

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Pontypridd U.D.C.

Contributors

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1960

D. W. FOSTER, B.Sc., M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL CLINIC
PONTYPRIDD

Telephone No. 2007

Public Health Department,
Ynysangharad Park,
Pontypridd.

September, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Pontypridd Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Public Health of the District for the year 1960, together with the following comments:-

Flood Disaster:

Certainly the most important happening of the year was the great flood disaster which reached its height during the early hours of Sunday the 4th of December.

After an event such as this which calls for rapid and constant action with little time for planning or reflection, it is a useful exercise to look back on the incident afterwards to see what one has learnt. In this case it seems clear that the department has two main roles. The first is the ever-present one of keeping a constant watch for any serious danger to the public health. The second role to provide a constant source of information and reassurance to allay the great anxiety which arises at such a time due to the fear of an outbreak of infectious disease, and this can be done by getting as many members of the Staff as possible (most of them comparatively well known to the public) out to the trouble spots to talk to people, investigate any problems there may be, and give the necessary instruction. This type of information could be reinforced by the distribution of leaflets and also with the help of the newspapers, radio and television.

A considerable amount of conflicting advice was circulating in the incident under discussion, chiefly I think because of the many different organisations which became involved. The result was that in spite of all the verbal advice given by members of the staff, many people discarded furniture, floor coverings and even kitchen utensils crockery and cutlery much of which could have been saved.

During this time a very large quantity of disinfectant was issued, largely to reinforce the advice and reassurance given in equally liberal amounts, just as a family doctor may give a bottle of medicine (the value of which is questionable) in order to make the advice that goes with it more readily accepted.

Public Health Department,
Ravenscroft Park,
Pontypool.

September, 1961.

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largely to reinforce the advice and reassurance given in equally liberal
amounts, just as a family doctor may give a bottle of medicine (the value
of which is questionable) in order to make the advice that goes with it
more readily accepted.

Two new acts came into force during the year, the Caravan Act, which should be of great assistance in dealing with the nuisance caused by unauthorized camping, and the Noise Abatement Act. The latter brings a new element into work of the department and noise can now in certain circumstances become a Statutory nuisance and dealt with as such. This is a major advance since we live in an increasingly noisy world, and noise can certainly affect health and well-being.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor G. H. James for his support and assistance which has been generously given throughout the year. I thank you also to the members of the Council for their interest in health matters, to Chief Officers of other departments for their co-operation, and to the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and enthusiasm.

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor F. J. C. Warner, J. P.

Health Committee 1960 - 1961.

Chairman: C. H. James.

Councillor J. G. Anzani
Councillor D. G. Ball, J.P.
Councillor J. R. Clayton
Councillor W. J. Cheeseman
Councillor H. G. A. Dark
Councillor John Davies
Councillor J. Howell Davies
Councillor Sam Davies
Councillor Gomer Evans, B.A. (until May, 1960)
Councillor Richard Evans
Councillor H. Gardner
Councillor D. W. G. Harry
Councillor A.W. B. Higgins
Councillor Giraldu L. Jones
Councillor Stanley Jones
Councillor E. W. Peck
Councillor R. Price
Councillor Norman Randell
Councillor D. J. Richards, B.E.M.,
Councillor W. L. Simmonds (elected May, 1960)
Councillor J. Stallard
Councillor W. J. Thomas, F. A. L. P. A.
Councillor F. J. C. Warner, J. P.
Councillor J. Warren, B.A., M.Sc., (Econ)
Councillor A. R. Watkins
Councillor Mrs. G. Williams
Councillor J. Ll. Williams

Clerk of the Council

Mr. Bernard M. Murphy, Ll. B.

PORTFOLIO VETERAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor F. J. C. Warner, J. P.

Health Committee 1960 - 1961

Chairman: C. H. James.

Councillor J. G. Asland
Councillor D. G. Ball, J. P.
Councillor J. R. Clayton
Councillor W. J. Chubb
Councillor R. G. A. Clark
Councillor John Davies
Councillor J. Howell Davies
Councillor Sam Davies
Councillor Gomer Evans, J. P. (until May, 1960)
Councillor Richard Evans
Councillor H. Gardner
Councillor D. W. G. Garry
Councillor A. W. B. Higgins
Councillor Gwilym J. Jones
Councillor Stanley Jones
Councillor E. W. Peck
Councillor E. Price
Councillor Norman Randall
Councillor D. J. Richards, B.E.M.,
Councillor W. L. Richards (elected May, 1960)
Councillor J. Sealford
Councillor W. G. Thomas, J. P. J. P. A.
Councillor F. J. C. Warner, J. P.
Councillor J. Warren, B.A., M.Sc., (Econ)
Councillor A. R. Watkins
Councillor Mrs. G. Williams
Councillor J. H. Williams

Chair of the Council

Mr. Bernard M. Murphy, M. B.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year, 1960) estimate by Registrar General.....	37,240
Population (Census, 1951).....	35,831
Area (acres).....	8,141
Number of inhabited houses 1960.....	10,127
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951).....	11,072
Rateable Value (£).....	£236,703
Id. Rate Product.....	£1,702

Public Health Department Staff

Medical Officer of Health

D. W. Foster, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

W. N. Davies

Public Health Inspectors

R. O. Hughes.

W. C. Griffiths.

Clerical Staff

M. Rees.

Joan Pain

Hilary R. John

Caretaker - Public Abattoir

R.J. Stroud.

Van Driver and Disinfector

A. H. Seymour.

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Senior Public Health Inspector

M. W. Davies

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R. O. Hughes.
W. C. Griffiths.

Clerical Staff

M. Rees.
Joan Paine
Marilyn R. John

Cartographer - Public Abattoir

R. J. Strong.

Van Driver and Distriector

A. H. Seymour.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year, 1960) estimate by Registrar General.....	37,240
Population (Census, 1951).....	38,633
Area (acres).....	8,141
Number of inhabited houses 1960.....	10,127
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951).....	11,022
Rateable Value (1st April, 1960).....	£356,700
ld. Rate Product for 1960/61.....	£1,302

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1960

Births:

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	270	278	548
Illegitimate	4	9	13
Total	274	287	561

Birth rate 15.06. Adjusted Rate 14.46 (England & Wales 17.1)

Deaths: Males 277. Females 238 - Total 515.

Death rate 13.83. Adjusted Rate 14.38 (England & Wales 11.5)

Infant Mortality:

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	8	11	19
Illegitimate	3	-	3
Total	11	11	22

Infant Mortality Rate 39.22. (England and Wales - 21.7).

Neo-Natal Death Rate 23.17 (England and Wales - 15.6).

Still Births:

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	3	2	5

Still Birth Rate 8.8 (England and Wales 19.7).

Maternal Mortality: Rate - Nil. (England and Wales - 0.39).

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

27,240	Population (Mid-Year, 1960) estimate by Registrar General
38,633	Population (Census, 1951)
8,141	Area (squares)
10,127	Number of inhabited houses 1960
11,022	Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951)
235,700	Rateable Value (1st April, 1960)
21,302	Id. Rate Product for 1960/61

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VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT DURING 1960 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population	Births		Total deaths registered in the district.		Transferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 (Crude)	Number	Rate per 1,000 (Crude)	Of Non-residents registered in the district	Of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population. (Crude).
1951	38460	661	17.9	693	18.0	212	94	26	39.3	575	14.9
1952	38340	565	14.7	561	14.7	177	77	15	26.5	461	12.0
1953	38200	579	15.2	591	15.5	25	79	11	19.0	645	16.9
1954	38140	618	16.2	622	16.3	177	98	22	35.6	543	14.2
1955	37980	523	13.8	653	17.0	227	109	20	38.2	535	14.1
1956	37700	537	14.2	561	14.9	193	98	10	18.6	466	12.4
1957	37590	585	15.56	537	14.3	142	132	17	29.06	527	14.02
1958	37550	579	15.42	486	12.9	127	123	14	24.18	472	12.57
1959	37460	590	15.75	528	14.10	146	143	16	27.12	528	14.10
1960	37240	561	15.06	529	14.18	142	128	22	39.22	515	13.83

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT

Year	Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 (Crude)	Total Deaths registered in the district		Total Deaths registered in the district
				Number	Rate per 1,000 (Crude)	
1950	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1951	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1952	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1953	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1954	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1955	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1956	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1957	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1958	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1959	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18
1960	37,100	561	15.08	559	15.18	15.18

- 4 -

Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Rate	Rate
2	2	1	2	1

Still Birth Rate 8.8 (England and Wales 19.7).
 Maternal Mortality: Rate - Nil. (England and Wales - 0.39).

