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Contributors

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1962

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL CLINIC
PONTYPRIDD

Telephone No. 3204/5

Public Health Department,
Ynysangharad Park,
Pontypridd.

June, 1964.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on
the Public Health of the District for the year 1962.

This was essentially the year that smallpox came to South Wales. The full
story of the epidemic has been published elsewhere but a brief account is set
out in the body of the report.

Looking back on it from this length of time there are a number of comments
which seem to be worth making.

The first one concerns an anomaly. Responsibility for control of infectious
disease still remains in the hands of the district Medical Officer of Health,
although this Officer's duties in other directions have shrunk so much that he no
longer has the necessary administrative machine and staff to carry out this
function during a major episode. The two district Medical Officers of Health for
the districts immediately adjoining ours (Llantrisant and Rhondda) had to bear
the brunt of the first onslaught of the epidemic, with all the panic and confusion
which arose, and were very nearly taxed beyond the limits of their very consider-
able powers of endurance. It is true that plenty of help was subsequently forth-
coming but some delay was inevitable before these reinforcements could be properly
deployed.

Had these posts been manned by men of lesser calibre, serious errors of
judgment could well have been made.

Secondly, the advantages of combining the appointments of District Medical
Officers of Health and Divisional Medical Officers were very apparent during this
period and allowed great flexibility. For example, in the Pontypridd Urban
District the roles of the District Public Health Department and the Divisional
Health Office were for a time completely reversed - the Divisional Health Office
dealing with contact tracing and supervision and the District Public Health
Department (which happens to be conveniently situated in the Central Clinic)
running the vaccination sessions at the clinic with the help of volunteer doctors
from outside the area. The latter task was performed so well that record numbers
of vaccinations were performed - altogether, over 12,000 patients being treated.

The third point concerns the hazards of having a smallpox hospital in the
area. The first case in both waves of the epidemic in South Wales occurred in a
person living quite close to a smallpox hospital, and the probability is that the
infection in some way escaped from the hospital itself. This was also regarded
as a possibility in two unexplained cases which occurred in the Greater London
Area. The danger of the infection escaping from a smallpox hospital has always
been recognised, but the problem should be looked at afresh and possibly some
different provision made for the future.

/Lastly there is a

Public Health Department,
Cardiff,
Wales.
June, 1964.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of
the Cardiff Urban District Council.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on
Public Health of the District for the year 1963.

This was essentially the year that smallpox came to South Wales. The full
story of the epidemic has been published elsewhere but a brief account is set
out in the body of the report.

Looking back on it from this length of time there are a number of comments
which seem to be worth making.

The first one concerns an anomaly. Responsibility for control of infection
seems still to remain in the hands of the District Medical Officer of Health,
though this Officer's duties in other directions have shrunk so much that he
never has the necessary administrative machine and staff to carry out this
function during a major epidemic. The two District Medical Officers of Health for
the district immediately adjoining ours (Monmouth and Rhondda) had to bear
the brunt of the first onslaught of the epidemic, with all the panic and confusion
which arose, and were very nearly taken beyond the limits of their very considerable
powers of endurance. It is true that plenty of help was subsequently forthcoming
but some delay was inevitable before these reinforcements could be properly
employed.

Had these posts been manned by men of lesser calibre, serious errors of
judgment could well have been made.

Secondly, the advantages of combining the appointments of District Medical
Officers of Health and Divisional Medical Officers were very apparent during this
epidemic and allowed great flexibility. For example, in the Pontypridd Urban
District the roles of the District Public Health Department and the Divisional
Medical Officer were for a time completely reversed - the Divisional Medical Officer
taking over the control of the epidemic and the District Public Health
Department (which happens to be conveniently situated in the Central Clinic)
undertaking the vaccination sessions at the clinic with the help of volunteer doctors.
The latter task was performed so well that record numbers
of vaccinations were performed - altogether, over 12,000 patients being treated.

The third point concerns the hazards of having a smallpox hospital in the
area. The first case in both waves of the epidemic in South Wales occurred in a
person living quite close to a smallpox hospital, and the probability is that the
infection in some way escaped from the hospital itself. This was also regarded
as a possibility in two unexplained cases which occurred in the Greater London
area. The danger of the infection escaping from a smallpox hospital has always
been recognised, but the problem should be looked at afresh and possibly some
further provision made for the future.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Lastly there is a need for a safer vaccine. The "live" vaccine used at present is highly effective and has the great advantage that it can, if given early enough, prevent or modify an attack even after the patient has been infected. However, its use does carry a certain risk, and as a result of the large number of vaccinations performed during the South Wales outbreak (most of which were completely unnecessary) at least five people are known to have died, and a great deal of illness resulted, some of it serious.

Finally, I should like once more to thank all the members of the staff of the health department for their untiring efforts during a difficult year and I would like to mention also the health visitors, doctors, and the Divisional Health Office Staff, who worked so hard to check the smallpox epidemic.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor C. H. James, was as always a source of encouragement and strength, and I am indebted to all Members of the Council for their support.

D. W. Foster,

Medical Officer of Health.

Councillor Sir

Councillor Mr.

Councillor

Councillor

Councillor A. W. D. Morgan, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. Innes

(From July, 1962)

Councillor G. E. Jones

Councillor Geraldine L. Jones

(To May, 1962)

Councillor W. B. Jones, B.A.

(From May, 1962)

Councillor Stanley Jones

Councillor E. W. Peck

Councillor A. Prior

Councillor Norman Randall, J.P.

Councillor G. J. Richards, B.A., M.

Councillor W. L. Roberts

Councillor R. Stevens

(From May, 1962)

Councillor J. Stallard

(Until April, 1962)

Councillor W. J. Thomas F.R.S.P.A.

(To May, 1962)

Councillor P. G. C. Warner

Councillor J. Warren, B.A., M.Sc.,

Councillor A. S. Watkins

Councillor J. L. Williams

Clerk of the Council

Mr. Bernard M. Murphy, LL.B.

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor A. W. B. Higgins, J.P.

Health Committee, 1962 - 1963

Chairman: Mrs. G. M. Williams.

