7	10	87

During the year the names of 11 persons were added to the Register of Tuberculosis cases. Of these 2 originated in the Council's district. There were 9 inward transfers from other areas.

We were informed that 19 names could be removed from the Register, 12 because they had recovered and 4 because they had moved out of the area. There were 2 male deaths from disease other than tuberculosis, and one from the disease itself.

The living conditions of all cases are kept in mind and from time to time reports are made to the Health Committee when any case is thought to be in need of special consideration, particularly as regards housing conditions.

A table is given showing a summary of the housing fitness which these notified cases occupy.

It has been the practice for some years now, to attend to the disinfection of bedding and clothing for persons who are removed to hospitals or wherever it is considered desirable. Arrangements for this to be done were made with the Regional Hospital Board and Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital.

A close contact is maintained between the Health Department and Chest Physicians, and the staff of the Local Health Authority in all matters relating to Tuberculosis and environmental conditions.

Cases of Tuberculosis in Parishes at 31st December, 1963

PARISH	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1. St. Andrews Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
2. St. Athan ...	5	1	5	2	13
3. Colwinstone	—	—	4	—	4
4. St. Donats ...	—	—	—	—	—
5. Eglwysbrewis	—	—	—	—	—
6. Flemingstone	—	—	—	2	2
7. Gileston ...	—	—	—	—	—
8. St. Hilary ...	—	—	—	1	1
9. Llanblethian	4	—	4	—	8
10. Llandow ...	—	—	1	—	1
11. Llanfair ...	—	—	—	—	—
12. Llangan ...	2	—	1	—	3
13. Llanharan ...	6	3	7	3	19
14. Llanharry ...	6	1	5	2	14
15. Llanilid ...	—	—	—	—	—
16. Llanmaes ...	—	—	2	—	2
17. Llanmihangel	—	—	—	—	—
18. Llansannor ...	—	—	—	—	—
19. Llantwit Major	3	1	5	—	9
20. Llysworney ...	—	—	—	—	—
21. Marcross ...	—	—	1	—	1
22. St. Mary Hill	—	—	—	—	—
23. Monknash ...	—	—	—	—	—
24. Nash ...	1	—	—	—	1
25. Penllyne ...	6	1	—	—	7
26. Peterstone-s- Montem ...	—	—	—	—	—
27. Stemberidge ...	—	—	—	—	—
28. Ystradowen	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	35	7	35	10	87

**SUMMARY OF NON-PULMONARY CASES OF
TUBERCULOSIS 1963**

Location	Male	Female	Total
Peripheral Glands	2	1	3
Cervical Glands	2	1	3
Hilum Glands	—	2	2
Abdominal Glands	—	1	1
Knee Joint	—	1	1
Kidney	—	1	1
Meninges	1	—	1
Pericardium	—	1	1
Skin	1	—	1
Eye	1	—	1
Peritoneum	—	1	1
Fallopian Tube	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	7	10	17

INCIDENCE OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS OVER THE YEARS 1953-63

Age Periods In Years	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1																						
1-5		1		2												1						
5-15		1		1		2		1	1													1
15-25	1	1		2		1		4	2		1					1			1	1		
25-35		3	2	2		1	4	4	1							1						
35-45	2			1		1	1	1				1		1	1							
45-55		1	1			4				2		1				2						
55-65		3																				
65 and over			1			1		2						1								
TOTALS	6	8	5	7	9	9	3	12	4	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	1	4	5	2	1

NOTE—(a) The majority of cases above are in the age groups 15-35.
 (b) The cases of 65 years of age and over are males.
 (c) Total males = 49. Total females = 35.
 (d) Of the 24 cases over 45 years of age, only 2 were females.

INCIDENCE OF NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS OVER THE YEARS 1953-1963

Age Periods In Years	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1																						
1-5	1			2														1				
5-15	4		1	3			1	2														
15-25			1	1			2		1													
25-35				1			1	1														1
35-45		1					1															
45-55	1																					
55-65																						
65 and over																						
TOTALS	6	1	2	7		1	1	5	2	1		1					2	1				1

NOTE—(a) The majority of cases above are in the age group 5-15.

(b) Total males = 13. Total females = 18.

SANITARY SECTION

Rainfall for 1963

	St. Athan	Llanharan	Tair Onen Nurseries
January .....	.57	.48	1.10
February .....	.92	2.22	1.86
March	3.72	5.78	5.19
April	2.60	4.47	3.38
May	1.84	1.84	1.63
June	2.85	3.42	3.18
July	2.70	2.93	2.40
August	6.01	6.52	6.62
September	3.69	4.29	3.76
October	1.95	3.04	3.10
November	9.21	9.58	10.44
December	2.32	2.27	2.07
	38.38	46.84	44.73

The readings at Tair Onen were kindly supplied by the Head Forester of the Forestry Commission.

Bacteriological Samples of Water 1963

Source	Date	Result
(a) Mains Supplies		
Colwinstone	13/3/63	Satisfactory
Maendy	13/3/63	Satisfactory
Maendy	28/5/63	Satisfactory
St. Mary Church	4/4/63	Satisfactory
St. Mary Church	28/5/63	Satisfactory
Llanblethian	4/4/63	Satisfactory
St. Athan	28/5/63	Satisfactory
Llantwit Major	28/5/63	Satisfactory
Llanmaes	28/5/63	Satisfactory
Sheepleys Fach, Llandow ...	28/5/63	Satisfactory
(b) Public Wells and Springs.		
Penllyn Outer Well	13/3/63	Satisfactory
Penllyn Outer Well	8/7/63	Unsatisfactory
Penllyn Inner Well	13/3/63	Satisfactory
Penllyn Inner Well	8/7/63	Satisfactory
Stallingdown Spring	13/3/63	Satisfactory
Stallingdown Spring	28/5/63	Satisfactory
Llysworney Well	28/5/63	Unsatisfactory

WATER SUPPLIES

The mains of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board are available to all premises in the area with the minor exception of a few isolated households and farms which are situated on higher ground particularly in the northern part of the district.