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1960

	Estimated Population 1960	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 wks.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
England and Wales		782,673	17.1	-	526,278	11.5	-	16.961	21.7	-	15.6
Administrative County	747,490	12,447	16.65	16.32	9,112	12.19	14.02	367	29.49	267	21.45
Urban Districts	535,200	8,768	16.38	16.05	6,559	12.26	14.22	269	30.68	196	22.35
Rural Districts	212,290	3,679	17.33	17.33	2,553	12.03	13.59	98	26.64	71	19.30
Health Division, Constituent Districts:											
Aberdare and	39,450	594	15.06	15.51	570	14.45	14.74	24	40.40	18	30.30
Mountain Ash	30,390	489	16.09	15.93	389	12.80	15.49	17	34.76	12	24.54
Caerphilly and	38,010	721	18.97	18.02	364	9.58	12.45	24	33.29	19	26.35
Gelligaer	36,210	605	16.71	17.21	411	11.35	14.30	26	42.98	15	24.79
Mid Glamorgan											
Bridgend Urban	14,860	282	18.98	18.03	160	10.77	11.63	4	14.18	4	14.18
Maesteg Urban	22,510	319	14.17	14.17	243	10.80	13.61	7	21.94	4	12.54
Ogmore & Garw Urban	21,920	330	15.05	15.05	295	13.46	16.29	10	30.30	8	24.24
Porthcawl Urban	10,650	149	13.99	13.85	160	15.02	13.97	1	6.71	1	6.71
Penybont Rural	38,570	763	19.78	20.18	515	13.35	12.42	19	24.90	13	17.04
Neath & District.	31,060	500	16.10	14.97	388	12.49	14.11	7	14.00	7	14.00
Neath M.B.											
Neath Rural	41,540	585	14.08	13.80	451	10.86	13.79	11	18.80	9	15.38
Pontypridd &	26,290	516	19.63	18.84	287	10.92	13.98	16	31.01	10	19.38
Llantrisant	37,240	561	15.06	14.46	515	13.83	14.38	22	39.22	13	23.17
Port Talbot &	10,040	193	19.22	18.84	87	8.67	12.40	4	20.73	4	20.73
Glyncoerwg	48,840	1,034	21.17	20.11	562	11.51	15.19	38	36.75	30	29.01
Port Talbot M.B.											
South East	42,520	804	18.91	18.15	447	10.51	11.56	15	18.66	13	16.17
Glamorgan											
Cardiff Rural	43,500	814	18.71	18.71	521	11.98	12.34	24	29.48	21	25.80
Cowbridge M.B.	990	16	16.16	16.81	15	15.15	15.76	-	-	-	-
Cowbridge Rural	18,840	381	20.22	19.61	156	8.28	12.83	11	28.87	6	15.75
Penarth Urban	19,500	305	15.64	15.48	277	14.21	13.07	8	26.23	6	19.67
West Glamorgan											
Gower Rural	12,100	198	16.36	17.18	195	16.12	14.35	2	10.10	1	5.05
Llwehwr Urban	25,650	322	12.55	12.80	344	13.41	15.69	14	43.48	12	37.27
Pontardawe Rural	31,450	422	13.42	13.55	428	13.61	14.70	15	35.55	11	26.07
Rhondda											
Rhondda M.B.	105,360	1,544	14.65	14.36	1,332	12.64	14.66	48	31.09	30	19.43

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board provides an ample and constant service of pure water to all houses and premises with the exception of a few scattered cottages and farmhouses on the borders of the Urban area.

All the water is treated by modern methods of chlorination and filtration, and it is possible to maintain, in all parts of the district, a reasonable supply even during periods of drought.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are carried out at all stages of its collection, treatment and distribution. These examinations are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, and they are in the main submitted by the above-named board. "Spot" samples are taken periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1960 was:-

a. Bacteriological:

Raw Water.....	6
Treated water going into supply	34

b. Chemical:

Raw Water.....	8
Treated water going into supply.....	16

Reports on the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. The raw water was also of adequate purity.

The soft upland surface water, some 3,000,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk raising the pH figure to 7.5 and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. Additional supplies are obtained from the Taf Fechan Water Board, approximately 1,100,000 gallons, and 200,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied direct from the main in Pontypridd is 10,313.

There are no stand-pipes in use within the Pontypridd area.

Miscellaneous samples were taken from mountain springs and streams; some were reported to be unsatisfactory in varying degree and appropriate action was taken.

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The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1960 was:-

a. Bacteriological:

Raw Water.....	6
Treated water going into supply.....	36

b. Chemical:

Raw Water.....	8
Treated water going into supply.....	16

Reports on the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. The raw water was also of adequate purity.

The soft upland surface water, some 2,000,000 gallons a day, is treated at the works with lime or chalk raising the pH figure to 7.5 and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. Additional supplies are obtained from the Taf Fechan Water Board, approximately 1,100,000 gallons, and 200,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied direct from the main in Pontypidd is 10,315.

There are no stand-pipes in use within the Pontypidd area.

Miscellaneous samples were taken from mountain springs and streams; some were reported to be unsatisfactory in varying degree and appropriate action was taken.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1960 have been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall was registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	7.22
February	5.34
March	2.62
April	3.73
May	1.50
June	3.12
July	6.06
August	4.76
September	6.51
October	8.70
November	15.70
December	8.40
	<hr/>
	73.66
	<hr/>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 44 years is 61.45.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, seventeen miles in length, controlled by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda area to the sea. All authorised inhabited houses in the Pontypridd Urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 dwellings which lie outside the statutory distance.

FLOODING

The disastrous floods of the night of 3rd/4th December affected at least 500 houses, 100 business premises and 40 factories within the Urban area. This caused of course an immense amount of work for the department and everyone worked all the hours possible carrying out inspections and giving advice and assistance where possible.

The main danger was contaminated food and the co-operation of the trade was much appreciated by those of us who were dealing with this problem. Many difficult decisions had to be made concerning articles other than food which had been damaged and there was a certain amount of criticism and disquiet about "sales" of flood damaged goods. However in view of the complete absence of any evidence of infectious disease caused by the flood I think one can say that the criticism was unfounded.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1960 have been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall was registered at Llanwood Reservoir, Pontypriid.

Month	Inches
January	7.55
February	5.34
March	5.65
April	3.73
May	1.50
June	5.15
July	6.06
August	4.78
September	6.51
October	8.70
November	15.70
December	8.40
	<hr/>
	73.66
	<hr/>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 44 years is 61.45.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, seventeen miles in length, controlled by the Pontypriid and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda area to the sea. All authorised inhabited houses in the Pontypriid Urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 dwellings which lie outside the statutory distance.

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The main danger was contaminated food and the co-operation of the trade was much appreciated by those of us who were dealing with this problem. Many difficult decisions had to be made concerning articles other than food which had been damaged and there was a certain amount of criticism and disparaging about "sales" of flood damaged goods. However in view of the complete absence of any evidence of infectious disease caused by the flood I think one can say that the criticism was unfounded.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of inspections and revisits in the course of routine work and "on complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1960:-

Public Health Acts:	..	
First Visits	...	404
Revisits	...	1732
Disinfestation	...	2
Canal Survey	...	4
Dairies	...	2
Fish Shops	...	4
Colliery Inspection-Clean Air Act	...	2
Rodent Survey	...	30
Cinemas/Theatres	...	4
Schools	...	5
Licensed premises	...	27
Factories	...	91
Public Abattoir	...	634
Market/Shops	...	312
Farms	...	25
Bakehouses	...	15
Cafes	...	43
Miscellaneous	...	655
		<hr/>
		3991
		<hr/>

Sampling:

Milk	.....	128
Water	.....	11
Frozen Egg White	.....	72
Foods	.....	77
Ice-cream	.....	35
Confectionery	.....	1

Notices Served:

Informal	.....	251
Formal	.....	225

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of inspections and results in the course of routine work and "on complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1960:-

Public Health Acts:	...
First Visits	404
Revisits	1732
Dishwashing	2
Canal Survey	4
Dairies	2
Fish Shops	4
Colliery Inspection-Clean Air Act	2
Robust Survey	30
Cinemas/Theatres	4
Schools	2
Licensed premises	27
Factories	91
Public Assemblies	634
Market/Shops	312
Farms	25
Houses	15
Cafes	43
Miscellaneous	622
	<hr/>
	3991

Sampling:

Milk	128
Water	11
Frozen Egg White	72
Food	77
Ice-cream	32
Confectionery	1

Notices Served:

Informal	221
Formal	222

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1960, 16 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspectors, as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

In 15 cases the work had been completed at the date of the hearing and the cases were withdrawn, and on the remaining charge the defendant was found guilty and fined £1 with costs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 91 visits to factories during the year and in three cases notices were served to abate nuisances, these were subsequently remedied.

Generally all the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and in no instance was it necessary to take legal action for the contravention of any of the provisions of the above Act.

The annual statement is attached as an appendix to this report.

CREMATORIUM

The following particulars have been supplied by the Clerk of the Board:-

Cremations for the year ended 31st December, 1959	.....	1,756
Cremations for the year ended 31st December, 1960	.....	1,835

The cremations in 1960 show an increase of 79 compared with 1959.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1960, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 29,104.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The above act, which came into operation on 29th August, 1960, confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites by strengthening the powers of planning authorities and introducing a new licencing system. The Minister considers that the aim should be to secure that all caravan sites are properly equipped and run, that sites are allowed in acceptable places and that planning permission is not withheld on principle but only where there is some definite planning objection.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1950, 16 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspectors, as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

In 15 cases the work had been completed at the date of the hearing and the cases were withdrawn, and on the remaining charge the defendant was found guilty and fined £1 with costs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 91 visits to factories during the year and in three cases notices were served to abate nuisances, these were subsequently remedied.

