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Contributors

Mountain Ash Urban District Council.

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Mountain Ash
Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health





ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
THIRTY-FIRST DECEMBER
ONE THOUSAND NINE
HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE



CONTENTS

		PAGE
Births		 7
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINAT	ION	 22
DEATHS (ALL AGES)		 9
FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK & DAIRIES) ACT,	1944	 31
FOOD HYGIENE CAMPAIGN		 26
ICE CREAM REGULATIONS, 1947		 27
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD		 32
Laboratory Work		 22
MEAT AND OTHER FOOD, INSPECTION OF		 32
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) ACT, 1949		 31
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS,	1949	 31
MORTALITY, INFANT		 8
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES		 14
Public Health Committee		 5
REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS		 17
RODENT CONTROL		 34
SANITARY INSPECTORS, SUMMARY OF WORK		 29
STATISTICS, GENERAL		 6
STATISTICS, EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL		 7
WATER SUPPLY		 23
TABLES: DEATHS	,	 10-11
" Infant Mortality		 12-13
" Notified Cases of Tuberculosis		 18-19
HOSPITAL AND SANITORIA CASES		20-21

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Language Victory

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

DAY OF MEETING:

Second Tuesday in each month at 5.15 p.m.

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. L. WATTS

Members:

Councillor Miss M. George Councillor A. H. MAGGS Councillor W. M. REES Councillor J. LEWIS Councillor A. S. J. HILLIER Councillor E. C. MEREDITH Councillor S. WRIGHT Councillor Mrs. M. BATH Councillor E. A. BENNETT Councillor W. I. JONES Councillor A. MORGAN Councillor S. BLAKE Councillor H. J. BOYCE Councillor R. V. NELMS Councillor E. FROWEN Councillor W. MORGAN Councillor G. E. WILLIAMS Councillor S. T. GRIFFITHS (Retired)

Staff of Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report

Public Health Department,
Oxford Street,
Mountain Ash,
August, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Mountain Ash Urban District Council

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for you consideration my Annual Report on the Public Health and Sanitary condition of the District, and of the work carried out by your Officers of the Public Health Department.

The Tables of Vital Statistics for the year 1951 are included in this Report.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the District (in acres)		10,504
Population		31,360
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951) according to the Rate Books	0120.2.0	8,356
Rateable Value		£106,836
Sum represented by a Penny Rate		£390

FOR THE YEAR

T11 -'4'4-		Total. 533 18	Male. 262 8	Female 271 10
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the reside population		17.57		
711 1.1		16 1	14 1	
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) birth registered		29.9		
Death-rate per 1,000 estimated average population		14.83		
Deaths		465	248	217
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (H Registrar General's Short List)	[ea	ding 30 of		ob bes
No. 30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		Deaths.	Total	oer 1,000 (live and Births.

BIRTHS

The number of Births registered in the district during the year was 551. The number of males was 270, and females 281. This gives a Birth Rate of 17.57 per 1,000 inhabitants on a population of 31,360 (Registrar General).

The Birth-rate for the year is 2.07 higher than the rate for England and Wales, 0.27 higher than the rate for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 0.87 higher than the rate for towns ranging 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants (Mountain Ash is placed in this group) at the census taken in 1931. The Birth-rate is 1.38 higher than last year.

The number of illegitimate children registered was 19. This is equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 33.4 per 1,000. births registered.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of Deaths of infants under one year of age registered in the district during the year was 23, 13 males and 10 females. This gives an infantile death-rate of 41.74 per 1,000 live births registered, and 0.7 per 1,000 of the inhabitants of the area.

The infantile death-rate of 41.74 per 1,000 births registered is 6.90 lower than for 1950, and is the lowest ever on record for this area.

The improvement in the Infant Mortality rate over the years has been due mainly to a decrease in the number of deaths that occurred between one month and one year. This group of deaths formerly accounted for the greater proportion of the total deaths and the improvement is due largely to improved medical and social services and modern methods of treatment. The position now has been reversed, and the Neo-Natal deaths—that is deaths under one month of life—make up the larger proportion of the total deaths.