97.7% of the dwelling houses in the area are connected. The mains are interconnected to give a balanced constant supply and in this way the source supplies are mixed to some degree.

The water is fairly hard in character and there is no evidence of plumb-solvent action. These supplies are drawn from large protected springs in this area and the adjoining districts.

Observations.

Mains Supplies.

All the samples taken from households served by mains supply during 1963 proved to be satisfactory.

The Water Board's Engineer is informed of the results of all samples of water taken from main's supplies.

Private Supplies.

The connection of the twelve houses at Seymour Avenue, Llanharan to the mains supply (by extension of the mains) is still awaited.

In the meantime householders are aware of the need to boil the water before drinking it or using it for the preparation of food.

Public Wells and Springs.

The public wells at Penllyne and Llysworney again gave unsatisfactory samples.

Metal notice boards are fixed in prominent positions at these points to warn passers-by of the possible danger of consuming the waters in a raw state.

Stalling Down Spring and Llysworney Well are merely piped spouts that act as outlets for the springs. They do not permit filling-in in the accepted sense.

The two wells at Penllyne are structures of architectural interest. They suffer somewhat from vandalism but they are cleaned out and maintained by the Parish Council and the water is not used for domestic purposes by adjacent householders.

All the premises in the region of these supplies have mains water under pressure connected.

Swimming Baths.

Open air Private Swimming Baths are provided at St. Athan Boys' Village, Hafod Girls' Camp, Boverton and at the Atlantic College, St. Donats.

The staffs at St. Athan Boys' Village and Atlantic College are equipped with test outfits to make spot checks for free chlorine and P.H. values. Daily checks are made by them. Filtration and chlorination plants are in use here and in addition the College pool has heating and aeration equipment. Part of the latter pool is divided off to give an area for canoe instruction.

The Department received a request for assistance from the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation in order that the pool at Hafod Camp could be used whilst the sea water intake pump was out of commission.

Tests were made and samples taken from the mains water filled pool. Manual chlorination of the water was advised and this was supervised and checked by the officers before bathing was permitted and for a number of days after it was allowed in order to ensure safe conditions for the holidaymakers at the Camp.

Atlantic College

A summary of the samples taken for bacteriological and chemical examination is as follows :—

(a) **Bacteriological.**

Date 8th August, 1963. Result : Satisfactory

(b) **Chemical.**

Date 8th August, 1963.

Result :

Colour Very pale green

P.H. Value 7.4

Nitrates Large Amount

Amm. Nitrogen Pr. Nil.

Residual Chlorine 0.12

Remarks : The physical characters of the sample is satisfactory.

Hafod Camp, Boverton.

(a) **Bacteriological.**

Date 25th July, 1963.

Before Manual Chlorination Test : Unsatisfactory

One hour after Chlorination Test : Unsatisfactory

(b) **Chemical.**
 Date 25th July, 1963. Before Chlorination
 Colour Pale green
 P.H. Value 8.0
 Chlorides 144
 Nitrates A fair amount
 Residual Chlorine Nil
 Date 25th July, 1963. After Chlorination.
 Colour Pale green
 P.H. Value 8.0
 Chlorides 46
 Nitrates A fair amount
 Residual Chlorine 0.24
 Remarks : The physical characters are satisfactory

(a) **Bacteriological.**
 Date 29th July, 1963 Result : Satisfactory

(b) **Chemical.**
 Date 29th July, 1963
 Colour Pale green
 P.H. Value 7.8
 Chlorides 50
 Nitrates Fair amount
 Nitrates Nil
 Residual Chlorine Nil
 Remarks : The physical characters of the sample are satisfactory but there is no residual chlorine
 Action : The Camp Warden was advised to increase the dosage to take into account warmer weather conditions and increased bathing

Tintometer Test.

Date 1st August, 1963 (After increased dosage).
 Readings : Free Chlorine—1.0 ppm.
 P.H. Value—7.6

(a) **Bacteriological.**
 Date 8th August, 1963 Result : Satisfactory

(b) **Chemical.**
 Date 8th August, 1963
 Colour Pale green
 P.H. Value 8.2
 Chlorides 204
 Nitrates Fair amount
 Residual Chlorine 4.0
 Remarks : The physical characters of the water are satisfactory

Observations.

The chlorination agent was added to the lowest level of the pool in order to attain maximum effect.

Some considerable adjustment was found to be necessary to achieve fairly accurate treatment in sympathy with changing weather conditions and density of bathing.

Flooding

Chapel Road, Llanharan.

The flooding of this section of the river Ewenny Fach, resulting in water entering local houses, was reported to the River Board who took up the removal of a grid with the British Railways and the Glamorgan County Council. The matter was still having attention at the end of the year.

Aberthin Brook.

The proposal to take over a further section of this Brook as it passes through the village was considered. The Clerk and Engineer of the Glamorgan River Board stated that he would report to the Board with a view to its inclusion in the Board's proposals to the Minister for the addition or extension of certain water courses as "main rivers".