Councillor J. C. Anzani	
Councillor D. G. Ball, J.P.	
Councillor J. R. Clayton	
Councillor W. J. Cheesman	
Councillor H. G. A. Dark	
Councillor John Davies	
Councillor J. Howell Davies	
Councillor Sam Davies	
Councillor Richard Evans	
Councillor H. Gardner	
Councillor D. W. G. Harry	
Councillor A. W. B. Higgins, J.P.	
Councillor Mrs. Inson	(From July, 1962)
Councillor C. H. James	
Councillor Giraldu L. Jones	(To May, 1962)
Councillor W. B. Jones, B.A.	(From May, 1962)
Councillor Stanley Jones	
Councillor E. W. Peck	
Councillor R. Price	
Councillor Norman Randell, J.P.	
Councillor D. J. Richards, B.E.M.	
Councillor W. L. Simmonds	
Councillor N. Stevens	(From May, 1962)
Councillor J. Stallard	(Died April, 1962)
Councillor W. J. Thomas F.A.L.P.A.	(To May, 1962)
Councillor F. J. C. Warner	
Councillor J. Warren, B.A., M.Sc.,	
Councillor A. R. Watkins	
Councillor J. Ll. Williams	

Clerk of the Council

Mr. Bernard M. Murphy, Ll. B.

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor A. W. B. Higgins, J.P.

Health Committee, 1962 - 1963

Chairman: Mrs. G. M. Williams.

Councillor J. C. Ansell	
Councillor D. G. Bell, J.P.	
Councillor J. R. Clayton	
Councillor W. J. Greenman	
Councillor E. G. A. Park	
Councillor John Davies	
Councillor J. Howell Davies	
Councillor Ian Davies	
Councillor Richard Evans	
Councillor H. Gardner	
Councillor D. W. G. Harty	
Councillor A. W. B. Higgins, J.P.	
Councillor Mrs. Ineson	(From July, 1962)
Councillor C. B. James	
Councillor Gwladys L. Jones	(To May, 1962)
Councillor W. A. Jones, B.A.	(From May, 1962)
Councillor Stanley Jones	
Councillor E. W. Pack	
Councillor R. Price	
Councillor Norman Randall, J.P.	
Councillor D. J. Richards, B.E.M.	
Councillor W. L. Stammers	
Councillor E. Stevens	(From May, 1962)
Councillor J. Stelford	(Died April, 1962)
Councillor W. J. Thomas F.A.L.P.A.	(To May, 1962)
Councillor F. J. C. Warner	
Councillor J. Warren, B.A., M.Sc.	
Councillor A. R. Watkins	
Councillor J. L. Williams	

Clerk of the Council

Mr. Bernard M. Murphy, LL. B.

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 - Chief Clerk

Hilary R. John

L. Davies

Caretaker - Public Abattoir

R. J. Stroud

Van driver and Disinfector

A. H. Seymour

Pest Control Officer

S. R. Redwood

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Senior Public Health Inspector

W. M. Davies

Public Health Inspectors

R. O. Hughes
W. C. Griffiths

Clerical Staff

M. Rose - Chief Clerk
Mary R. John
I. Davies

Carpetlayer - Public Analyst

R. J. Strong

Van driver and Disinfecter

A. E. Seymour

Post Control Officer

S. R. Redwood

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year, 1962), estimated by Registrar General	...	...	...	...	...	35,480
Population (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	34,494
Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	8,141
Number of inhabited houses, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	10,416
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	10,923
Rateable Value (1st April, 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	365,191
ld. Rate product for 1961/62 ..	...	...	...	...	£1,384 15s. 4d.	

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

35,480	...	Population (Mid-year, 1962), estimated by Registrar General
34,404	...	Population (Census, 1961)
8,147	...	Area (acres)
10,416	...	Number of inhabited houses, 1961
10,923	...	Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1961)
365,191	...	Notified value (1st April, 1962)
£1,384 12s. 4d.	...	Id. Rate product for 1961/62

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

LIVE BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
300	246	14	13	573

Rate per 1,000 population 16.15 (adjusted 15.50)
 Illegitimate live births 4.7% of total live births.

STILL BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	7	-	-	12

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 20.5.

TOTAL BIRTHS: Number (live and still) 585

DEATHS: Males 275 - Females 239 - Total 514 - Death rate 14.49
 (adjusted rate 15.07)

Infant:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	5	1	1	16

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births 27.92
 Legitimate deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 25.6
 Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - Nil.

Neo-Natal:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	5	1	-	12

Rate per 1,000 total live births 20.94.

Early Neo-Natal:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	3	1	-	7

Rate per 1,000 total live births 12.2.

Perinatal:

Male	Female	Total
4	3	7

Rate per 1,000 live and still births
 11.9

Maternal Mortality:

Number of deaths - Nil

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

LIVE BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
300	246	14	13	553

Rate per 1,000 population 16.15 (adjusted 15.50)
 Illegitimate live births 4.7% of total live births.

STILL BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	7	-	-	12

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 20.5.

TOTAL BIRTHS:

Number (live and still) 565

DEATHS: Males 275 - Females 259 - Total 534 - Death rate 14.49
 (adjusted rate 12.07)

Infant:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	5	1	1	16

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births 27.92
 Legitimate deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 25.6
 Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - Nil.

Neo-Natal:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	5	1	-	11

Rate per 1,000 total live births 20.94.

Early Neo-Natal:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	3	1	-	7

Rate per 1,000 total live births 12.5.

Perinatal:

Males		Females		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	3	3	3	13

Rate per 1,000 live and still births

11.9

Maternal Mortality:

Number of deaths - Nil

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT

DURING 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population	Births		Nett deaths belonging to the district			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 (Crude).	Under one year of age		At all ages	
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population (Crude).
1953	38,200	579	15.2	11	19.0	645	16.9
1954	38,140	618	16.2	22	35.6	543	14.2
1955	37,980	523	13.8	20	38.2	535	14.1
1956	37,700	537	14.2	10	18.6	466	12.4
1957	37,590	585	15.56	17	29.06	527	14.02
1958	37,550	579	15.42	14	24.18	472	12.57
1959	37,460	590	15.75	16	27.12	528	14.10
1960	37,240	561	15.06	22	39.22	515	13.83
1961	35,480	559	15.76	15	26.83	501	14.12
1962	35,480	573	16.15	16	27.92	514	14.49