The neo-natal mortality rate (the number of deaths during the first month of life) was 23.59 per 1,000 births, and is 56.5 per cent. of the infantile death-rate.

I append a table showing the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, and the infantile death-rate per 1,000 births for the past ten years. Also, a table comparing the Infant Mortality and Neo-Natal Mortality for Mountain Ash Urban Area with other areas for 1951:—

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Number of Deaths	 28	27	33	35	32
Death-rate per 1,000 births	45.7	46.4	51.9	57.0	50.0
Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Number of Deaths	 48	30	25	. 5	23
Death-rate per 1,000 births	73.0	46.0	46.0	48.64	41.7

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6 3 months and under 6 months	6-9 6 months and under 9 months	9-12 9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Measles Scarlet Fever Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Whooping Cough Diphtheria Abdominal Tuberculosis Other T.B. Diseases Convulsions Influenza Bronchitis Pneumonia all forms Diarrhoea Enteritis Syphilis Syphilis Rickets Suffocation, Accidental Injury at Birth Atelectasis Congenital Malformations Premature Birth Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus Other Causes Ill-Defined Diseases			1 1			1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
GRAND TOTAL	9	1	3	-	13	3	3	3	1	23

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

DEATHS Registered during the Calendar Year 1951, classified by age and causes.

Name of District-Mountain Ash.

Analysis of Nett Deaths According to Age.

		Nett De	aths at th	ne subjoir	ed Ages	of Reside	nts wheth	ner occurr	ing within	n or with	out the D	District	
Cause of Death	Under One year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Total
. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	_			_	_		_	_	6	2	4	2	14
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	_			-	_		1	_		-	_	_	1
Syphilitic Disease	_		_	-	_	-	_		-	-	_	_	-
Diphtheria	-			_	_			_	-	-	_	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-		_	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	1
Meningococcal Infections	_	-	-	-	_	_		-	-	_	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	1		1 21
Malignant Neoplasm: Stomach	_	-	-		-	-	_	_	_	-	9	12	
,, Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	_	_	6	2	8
" " Breast		-	-		-		_	_	_	1	2	2	5
" " Uterus	-	-	-			_	-	-	-		-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic	1	1									40	10	00
neoplasms	-	-	-		-	_	1	_	1	1	10	16	29
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	_		-	-	1	2		3
Diabetes		_	-	_	-	_		-	1	_		24	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system		-		-		7	-		2	1	13		40 45
Coronary disease, angina		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	7	14 2	31 4	7
Hypertension with heart disease		_	_	-	_	1000	-	1	1	1 4	7	58	71
Other Heart disease		_	_	-	_	_	-	_	1	4	2	7	9
Other circulatory disease	-	_	_				_		1		3	10	
Influenza		-	_		_		_		1		7	10	14 22
Pneumonia	4 2	1									15	34	51
Bronchitis			1		-					2	8	6	16
Other diseases of respiratory system.			1 =								1	-	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea							-				-		1
									_	1	5		6
				_		_			_			1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate				1					_			1	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		1000	_	_		_	_		_	_	-		4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases					1	_	_		_	4	8	55	78
Motor vehicle accidents	10					_		-	_		_	- 55	
All other accidents		_	_		_	1	-	1	2	1	3	4	12
Suicide			_	-	_	_	_		1	_	1	-	2
Homicide and operations of war		_	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	_			_
Tionacide and operations of war .							-						
GRAND TOTAL	23	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	15	19	123	279	465

	INF	ANT MOR	TALITY	NEO-NATAL	MORTALITY
Source.		Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Deaths under four weeks.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
England and Wales		_	29.60	a ATT	18.80
Glamorgan County		441	36.92	274	22.94
Urban District		350	39.43	219	24.67
Rural Districts		91	29.65	55	17.92
MOUNTAIN ASH		23	41.74	13	23.59
Other Glamore	gan	District	s:—		
Aberdare		33	54.28	23	37.83
Barry		24	34.19	15	21.37
Bridgend		8	35.24	4	17.62
Caerphilly		27	36.10	18	24.06
Neath Rural		15	23.55	6	9.42
Pontypridd		26	39.33	14	21.18
Rhondda		88	51.64	54	31.69

STILL BIRTHS

The number of still births registered during the year was 17, and is 2.9 per cent. of the total number of births registered.