There was no serious flooding in any remaining part of the Rural Area.

PROVISION OF WATER SERVICES IN THE PARISHES OF THE AREA

PARISH	No. of Dwelling Houses	No. of Houses on Mains Supply	No. Dependent on Wells Springs, etc.	Mains Supply Sufficiency of Pressure	Chlorinated	Name of Suppliers	Remarks on Distribution
St. Andrews Minor	2	2	—	Satisfactory	Yes	M.G. Water Board	M.G.W.B. Mains
St. Athan ...	321	317	4	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Colwinstone ...	68	67	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
St. Donats ...	30	29	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Eglwysbrewis ...	13	13	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Flemingstone ...	30	29	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Gileston ...	22	21	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
St. Hilary ...	48	48	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llanblethian ...	411	408	3	do.	Yes	Major M.G.W.B. Minor Cardiff R.D.	Major portion M.G.W.B. Minor portion Cardiff R.D. Mains M.G.W.B. Mains
Llandow ...	50	50	—	do.	Yes	M.G.W.B.	
Llanfair ...	25	50	2	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llangan ...	93	93	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llanharan ...	651	611	40	do.	Yes	Major M.G.W.B. and Minor Llantrisant R.D. M.G.W.B.	Major portion M.G.W.B. Minor portion Llantrisant R.D. Mains M.G.W.B. Mains
Llanharry ...	537	532	5	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llanilid ...	26	24	2	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llanmaes ...	56	56	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llanmihangel ...	10	8	2	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llansannor ...	39	37	2	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llantwit Major ...	1,058	1,051	7	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Llysworney ...	46	44	2	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Marcross ...	42	40	4	do.	Yes	do.	do.
St. Mary Hill ...	48	44	4	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Monknash ...	17	17	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Nash ...	4	3	1	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Penllyne ...	76	73	3	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Peterstone-s-Montem ...	495	470	25	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Stembridge ...	1	1	—	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Ystradowen ...	74	66	8	do.	Yes	do.	do.
TOTALS ...	4,520	4,404	116	Proportion of Properties on Mains Water Supply = 97.4%			

HOUSING

Coal Mining (Subsidence) Act, 1950.

The National Coal Board employ a staff of tradesmen who are constantly engaged upon renewing ceilings, adjusting doors, windows, etc., of the houses in the Llanharan area affected by mining subsidence.

Council Houses built in Cowbridge Rural District

(Details supplied by Mr. W. R. Hawkins, Surveyor)

	2 BR/NP	2 BR/P	3 BR/NP	3 BR/P	4 BR/NP	4 BR/P	Airey	2 BR/NP Flats	TOTAL
Prior to 1945 ...	—	—	280	288	—	6	—	—	574
From 1945-52	—	—	14	252	—	7	108	—	381
During 1953 ...	23	—	28	164	—	25	—	—	250
During 1954 ...	16	—	14	113	—	32	108	—	133
During 1955 ...	—	13	—	44	—	—	—	—	57
During 1956 ...	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
During 1957 ...	—	—	4	30	—	—	—	—	34
During 1958 ...	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	14
During 1959 ...	—	—	34	6	—	—	—	—	40
During 1960 ...	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	16
During 1961 ...	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	20	32
During 1962 ...	—	—	30	6	—	—	—	—	36
During 1963 ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6

A summary of the housing progress made during 1963 is given below :—

	Permanent Houses by Council	Private Enterprise	Total
Houses completed and occupied	6	155	161

Schedule of Unfit Houses which became vacant during the year (by rehousing by the Council and otherwise), and Summary of Cases dealt with during the period January 1945—December 1962. Scheduled unfit houses still occupied are shown in the last column.

No.	PARISH	(a) Re-housed from Jan., 1945- Dec., 1962	(b) Rehoused 1963	TOTAL of (a) and (b)	Scheduled houses still occupied
1	St. Andrews Minor	—	—	—	—
2	St. Athan	12	—	12	2
3	Colwinstone	7	—	7	—
4	St. Donats	1	—	1	—
5	Eglwys Brewis	—	—	—	—
6	Flemingstone	—	—	—	—
7	Gileston	6	—	6	—
8	St. Hilary	8	—	8	—
9	Llanblethian	16	—	16	3
10	Llandow	—	—	—	—
11	Llanfair	2	—	2	—
12	Llangan	7	—	7	—
13	Llanharan	4	—	4	1
14	Llanharry	19	—	19	—
15	Llanilid	—	—	—	—
16	Llanmaes	—	—	—	—
17	Llanmihangel	—	—	—	1
18	Llansannor	11	—	11	—
19	Llantwit Major	20	—	20	5
20	Llysworney	1	—	1	2
21	Marcross	1	—	1	—
22	St. Mary Hill	6	—	6	—
23	Monknash	—	—	—	—
24	Nash	—	—	—	—
25	Penlyne	5	1	6	2
26	Peterstone-s-Montem	35	—	35	1
27	Stembridge	—	—	—	—
28	Ystradowen	11	—	11	1
	TOTALS	172	1	173	18

This table is to be completed by the investigator from the report of the physician
 who submitted the patient's history - day forward from the date of onset
 unless the patient is in the hospital at the time of onset.

Index	Initials of patient	Date of onset	Initials of physician	Initials of investigator	Initials of hospital
1					
2					
3					
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49					
50					

Housing Act 1957

	Number of	
	Houses	Persons
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	—	—
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking by owner	1	4
Parts of buildings closed (S.3(1)) ...	—	—
Demolition orders determined and closing orders substituted under S.3(II) ...	—	—

Official action was taken during the year for the demolition or closure of the following dwellings : —

Well House, Llysworney (3 persons).