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT

DURING 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Population	Births		Deaths		At all ages
	Number	Rate per 1,000 (Crude)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Population (Crude)
38,200	279	12.5	11	12.0	16.9
38,140	618	16.2	22	32.6	14.2
37,980	553	13.8	50	38.2	14.1
37,700	537	14.2	10	18.6	12.4
37,590	585	15.26	17	29.06	14.02
37,520	579	15.42	14	24.18	12.37
37,460	590	15.75	16	27.12	14.10
37,240	561	15.06	22	39.22	12.83
37,480	599	15.76	12	26.83	14.12
37,480	573	16.12	16	27.92	14.49

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

		Estimated Population 1962	Number of Births	BIRTHS		Number of Deaths	DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-NATAL MORTALITY	
				Rate per 1,000 population			Rate per 1,000 population		Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
				Crude	Adjusted		Crude	adjusted				
England and Wales			840,557	18.0		557,446	11.9	-	17,978	21.4		
Administrative County												
Urban Districts		748,700	12,888	17.21	16.87	9,183	12.27	14.36	317	24.60	212	16.45
Rural Districts		524,770	9,117	17.37	17.02	6,613	12.60	14.62	229	25.12	152	16.67
Health Divisions,Constituent Districts		223,930	3,771	16.84	16.50	2,570	11.48	13.66	88	23.34	60	15.91
Aberdare and	Aberdare Urban	39,030	605	15.50	15.97	605	15.50	15.97	22	36.36	14	23.14
Mountain Ash	Mountain Ash Urban	29,520	482	16.33	16.17	365	12.36	14.96	13	26.97	9	18.67
Caerphilly and	Caerphilly Urban	36,230	727	20.07	19.07	412	11.37	14.89	15	20.63	9	12.38
Gelligaer	Gelligaer Urban	34,990	688	19.66	20.25	423	12.09	15.23	15	21.80	7	10.17
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban	15,110	258	17.07	15.88	185	12.24	13.46	4	15.50	4	15.50
	Maesteg Urban	21,710	396	18.24	18.24	249	11.47	14.45	7	17.68	5	12.63
	Ogmore and Garw Urban	21,050	354	16.82	16.82	239	11.35	13.73	13	36.72	8	22.60
	Porthcawl Urban	11,130	189	16.98	16.30	169	15.18	14.72	3	15.87	1	5.29
	Penybont Rural	42,360	821	19.38	19.38	520	12.28	13.14	24	29.23	16	19.49
Neath and	Neath M.B.	30,670	477	15.55	14.46	445	14.51	16.40	12	25.16	8	16.77
District	Neath Rural	40,970	637	15.55	15.24	484	11.81	15.00	17	26.69	15	23.55
Pontypridd and	Llantrisant Rural	27,080	499	18.43	17.69	296	10.93	13.99	17	34.07	8	16.03
Llantrisant	Pontypridd Urban	35,480	573	16.15	15.50	514	14.49	15.07	16	27.92	12	20.94
Port Talbot and	Glyncorrwg Urban	9,440	188	19.92	19.52	92	9.75	13.94	6	31.91	5	26.60
Glyncorrwg	Port Talbot M.B.	51,150	977	19.10	18.15	500	9.78	12.91	20	20.47	11	11.26
South East	Barry M.B.	42,040	792	18.84	18.09	461	10.97	12.18	9	11.36	6	7.58
Glamorgan	Cardiff rural	50,130	842	16.80	16.13	572	11.41	13.58	11	13.06	9	10.69
	Cowbridge M.B.	1,100	18	16.36	17.01	15	13.64	14.19	1	55.56	1	55.56
	Cowbridge Rural	19,760	320	16.19	16.19	151	7.64	12.15	3	9.38	2	6.25
	Penarth Urban	20,680	360	17.41	16.71	274	13.25	12.99	8	22.22	8	22.22
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural	12,810	218	17.02	17.19	139	10.85	10.52	5	22.94	4	18.35
	Llŷchwyr Urban	25,050	367	14.65	14.94	323	12.89	15.08	5	13.62	4	10.90
	Pontardawe Rural	30,820	434	14.08	14.22	408	13.24	14.70	11	25.35	6	13.82
Rhondda M.B.		100,390	1,666	16.60	16.27	1,342	13.37	15.51	60	36.01	40	24.01

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) during, 1962

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases notified</u>	<u>Total cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Sonne' Dysentery	12	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	27
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-
Measles	1	-	-
Para.Typhoid	2	-	-
Op.Neonatorum	3	3	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

The only case of Puerperal Pyrexia reported during the year was from hospital. The patient responded to treatment.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district in 1962. 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.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) during 1965

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases notified</u>	<u>Total cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Scarlet Fever	15	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-
Measles	1	-	27
Whooping Cough	1	1	-
Parotitis	1	-	-
Polio	2	-	-
Cholera	3	3	-

FEBRUARY PYREXIA REPORTS, 1965

The only case of February Pyrexia reported during the year was from hospital. The patient responded to treatment.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district in 1965. 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 Pontypool area is situated at Hawthorn near Pontypool. The telephone number is Pontypool 5525.

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 1962.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1962

Diseases	Graig	Rhon -dda	Town	Cilfy -nydd	Tral -lwn	Trefo -rest	Rhydy- felin	Total
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Op. Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Paratyphoid	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
T.B. Respiratory	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	14
T.B. (Non-respiratory)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	16	6	2	4	2	5	37

REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING

Authority is given to the local Authority, by Section 167 - as, 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 1965.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1965

Disease	Grave	Non-Grave	Town	City	Town	Town	Raydy-	Total
Paratyphoid	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Op. Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Paratyphoid	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Gonorrhea	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
T.B. Respiratory	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	14
T.B. (Non-respiratory)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Fractures	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	15	6	2	4	2	5	31

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Notified during 1962

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sonne' Dysentery	-	2	6	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	5	2	14
Tuberculosis (N.Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Typhoid (Para)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Total	3	3	6	-	3	2	1	6	4	1	6	2	37

SMALLPOX 1962

Between 25th December, 1961 and 12th January, 1962 there were five separate importations of smallpox into the United Kingdom from Karachi, where the disease was epidemic in the local population. In each case the importation consisted of a single traveller who subsequently developed smallpox.

The fifth and last of these importations, taken ill in Cardiff on 13th January, did not give rise to any apparent secondary cases. However, a substantial outbreak followed in South Wales in two main waves, during which there occurred 46 cases of whom 19 died.