DEATHS (All Ages)

The number of deaths in the district during the year was 465. This gives a death-rate of 14.83 per 1,000 upon an estimated population of 31,360.

The causes of death in the various age groups were as set out in the following tables. It will be noted from the Infant Mortality Table that the greatest single cause of death is Premature Birth.

Notifiable Diseases

The following tables shew the age and ward distribution of the cases of infectious diseases notified during the year under review:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified	Number of Cases recorded on Form 118e (cor- rected figures)	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Pneumonia Measles Whooping Cough Puerperal Pyrexia Ophthalmia Neonatorum Meningoccocal Infection Dysentery Food Poisoning Erysiplas	65 3 46 256 68 5 1 8 1 1	65 2 46 256 68 5 1 5 1 3	17 3 4 1 - 1 - 8 1 1	
Tuberculosis:— (a) Pulmonary { Males Females Total (b) Non- Pulmonary { Males Females Total Total	41 14 54 2 4 6	Misso io	$\frac{11}{11}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{6}$	7 7 14 — 1 1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1951. Analysis of the Total Cases in Age Groups.

- 1												
Total	65	က	46	256	89	5	-	∞	1	1	က	457
65 yrs. & over	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	10
45 to65 years	-	1	6	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	10
35 to 45 years	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
20 to35 years	7	1	5	1	1	4	1	7	1	1	1	16
15 to20 years	4	1	8	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
5 to 10 10 to 15 15 to 20 20 to 35 35 to 45 45 to 65 65 yrs. years years years ears ears & over	10	1	1	6	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	22
5 to 10 years	28	1	9	84	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	130
4 to 5 years	5	1	2	63	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	68
3 to 4 years	4	1	23	40	12	1	1	-1	1	ı	1 acade	58
2 to 3 years	9	1	7	28	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	45
1 to 2 years	2	1	1	21	15	_1	1	61	1	1	1	40
Under 1 to 2 1 year years	5	1	5	00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
156	:	:	:	:	ıgh	exia	eonatorun	Infection	:	::	:	:
Disease	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningoccocal Infection	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	TOTAL

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1951. Number of Cases notified in each Ward.

ases removed Hospital.													•
No. of Cases removed to Hospital.		17	8	4	1	1	1		80	, 1	1		36
Total		65	8	46	256	89	5	1	∞	1	-	3	457
Ynysy- bwl	1111	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	1	1	
Aber- cynon		10	1	4	5	20	2	1	2	1	1	1	44
Penrhiw		34	2	31	138	29	3	1	2	ı	1	က	242
Miskin		13	1	6	25	∞	1	1	1	1	1	13	56
Darran- las		4	1	1	99	9	1	1	-	1	1	1	80
Duffryn		4	1	1	22	2	1	-1	67	ı	1	1	35
		:	:			:	:			:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:	torum	ction	:	:	:	:
Disease		ver	:	:	:	Cough	Pyrexia	a Neona	ocal Infe	:	Sning	:	TOTAL
		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningoccocal Infection	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	

							WA	RDS						
Name of Institution				MALES.			FEMALES.							
	Duffr	yn Darranlas	Miskin	Penrhiw- ceiber	Aber- cynon	Ynysybwl	Total	Duffryn	Darranlas	Miskin	Penrhiw- ceiber	Aber- cynon	Ynysybwl	Total
Pontsarn Hospital	. 1	1	1	5	2	_	10	1	_	2	2	3	_	8
North Wales Sanatorium, Denbigh .		-	-	-		_	_	-		_	1	1	-	2
Sully Hospital	. 1	3	-	_	1	_ '	5	_	-	_	_	-	2	2
City Isolation Hospital, Cardiff .			-	-	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	2	_	4
Glan Ely Hospital		-	1	6	-	2	9	_	_	-	_	1	1	2
South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth .	. 2	-	-	1	1	_	4	-	_	_	-	_	_	
Kensington Hospital, St. Brides .		_	_	-	_	_	-	1	- 1		_	1	_	2
Mardy Isolation Hospital		-	1	_	1	_	2	-	-	_	1	2	_	3
Downside Hospital, Eastbourne .	. 1	-	-	-	_	_	1	-	-	_	_	_	_	-
T. B. Annexe, Chepstow		-	-	-	_	1	1	-	_	_	-	-	_	_
Highland Moors Hospital		-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	. 5	4	3	13	5	3	33	3	1	2	4	10	3	23