Generally all the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and in no instance was it necessary to take legal action for the contravention of any of the provisions of the above Act.

The annual statement is attached as an appendix to this report.

CREMATORIA

The following particulars have been supplied by the Clerk of the Board:-

Creations for the year		
ended 31st December, 1950	1,756	.....
Creations for the year		
ended 31st December, 1950	1,835	.....

The cremations in 1950 show an increase of 79 compared with 1949.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1950, cremations carried out in Pontypool totalled 28,104.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The above act, which came into operation on 29th August, 1960, confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites by strengthening the powers of planning authorities and introducing a new licensing system. The Minister considers that the site should be so secure that all caravan sites are properly equipped and run, that sites are allowed in acceptable places and that planning permission is not withheld on principle but only where there is some definite planning objection.

Applications for licences are to be made by the occupier of the land concerned, usually the site operator and not the individual caravanner, and the licence will be issued only if the planning authority has agreed that the site is suitable and given planning permission, but once permission has been given, a licence cannot be refused.

In framing the conditions attaching to the licence, the local authority must have regard to the Model Standards specified by the Minister and an applicant has the right of appeal against the conditions.

Local authorities are also empowered to provide and manage sites themselves. These will not be licensed but the local authorities must have regard to the Model Standards in managing their own sites, just as when licencing other sites.

UNAUTHORISED CAMPING

Action against unauthorised moveable dwellings can be taken under the following provisions:-

1. Glamorgan County Council Act, 1952 - Section 56.

Where it appears to a local authority that the amenities of their district are affected or annoyance is caused to residents by the presence of moveable dwellings, the local authority can make a complaint to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

2. Glamorgan County Council Byelaw, June, 1950.

No person shall occupy a moveable dwelling within 300 yards of any house so as to cause annoyance or disturbance to the occupier of that house after being requested to move by the occupier, his servant or a constable acting on behalf of the occupier.

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1960 amounted approximately to 14,000 tons, an average of 55 tons per working day. Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on a site at Llandraw - an angle dozer being used to spread the refuse and cover it down with inert material each day.

Applications for licences are to be made by the occupier of the land concerned, usually the site operator and not the individual caravanner, and the licence will be issued only if the planning authority has agreed that the site is suitable and given planning permission, but once permission has been given, a licence cannot be refused.

In framing the conditions attaching to the licence, the local authority must have regard to the Model Standards specified by the Minister and an applicant has the right of appeal against the conditions.

Local authorities are also empowered to provide and manage sites themselves. These will not be licensed but the local authorities must have regard to the Model Standards in managing their own sites, just as when licensing other sites.

UNAUTHORISED CAMPING

Action against unauthorised movable dwellings can be taken under the following provisions:-

1. Glamorgan County Council Act, 1952 - Section 56.

Where it appears to a local authority that the amenities of their district are affected or annoyance is caused to residents by the presence of movable dwellings, the local authority can make a complaint to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

2. Glamorgan County Council Bylaw, June, 1950.

No person shall occupy a movable dwelling within 500 yards of any house so as to cause annoyance or disturbance to the occupier of that house after being requested to move by the occupier, his servant or a constable acting on behalf of the occupier.

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1960 amounted approximately to 14,000 tons, an average of 25 tons per working day. Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on a site at Llanfryn - an angle down being used to spread the refuse and cover it down with inert material each day.

RODENT CONTROL

One man is engaged full time to deal with day-to-day complaints and routine duties of rodent infestation.

The following tables give a summary of action during 1960.

Number of premises treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
34	Business premises	8
401	Others	140
<u> </u>		<u> </u>
435		148
<u> </u>		<u> </u>

The sewers in the area were treated in March/April and October/November, 1960. In the March treatment, sausage rusk and zinc phosphide were the bait and poison and in October, bread mash and arsenious oxide were used.

This work was successful and is considered to have reduced the surface infestation to a fair degree.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

The methods employed in this locality for dealing with verminous premises have been outlined in previous reports. The number of premises dealt with during the year under review was as follows:-

Council	.....	47
Other dwelling houses		21
Other premises	.....	10
		<u> </u>
		78
		<u> </u>

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1960.

RODENT CONTROL

One man is engaged full time to deal with day-to-day complaints and routine duties of rodent infestation.

The following tables give a summary of action during 1960.

Number of premises treated

<u>Rate</u>		<u>Mice</u>
34	Business premises	8
401	Others	140
---		---
435		148
---		---

The areas in the area were treated in March/April and October/November, 1960. In the March treatment, arsenic trioxide and zinc phosphide were the bait and poison and in October, broad mesh and arsenious oxide were used.

This work was successful and is considered to have reduced the number infestation to a fair degree.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

The methods employed in this locality for dealing with verminous premises have been outlined in previous reports. The number of premises dealt with during the year under review was as follows:-

47	Council
21	Other dwellings
10	Other premises

78	

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1960.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in the district:-

Rag storage and sorting	...	3
Fellmonger	... ..	1

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Pontypridd possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a paddling pool situated in the Ynysangharad Park. The adult bath holds 460,000 gallons and the juvenile pool 180,000 gallons.

Water is supplied from the town mains, and is treated by a large capacity filtration and purification plant by chemical precipitation, filtration, aeration and finally chlorination by a break-point chlorination plant with a chlorine residual recorder. The juvenile pool is connected to the filtration plant of the adult swimming bath. The turnover period for both pools is eight hours.

24 samples of bath water were taken on 6 occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

The standard of water purity to be aimed at in a swimming bath is equivalent to that for drinking water. It will be appreciated that such a standard is a very high one particularly during periods when very large numbers of people make use of the baths. It is particularly gratifying therefore to find that in every case, the samples taken were reported to be satisfactory. However, overcrowding must be avoided and there must be supervision in particular of the very young toddlers using the paddling pool.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in the district:-

Bag storage and sorting	...	3
Refining	...	1

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Portsmouth possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a paddling pool situated in the Ryegate Park. The adult bath holds 100,000 gallons and the juvenile pool 150,000 gallons.

Water is supplied from the town mains, and is treated by a large capacity filtration and purification plant by chemical precipitation, filtration, aeration and finally chlorination by a break-point chlorination plant with a chlorine residual recorder. The juvenile pool is connected to the filtration plant of the adult swimming bath. The turnover period for both pools is eight hours.

25 samples of bath water were taken on 6 occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

The standard of water purity to be aimed at in a swimming bath is equivalent to that for drinking water. It will be appreciated that such a standard is a very high one particularly during periods when very large numbers of people make use of the baths. It is particularly gratifying therefore to find that in every case, the samples taken were reported to be satisfactory. However, overcrowding must be avoided and there must be supervision in particular of the very young toddlers using the paddling pool.

HOUSING

In the post war period 1072 new houses have been completed. During 1960, 36 No. traditional type 3 storey 2 bedroom flats at Holly Street, Rhydyfelin, and 29 No. "no-fines" new traditional houses have been completed and occupied. Work also commenced on the following dwellings:-

(a)	Ynys Farm	-	1 bedroom flats	-	36
(b)	Ynyslyn Road	-	2 bedroom flats	-	16
(c)	Site adjoining		2 bedroom 3 storey flats		48
	Greyhound Track, -		3 bedroom 2 storey flats		32
	Hawthorn				
(d)	Glyncoch Site	-	2 bedroom houses		3
			3 bedroom houses		86
					<hr/>
					221
					<hr/>

In addition private enterprise has accounted for the following new dwelling houses during the year:-

Houses completed	..	33
Houses commenced	..	22
		<hr/>
		55
		<hr/>

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Urban District Council at the end of 1960 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	...	1678
Ynys Terrace	...	28
Gwernygwern	...	12
Taken over by the Council		
Small dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 and Housing Acts, 1923-1925.		25
19, 20 and 22 Stow Hill	...	3
16 Broadway	...	1
		<hr/>
		1747
		<hr/>

HOUSING

In the post war period 1075 new houses have been completed. During 1960, 36 No. traditional type 3 storey 2 bedroom flats at Holly Street, Hyslop, and 29 No. "no-flats" new traditional houses have been completed and occupied. Work also commenced on the following dwellings:-

(a)	Ynys Fawr	-	1 bedroom flats	36
(b)	Ynys Fawr Road	-	2 bedroom flats	16
(c)	Site adjoining Greyhound Track, Hawthorn	-	2 bedroom 3 storey flats	48
		-	3 bedroom 2 storey flats	36
(d)	Glynedd site	-	2 bedroom houses	3
		-	3 bedroom houses	36
				221
				221

In addition private enterprise has accounted for the following new dwelling houses during the year:-

Houses completed	..	33
Houses commenced	..	25
		58
		22

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Powysyrhoed Urban District Council at the end of 1960 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	...	1878
Ynys Terrace	...	28
Gwynsgrwn	...	15
Taken over by the Council		
Small dwellings Acquisition Act, 1949-1957 and Housing Act, 1957-1959	...	25
19, 20 and 22 Snow Hill	...	3
16 Broadway	...	1
		1917
		1917

SLUM CLEARANCE - RE-HOUSING

With the exception of 13 aged persons whose re-housing was deferred pending accommodation becoming available at Rhydyfelin the Council completed the first and second period of its Slum Clearance Programme in the Autumn.