The first of these waves affected districts directly adjoining Pontypridd and all the cases occurring were connected directly or indirectly with a missed, unexplained case not diagnosed as smallpox during life. This patient fell ill on 5th February, and on 8th February was delivered at home of a still-born child. There was considerable loss of blood and she was moved to East Glamorgan Hospital, where in spite of efforts to save her, she died. Because of the nature of her death smallpox was not suspected and therefore no-one was aware that the disease was present in the locality.

There now arose six second generation cases, all except one of which had been in direct contact with the "missed" case, either during the confinement, during treatment at East Glamorgan Hospital, during the post mortem examination or during the period when the body was awaiting burial at her sister's home at Ferndale.

It was the first of these second generation cases (diagnosed on 25th February, 1962) which revealed the presence of smallpox in the Rhondda Borough and in Llantrisant Rural District and led to the suspicion of smallpox in the first case (the woman who had died at East Glamorgan Hospital after childbirth).

Eighteen third generation cases subsequently arose, making a total of twenty five cases, six of whom died. By early April surveillance of all ascertained contacts was complete and no new cases had come to light amongst them.

The second wave began when on the 6th April the Medical Officer of Health of Penybont Rural District Council was called to Glanrhyd Unit of Morganwg Psychiatric Hospital. In a ward containing forty-five elderly and confused patients, eight were found to have rashes suggesting a diagnosis of smallpox. These cases had evidently been infected by an unexplained missed case - an elderly woman who had died in the ward on March 25th. A further twelve cases occurred in the ward, but this wave of the epidemic was confined to the hospital ward and supervision of the contacts was completed by 9th May. In all, this second wave contained twenty one cases of whom thirteen died.

SMALLPOX 1965

Between 25th December, 1964 and 15th January, 1965 there were five separate importations of smallpox into the United Kingdom from Mauritius, where the disease was epidemic in the local population. In each case the importation consisted of a single traveller who subsequently developed smallpox.

The fifth and last of these importations, taken ill in Cardiff on 15th January, did not give rise to any apparent secondary cases. However, a substantial outbreak followed in South Wales in two main waves, during which there occurred 46 cases of whom 19 died.

The first of these waves affected districts directly adjoining Porthcawl and all the cases occurring were connected directly or indirectly with a missed, unexplained case not diagnosed as smallpox during life. This patient fell ill on 5th February, and on 8th February was delivered at home of a still-born child. There was considerable loss of blood and she was moved to East Glamorgan Hospital, where in spite of efforts to save her, she died. Because of the nature of her death smallpox was not suspected and therefore no-one was aware that the disease was present in the locality.

There now arose six second generation cases, all except one of which had been in direct contact with the "missed" case, either during the confinement, during treatment at East Glamorgan Hospital, during the post mortem examination or during the period when the body was awaiting burial at her sister's home at Ferndale.

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Eighteen third generation cases subsequently arose, making a total of twenty five cases, six of whom died. By early April surveillance of all ascertained contacts was complete and no new cases had come to light amongst them.

The second wave began when on the 6th April the Medical Officer of Health of Porthcawl Rural District Council was called to Glamorgan Unit of Morgans Psychiatric Hospital. In a ward containing forty-five elderly and confused patients, eight were found to have rashes suggesting a diagnosis of smallpox. These cases had evidently been infected by an unexplained missed case - an elderly woman who had died in the ward on March 25th. A further twelve cases occurred in the ward, but this wave of the epidemic was confined to the hospital ward and supervision of the contacts was completed by 9th May. In all, this second wave contained twenty one cases of whom thirteen died.

It should be emphasised that the epidemic was successfully controlled by tradition methods of surveillance and vaccination of contacts, a time consuming but well proved measure. This involved an intensive search for contacts who were immediately vaccinated. They were then visited at least once and often twice a day by a Medical Officer or Health Visitor for a period of 18 days. In the Pontypridd area alone a total of 255 contacts were supervised in this way.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The National scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis began 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, 1962:-

	Number of Persons Who have Received				
	Salk		Oral		
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	3rd
Children born in 1962	-	-	38	36	24
Children born in 1961	-	-	166	186	105
Children and Young persons born in years 1943-1960	58	115	266	212	111
Young persons born in years 1933-1942	50	77	107	85	43
Others	69	56	196	158	78
Totals	177	248	773	677	361

Number of persons (all groups) given 3rd Salk injection	.....	628
Number of persons given 4th Salk injection	.....	137
Number of persons given 1 Oral after 2 Salks	.....	625
Number of persons given 1 Oral after 3 Salks	.....	573

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 96. 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 1962.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Non-Schistosome areas. The number of specimens and routine specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 96. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Outlets 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.

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The Isolation Hospital at Tynnyr, formerly administered by the Non-Schistosome Council now functions as a tubercular 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, 1936

SECTION 62

and

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

SECTION 122

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1935.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING, 1962

	<u>New Cases</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>Respir</u> <u>-atory</u>	<u>Non-Respir</u> <u>-atory</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Respir</u> <u>-atory</u>	<u>Non-Respir</u> <u>-atory</u>	<u>Total</u>
	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	M. F.	
Under 1 year	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
1 - 5 years	- 1	- -	1	- -	- -	-
5 -15 years	- 1	1 -	2	- -	- -	-
15-25 years	- 2	- -	2	- -	- -	-
25-35 years	1 1	- -	2	- -	- -	-
35-45 years	- 1	- -	1	- 1	- -	1
45-65 years	5 -	- 1	6	3 -	2 -	5
Over 65 yrs	2 -	- -	2	4 -	- -	4
	8 6	1 1	16	7 1	2 -	10

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Respiratory	0.22	0.22	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.13
Non-respiratory	0.07	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.02	Nil
All forms of T.B.	0.29	0.22	0.03	0.13	0.11	0.13

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

	<u>New Cases</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Under 1 year	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
1 - 5 years	- 1	- -	- -	- -	-
5 - 15 years	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	-
15 - 25 years	- 2	- -	- -	- -	-
25 - 35 years	- 1	- -	- -	- -	-
35 - 45 years	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	1
45 - 65 years	- 2	- 1	- 3	- 2	2
Over 65 yrs	- 2	- -	- 4	- -	4
	8 6	1 1	7 1	2 -	10

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Respiratory	0.22	0.22	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.13
Non-respiratory	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.11
All forms of T.B.	0.29	0.22	0.03	0.13	0.11	0.13

TUBERCULOSIS 1962

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 number of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis discovered by the Chest Clinic in the Pontypridd and Rhondda Area in 1962 shows a reduction for males from 93 to 56. The figures for females and children are exactly the same at 22 and 5 respectively.