	WARDS						Tuber	TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY								
Ages				MALES					FEMALES							
	Duffryn	Darranlas	Miskin	Penrhiw- ceiber	Aber- cynon	Ynysybwl	Total	Duffryn	Darranlas	Mishin	Penrhiu- ceiber	Aber- cynon	Ynysybwl	Total	Males	Females
Under 1 year 1 to 5 years 5 to 10 years 10 to 15 years 10 to 15 years 10 to 20 years 20 to 25 years 35 to 45 years 15 to 55 years 55 to 65 years 65 years and over			- 1 - 2 - 3 1 - 1	- - - 1 - 1 2 2 -		1 1 1 -				- - - 1 1 - -			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
TOTAL	. 3	7	8	6	14	2	40	2	5	2	-	4	1	14	7 .	7
Under 1 year 1 to 5 years 5 to 10 years 10 to 15 years 10 to 15 years 20 to 25 years 20 to 25 years 20 to 25 years 35 to 45 years 45 to 55 years 55 to 65 years 65 years and over									1				пппппп	- 3 - 1 - - -		1
TOTAL	-	-		2	-	-	2	1	1		-	2	-	4	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population for 1951 was 0.44, and the Other Tuberculosis Diseases Death Rate per 1,000 population was 0.03.

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis in the district for the past ten years:—

			CASES	NOTIFIED.	DEATHS.
	Pul	monary	Other Forms.	Pulmonary.	Other Forms.
1942		53	14	28	4
1943		50	10	30	3
1944		70	16	21	4
1945		63	7	22	4
1946		60	8	22	5
1947		48	5	20	6
1948		49	10	20	2
1949		34	6	18	_
1950		44	7	18	6
1951		54	6	14	1

I append tables showing the Age and Ward Distribution of all cases notified and the number treated at the various sanatoria:—

Laboratory Work

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

As in previous years, arrangements have been made with the Glamorgan County Council for the chemical and bacteriological examination of specimens from this area at the Public Health Laboratory Service, The Parade, Cardiff.

Medical Practitioners in the district have been informed that outfits (excluding Sputum outfits) for the collection and tramsmission of specimens can be obtained from the Public Health Department, Oxford Street, Mountain Ash.

The following table shows the nature and number of specimens sent for examination, and the results:—

DISEASE SUSPECTED.	Number of Specimens.	Results.	Negative.
Diphtheria :— Throat Swab	s 5	_	5
Tuberculosis:— Sputum	4	_	4
Cerebro-Spinal M Fluid	eningitis:—	_	1
Food Poisoning : Faeces	1	_	1

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is under the control of the Council, and, during the year there was a plentiful and continuous supply. All the houses in the area have a piped supply of water from the Council's mains, apart from the outlying farms and premises. In addition, the Trading Estates at Hirwaun and Ynysboeth are supplied. The sources, gathering grounds and reservoirs, apart from the Penderyn Reservoir in Brecknockshire, are within the Mountain Ash Urban Area and, the capacity of the reservoirs is as follows:

Penderyn Reservoir		132,000,000	gallons
Clydach Reservoir		11,550,000	,,
Darranlas Reservoir		3,500,000	,,
Perthcelyn Reservoir		30,000,000	,,
Buarth y Capel Reserve	oir	500,000	,,
Gilfachryd Reservoir		60,000	,,
Cefnpennar Reservoir		23,000	,,

In addition to the above reservoirs, there is an intake at Rhydygwreiddyn, Llanwonno, which is used occasionally.

The source of each supply is of an upland surface type, and tends to be soft in character. One supply of water, namely, the Darranlas Reservoir, which serves the main part of the town of Mountain Ash, is treated by sand filtration and chlorination, but the other sources are chlorinated only.