No. 2 Ivy Cottage, Llanmaes (2 persons).

Henefail Cottage, St. Mary Hill (2 persons).

Crack Cottage, Colwinstone (4 persons).

The family from No. 2 Morning Star Cottage, Pentremeyrick was rehoused by the Council during 1963, and the cottage closed.

Improvement of Houses.

The Public Health Inspector presented a report on the inspection of houses in Llantwit Major lacking standard amenities. This disclosed that out of 174 houses in the older part of the town of Llantwit Major the following standard amenities were absent :

(a) Without mains water in the house	24
(b) Without hot and cold water	60
(c) Without water closet in or contiguous to the house	64
(d) Without baths	63
(e) Without a sink	31
(f) Without satisfactory drainage	5
(g) Without a properly constructed food store ...	48
(h) Insufficient light and ventilation	8

Letters were sent to each owner, requesting that thought should be given to the question of improving these properties, and pamphlets were supplied giving details of the grants and loans available for approved schemes.

The South Wales Electricity Board asked to be informed of all houses to be demolished in order that they could take steps to remove all electrical connections to prevent accidents.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

Refuse collection and cesspool emptying are carried out by direct labour under the control of the Public Health Inspector.

Weekly kerbside collections are made throughout the southern and central parts of the area. Twice weekly collections are made from business premises at Llantwit Major, and twice weekly collections take place in the coal mining areas of the north.

The Council have undertaken the collection of refuse from the Royal Air Force Station, St. Athan since it was first opened. Daily collections are made from cook houses and messes and collections from other parts of the Station takes place at varying intervals. The Council also collects trade refuse from the Camp for which the Royal Air Force authorities pay the sum of £1,200 per year.

The District Council collects refuse for and on behalf of the Borough Council who pay for this service.

During the year the Council had delivery of a 50 cube yard S & D Pakamatic Refuse Vehicle. This vehicle is of the compression type and is used in the southern part of the area to convey refuse to the central disposal point at Llanharan.

The Council also decided to place an order for a 35 cube yard compression type Refuse Collector. These two vehicles will replace 10 cubic yard side loaders which have been in use since 1949.

Refuse Bins

The District Council introduced a Refuse Bin Hire and Selling Scheme in 1950 and some 2,798 bins have been issued since this date. During the year the Council decided to discontinue rental of Refuse Bins and to provide replacement Refuse Bins to each separately rated property in the area, the charge to be made on the general rate fund. The scheme is to operate from April, 1964.

The position of rentals and sales from 1950 to December 1963 was as follows :

Council houses provided with bins	1,623
Hire of bins	458
Bins purchased from the Council	717
	<hr/>
Total	2,798
	<hr/>

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse disposal is centred at two sites :

- (a) Northern Area. The Council owns 13½ acres at Llanharan which deals with refuse from the northern part of the area and during the latter part of the year this became the central site for refuse disposal for the whole area. The Council use a Fordson Major Tractor with bull-dozer blade for levelling but this was found to be too small for dealing with the loads from the 50 cube yard vehicle and the Council decided to give consideration to purchase a bull dozer.
- (b) Southern Area. The use of this site was discontinued during the year but work of grading, levelling and re-seeding remains to be completed.

The cleansing vehicles are : —

Description of Vehicle	Year of Manufacture	Mileage during 1963	Total Mileage of Vehicle to 31st December, 1963
(1) 10 cube yard "Chelsea" S. & D. Freighter HTX 708	1949	6,887	145,804
(2) 10 cube yard interchangeable "Chelsea" Freighter Cesspool Emptier JNY 338	1949	10,582	131,707
(3) 10 cube yard "Chelsea" S. & D. Freighter JTX 803	1950	6,942	128,622
(4) 1,100 gallon S. & D. Cesspool Emptier LTG 295 ...	1952	10,635	111,058
(5) One 14/16 cube yard Fore and Aft S. & D. Refuse Collector (Diesel) 645 DTG	1959	10,202	46,310
(6) One 50 cube yard Packamatic S. & D. Refuse Collector 684 SNY	1963	9,602	9,602
TOTAL ...		54,850	573,103
(6) Fordson Major Tractor ...	1950		

Vehicles and Staff.

Refuse Collection.

Loader/Drivers	3
Loaders	7
	— 10

Cesspool Emptying.

Drivers	2
Attendants	2
	— 4

Tip Attendant

Garage Chargehand	1
	— 1

Total ... 16

Cesspool Emptying.

In view of the increase in the demand for cesspool emptying and the decision of the Council to discharge the contents of cesspools into public sewers it was decided to replace a 850 gallon Cesspool Emptier which has been in constant use since 1949. A new 1,400 gallon S & D vehicle was placed on order towards the end of the year and will be received during 1964.

In view of the increased demand of this service the Council decided to discontinue the hire of the Cesspool Emptier to the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council and it was necessary to hire a contractor's Cesspool Emptier for a short period during the year. These Emptiers are also used to desludge the sewage disposal plants at Llanharan, Ynysmardy, Ystradowen, Treoes and Marcross and also for sewage flushing. The Cesspool Emptying equipment at the end of the year was as follows :

- (a) 1,100 gallon vacuum Cesspool Emptier purchased in 1950.
- (b) 850 gallon Cesspool Emptier purchased in 1949.