The reduction in the numbers of male cases is very gratifying because the increase in 1961 over 1960 had given cause for great concern.

As in previous years the older age groups are particularly affected in both men and women.

Contact examination with Mantoux testing and vaccination of the negative reactors has continued as in previous years and this preventive work combined with the similar work done on school children by the School Health Service will, in the long run, help to reduce the number of new cases of active Tuberculosis.

The Chest Clinic findings in the main non-tuberculous conditions such as Bronchial New Growths, Bronchitis, Pneumoconiosis and Heart Disease show little variation over 1961.

Increased propaganda regarding the dangers of smoking in the causation of these conditions is very important and this propaganda should be devoted intensively towards school children in their final years at school.

VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of contacts of Tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Clinic. Vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Health Service, and the following table shows the work done in this field during the year:-

Number of parental consents requested	...	...	732
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	519
Number of Mantoux tested	...	...	494
Number positive	...	...	165
Number negative	...	...	312
Number vaccinated	...	...	311

The figures relate to children attending schools in the Pontypridd areas only.

TUBERCULOSIS 1965

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 number of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis discovered by the Chest Clinic in the Pontypool and Rhondda areas in 1965 shows a reduction for males from 95 to 56. The figures for females and children are exactly the same at 22 and 2 respectively.

The reduction in the number of male cases is very gratifying because the increase in 1961 over 1960 had given cause for great concern.

As in previous years the older age groups are particularly affected in both men and women.

Contact examination with Mantoux testing and vaccination of the negative reactors has continued as in previous years and this preventive work combined with the earlier work done on school children by the School Health Service will, in the long run, help to reduce the number of new cases of active Tuberculosis.

The Chest Clinic findings in the male non-tuberculous conditions such as Bronchial New Growth, Bronchitis, Pneumococcal and Heart Disease show little variation over 1961.

Increased propaganda regarding the dangers of smoking in the cessation of these conditions is very important and this propaganda should be devoted intensively towards school children in their final years at school.

VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of contacts of Tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Clinic. Vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Health Service, and the following table shows the work done in this field during the year:-

Number vaccinated	...	...	...
Number negative	...	...	...
Number positive	...	...	...
Number of Mantoux tested	...	...	...
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...
Number of parental consents requested	...	...	...

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

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in the Pontypridd area recorded during 1962 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
41	24	65

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 1.82 per 1,000 population show a slight increase on those of last year, when the total reached 63. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1962 was 13, one less than in 1961.

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

INFANT WELFARE

Infant Welfare Centres in Pontypridd are administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

Pontypridd	...	...	...	...	...	Central Clinic, Park.
Treforest	...	...	...	...	...	Saron Chapel Vestry.
Rhydyfelin	...	...	...	...	...	Clinic, Ash Square.
Hopkinstown	...	...	...	...	...	Hall, Foundry Road.
Graig	...	...	...	...	...	St. John's Church, Vestry.

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:-

Pontshonnorton	Merthyr Road Clinic.
Glyncoch	Glyncoch Church Vestry.

CANCER

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<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
41	24	65

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 1.85 per 1,000 population show a slight increase on those of last year, when the total reached 63. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1962 was 15, one less than in 1961.

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

INFANT WELFARE

Infant Welfare Centres in Pontypridd are administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

Pontypridd	...	...	...	...	Central Clinic, Park.
Treforest	...	...	...	...	Baron Chapel Vestry.
Rhydyfelin	...	...	...	...	Clinic, Ash Square.
Hopkinstown	...	...	...	...	Hall, Fowndry Road.
Grange	...	...	...	...	St. John's Church, Vestry.

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:-

Posthonnorton	...	...	...	...	Merthyr Road Clinic.
Glyncoch	...	...	...	...	Glyncoch Church Vestry.

INFANT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR, 1962

Date	Sex	Age	Cause
7.12.62	Female	2 weeks	1a. Congenital malformations. b. Hydrocephalic and spina bifida.
29.7.62	Female	25 minutes	1a. Anencephaly.
24.3.62	Male	2 weeks	1a. Bronchopneumonia. b. Recumbency. c. Spina bifida - scrotal hernia.
19.5.62	Male	3 days	1a. Prematurity.
31.3.62	Male	4 hours	1a. Intra cranial Haemorrhage. b. Prematurity.
10.9.62	Female	3 days	1a. Pulmonary Atelectasis.
17.6.62	Male	1 week	1a. Scleroma Neonatorum.
16.10.62	Female	1 month	1a. Bronchopneumonia. b. Fibrocystic disease.
30.4.62	Male	3 months	1a. Septic Bronchopneumonia due to chronic subdural Haematoma.
26.5.62	Female	2 days	1a. Cerebellar haemorrhage. b. Haemorrhagic disease of the new born.
12.6.62	Male	5 months	1a. Collapse both pulmonary upper lobes. b. Bronchopneumonia(Recurrent).
25.6.62	Male	1 week	1a. Septicaemia. b. Bronchopneumonia.
26.5.62	Male	3 days	1a. Haemorrhagic pneumonia.
1.1.62	Male	1 month	1a. Bronchiolitis.
18.4.62	Male	4 days	1a. Congestive cardiac failure. b. Bronchopneumonia.
18.11.62	Female	3 days	1a. Meningitis.