The water (raw and treated) from the sources in general use were sampled once monthly and, on occassions, more frequently. Those sources not in general use were sampled when that water was used.

200 samples (100 Chemical and 100 Bacteriological) were taken and submitted to the Analyst at the Public Heath Laboratory, Cardiff, for examination.

The following table gives a summarised report of the Analyst on the bacteriological examinations:—

	Number	Satis- factory	Suspi- cious	Unsatis- factory
CLYDACH : Raw Treated	12 13	6 13	5	1
DARRANLAS Raw Treated	12 16	4 15	5	3 1
PERTHCELYN : Raw Treated	8 9	7 8	-	1 1
PENDERYN : Raw Treated	10 11	4 10	3	3 1
RHYDY- GWREIDDYN Raw	7	5	1	1
BUARTH Y CAPEL	2	-		2
TOTAL	100	72	14	14

No special action, apart from the usual precautions for the safety of the water, was taken.

Apart from the foregoing, the following samples were taken, with the results as shown:—

- Spout, rear of Nantyrysfa Farm, Ynysybwl—
 1 chemical and 1 bacteriological, both satisfactory.
- (2) Stream, 150 yards east of Nantyrysfa Farm— 1 chemical and 1 bacteriological, both satisfactory.
- (3) Stream, rear of Nantyrysfa Farm—unsatisfactory.
- (4) Nantyfanog Stream, Penderyn—1 chemical and 1 bacteriological, both unsatisfactory.

- (5) Inlet, Ffrwd Brook, Daranalas Reservoir— 2 chemical and 2 bacteriological, all being unsatisfactory.
- (6) Borehole, Penderyn— 1 chemical and 1 bacteriological, both satisfactory.

PLUMBO SOLVENCY.

The whole of the sources are soft, and there is, therefore a danger of action on lead. All supplies are treated with chalk to eliminate this danger.

SWIMMING BATHS.

8 samples (4 chemical and 4 bacteriological) were taken during the year and proved to be satisfactory on examination. Routine treatment of the water with Copper Sulphate was carried out to obviate the growth of algae.

Food Hygiene Campaign

In my opinion, all premises where food is prepared for sale, sold, offered or exposed, or deposited for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale, should conform to the following conditions:—

- The premises should be provided with sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.
- (2) The provision of proper washing facilities, including basin, hot and cold water, soap and towels.
- (3) All premises to be cleansed and, where necessary, redecorated and repaired.
- (4) Properly covered receptacles provided for the reception of waste matter.
- (5) All premises to be free from vermin.

All grocers, provision dealers, general dealers, butchers, greengrocers, fish fryers premises, and food transporting vehicles, were inspected, and the following conditions found to exist:—

(1)	Number of premises with insufficient sanitary	
	accommodation	22
(2)	Number of premises with insufficient washing facilities	82
(3)	Number of premises in need of cleansing and	
	redecorating	65
(4)	Number of premises in need of repair	37
(5)	Number of premises without properly covered	
	receptacles	66
(6)	Number of premises infested by rats or mice	15

Where appropriate, notices were served and letters sent to the owners of the properties drawing their attention to the various defects. As a result of this, and of interviews with the proprietors or their representatives, all premises with very few exceptions, are up to the required standard.

Canteens: In addition to the above, all colliery canteens, railway canteens, and factory canteens were visited and inspected, and extensive improvements carried out.

I may say that the majority of the traders and canteen officials have shown every co-operation with your Sanitary Inspectors.

This Food Hygiene Campaign has meant a great deal of additional duties for the Sanitary Inspectors, and the general improvement in these premises reflects considerable credit upon them.

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The above Bye-laws came into operation on the 17th July, 1950. All shops where food is sold or prepared for sale have been visited since that date with a view to enforcing the Bye-laws.

THE ICE CREAM (Heat Treatment, etc.) REGULATIONS 1947.

All premises where Ice Cream is manufactured and sold have been inspected frequently, and comply with the above Regulations and have, in my opinion, obtained a very creditable standard of hygiene.