Generally, the transfer of the families was accomplished, without any great difficulty, in accordance with the plan of allocation according to family groups which had been prepared well in advance, but natural family changes which occurred during the twelve months of the building programme caused some last minute adjustments.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

The Council has approved a preliminary list of 129 houses for its third period Slum Clearance Programme.

While it must be acknowledged that slum clearance shall have a degree of priority in the Council's programmes, the Public Health Department urges the maximum provision for "general need" re-housing, and the third period total was designed not to exceed one-half of the Council's building programme.

SLUM CLEARANCE - DEMOLITION OF PROPERTIES VACATED

As the re-housing of slum clearance families proceeded, it became apparent that some owners were not prepared, or did not appreciate, that they should completely demolish vacated properties. While some small clearance areas and individual houses had been effectively demolished and the sites cleared of all rubble, others were simply rendered uninhabitable by the removal of roof slates and timber which could be sold or re-used. The position is being carefully watched by the department.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During 1960, 13 applications were made for Certificate of Disrepair.

These were subjected to the procedure laid down in part 11 of the first Schedule of the Act.

The Council cancelled one certificate previously granted.

SLUM CLEARANCE - RE-HOUSING

With the exception of 13 aged persons whose re-housing was delayed pending accommodation becoming available at Wythville the Council completed the first and second periods of its Slum Clearance Programme in the Autumn.

Generally, the transfer of the families was accomplished, without any great difficulty, in accordance with the plan of allocation according to family groups which had been prepared well in advance, but natural family changes which occurred during the twelve months of the building programme caused some last minute adjustments.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

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As the re-housing of slum clearance families proceeded, it became apparent that some owners were not prepared, or did not appreciate, that they should completely demolish vacated properties. While some small clearance areas and individual houses had been effectively demolished and the sites cleared of all rubbish, others were simply rendered uninhabitable by the removal of roof slates and timber which could be sold or re-used. The position is being carefully watched by the department.

RENT ACT, 1923.

During 1960, 13 applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair. These were subjected to the procedure laid down in part II of the first Schedule of the Act. The Council cancelled one certificate previously granted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

At January, 1960, 14 distributors and 13 dairies (other than dairy farms) were listed in the authority's registers.

Under Regulation 8 of the above Regulations, a distributor is required to be registered only with the local authority in whose area the premises from which the milk is distributed is situated.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following licences were granted for 1960:-

Dealers	-	T.T. Milk	...	15
		Pasteurised	...	16
		Sterilised	...	13
Supplementary				
Dealers	-	T.T. Milk	...	5
		Pasteurised	...	5
		Sterilised	...	5
		Pasteurising Plant	...	1

These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, provide that a dealer's licence authorises the sale of milk outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority. The issue of supplementary dealers' licences will therefore be discontinued after 1960.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954.

Under the above Order, Pontypridd is included in a Specified Area, wherein it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than specially designated milk.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1952

At January, 1960, 14 distributors and 13 dairies (other than dairy farms) were listed in the authority's registers.

Under Regulation 3 of the above Regulations, a distributor is required to be registered only with the local authority in whose area the premises from which the milk is distributed is situated.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following licences were granted for 1960:-

15	...	T.T. Milk	-	Dealers
16	...	Pasteurised		
13	...	Sterilised		
5	...	T.T. Milk	-	Supplementary Dealers
5	...	Pasteurised		
5	...	Sterilised		
1	...	Pasteurising Plant		

These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, provide that a dealer's licence authorises the sale of milk outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority. The issue of supplementary dealers' licences will therefore be discontinued after 1960.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954

Under the above Order, pasteurised milk is included in a Specified Area, wherein it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than specially designated milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the past year; all samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

<u>Graded Milk</u>	<u>Nos. of Samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised T.T.	1	1
Pasteurised	20	4

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1960 there were 181 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only three manufacture their own ice-cream the majority preferring to purchase the ice-cream ready made, in hygienic containers, and maintaining it at the required temperature in refrigerators provided by the wholesaler.

These premises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspectors.

FOOD PREMISES

The following statement sets out the totals of the various types of food premises within the Pontypridd Urban District:-

Butchers	...	38
Grocers	...	62
General	...	140
Confectioners	...	17
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	32
Chemist	...	14
Cafes and Restaurants	...	24
Fishmongers	...	5
Fish Friers	...	18
Bakeries	...	7

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the past year; all samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

<u>Graded Milk</u>	<u>Nos. of Samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised T.T.	1	1
Pasteurised	20	0

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1960 there were 181 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only three manufacture their own ice-cream the majority preferring to purchase the ice-cream ready made, in hygienic containers, and maintaining it at the required temperature in refrigerators provided by the wholesaler.

These premises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspectors.

FOOD PREMISES

The following statement sets out the totals of the various types of food premises within the Penarth Urban District:-

Butchers	...	38
Grocers	...	62
General	...	140
Confectioners	...	17
Fruiters and Greengrocers	...	32
Chemist	...	10
Cafes and Restaurants	...	24
Fishmongers	...	2
Fish Friers	...	18
Bakeries	...	7

ABATTOIR EQUIPMENT

In accordance with the requirements of the Factories Inspector, the Council put in hand the scheme for fitting an automatic locking device to the abattoir lift.

The work was expected to be completed early in 1961.

Towards the end of the year, the Council decided to install a Gas Fired Boiler to replace the existing Coal Fired boiler. The work was expected to begin early in 1961.

As a part of this scheme, the hot water points served by the coal boiler would be replaced by gas water heaters.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

(Amendment) Act, 1954

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the area to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, and with the exception of Kosher meat, all cattle are humanely killed by the captive bolt pistol and the smaller animals are stunned before slaughter.

17 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for 1960.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959

The Council's Report under the above Act was submitted to the Minister on the 18th November, 1960 and the required press notice was made on the 19th November.

The report, which embodied a scheme for essential improvements and desirable improvements to the abattoir, recommended 1st April, 1962 as the date from which the abattoir must comply with the construction regulations.

ABATTOIR EQUIPMENT

In accordance with the requirements of the Factories Inspector, the Council put in hand the scheme for fitting an automatic locking device to the abattoir lift.

The work was expected to be completed early in 1961.

Towards the end of the year, the Council decided to install a Gas Fired Boiler to replace the existing Coal Fired boiler. The work was expected to begin early in 1961.

As a part of this scheme, the hot water points served by the coal boiler would be replaced by gas water heaters.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

(Amendment) Act, 1954

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the area to sheep, cows, weathers, rams and lambs, and with the exception of Kosher meat, all cattle are humanely killed by the captive bolt pistol and the smaller animals are stunned before slaughter.

17 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for 1960.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT, 1958

The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959

The Council's Report under the above Act was submitted to the Minister on the 18th November, 1960 and the required press notice was made on the 19th November.

The report, which embodied a scheme for essential improvements and desirable improvements to the abattoir, recommended that April, 1962 as the date from which the abattoir must comply with the construction regulations.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1960 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
513	1,864	785	24,838	5,322	33,322

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoir, Markets and Shops by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of inspection of meat and other foods was as follows:-

Visits and revisits made to the Public Abattoir
by the Public Health Inspectors..... 634

Visits made to other premises under Public Health
(Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act,
1955..... 312

—
946

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Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1960:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis).....	-	7	-	1
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases).....	9	11	3	2½
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods).....	1	19	3	13¾
	11	18	2	16¼

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1960 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

Cows	Heifers and Steers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
217	1,864	782	24,838	2,352	33,353

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoir, Markets and Shops by the Public Health Inspectors for the purpose of inspection of meat and other foods was as follows:-

Visits and revisits made to the Public Abattoir by the Public Health Inspectors.....	634
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955.....	312
-----	---
-----	946
=====	---

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1960:-

	Tons.	Cwt.	Grs.	Lbs.
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis).....	-	7	-	1
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases).....	9	11	3	24
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods).....	1	19	3	134
	11	18	5	164

CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

In accordance with recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that Local Authorities should control the disposal of condemned meat and offal from their Abattoir, the Council has assumed this responsibility. Periodically, approved contractors are invited to quote for the purchase of these materials and the Council accepts the most favourable offer, consistent with facilities to collect on agreed days. All proceeds are refunded to the owners of the animals concerned.

The following tables show the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1960, of those carcasses affected with:-

1. Tuberculosis
2. Diseases other than Tuberculosis
3. Cysticercus Bovis.

Number Inspected:

<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
513	1864	785	24,838	5322

1. Tuberculosis only:

	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	-	-	-
Parts	2	15	30
Percentage	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%

2. All Diseases other than Tuberculosis:

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	3	30	2
Parts	227	1656	277
Percentage	9.7%	6.7%	5.2%

3. Cysticercus Bovis:

Nil.