INFANT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR, 1962

Date	Sex	Age	Cause
7.12.62	Female	5 weeks	1a. Congenital malformation. b. Hydrocephalic and spine bifida.
29.7.62	Female	25 minutes	1a. Anencephaly.
24.5.62	Male	5 weeks	1a. Bronchopneumonia. b. Necropsy. c. Spina bifida - sacral hernia.
19.5.62	Male	5 days	1a. Prematurity.
31.5.62	Male	4 hours	1a. Intra cranial haemorrhage. b. Prematurity.
10.9.62	Female	5 days	1a. Pulmonary atelectasis.
19.6.62	Male	1 week	1a. Severe Neonatorum.
16.10.62	Female	1 month	1a. Bronchopneumonia. b. Rhinocytic disease.
30.4.62	Male	5 months	1a. Septic Bronchopneumonia due to chronic subdural Haematoma.
26.5.62	Female	5 days	1a. Cerebellar haemorrhage. b. Haemorrhagic disease of the new born.
12.6.62	Male	5 months	1a. Collapse both pulmonary upper lobes. b. Bronchopneumonia (Recurrent).
25.6.62	Male	1 week	1a. Septicaemia. b. Bronchopneumonia.
26.5.62	Male	5 days	1a. Haemorrhagic pneumonia.
1.1.62	Male	1 month	1a. Bronchiolitis.
18.4.62	Male	4 days	1a. Congestive cardiac failure. b. Bronchopneumonia.
18.11.62	Female	5 days	1a. Meningitis.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1962

						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...				7	1	8
Tuberculosis - non-pulmonary	...	...				2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm:								
Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	13	-	13
Breasts	...	...	...	...	...	-	3	3
Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Other Sites..	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia..	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	...	...				38	52	90
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	60	32	92
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	20	39	59
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	9	26	35
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	27
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	35
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	-	6	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	5	-	5
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	14	27	41
Motor vehicles accidents	...	...	...	...	...	4	-	4
Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
						275	239	514

HOUSING

In the post war period 1,447 new houses have been erected by the Council. During 1962, 144 dwellings have been completed and occupied; work is proceeding on the following dwellings:-

Ynyscorrwg	4 bedroom houses	6
	3 bedroom houses	4
Walters Road	2 bedroom flats	16
Beechwood Street	1 bedroom flats	24
Poplar Road	2 bedroom flats	42
Glyncoch	1 bedroom flats	60
	2 bedroom houses	108
	3 bedroom houses	60
Total ...		<u>320</u>

In addition, private enterprise has accounted for the following new dwellings during the year:-

Completed	39
Commenced	76
Total ...	<u>115</u>

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Urban District Council at the end of 1962 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	...	2,053
Ynys Terrace	... ..	28
Gwernygerwn	... ..	11

Taken over by Council:

(a) Small dwelling Acquisition Acts 1899-1923 and Housing Acts, 1923-1925		24
(b) 19, 20 and 22 Stow Hill	...	3
(c) 16 Broadway	... ..	1
Total ...		<u>2,120</u>

In the post war period 1,447 new houses have been erected by the Council. During 1955, 144 dwellings have been completed and occupied; work is proceeding on the following dwellings:-

4 bedroom houses	6
3 bedroom houses	4
2 bedroom flats	16
1 bedroom flats	24
2 bedroom flats	42
1 bedroom flats	60
2 bedroom houses	108
3 bedroom houses	60
Total	250

In addition, private enterprise has accounted for the following new dwellings during the year:-

Completed	39
Commenced	76
Total	115

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Urban District Council at the end of 1955 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	...	2,037
Yrfa Terrace	...	28
Gwerygwyn	...	11

Taken over by Council:

(a) Small dwelling population Area 1890-1955 and Housing Acts, 1955-1957	...	24
(b) 19, 20 and 22 Stow Hill	...	3
(c) 16 Friarway	...	1
Total	...	2,150

SLUM CLEARANCE - RE-HOUSING

During 1962, the Council re-housed the occupiers of the Closing Order and Demolition Order properties included in the 3rd period programme and completed the re-housing of the smaller families from the M.A.P. Estate. The larger families from this Estate were awaiting the completion of the 3 and 4 bedroom houses at Ynyscorrwg, and this, in fact, commenced in October.

Following the Public Inquiry on 15th January, 1962, the Minister confirmed the Clearance Orders made by the Council, and these occupiers were also rehoused during the year.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

The Medical Officer of Health submitted his proposed 4th Period Slum Clearance Programme to the Housing and Planning Committees of 8th June, and 5th October, 1962, but on both occasions consideration was deferred.

RENT ACT, 1957

Two applications were received for the cancellation of certificates previously granted. One application was granted and the other refused.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

At January, 1962, 16 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) Regulation, 1960

The following licences were granted for 1962:-

Dealer	-	T.T. Milk	-	16
		Pasteurised	-	16
		Sterilised	-	14

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 were therefore 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 milk other than specially designated milk.

During 1965, the Council re-housed the occupants of the Council Order and Demolition Order properties included in the 3rd period programme and completed the re-housing of the smaller families from the M.A.P. Estate. The larger families from this Estate were awaiting the completion of the 3 and 4 bedroom houses at Ynyscorwg, and this, in fact, commenced in October.

Following the Public Inquiry on 15th January, 1965, the Minister confirmed the Clearance Orders made by the Council, and these occupants were also rehoused during the year.

SILM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

The Medical Officer of Health submitted his proposed 4th Period Silm Clearance Programme to the Housing and Planning Committee of 8th June, and 5th October, 1965, but on both occasions consideration was deferred.

RENT ACT, 1957

Two applications were received for the cancellation of certificates previously granted. One application was granted and the other refused.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

At January, 1965, 16 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 1965:-

Dealer - F.T. Milk	16
Pasteurised	16
Sterilised	14

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 were therefore discontinued after 1960.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified

Areas) Order, 1954

Under the above order, Poutyrdd is included in a Specified Area, where it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption 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>Numbers of samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised T.T.	20	-
Pasteurised	53	-
Sterilised	5	-
T.T.	2	-

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1962 there were 203 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only six 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.

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.

13 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for 1962.

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>Numbers of samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised T.T.	20	-
Pasteurised	55	-
Sterilised	5	-
T.T.	2	-

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1962 there were 503 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only six 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 refrigerator provided by the wholesaler.

These premises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspector.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the area to sheep, swine, veal, deer 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.

13 licences under Section 2 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for 1962.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The preparation of details of the improvement scheme was completed early in 1962 but, in view of the unexpectedly long delivery periods for some items of plant, it was thought advisable to defer the date of operation of the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations for one year to 1st April, 1963. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Ministry, it was agreed that the date should be 1st January, 1963.

Before, dealing with internal work, the Council decided to effect major repairs to the abattoir roof, so as to complete all "dirty" work before proceeding with new internal installations.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1962 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>
546	2,184	628	18,216	6,210	27,784

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	889
by the Public Health Inspectors	... ..

Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations, 1924 and Food & Drugs Act, 1955)	363
--	-----

1,252

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1962:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis)	-	2	1	12
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other diseases)	7	19	1	5
Meat - Other than Abattoir	-	4	3	9
Public Markets and Shops (Other foods)	1	15	0	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
	10	1	2	19 $\frac{1}{4}$

The preparation of details of the improvement scheme was completed early in 1965 but, in view of the unexpectedly long delivery periods for some items of plant, it was thought advisable to defer the date of operation of the Abattoirhouse Construction Regulations for one year to 1st April, 1967. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Ministry, it was agreed that the date should be 1st January, 1967.

Before, dealing with internal work, the Council decided to effect major repairs to the abattoir roof, as well as complete all "dirty" work before proceeding with new internal installations.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1965 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>
246	2,184	628	18,216	6,210	27,784

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 re-visits made to the Public Abattoir
by the Public Health Inspectors ... 889

Visits made to other premises under Public Health
(Meat Regulations, 1954 and Food & Drugs Act, 1955) 363

1,252

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1965:-

<u>lbs.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	
12	1	2	-	Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis)
2	1	19	7	Public Abattoir (Meat - Other diseases)
9	3	4	-	Meat - Other than Abattoir
21½	0	15	1	Public Markets and Shops (Other foods)
19½	2	1	10	

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, 1962, 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>	<u>Total</u>
546	2,184	628	18,216	6,210	27,784.

1. Tuberculosis:

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	-	-
Parts	1	24
Percentage	33.5%	0.3%

2. All diseases other than Tuberculosis:

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	-	6	-
Parts	148	746	296
Percentage	5.3%	4.08%	4.8%

3. Cysticercus Bovis:

	<u>Beasts</u>
Carcases	2
Parts	-
Percentage	0.07%

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, 1962, 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	Total
246	2,184	628	18,216	6,210	27,784

1. Tuberculosis:

Percentage	Parts	Carcasses	Beasts	Pigs
33.5%	1	-	24	0.3%

2. All diseases other than Tuberculosis:

Percentage	Parts	Carcasses	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
2.3%	148	-	746	6	4.8%

3. Cysticercus Bovis:

Percentage	Parts	Carcasses	Beasts
0.07%	-	2	-

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	145	6
Condensed Milk	1	
Butter	2	
Lard	1	
Shredded Beef Suet	1	
Cream Sponge Cake	1	
Plain flour	1	
Minced chicken in jelly	1	
Sausages	14	
Meat Paste	1	
Fish paste	4	
Dressed crab	1	
Canned lemon sparkling drink	1	
Milk shake syrup	1	
Tea	1	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	
Prepared jelly	1	
Table jelly	2	
Sponge mix	1	
Malt vinegar	1	
Tomato ketchup	1	
Canned meat products	7	
Fish cakes	1	
Beer	8	
Jam	1	
Ice-cream	9	
Pork pie	1	
Total	210	6

FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1938

The Pontypool 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.S.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 (Normal and Informal) were submitted to, and reported upon by the Analyst:

Sample	Genuine	Non-Genuine
Milk	145	6
Condensed Milk	1	
Butter	2	
Lard	1	
Brushed Beef Suet	1	
Green Sponge Cake	1	
Plain Flour	1	
Minced chicken in Jelly	1	
Sausages	1	
Meat Paste	1	
Plain Potato	1	
Dressed Crab	1	
Canned Lemon Sparkling Drink	1	
Milk Shake Syrup	1	
Tea	1	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	
Prepared Jelly	2	
Table Jelly	1	
Sponge mix	1	
Malt Vinegar	1	
Tomato Ketchup	1	
Canned meat products	1	
Plain cakes	8	
Biscuits	1	
Jam	3	
Ice-cream	1	
Pork pie		
Total	210	6

The average composition of milk samples for 1962, was 3.56% milk fat and 8.52% 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 sub-standard foods:-

61P	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(5 per cent)
69P	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(3 per cent)
72P	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(19 per cent)
89P	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(7 per cent)
90P	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(10 per cent)
107P	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(7 per cent)

In respect of deficiencies the following observations are made:-

61P, 69P) These samples were of producers' milks and in each case it
72P, 89P) was found that the average content of the morning and evening
90P, 107P) milkings was satisfactory, and no action was taken.

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.

SEWER SWABS

The department submitted 32 sewer swabs from the Abattoir and from bakeries in the co-operation in the research being carried out by Dr. Harvey of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Dr. Harvey has expressed his appreciation of our interest and efforts and asks us to continue with this work.

The average composition of milk samples for 1965, was 3.5% milk fat and 8.5% 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 sub-standard foods:-

619	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	(5 per cent)
620	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	(5 per cent)
621	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	(10 per cent)
622	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	(10 per cent)
623	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	(10 per cent)
624	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	(10 per cent)
625	Milk	-	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	(10 per cent)

In respect of deficiencies the following observations are noted:-

619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625) These samples were of producers' milk and in each case it was found that the average content of the morning and evening milkings was satisfactory, and no action was taken.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Quantities of 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 lime dust, and the food with all other refuse is more than adequately covered. The tip is regularly inspected and during the winter weather it is regularly sprayed with kerosene to minimise fly nuisance.

SEWER SWAGE

The department submitted 25 sewer swags from the Abattoir and from factories in the co-operation in the research being carried out by Dr. Harvey of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Dr. Harvey has expressed his appreciation of our interest and efforts and asks us to continue with this work.

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 period 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 Board. "Spot" samples are taken periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1962 was:-

a. Bacteriological:

Raw Water	...	...	20
Treated water going into supply			53

b. Chemical:

Raw Water	...	...	14
Treated water going into supply			15

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 1,000,000 gallons, and 220,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied direct from the main in Pontypridd is 10,500.

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.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Pontypool 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 Board. "Spot" samples are taken periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1965 was:-

a. Bacteriological:

Raw Water	...	50
Treated water going into supply	...	53

b. Chemical:

Raw Water	...	14
Treated water going into supply	...	15

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

The soft upland surface water, some 5,000,000 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 Fawcett Water Board, approximately 1,000,000 gallons, and 250,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied direct from the main in Pontypool is 10,500.