The table below gives details of the increase in cesspool emptying since this scheme was first introduced in 1949 :

1949.....	204
1950.....	405
1951.....	577
1952.....	830
1953.....	1,308
1954.....	1,882
1955.....	2,151
1956.....	1,537
1957.....	1,952
1958.....	2,532
1959.....	3,615
1960.....	4,550
1961.....	4,135
1962.....	4,455
1963.....	4,274

The income from cesspool emptying (in excess of the free services) amounted to £704 0s. 6d.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in the disposal of the contents of the Cesspool Emptiers. Discharge into the smaller disposal plants seriously affects the effluent and long hauls are necessary, particularly from the communal cesspools provided on Council housing estates, from the central part of the area.

Vehicles and Staff.

The vehicles are garaged centrally at Cowbridge where facilities for petrol and diesel storage are provided. A chargehand/fitter is engaged to carry out the maintenance of the vehicles and the drivers are responsible for routine greasing and cleansing. This central depot also provides storage for refuse bins.

The Council enter all their drivers for the certificate of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents Award and six drivers qualified for this certificate and the special Council's Grant for the year 1963.

Litter Bins.

Litter bins are provided in the more populated parts in the Rural area but the damage to these bins by vandalism is disheartening.

Bins are provided at points on the Llantwit Major beach.

Scavenging of Streets and Highways.

The Glamorgan County Council uses a mechanical Road Sweeper and manual labour for the cleansing of streets for the area.

The streets on Council housing estates not yet taken over by the County Council are cleansed by the Surveyor's Department of the District Council.

The part-time labourer is employed by the Council for sweeping of streets in the centre of Llantwit Major on Sundays.

Public Conveniences.

Public sanitary conveniences are provided in the following areas :—

St. Athan	...	...	W.C's. for Males and Females and Male Urinal.
Llantwit Major Town	...	...	W.C's. for Males and Females and Male Urinal.
Llantwit Major Beach	...	...	W.C's. for Males and Females and Male Urinal.
Llanharry	...	...	W.C's. for Males and Females and Male Urinal.
Llanharan	...	...	W.C's. for Males and Females and Male Urinal at the Square and Llanharry Road.
Brynna	...	...	Urinal Only.

All conveniences are maintained by part-time caretakers with the exception of the Llantwit Major Beach where a female caretaker is employed at weekends and on two half days each week between Easter and Whitsun, and full time for the remainder of the summer period.

The caretakers and conveniences are under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

Considerable damage is carried out each year to the public conveniences, particularly to the coin locks, and several cases were reported to the police.

The Council do not make use of turnstiles at the conveniences in this area.

During the year new Public Conveniences were opened at Llanharry.

With the exception of Llantwit Major beach where a female caretaker is employed full time during the summer months, the remaining conveniences are maintained by part-time caretakers. These are under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

CAMPING SITES

(a) Residential Sites.

The following camping sites in the southern part of the area were licensed for all the year caravan occupation during 1963 :—

Site	No. of Caravans
1. Castleton Farm Site, St. Athan ...	81
2. Millands Caravan Site, Llanmaes	30
3. Court Newydd Yard, Boverton ...	3
4. Flush, Llantwit Major	7

(b) Holiday Sites.

Site	No. of Caravans
1. Colhugh Meadow, Llantwit Major	60
2. Ham Manor, Llantwit Major ...	20
3. Marcross Camping Site	6
4. The Limperts, St. Athan	3
5. Lower House Farm, Llantwit Major	1

(c) Individual Caravans.

Individual licences in respect of single caravans with fixed expiry dates were issued for 15 sites.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Council's Surveyor has prepared a scheme for the sewerage of the village of Llandow and has a scheme for Llanmaes in hand.

Towards the end of the year the Council asked the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector to prepare a list of priorities for village sewerage schemes and work on this report was in hand at the end of the year.

St. Athan Drainage.

The Council approved tenders for the connection of 13 houses in St. Athan to the Public Sewer. The necessary notices under sections 42 or 47 of the Public Health Act 1936 were served to the owners.

This work will result in the connection of all houses in the vicinity of the St. Athan Sewer.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Existing Schemes.

Llantwit Major	}	Combined sea outfall at Llantwit Major.
Boverton ...		
St. Athan and Gileston ...		Sea outfall at The Leys, St. Athan.
Llanharry ...		Filtration Plant.
Llanharan ...		Filtration Plant.
Brynna ...		Filtration Plant.
Ynysmardy ...		Filtration Plant.
Aberthin ...	}	Combined filtration plant with Cow-bridge Borough.
Llanblethian ...		

Small sewage disposal plants for Council Houses are in operation at Ystradowen, Treoes and Marcross Council Sites.

Schedule showing Mode of Drainage Disposal of Houses in Area as at 31st December, 1963

Total Houses	Drainage		
	To Sewer	To Cesspool	Unsatisfactory or no Drainage
4,520	3,375	827	318
100%	74.7%	18.30%	7.0%

Closet Accomodation.

- (a) Number of earth closets converted to water carriage system 12
- (b) Number of water closets provided to new dwellings 161

**Schedule Showing Types of Closets in Area
as at 31st December, 1963**

Water Closets	Earth Closets Vaults, etc.	Total
4,060	460	4,520
89.8%	10.2%	100%

**DRAINAGE WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING 1963
Connections to Public Sewers**

Scheme	Houses	Business Premises	Total
Tylagarw	—	—	—
Llanharry	8	—	8
Llanharan	—	1	1
Llantwit Major ...	121	1	122
Boverton	—	1	1
St. Athan	4	—	4
Brynna	—	—	—
Llanblethian & Aberthin	17	—	17
Gileston	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	151	3	154

Inspection of drainage, sewers and sewage disposal works

Closet Conversions, 1963.