CONDENSED MEAT AND OFFAL

In accordance with recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that local authorities should control the disposal of condensed meat and offal from their Abattoirs, the Council has assumed this responsibility. Periodically, approved contractors are invited to quote for the purchase of these materials and the Council accepts the most favourable offer, consistent with facilities to collect on agreed days. All proceeds are refunded to the owners of the animals concerned.

The following tables show the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1960, of those carcasses affected with:-

1. Tuberculosis
2. Diseases other than Tuberculosis
3. Cysticercus Bovis

Number Inspected:

Cows	Heifers and Steers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
213	1864	785	24,838	2322

1. Tuberculosis only:

Carcasses	Parts	Percentage
Cows	2	0.3%
Heifers and Steers	15	0.8%
Pigs	30	0.3%

2. All Diseases other than Tuberculosis:

Carcasses	Parts	Percentage
Beasts	3	0.3%
Sheep and Lambs	30	0.7%
Pigs	27	2.2%

3. Cysticercus Bovis:

Nil.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Pontypridd Council administers the above Act in this area and the Authority's Public Health Inspectors are appointed sampling officers. Mr. D. Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, is the Public Analyst appointed to act for this district.

In the course of the past year, the following wide range of samples (Formal and Informal) were submitted to, and reported upon, by the Analyst:

Sample	Genuine	Non Genuine
Milk	105	10
Shredded Beef Suet	3	
Peanut Butter	1	
Tomato Soup Powder	1	
Sausages	9	3
Marmalade	1	
Fruit Curd	1	
Mincemeat	3	
Table Jelly	4	
Sugar Confectionery	1	
Ice cream	23	1
Margarine	2	
Self Raising Flour	3	
Vinegar	5	
Tomato Ketchup	3	
Salad Cream	1	
White Pepper	1	
Mustard	1	
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	
Cornish Pastie	1	
Meat Paste	2	
Fish Paste	1	
Fish Cakes	3	
Soft Drinks	5	
Tea	3	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	
Cream	1	
Butter	2	
Desiccated Coconut	1	
Sandwich Mix	1	
Canned Pears	2	
Potted Salmon	1	
Jam	4	
	197	14

FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1935

The following list of samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, W. D. Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, in the Public Analyst appointed to act for this district.

In the course of the past year, the following wide range of samples (General and Internal) were submitted to, and reported upon, by the Analyst:

Sample	General	Non General
Milk	105	10
Shredded Beef Bone	3	
Peasut Butter	1	
Tomato Soup Powder	1	
Garageon	9	2
Minced Meat	1	
Fruit Candy	1	
Minced Meat	3	
Table Jelly	4	
Sugar Confectionery	1	
Ice cream	23	1
Margarine	2	
Self Raising Flour	3	
Vinegar	2	
Tomato Ketchup	3	
Salted Cream	1	
White Pepper	1	
Mustard	1	
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	
Cornish Pasty	1	
Meat Pasty	2	
Fish Pasty	1	
Fish Cakes	3	
Soft Drinks	2	
Tea	3	
Coloured Chutney Essence	1	
Cream	1	
Butter	2	
Dehydrated Coconut	1	
Sandwich Mix	1	
Canned Peas	2	
Potted Salmon	1	
Jam	4	
	197	14

The average composition of milk samples for 1960, was 3.55 milk fat and 8.66 solids-non-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids-non-fat.

Following are details of the substandard food:-

Milk.....22P	- Informal	- Deficient in Fat	(5 per cent).
Milk.....24P	- Informal	- Deficient in Fat	(3 per cent).
Milk.....38P	- Informal	- Deficient in Fat	(12 per cent).
Milk.....43P	- Informal	- Deficient in Fat	(4 per cent).
Milk.....P78	- Formal	- Deficient in Fat	(14 per cent).
Milk.....P80	- Formal	- Deficient in Fat	(13 per cent).
Ice-cream.....83P	- Informal	- Deficient in Fat	(27 per cent).
Milk.....Pl20	- Formal	- Deficient in Fat	(5 per cent).
Milk.....137P	- Informal	- Deficient in Fat	(2 per cent).
Milk.....145P	- Informal	- Deficient in Fat	(5 per cent).
Milk.....151P	- Informal	- Deficient in Fat	(2 per cent).
Pork Sausages...181P	- Informal	- Low meat content	(47 per cent).
Pork Sausages...Pl86	- Formal	- Low meat content	(51 per cent).
Beef Sausages...Pl87	- Formal	- Undeclared preservative	170 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide.

In respect of the above deficiencies, the following action was taken:-

22P	Milk - Informal	.....The fat content of the bulk milk as sampled was satisfactory.
24P	Milk - Informal	.....The sample was taken from a herd of 6 Freisian cows, 4 of which were second calvers. The producer has been interviewed and advised.
38P	Milk - Informal	.....Follow up formal samples satisfactory.
43P	Milk - Informal	.....The follow up formal samples P78 and P80 showed similar deficiencies but there was no evidence of added water. The farmer has been advised.
83P	Ice-cream-Informal	.....Follow up formal sample was satisfactory.
Pl20	Milk -Formal	.....Follow up formal sample was satisfactory.
137P	Milk -Informal	.....Follow up formal sample was satisfactory.
145P	Milk -Informal	.....This was a sample of milk produced outside the area of the Pontypridd Urban District Council and the information was passed on to the authority concerned.
151P	Milk -Informal	.....Follow up formal sample was satisfactory.
181P-Pork Sausage-Informal		.....A formal follow up sample also showed low meat content. A warning letter has been sent to the manufacturer.
Pl86	Pork Sausages- Formal	.....Warning letters sent to the vendors.
Pl87	Beef Sausages- Formal	.....

The average composition of milk samples for 1960, was 3.55 milk fat and 8.66 solids-non-fat, compared with the standards laid down in the milk regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids-non-fat.

Following are details of the substandard foods:-

Milk.....P187	-	Formal	-	Undeclared preservative 170 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide.	Low meat content (51 per cent).
Pork Sausages...P186	-	Formal	-		Low meat content (47 per cent).
Milk.....P185	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P184	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P183	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P182	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P181	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P180	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P179	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P178	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P177	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P176	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P175	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P174	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P173	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P172	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P171	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P170	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P169	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P168	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).
Milk.....P167	-	Formal	-		Deficient in fat (2 per cent).

In respect of the above deficiencies, the following action was taken:-

P187 Beef Sausages-Formal	.....	The fat content of the bulk milk as sampled was satisfactory.
P186 Pork Sausages-Formal	.....	The sample was taken from a herd of 6 Friesian cows, 4 of which were second calvers. The producer has been interviewed and advised.
P185 Milk - Informal	.....	The follow up formal samples satisfactory.
P184 Milk - Informal	.....	The follow up formal samples P78 and P80 showed similar deficiencies but there was no evidence of added water. The farmer has been advised.
P183 Ice-cream-Informal	.....	Follow up formal sample was satisfactory.
P182 Milk - Formal	.....	Follow up formal sample was satisfactory.
P181 Milk - Informal	.....	Follow up formal sample was satisfactory.
P180 Milk - Informal	.....	This was a sample of milk produced outside the area of the Pontypool Urban District Council and the information was passed on to the authority concerned.
P179 Milk - Informal	.....	Follow up formal sample was satisfactory.
P178 Milk - Informal	.....	A formal follow up sample also showed low meat content. A warning letter has been sent to the manufacturer.
P177 Milk - Informal	.....	Warning letters sent to the vendors.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Consignments of food which have been condemned by the Public Health Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption are surrendered, stained and dispatched to the Council's controlled tip. The Authority is fortunate in having available a plentiful and regular supply of flue dust, and the food, with all other refuse is more than adequately covered. The tip is regularly inspected and during the warmer weather it is regularly sprayed with insecticide to minimise fly nuisance.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Section 2)

The Council took proceedings under the Act against a Bakery on a charge of selling an adulterated loaf of bread.

The Company was convicted and fined £15 with 9 guineas costs.

FROZEN LIQUID EGG

During the year, 72 samples of bulked liquid egg were taken at the Cold Stores, and of these samples no less than 25 were found to contain salmonella organisms. Action was taken to have the consignments affected removed for treatment by pasteurisation.

However, it is disquieting to reflect that many infected tins of this product must reach the bakeries undetected, as it is of course impossible to sample them all. It will be recalled of course, that there was a serious outbreak of food poisoning caused by salmonella organisms during the year in this district, and an even bigger one in a neighbouring authority (Llantrisant R.D.C).

In a reply to a question in the House of Commons put by our Member of Parliament, the Minister stated that he was setting up a committee to report to him on methods of rendering liquid egg safe by heat treatment. It is to be hoped that this will eventually result in a compulsory pasteurisation of all bulked egg, both imported and home produced.

SEWER SWABS

During 1960, 22 sewer swabs from the abattoir and from bakeries were submitted for examination. This was done with the Committee's approval in order to co-operate in the piece of research being carried out by Dr. Harvey of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

By examining such swabs he has been able to demonstrate an interesting connection between the salmonella organisms found in abattoirs and bakeries and those causing cases of food poisoning in the same period of time.