I am pleased to say that all vehicles used in the retail sale of Ice Cream conform to the high standard approved by the Council.

35 samples of Ice Cream were taken and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

Provisional	Provisional	Privisional Grade 3	Grade 4
Grade 1 (Satisfactory).	Grade 2 (Fair).	(Un- satisfactory).	(Very Un- satisfactory).
	(Fail).	satisfactory).	satisfactory).
29	4	1	1

An additional 15 samples were taken, but owing to difficulties at the laboratory, no results were given for these.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms of other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each	
1	1	Nil	Salmonella	Not known	

J. LL. WILLIAMS, Medical Officer of Health.

Summary of Work done by the Sanitary Inspectors

Houses and premises inspected and r	e-v	isited			3,42
Number of Notices served und Health Act, 1936:—	der	Section	93, P	ublic	
Informal					533
Statutory					316
General Repairs—					
Chimneys and fireplaces					232
Roofs					323
Eavesgutters and downpipes					311
External walls					83
Windows and doors					175
Internal walls, partitions and	ceili	ings			186
Floors					77
Internal staircases					19
Cupboards and skirtings					34
Sculleries and pantries					71
Yard pavements and steps					123
Dry areas provided					2
Wash houses and coal houses					24
Boundary and forecourt walls					66
Dirty premises					17
Fowl cots removed					2
Accumulations removed					12
Repairs to water services					42
Section 39, Public Health Act, 193	6,-	-			
					49
Drainage—					
Cleansed, repaired and relaid					121
Drains tested					161
Washup sinks provided and re					9
	1				
Section 45, Public Health Act, 193	36-				
Number of Notices served					166
Sanitary Conveniences—					
					215
General repairs Water flushing apparatus repair	ired		ewed		69
Cesspools cleaned				•••	1
Cesspools cleansed			•••	•••	2
New sanitary conveniences ere	ecte	a	•••	***	4

Houses owned by Local Authority-

In accordance with the instructions of the Housing Committee, a house to house inspection of the Perthcelyn site was carried out, and a detailed report of defects found was submitted to the Committee.

During the year all Council Houses (other than the Perthcelyn site) were inspected jointly by your Sanitary Inspectors and Rent Collectors. Generally the houses were kept in a satisfactory condition. Several occupants were warned respecting the cleanliness of their premises and, in a few instances, it was found necessary to disinfest the premises.

Legal Proceedings-

During the year five summonses under Section 93 and five under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were taken for non-abatement of nuisances.

Two of the summonses under Section 93 and two under Section 45 were withdrawn, on payment of costs, with a written guarantee to carry out the work.

Court Orders to complete the work within six weeks were issued for the other two Section 93 summonses.

A fine of £2 was imposed in the case of one of the summonses under Section 45, and £1 in the case of the remaining two.

Factory Act, 1947-						
Number of bakehou	ses on red	rister				12
Number of factories						94
Number of visits						271
Number of Notices						3
Number of outwork						10
rumber of outwork			***	***		10
Fish Fryers-						
Number in district						21
Number of visits		1000				117
Number of visits						111
Infectious Diseases—						
Number of cases vis	ited :-					81
Scarlet Fever						65
Diphtheria						3
Cerebro spinal m						8
Erysipelas						3
Food poisoning						1
To a final and a second						1
Dysentry						1
Disinfection-						
				11		
Number of houses f						76
Number of dirty o	r vermino	ous hor	uses sp	rayed	or	
fumigated						44

FOOD AND DRUGS (Milk and Dairies) ACT, 1944. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Powers of supervision of the retail distribution and sampling of milk for bacteriological examination are vested in the Local Authority:—

Number of	Distribut	tors on	Registe	r	27
Number of	Dairies i	n Area			18
Number of	visits				91
Number of	Notices s	served			2

77 samples of milk were taken during the year and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and chemical tests.

5 samples were found to be unsatisfactory. In these instances, the dairies were visited and inspected and, where necessary, advice given with the result that subsequent samples were satisfactory.

13 samples were submitted for examination for Tubercle Bacilli and found to be satisfactory.

MILK (Special Designation) ACT, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

No dealers licences were issued.