The Council make a grant of £12 0s. 0d. in respect of each earth closet converted to a water closet and connected to the sewer or cesspit.

Particulars of the applications made during 1963, and those received since the scheme was first introduced in 1952 are given below :—

- (a) Applications granted from 1952—1962 61
- (b) Applications granted during 1963 Nil

The standard grant under the Housing Act has largely replaced this scheme as it is more attractive.

Cinemas.

The only cinema operating within the Rural District is at Llantwit Major and is of modern construction. A portion of the auditorium is used as a dance floor.

The premises comply with the Cinematograph Act and Regulations and the sanitation is satisfactory.

Explosive Acts, 1875 and 1923.

The Public Health Inspector, who is the authorised officer under these Acts, states that there were seven explosives store licences and six registered premises during 1963. These premises are inspected regularly and the requirements of the Acts are observed.

In addition 15 premises were registered for the sale of fireworks.

Factories Act, 1937.

The factories in the area were visited regularly to check for compliance with the provisions of the Factories Acts.

In addition to the administrative work covered by the Factories Act, inspections of other installations, e.g., petroleum, petroleum mixtures, explosives and calcium carbide are made at the time of visit if these are on the same premises.

A summary of the position at 31st December, 1963 is given below :—

(a) **Inspection of Factories :**

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Notices	Prosecuted Occupiers
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Council	12	14	—	—
Factories not included in above in which S. 7 only is enforced by the Council	50	108	11	—
TOTAL	62	122	11	—

(b) **Cases where Defects were Found :**

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :				
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	9	8	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	9	—	—

Petroleum.

There are 39 licensed premises for the storage of petroleum. These were inspected regularly during the year.

Some new filling stations have been erected and others are in process of alteration, enlargement or modernisation. These installations are inspected, tested and approved by the Council's Public Health Officers.

Domestic Pests.

(a) Bedbugs.

One domestic premises at the Royal Air Force Station was treated for an extensive infestation of bedbugs during the year. A special request was made for this by the Air Force Authority whilst their area hygienic officer was in another part of the country.

Manual work was carried out by their personnel under our supervision.

(b) Ants.

Five houses were treated for infestations in the middle months of the year.

(c) Cockroaches.

The rodent operative is instructed to make additional enquiries with the householders regarding any infestations of these insects, and supplies of powder are issued where necessary.

Many enquiries are received at the department regarding domestic pests of all types and advice is given to the householders on the best ways of eradication.

Dead Animals on Beach.

The Coastguards and Police reported several animals washed up on the beaches in the area during the year and the Health Department arranged disposal.

Pig Keeping at Llanharry.

The use of a small plot of land in the village of Llanharry for extensive pig keeping caused much concern to the local residents during the year. The Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspector made many visits to the site and reported to the Council. Later the pigs were removed by the farmer.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 :

This Act requires all persons whose main activity is the keeping of a boarding establishment for animals (i.e. dog or cat) to obtain a licence from the Local Authority.

In deciding whether a licence is granted the Council must have regard to the suitability of the premises with respects to construction, size, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness. There must also be adequate food, drink and bedding material. Precaution against spread of infection and fire is required. Records of animals housed must be kept by the occupier.

It is not thought that there are many such premises in the area.

Noise Act, 1960.

One complaint with regard to noise from a corn drier was received during the year. Enquiries in the neighbourhood failed to discover any other persons who considered the noise to be a nuisance. The premises were visited and the operator agreed to carry out additional work to overcome the nuisance.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was necessary to arrange burial of persons under this Act.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Treatments.

During the latter part of 1963 the Divisional Pests Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Council's staff were engaged on the treatment of the Public Sewer at Llanharan and Brynna using Fluoracetamide. The portions of sewers affected were limited to the older part of the towns.

Surface Treatments.

A summary of inspections and treatments carried out during the year is given below. Warfarin is exclusively used.

The Council enters into Contracts with farmers and businessmen as the occasion demands.

The operator uses a small van for rodent work.

SUMMARY OF RODENT CONTROL WORK 1963

	Properties in Area	Properties Inspector	Inspections Found	Properties Treated	Total Inspections
Local Authority	3	3	3	3	24
Private Dwellings	4,520	332	264	257	656
Business Premises	200	88	59	42	148
Agricultural	333	25	18	18	234
TOTAL ...	5,056	448	344	320	1,062

**FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955
AND (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 & 1962**

The position at 31st December, 1963, was as follows :—

Type of Business	No. in Area	Works in Hand from 1962	New Notices during 1963	Works Carried Out in 1963	In Hand 31/12/63
Grocers	46	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	9	—	—	—	—
Bakers	1	—	—	—	—
Fish and Chip Shops and Fresh Fish Shops	4	—	—	—	—
Cafes and Mobile Canteens	20	—	—	—	—
Works Canteens with full canteen facilities	8	—	—	—	—
Works Messrooms	8	—	—	—	—
School Canteens with Food Preparation on Premises	13	—	—	—	—
School Canteens, serving arrangements only	2	—	—	—	—
Cinemas	1	—	—	—	—
Holiday Camps	2	—	—	—	—
Butchers with Licence to Produce Potted Meats	9	—	1	1	—
Butchers without Registration to do Potted Meats	4	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	127	—	1	1	—

Registration of Food Premises, 1963

Registrations	No. on Register at beginning of year	New Applications	Cancellations	Transfers	No. on Register at end of year
For the preparation and manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled, or preserved foods intended for sale	9	2	2	—	9
Ice-cream Retailers	64	1	1	—	64
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	4	—	—	—	4

Routine inspections are made of all food preparation premises and food shops in the area. No lectures are possible in a rural area of this type but advice to food handlers is given during inspections.