It is always instructive and stimulating for a department such as ours to have contacts with other organisations who are engaged in research; in particular we have always enjoyed very good relations with the Public Health Laboratory Service, and when their advice has been sought it has been generously given.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned food which have been condemned by the Public Health Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption are surrendered, retained and dispatched to the Council's controlled tip. The Authority is fortunate in having available a plentiful and regular supply of fine dust, and the food, with all other refuse is more than adequately covered. The tip is regularly inspected and during the warmer weather it is regularly sprayed with insecticide to minimise fly nuisance.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1935 (Section 5)

The Council took proceedings under the Act against a Bakery on a charge of selling an adulterated loaf of bread.

The Company was convicted and fined £15 with 9 guineas costs.

FROZEN LIQUID EGG

During the year, 75 samples of bulked liquid egg were taken at the Cold Stores, and of these samples no less than 25 were found to contain salmonella organisms. Action was taken to have the consignments affected removed for treatment by pasteurisation.

However, it is disappointing to reflect that many infected tins of this product must reach the bakeries uninfected, as it is of course impossible to sample them all. It will be recalled of course, that there was a serious outbreak of food poisoning caused by salmonella organisms during the year in this district, and an even bigger one in a neighbouring authority (Llanthorn R.D.C.).

In a reply to a question in the House of Commons put by our Member of Parliament, the Minister stated that he was setting up a committee to report to him on methods of rendering liquid egg safe by heat treatment. It is to be hoped that this will eventually result in a compulsory pasteurisation of all bulked egg, both imported and home produced.

SEWER SWABS

During 1960, 25 sewer swabs from the district and from bakeries were submitted for examination. This was done with the Committee's approval in order to co-operate in the place of research being carried out by Dr. Harvey of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

By examining such swabs he has been able to demonstrate an interesting connection between the salmonella organisms found in districts and bakeries and those causing cases of food poisoning in the same period of time.

It is always instructive and stimulating for a department such as ours to have contacts with other organisations who are engaged in research; in particular we have always enjoyed very good relations with the Public Health Laboratory Service, and when their advice has been sought it has been generously given.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) during, 1960

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Sonm' Dysentery	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever	24	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	6	-
Measles	2	-	-
Anthrax	1	-	-
Para. Polio	2	2	-
Whooping Cough	11	-	-
Typhoid	1	1	-
Op. Neonatorum	2	2	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS

1939

All six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia reported during the year, were from Hospitals. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district in 1960. This gratifying result can be attributed to improved care of mothers before, during and after confinement, and reflects credit on the general practitioner, hospital and local authority services. Modern drugs to combat infection have of course, played a great part in this improvement.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service is the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and the depot serving the Pontypridd area is situated at Hawthorn near Pontypridd. The telephone number is Pontypridd 2522. Ambulances and cars for all types of cases are maintained at this depot.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) during 1930

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet fever	2	-	-
Dysentery	24	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	25
Paratyphoid	6	6	-
Measles	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-
Scarlet fever	2	2	-
Paratyphoid	11	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	-
Typhoid	2	2	-

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)

1930

All six cases of Pertussis reported during the year, were from Hospitals. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

NATURAL MORTALITY

There were no natural deaths in the district in 1930. This gratifying result can be attributed to improved care of mothers before, during and after confinement, and reflects credit on the general practitioner, hospital and local authority services. Modern drugs to combat infection have of course, played a great part in this improvement.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service is the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and the depot serving the Pontypridd area is situated at Hawthorn near Pontypridd. The telephone number is Pontypridd 2222. Ambulances and cars for all types of cases are maintained at this depot.

REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING

Authority is given to the Local Authority, by Section 167 - ss. 4 of the Public Health Act, 1936 to replace bedding soiled and suspected of containing infection after infectious diseases.

No such replacement was made in 1960.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR, 1960

Disease	Graig	Rhon-dda	Town	Cilfy-nydd	Tral-lwn	Trefc-rest	Rhydyfelin	Total
Measles	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
T.B. (Resp)	5	5	-	3	1	3	3	20
T.B. (N.Resp)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	5	3	2	6	1	6	1	24
P. Pyrexia	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	6
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Dysentery	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Para Polio	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Whooping Cough	2	2	-	1	3	-	3	11
Typhoid	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Op.Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Anthrax	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	13	13	6	12	8	9	13	74

REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING

Authority is given to the local authority, by Section 167 - act. 4 of the Public Health Act, 1936 to replace bedding soiled and suspected of containing infection after infectious diseases.

No such replacement was made in 1960.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR, 1960

Disease	Grave	Non-Grave	Town	City-Grave	Town-Grave	Protestant	Protestant	Total
Measles	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
T.B. (Resp)	2	2	-	3	1	3	3	20
T.B. (N.Resp)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	2	3	2	6	1	6	1	24
P. Pyrexia	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	6
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Dysentery	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Ears Throat	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Whooping Cough	2	2	-	1	3	-	3	11
Typhoid	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Op. Haemorrhage	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Anthrax	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	13	13	6	12	8	9	13	74

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Notified during 1960

Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	5	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	24
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	6
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	1	5	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
Sonne' Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Op. Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	9	1	20
T. B. Non-respiratory	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Para. Polio	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	1	9	6	10	10	5	2	12	4	10	3	74

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notified during 1960

Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10
Scarlet Fever	22	-	2	2	8	6
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Adenae	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	11	-	1	2	1	2
Stomach Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-
Op. Mononucleosis	2	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	1	-	-	-
T.B. Non-respiratory	-	-	1	-	-	-
Para. Polio	2	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	47	2	1	2	10	10

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Poliomyelitis.

Once again there was no epidemic of this disease, only two cases being reported, neither of the children concerned had previously been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

Thus the local picture is similar to that in the country as a whole, giving further confirmation of the value of immunisation.

Typhoid Fever.

The occurrence of a case of typhoid is now so rare as to deserve some explanation.

The disease occurred in an 18 year old school girl who had recently returned from a visit to Spain and France. It was certainly contracted abroad probably in Spain. Fortunately the girl made a good recovery after a moderately severe illness.

Travel to the Mediterranean countries such as Spain, the South of France and Italy does carry a slight risk to health in that typhoid is quite often prevalent in these areas. Protection can be given in the form of immunisation before the visit but there is usually a certain amount of discomfort following the necessary injections so that most people would probably prefer to take the slight risk involved.

It is certainly inadvisable in my opinion to take young children to this region if it can possibly be avoided.

Scarlet Fever

Twenty four cases were notified but this is one of the diseases which has now become quite mild. A hundred years ago it was a killer but its virulence has waned for no known reason until now it is no more serious than tonsillitis. This phenomenon occurs from time to time in the natural history of infectious diseases, and of course it may well be that in fifty years time Scarlet Fever may have become virulent again.

Pneumonia.

It may be noticed that although 22 deaths were recorded, only two cases were notified. It is seldom that anyone bothers to notify this disease, and indeed there seems little point in so doing. The Regulations concerning notification are long overdue for revision.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Poliovirus

Once again there was no epidemic of this disease, only two cases being reported, neither of the children concerned had previously been vaccinated against poliovirus.

From the local picture it appears to be that in the country as a whole, giving further confirmation of the value of immunisation.

Typhoid Fever

The occurrence of a case of typhoid is now so rare as to deserve some explanation.

The disease occurred in an 18 year old school girl who had recently returned from a visit to Spain and France. It was certainly contracted abroad probably in Spain. Fortunately the girl made a good recovery after a moderately severe illness.

Travel to the Mediterranean countries such as Spain, the South of France and Italy does carry a slight risk to health in that typhoid is quite often prevalent in these areas. Protection can be given in the form of immunisation before the visit but there is usually a certain amount of discomfort following the necessary injections so that most people would probably prefer to take the slight risk involved.

It is certainly inadvisable in my opinion to take young children to this region if it can possibly be avoided.

Bacterial Fever

Twenty four cases were notified but this is one of the diseases which has now become quite mild. A hundred years ago it was a killer but the virulence has waned for no known reason until now it is no more serious than tonsillitis. This phenomenon occurs from time to time in the history of infectious diseases, and of course it may well be that in fifty years time Bacterial Fever may have become virulent again.

Phenomena

It may be noticed that although 52 deaths were recorded, only two cases were notified. It is noted that anyone bothered to notify this disease, and indeed there seems little point in so doing. The Regulations concerning notification are long overdue for revision.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The national scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956 under the control of the respective County Medical Officers.

In my capacity as Divisional Medical Officer I am able to supply the following figures showing the progress in the Pontypridd area during the year 1960.

The total number of injections given during the year was 4,692 made up as follows:-

First Injections	1,268
Second Injections	1,046
Third Injections	2,378

The figures for 1960 are as follows:-

a. 0-15 years	First	539
	Second	495
	Third	1,148
b. 15 to 26 years	First	155
	Second	153
	Third	982
c. 25 to 40 years	First	459
	Second	309
	Third	63
d. Over 40 years	First	16
	Second	4
	Third	-
e. Expectant Mothers	First	99
	Second	94
	Third	185

In addition, 129 injections were given by General Practitioners.