MILK (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) REGULATIONS, 1949.

13 dealers' licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Pasteurised" and 9 licences for the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)" were issued to distributors of milk in this area.

No dealers' licences were issued for the use of the Special Designation "Sterilised."

1 Supplementary licence authorising the use of the Special Designation (Pasteurised) and 1 Supplementary licence for the Special Designation Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) were issued to a distributor of milk in this area.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Notices of intended slaughtering of 58 cottagers' pigs were received by the Public Health Department, and the carcases were inspected by the sanitary inspectors.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	_	_	_	_	Not know n
Number inspected	ngla st la		-	_	58
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	ifion) (Re	ngian	I Isla	<u> </u>	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		-		_	_
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	- (noitein	ESSE STREET	lejosqi		1.72
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned		_	_	1-1	_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			_		1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	usi Tawa		-	10-10	1.72

A total of 1 ton, 17 cwts., 26 lbs. of foodstuffs was found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

				V	Weight in lbs.
Pork					585
‡Imported an	d En	glish 1	Beef		111
*Bacon					32
Lamb					60
Meat Produc	cts				17
Sausages					66
Poultry					241
Wet Fish					119
*Tea					293
Tinned Meat					267
Tinned Good					$2,558\frac{1}{2}$
Milk Powder					241
Suet					71
					1
Cereals					57

^{*} Returned to Ministry of Food agents through trade channels.

[‡] Returned to Wholesale Distributors, Pontypridd.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year work on the destruction of rats was continued. Private dwellings were treated free of costs, and 50 per cent. of the costs incurred were recovered from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No grant aid is made by the Ministry in respect of business or commercial premises, and all the expenditure incurred has to be recovered from the owners or occupiers of these premises.

A second full time Rodent Operative was employed by the Council, and details of the work carried out by them are as follows:—

Number	of premises visite	ed			2,901
				Rats.	Mice.
Number of	dwelling houses treate	ed		135	151
,,	business premises trea			19	2
,,	schools treated			5	3
,,	canteens treated			3	1
,,	cinemas treated			1	_
,,	refuse tips treated			12	_
,,	embankments treated			42	_
,,	watercourses treated			27	
,,	piggeries treated			2	_
,,	sewer beds treated			5	_
, ,,	Local Authority prem	ises	treated	2	1
,,	back lanes treated			2	_
,,	culverts treated			1	_

BLOCK TREATMENTS:-

The following block treatments were carried out during the year:—

- (a) Council's refuse tip, river embankments and other embankments surrounding the Sewage Disposal Works, Abercynon. The estimated kill was 542 rats.
- (b) Belle Vue Hotel, Penrhiwceiber, Belle Vue Street, and river embankments, giving an estimated kill of 75 rats.

(c) Embankments of River Cynon, from boundary with Aberdare to Abercynon, and both embankments of River Taff from Abercynon to the boundary with Pontypridd—estimated kill, 2,880.

The estimated kill of rats throughout the area, excluding the sewers, for the year, was as follows:—

Mountain Ash	 4,435
Abercynon	 5,837
Ynysybwl	 2,083
Total	12,355
Total	 12,000

All estimated kills are worked out in accordance with the formula of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SEWER TREATMENT :-

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers throughout the area, comprising 618 manholes, was carried out, one from 28th May to 20th June, 1951, and the other from 26th November to 20th December, 1951.

367 manholes showed a pre-bait take and 37 manholes showed complete pre-bait take on one or both of the days. As there is no check on the poison take in sewers, it is impossible to work out an estimated kill.

The treatments were carried out by the two Rodent Operatives, assisted by two men obtained from the Surveyor's Department.

All sewer beds and refuse tips were treated at the same time as the sewers. These treatments were carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The bait used in the first treatment was Sausage Rusk and the poison Zinc Phosphide, and for the second treatment, the bait was Bread Mash and the poison Arsenious Oxide.

The nature and development of the Mountain Ash Urban area and the close proximity of the dwelling houses, etc., to the river makes rodent infestation and re infestation inevitable, and will necessitate constant survey, treatment and supervision.

W. J. WATTERS,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.