Milk Supply.

The Glamorgan County Council as the Foods and Drugs Authority licence dealers under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations and the District Council are responsible for the Registration of premises used as dairies (other than at dairy farms) and distributors.

The district is a specified area in which only pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk can be sold in sealed bottles or containers.

The only samples taken during 1964 were of milk produced from a herd where one of the cows had given a positive faecal sample for Salmonella Dublin. The milk was not infected.

Number of Distributors on Register	21
Number of Dairies Registered	13

Salmonella Dublin.

Salmonella Dublin was isolated from the faecal swabs of one heifer and one cow in a local herd. The remaining cows in the herd were swabbed with negative results. The infected animals were isolated from the rest and were treated by the local veterinary surgeon.

The farmer concerned normally retails this untreated tuberculin tested milk in the Bridgend area but as a result of this infection he was persuaded to have the milk pasteurised and bottled at a Bridgend dairy until the disease was cleared up.

The treatment of the two infected animals did not prove satisfactory and was a very costly undertaking for the farmer.

The farmer was very anxious to dispose of the infected animals and from enquiries made heard that there was no law preventing him from disposing of the animals to someone else.

The Divisional Veterinary Officer was met and the whole position discussed with him and as a result of this meeting and conference with the farmer the two infected cows were voluntarily removed to a knacker's yard and the cowshed, manure pit, etc., disinfected.

On the removal of these infected animals the farmer returned to retailing non-heat treated T.T. milk.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

No ice cream is manufactured in the district, but two manufacturers use the simplified complete cold mix method of manufacture. The remaining retailers purchase ice cream from one or other of the large manufacturers.

Number of Producers on Register 4

Number of Retailers on Register 64

The results of samples taken during 1963 are set out below : —

Provisional Grade	Provisional Classification	No. of Samples
1	Satisfactory	21
2	Fairly Satisfactory	Nil
3	Unsatisfactory	Nil
4	Very Unsatisfactory	Nil
TOTAL SAMPLES		21

For comparative purposes the annual percentages of samples in the various grades from the commencement of sampling in 1947 at various years to 1963 is set out below. No sample has been in grade 3 since 1960 and no sample has been in grade 4 since 1954.

Provisional Grade	Percentage of Samples in Cowbridge Rural Area						
	1947	1950	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963
2	78.1	55.8	90.7	94.6	97.3	93.4	100
2	2.4	13.9	2.3	2.7	2.7	6.6	—
3	7.3	23.3	—	2.7	—	—	—
4	12.2	7.0	—	—	—	—	—

Poultry Dressing and Packing.

There are two premises producing table birds in the area and both conform with the Hygiene Regulations. Periodical inspections are made by the Public Health Inspector. The Ministry's Code of Practice were previously circularised to the producers concerned.

It is unfortunate that these premises are not required to be registered by the Council although they are expected to conform with the Hygiene Regulations.

As the law stands at the present time anyone can slaughter poultry for sale without the obligation of even informing the local authority of their activities.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

These Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963 and require that carcasses of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption must not be removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected and passed fit by a qualified inspector. The inspector is required to mark the carcass with an approved stamp. The Council decided to charge the maximum sum for their inspection as set out in the Regulations, i.e. 2s. 6d. per beast, 9d. per pig, and 6d. per sheep inspected.

The regulations set out the amount of notice of slaughter to be given to the inspector, the method of inspection to be adopted, and the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption.

Until the 30th September, 1965 carcasses can be removed if they are not inspected within six hours of the time notified for slaughter provided that animals slaughtered after 7 p.m. cannot be removed before 7 a.m. on the following day. After 30th September, 1965 carcasses cannot be removed without inspection.

The Council made arrangements with the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council for the services of a Public Health Inspector for meat inspection in this area during the absence of the Public Health Inspector on holidays, etc.

Slaughter Houses Act, 1958.

One Slaughter House Licence was issued during the year. The premises conformed with the regulations.

Slaughtering takes place on two days during the winter months and occasionally on three days during the summer period. Animals killed were all in prime condition and due regard is paid to carry out slaughtering in an humane manner.

A licensed dealer in the Penybont Rural area collects all diseased and unsound foods and slaughterhouse waste. He operates a modern digesting plant which sterilizes the waste and diseased foods enabling them to be used for other purposes.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	160	—	—	644	144
Number inspected	160	—	—	644	144
All diseases (except tuberculosis) —Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	35	—	—	42	6
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	21.9	—	—	6.5	4.2
Tuberculosis only. Whole car- casses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	—	—	—	.7%