POLIOVIRUS VACCINATION

The national scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956 under the control of the respective County Medical Officers.

In my capacity as Divisional Medical Officer I am able to supply the following figures showing the progress in the Pontypool area during the year 1956

The total number of injections given during the year was 4,692 made up as follows:-

First injections	1,268
Second injections	1,046
Third injections	2,378

The figures for 1956 are as follows:-

a. 0-15 years	First	250
.....	Second	495
.....	Third	1,148

b. 15 to 25 years	First	122
.....	Second	123
.....	Third	282

c. 25 to 40 years	First	492
.....	Second	309
.....	Third	63

d. Over 40 years	First	16
.....	Second	4
.....	Third	-

e. Expectant Mothers	First	99
.....	Second	94
.....	Third	182

In addition, 129 injections were given by General Practitioners.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Pontypridd area. The number of suspected and routine specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 27. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Outfits for the collection of specimens for transmission through the post are kept at the office of the Public Health Department for the use of medical practitioners of the town.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, and at the Tyntyla Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda. In practice, the more serious types of infectious diseases, such as poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at Cardiff. Special facilities also exist at the hospital at Canton for the treatment of tubercular meningitis and miliary tuberculosis, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Isolation Hospital at Tonteg, formerly administered by the Pontypridd Council now functions as a tuberculosis Sanatorium under the control of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The hospital has a capacity of fifty-six beds and both male and female cases are admitted for treatment. Ten of the beds are provided for children.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 - SECTION 62

and

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1960.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Pontypridd area. The number of requested and routine specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 57. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Office for the collection of specimens for transmission through the post are kept at the office of the Public Health Department for the use of medical practitioners of the town.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR

CASES OF INFECTIOUS

DISEASES

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, and at the Tynnyr Hospital, Penrhy, Rhondda. In practice, the more serious types of infectious diseases, such as poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at Cardiff. Special facilities also exist at the hospital at Canton for the treatment of tubercular meningitis and military tuberculosis, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Isolation Hospital at Tynnyr, formerly administered by the Pontypridd Council, now functions as a tuberculosis sanatorium under the control of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The hospital has a capacity of fifty-six beds and both male and female cases are admitted for treatment. Ten of the beds are provided for children.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 - SECTION 62

and

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1926 - SECTION 172

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1960.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING, 1960

	<u>New Cases</u>					<u>Deaths</u>				
	<u>Respir</u>		<u>Non-Resp</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Respir</u>		<u>Non-Resp</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>-atory</u>		<u>-iratory</u>			<u>-atory</u>		<u>-iratory</u>		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 -15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 years	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 years	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
45-65 years	6	3	-	1	10	-	1	-	-	1
Over 65 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	11	9	-	1	21	-	1	-	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
Respiratory	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.16
Non-Respiratory	Nil	0.05	0.02	Nil	Nil	Nil
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.03	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.16

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Male	Female	Total	Rate
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	6	3	9	10	-	1	1	1
Over 65 years	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	11	8	19	21	-	1	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

Year	All forms of Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory
1960	0.03	0.01	0.03
1959	0.13	0.02	0.08
1958	0.11	0.02	0.09
1957	0.13	0.01	0.13
1956	0.16	0.01	0.16
1955	0.16	0.01	0.16

TUBERCULOSIS 1960

The following information has been kindly supplied by Doctor J.G. Cox, in respect of Pontypridd and Rhondda areas which form the district under his control:-

The Tuberculosis picture in this area has changed very little during the past year. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis and the total number of Tuberculosis cases on the Register has been more or less constant over the last few years. The initial result of treatment with the anti-biotics was a marked decrease in the mortality rate and a reduction in the number of new cases found. Over the last few years there has been a marked slowing up of the dramatic improvement caused by the introduction of anti-biotics.

The new cases are mostly in the older age groups with occasional cases of primary Tubercle in contacts. There is a reservoir of unknown cases which maintains the present level of infection and this causes concern to all engaged in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease. The continued help of all concerned in the reference of contacts for examination is looked for.

The Mantoux testing of contacts and the B.C.G. vaccination of the negative reactors has been continued during 1960 and this preventive work combined with the similar work of the School Medical Service will help in the long run to reduce the amount of active Tuberculosis in the area. Continued efforts are needed in this direction because Tuberculosis is still a very real problem and it is an unfortunate fact that in some quarters this is not appreciated.

VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of Contacts of Tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Clinic, and the vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Medical Service.

Number of parental consents requested	506
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination	367
Number of Mantoux tested	353
Number positive	90
Number negative	234
Number vaccinated	229

These figures relate to children attending schools in the Pontypridd area only.

TUBERCULOSIS 1960

The following information has been kindly supplied by Doctor J.G. Cox, in respect of Pontypool and Rhondda areas which form the district under his control.

The Tuberculosis picture in this area has changed very little during the past year. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis and the total number of Tuberculosis cases on the Register has been more or less constant over the last few years. The initial result of treatment with the anti-tubercles was a marked decrease in the mortality rate and a reduction in the number of new cases found. Over the last few years there has been a marked slowing up of the dramatic improvement caused by the introduction of anti-tubercles.

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VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of contacts of Tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Clinic, and the vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Medical Service.

Number of parental consents requested	506
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination	387
Number of Mantoux tested	353
Number positive	90
Number negative	263
Number vaccinated	259

These figures relate to children attending schools in the Pontypool area only.

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in the Pontypridd area recorded during 1960 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
43	31	74

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 2.07 per 1,000 population show a very slight decrease on those of last year, when the total reached 77. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1960 was 12 including 2 women, the same as 1959.

It is noteworthy that lung cancer now kills more people than tuberculosis.

INFANT WELFARE

There has been no change in the number or scope of the Infant Welfare Centres in Pontypridd now administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

Pontypridd	Central Clinic, Park.
Treforest	Saron Chapel Vestry.
Rhydyfelin	Ebenezer Chapel.
Hopkinstown	Hall, Foundry Road.

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:-

Hawthorn	Bethel Chapel Hall.
Pontshonnorton	Merthyr Road Clinic.

(NOTE: The Rhydyfelin Clinic at Ebenezer Chapel was discontinued early in 1961 and is now held at the Glamorgan County Council Clinic, Ash Square, Rhydyfelin).

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in the Pontypridd area recorded during 1960 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
43	21	64

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 5.07 per 1,000 population show a very slight decrease on those of last year, when the total reached 77. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1960 was 12 including 2 women, the same as 1959.

It is noteworthy that lung cancer now kills more people than cancer of the breast.

INFANT WELFARE

There has been no change in the number or scope of the Infant Welfare Centres in Pontypridd now administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

Pontypridd General Clinic, Park
 Trefoed Baron Chapel Vicar.
 Rhydyfelin Ebenezer Chapel.
 Hopkinstown Hall, Pandy Road.

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:-

Newtown Bethel Chapel Hall.
 Pontnewmorton Porthyr Road Clinic.

(NOTE: The Rhydyfelin Clinic at Ebenezer Chapel was discontinued early in 1961 and is now held at the Glamorgan County Council Clinic, Ash Square, Rhydyfelin.)

Infant Mortality During the Year 1960

Deaths at Various Ages Under One Year of Age

Cause of Death	Under 1 week		1 - 2 weeks		2 - 3 weeks		3 - 4 weeks		Total Under 4 weeks		Over 4 and under 3 months.		3 - 6 months		6 - 9 months		9 - 12 months		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Bronchiolitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Broncho-Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Thyrotoxicosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Prematurity	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sarcoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All Causes	4	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	6	7	3	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	11	11

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

Mr. William Rees, the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has kindly sent me the following report of the Society's work in his area which operates from the Pontypridd office and also covers the Aberdare valley and Llantrisant areas.

The causes of child neglect are many. Some parents are bad, some indifferent, and others selfish and ignorant with low standards, and in all these homes children can be caused unnecessary suffering. This suffering can occur when parents leave their children alone, especially at night, and again when parents quarrel in the presence of the children.

During the year Mr. Rees was called upon to deal with 143 cases affecting the welfare of 340 children, summarised as follows:-

Neglect	...	64
Ill Treatment	...	16
Beyond Control	...	17
Moral danger	...	6
Aid or advice sought.		40

On three occasions the Society resorted to prosecution:-

(1) A father was sent to prison for 6 months for neglecting his five children. He frequently spent all his money leaving the family without food and reducing the home to poverty. The children were taken into care.

(2) Parents and two children living in one filthy room. The parents were placed on probation and the children taken into care.

(3) A father refused to work and the children were often short of food. The father was imprisoned for 6 months.

In four instances children were found to be in need of care or protection and were committed to the care of the Local Authority.

Mr. Rees thanks the department for the opportunity of presenting his report and expresses his appreciation of the help given him by the staff of my department. I, in turn, would like to thank Mr. Rees for his willingness to assist at all times.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

Mr. William Boes, the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has kindly sent me the following report of the Society's work in his area which operates from the following office and also covers the Aberdare valley and Llantrisant areas.