Summary of Meat and Foods Condemned 1963

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
Beef	58	0	Tinned plums	2	6
Beef liver	210	0	Tinned raspberries	4	13
Beef lungs	5	0	Tinned prunes	1	0
Pig liver	8	0	Tinned oranges	1	6
Pig lungs	1	8	Tinned blackberries ...	2	14
Pig head	8	0	Pineapple juice	1	3
Lamb liver	40	0	Tinned boad beans	7	7
Sheep lungs	2	8	Tinned peas	12	11
Fresh pork	67	0	Tinned carrots	0	15
Chopped pork	6	11	Coffee	2	4
Cooked ham	68	6	Evaporated milk	16	0
Minced beef loaf	2	4	Tinned cream	0	10
Pork luncheon meat ...	17	0	Rice pudding	6	8
Tinned steak	2	14	Jam	1	0
Tinned tongue	0	8	Mayonnaise	0	7
Corned beef	21	12	Crystallised fruit	0	7
Bacon	0	8	Cake	1	2
Pilchards	22	0	Cake powder	0	12
Sardines	0	12	Raisins	0	12
Salmon	0	7	Syrup	2	0
Fish fingers	0	12	Tomato soup	0	10
Fish paste	1	6	Pea soup	1	15
Cod liver oil	0	15	Irish stew	5	13
Meat paste	0	5	Spaghetti	1	7
Tinned peaches	24	11	Marshmallows	0	12
Tinned tomatoes	13	1			
Tinned pears	40	1	Total weight ...	721	1
Tinned fruit salad	11	10			
Tinned strawberries ...	3	4			
Tinned pineapple	4	12	(i.e. 6cwts. 1qr. 21lbs.)		

Samples taken in the Cowbridge Rural District by the County Sampling

Officers during the year ended 31st December, 1963

Almonds (ground)	1	Mustard	1
Baby Food	1	Olive Oil	2
Baking Powder	1	Orange and Lemon Curd ...	2
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	Pearl Barley	1
Butter	3	Peel (mixed)	1
Cake Sponge Pastry Mix, etc.	5	Pepper	2
Cheese	1	Pie Filling	2
Coffee and Chicory	1	Rice	1
Colouring	2	Salad Cream	3
Curry Powder	2	Sauces	5
Desiccated Coconut	2	Soft Drinks	15
Evaporated Milk	3	Soup (canned)	6
Fish (canned)	2	Spaghetti (canned)	1
Fish (frozen)	3	Spices	2
Fish Paste	3	Suet	2
Fruit (canned)	2	Sugar	1
Fruit Juice	3	Sweets	3
Health Salts	2	Table Jelly	2
Honey	3	Tea	1
Ice Cream	1	Vegetables (canned)	3
Icing Sugar	1	Vinegar	4
Jam	3	Custard Powder	1
Lard	1	Cornflour	2
Margarine	1	Sandwich Spread	1
Meat Paste	3	Tonic Water	3
Milk	39		

Frozen Foods.

The Rural District Council Association advised authorities to inform shopkeepers of the need for care in the handling of Frozen Foods including the proper use of cabinets and regular turn over of stock. Codes of practice from the National Association of Frozen Food Producers were sent to each shopkeeper concerned.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area 1963

	No. of Inspections	Informal Notices	Work done	Work in hand	Work not done	Statutory Notices	Work done	Work not done	Work in hand	Undertakings Closing Orders and Demolition Orders
Sewers and Sewage Disposal ...	110	5	5							
Drainage	192	16	16							
Meat, Foods and Food Hygiene ...	232	17	14	3						
Shops Acts	155	1	1							
Dairies and Milk Distribution ...	24									
Housing	753	14	14							1
Public Health Acts and Nuisances	315	6	6							
Camping Sites	171	1	1							
Infectious Diseases	134									
Disinfections and Disinfestations	59									
Workshops and Factories, etc. ...	122	11	11							
Refuse Collection and Disposal ...	777									
Water Supplies	155									
Cinemas	2									
National Assistance Act	23									
Petroleum and Explosives	78									
Works in progress	78									
Rodent control	221	1	1							
Miscellaneous	694									
TOTALS ...	4,376	72	69	3						1

Note.—The above schedule excludes works carried out by the Council's Works Department on Council property, and rodent inspections made by the Rodent Operator.

Table showing the number of persons employed in the various occupations in the district, 1902

Occupation	Number of persons employed	Number of persons employed in 1901	Number of persons employed in 1900	Number of persons employed in 1899	Number of persons employed in 1898	Number of persons employed in 1897	Number of persons employed in 1896	Number of persons employed in 1895	Number of persons employed in 1894	Number of persons employed in 1893	Number of persons employed in 1892	Number of persons employed in 1891	Number of persons employed in 1890
General Services	1,234	1,156	1,089	1,012	945	878	811	744	677	610	543	476	409
Manufacturing	567	589	612	635	658	681	704	727	750	773	796	819	842
Transportation	345	321	298	275	252	229	206	183	160	137	114	91	68
Trade	210	223	236	249	262	275	288	301	314	327	340	353	366
Education	123	136	149	162	175	188	201	214	227	240	253	266	279
Health	89	91	93	95	97	99	101	103	105	107	109	111	113
Religion	67	69	71	73	75	77	79	81	83	85	87	89	91
Arts and Crafts	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69
Other	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56
Total	2,565	2,487	2,409	2,331	2,253	2,175	2,097	2,019	1,941	1,863	1,785	1,707	1,629

Note: The above schedule shows the number of persons employed in the various occupations in the district, 1902. The figures are based on the returns received from the employers and the persons themselves. The figures for 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, and 1890 are also shown for comparison.

Public Health.

The Royal District Council has shown its interest in the public health of the district by the establishment of a Public Health Committee. The Committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of the district and to report to the Council on the measures to be taken for the improvement of the public health. The Committee has held several meetings and has received many suggestions from the public. The Council has taken many steps to improve the public health of the district, and it is hoped that the Committee will be able to do much to further these efforts.