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During the year Mr. Boes was called upon to deal with 145 cases affecting the welfare of 340 children, summarized as follows:-

64	...	Neglect
16	...	Ill treatment
17	...	Beyond Control
6	...	Moral danger
40	...	Aid or advice sought.

On three occasions the Society resorted to prosecution:-

- (1) A father was sent to prison for 6 months for neglecting his five children. He frequently spent all his money leaving the family without food and reducing the home to poverty. The children were taken into care.
 - (2) Parents and two children living in one filthy room. The parents were placed on probation and the children taken into care.
 - (3) A father refused to work and the children were often short of food. The father was imprisoned for 6 months.
- In four instances children were found to be in need of care or protection and were committed to the care of the Local Authority.

Mr. Boes thanks the department for the opportunity of presenting his report and expresses his appreciation of the help given him by the staff of my department. I, in turn, would like to thank Mr. Boes for his willingness to assist at all times.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1960

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm:			
Stomach	10	4	14
Lungs	10	2	12
Breast	-	7	7
Uterus	-	2	2
Other Sites	23	16	39
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	-	3
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	45	65	110
Coronary disease, angina	47	28	75
Hypertension with heart disease	4	7	11
Other heart diseases	25	37	62
Other circulatory diseases	18	17	35
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	12	10	22
Bronchitis	27	3	30
Other diseases of respiratory system	12	3	15
Diabetes	-	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
Congenital malformations	4	2	6
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	16	20	36
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
Suicide	1	2	3
Other accidents	8	3	11
	<u>277</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>515</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH 1960

Total	Female	Male	
1	1	-	Tuberculosis of respiratory system
			Malignant Neoplasms:
14	4	10	Stomach
13	5	10	Lungs
7	7	-	Breast
2	2	-	Uterus
39	16	23	Other sites
3	-	3	Leukemia, Alkemia
110	62	48	Vascular lesions of nervous system
75	28	47	Coronary diseases, angina
11	7	4	Hypertension with heart disease
65	37	28	Other heart diseases
35	17	18	Other circulatory diseases
1	1	-	Infarction
25	10	15	Pneumonia
30	3	27	Bronchitis
12	3	12	Other diseases of respiratory system
5	5	-	Diabetes
2	1	1	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
3	2	1	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea
1	1	-	Nephritis and nephrosis
4	-	4	Hypertrophy of prostate
6	5	1	Congenital malformations
36	20	16	Other defined or ill-defined diseases
2	2	3	Motor vehicle accidents
3	2	1	Suicide
11	3	8	Other accidents
515	258	257	

NOTIFICATION AND DEATH RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1960

	Pontypridd	
	Rate per 1,000 Population	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
<u>Deaths</u>		
Whooping Cough	0.0	0.0
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	0.03	0.13
Influenza	0.03	0.55
Smallpox	0.0	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.0
Pneumonia	0.59	0.40
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0.03	0.0
Meningococcal Infection	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.65	0.16
Whooping Cough	0.30	0.0
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0
Erysipelas	0.0	0.01
Food Poisoning	0.0	0.88
Measles	0.06	5.9
Pneumonia	0.06	0.45
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.06	0.01
Dysentery	0.06	0.01
Tuberculosis	0.59	0.85

NOTIFICATION AND DEATH RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1959

Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Population	
		1959	1960
Notifiable (Corrected)			
Tuberculosis		0.65	0.59
Typhoid		0.01	0.02
Typhenter		0.01	0.02
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis		0.01	0.02
Pneumonia		0.45	0.06
Measles		2.9	0.06
Food Poisoning		0.88	0.0
Erysipelas		0.01	0.0
Diphtheria		0.0	0.0
Whooping Cough		0.0	0.30
Scarlet Fever		0.16	0.65
Meningococcal Infection		0.0	0.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever		0.0	0.05
Deaths			
Pneumonia		0.40	0.59
Polioencephalitis		0.0	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis and		0.0	0.0
Smallpox		0.0	0.0
Influenza		0.55	0.05
Tuberculosis		0.15	0.05
Diphtheria		0.0	0.0
Whooping Cough		0.0	0.0

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960

FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PONTYPRIDD IN THE COUNTY

OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

Part 1 of the Act

Premises	Number on Register	Inspect- ions	Number of	
			Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	60	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	180	91	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-Workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total	242	91	3	-

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960

FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PORTSWICH IN THE COUNTY

OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

Part 1 of the Act

Number of Occupiers prosecuted	Written notices	Inspect- ions	Number on Register	Premises
-	-	-	60	(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Auth- orities.
-	3	21	180	(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority
-	-	-	2	(12) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)
-	3	21	242	Total

Factories Act, 1937 (Cont'd)

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	2	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	3	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Number of cases in which procedure was found defective	Number of cases in which defects were found			Procedures
	Reported		Found	
	By H.M. Inspector	To H.M. Inspector		
-	1	-	-	Want of cleanliness (S.1)
-	-	-	-	Overcrowding (S.2)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.3)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.3)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.4)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.4)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.5)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.5)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.6)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.6)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.7)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.7)
-	2	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.8)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.8)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.9)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.9)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.10)
-	-	-	-	Unsanitary conditions (S.10)
-	2	-	-	Total

Factories Act, 1937 (cont'd)

Part V111 of the Act (Section 110)

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list re- quired by Section 110 (1) (c)
Wearing (Making apparel (etc. (Cleaning and Washing	67
Total	67

Signature

D. W. Finter

Medical Officer of Health.

Factories Act, 1937 (cont'd)

Part VIII of the Act (Section 110)

OUTWORK

No. of out-workers in August last re- turned by Section 110 (1) (a)	Nature of Work
67	Wearing (Making apparel (etc. (Cleaning and washing
67	Total

Signature _____
Medical Officer of Health.

I N D E X

	<u>Page Nos.</u>
Abattoir	17
Ambulance Facilities.....	23
Births	3
Camping Sites.....	10
Cancer	31
Causes of Death.....	34
Condemned Food - Disposal of.....	18,22
Condemned Meat/Offal - Disposal of.....	19
Council Houses.....	13
Crematorium.....	9
Certificate of Disrepair.....	14
Drainage and Sewerage.....	7
Factories	9,36,37,38
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.....	20,21,22
Food Premises.....	16
Frozen Liquid Egg.....	22
Gypsies (Unauthorised Camping).....	10
Hospital Provision (Infectious Diseases).....	28
Housing Statistics.....	13
Ice-cream	16
Infantile Mortality.....	32
Infant Welfare.....	31
Laboratory Work and Facilities.....	28
Maternal Mortality.....	23
Meat and Other Foods - Inspection.....	18
Milk	15,16
Notifiable Infectious Diseases.....	23,24,25,26,29,30,31
N.S.P.C.C.	33
Offensive Trades.....	12
Population	3
Prosecutions	9
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	23
Polio Vaccination.....	27

INDEX

19	Abattoirs
23	Abolition of
2	Births
10	Camping Sites
21	Cancer
24	Causes of Death
18, 22	Contaminated Food - Disposal of
19	Contaminated Meat/Oil - Disposal of
13	Control Houses
9	Crematorium
14	Certificate of Disposal
7	Drainage and Sewage
2, 20, 21, 22	Factories
20, 21, 22	Food and Drug Act, 1955
18	Food Preserves
22	Frozen Liquid Egg
10	Gypsies (Unauthorised Camping)
28	Hospital Provision (Infectious Diseases)
13	Housing Statistics
18	Ice-cream
22	Intelligence
21	Infant Welfare
28	Laboratory Work and Facilities
23	Maternal Mortality
18	Meat and Other Foods - Inspection
12, 16	Milk
23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31	Notifiable Infectious Diseases
23	N.S.P.C.C.
12	Offensive Trades
2	Population
9	Prosecutions
23	Pyrexia
24	Polio Vaccination

	<u>Page Nos.</u>
Rainfall	7
Rodent Control.....	11
Replacement of Destroyed Bedding.....	24
Sanitary Inspection.....	8
Scavenging and Refuse Collection.....	10
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.....	17
Staff	2
Statistics, Comparative.....	35
Statistics, General and Vital.....	3, 4, 5
Swimming Baths and Pool.....	12
Slum Clearance.....	14
Sewer Swabs	22
Tuberculosis	29
Tuberculosis - B.C.G. Vaccination.....	30
Verminous Premises	11
Water Supply	6, 7

7	.....	Reinfall
11	.....	Rodent Control
24	.....	Replacement of Destroyed Bedding
8	.....	Sanitary Inspection
10	.....	Scavenging and Refuse Collection
17	.....	Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933
2	.....	Staff
25	.....	Statistics, Comparative
2, 4, 5	.....	Statistics, General and Vital
12	.....	Swimming Baths and Pools
14	.....	Tim Clearance
22	.....	Sewer Works
29	.....	Tuberculosis
30	.....	Tuberculosis - B.C.G. Vaccination
11	Verminous Premises
6, 7	Water Supply

FRANKLIN COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT

1911

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