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

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

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1962 have been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall was registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>		<u>Inches</u>
January	...	9.47
February	...	2.84
March	...	3.85
April	...	6.36
May	...	4.70
June	...	1.88
July	...	2.21
August	...	8.08
September	...	7.38
October	...	1.98
November	...	4.15
December	...	3.33
		<u>56.23</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 46 years is 61.37.

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.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1962 have been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall was registered at Llanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	2.47
February	2.84
March	3.82
April	6.36
May	4.70
June	1.88
July	5.21
August	8.08
September	7.38
October	1.98
November	4.12
December	3.23
	<u>56.23</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 46 years is 61.77.

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.

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, 1962:-

Public Health Acts:

First Visits	...	...	1,140
Revisits	...	...	1,519
Bakehouses	...	...	39
Factories	...	...	30
Public Abattoir	...	...	889
Market and Shops	...	...	363
Cafes	...	...	38
Licensed premises	...	...	56
Cinemas	...	...	49
Schools	...	...	19
Clubs	...	...	1
Slum Clearance Survey	...	...	164
Farms	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	704
			<hr/>
			5,012
			<hr/>

Sampling:

Milk	...	...	...	231
Water	...	...	...	12
Other Foods	...	...	...	56
Ice-cream	...	...	...	9

Notices Served:

Informal	...	...	...	171
Formal	...	...	...	212

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, 1962:-

Public Health Acts:

1,140	...	...	First Visits
1,219	...	...	Revisits
39	...	...	Backhouses
30	...	...	Factories
889	...	...	Public Abattoirs
365	...	...	Markets and Shops
38	...	...	Cafes
56	...	...	Licensed premises
49	...	...	Cinemas
19	...	...	Schools
1	...	...	Clubs
164	...	...	Slum Clearance Survey...
1	...	...	Farms
704	...	...	Miscellaneous
<hr/>			
5,015			
<hr/>			

Sampling:

271	...	...	...	Milk
15	...	...	...	Water
56	...	...	...	Other Foods
9	...	...	...	Ice-cream

Notices Served:

171	...	...	...	Informal
215	...	...	...	Formal

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year 8 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspectors as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Act.

In 3 cases nuisance orders were granted and in the remainder were work done completed at the date of the hearing and the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 30 visits to factories during the year.

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 1961	...	1,792
Cremations for the year 1962	...	1,837

The cremations in 1962 show an increase of 45 compared with 1961.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1962, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 32,733.

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.

One site only is established in this area.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year 8 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspectors as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Act.

In 3 cases nuisance orders were granted and in the remainder were work done completed at the date of the hearing and the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 50 visits to factories during the year.

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:

Crementations for the year 1961	...	1,792
Crementations for the year 1962	...	1,837

The cremations in 1962 show an increase of 45 compared with 1961.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1962, cremations carried out in Pontypool totalled 32,737.

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.

One site only is established in this area.

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1962 amounted to approximately 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.

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 1962.

Number of premises treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
37	Business premises	12
575	Others	115
<u>612</u>		<u>127</u>

The department also deals with business premises on contract.

The sewers in the area were treated in May and November, 1962. The baits and poison were arsenious oxide/bread mash and zinc phosphide/sausage rusk respectively.

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	...	22
Other dwelling houses		12
Other premises	...	10
		<u>44</u>

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1965 amounted to approximately 14,000 tons, an average of 55 tons per working day. Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on a site at Llandraru - an angle dumper 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 1965.

Number of premises treated

Rate	Place
37	Business premises
575	Others
612	

The department also deals with business premises on contract.

The sewers in the area were treated in May and November, 1965. The baits and poison were arsenious oxide/bread mash and zinc phosphide/savory rusk respectively.

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:-

55	Council
12	Other dwelling houses
10	Other premises

44	

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 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.

16 samples of bath water were taken on 8 occasions for bacteriological 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:-

Gas storage and sorting	..	5
Refining	..	1

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Portsmouth possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and bathing pool situated in the Kingsdown Park. The adult bath holds 450,000 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.

16 samples of bath water were taken on 8 occasions for bacteriological 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 bathing pool.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

The following extract is taken from the Annual Report of the Pontypridd Branch of the N.S.P.C.C. which also covers Aberdare and Llantrisant areas:-

"To cause suffering to a child is a terrible thing, and the vast majority of people in this country would agree that some action should be taken with regard to the offenders. Many people, we are glad to say, are indignant enough when they see a child who is being ill-treated or is suffering in any way to report the circumstances to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children so that it may act to protect the child. This is reflected by the number of cases reported by the General Public each year. However, there are still many cases of which we do not hear, or when we are told the case has gone on for so long that we have to take action in the Courts instead of being able to put matters right in the home.

Although most people would not deliberately ill-treat a child, surely those who see this happening and fail to report it are to some extent as guilty by their silence. In their hands is the power to stop suffering and yet many will not avail themselves of it. It will have been noticed that each year in our Report we stress the reporting of cases, and we make no excuse for doing so again, for without this service the Society would be practically helpless. Bearing in mind how important this help is, we do plead with anyone who suspects that a child is not being treated properly to report the case to the nearest N.S.P.C.C. office at once.

It will be seen from the following details of the Inspector's casework how successfully in the main he was able to deal with the 134 cases reported during the year because he was told in time:-

Warned	...	...	88
Advised	...	...	40
Brought before Juvenile Courts	...	...	6

As will be realised, there are several reasons why the 340 children who were involved in the cases needed the Inspector's help and this is shown by the following classification of the cases:-

Neglect	...	...	55
Assault or ill-treatment	...	...	15
Moral danger	...	...	7
Beyond control			17
Aid or advice sought			40"

Mr. Rees expresses his appreciation of the help given him by my department and I acknowledge his assistance on many occasions.

50 YEARS AGO

In 1912 the population of Pontypridd was 45,627 the number of houses 8,205.

The Infant Mortality for 1912 was 125 per thousand births, the actual number of infant deaths being 183.

The report contains a comment that the Infant Mortality for Pontypridd (125) was considerably higher than that for England and Wales as a whole (95), and goes on to say that much of this loss of life could be prevented as a great deal of it was due to the lack of knowledge on the part of mothers as to the proper manner of clothing, feeding and the general upbringing of their offspring.

It is regrettable to find that although our Infant Mortality has been reduced very greatly since those times, it is still in excess of England and Wales as a whole.

The Medical Officer of Health mentions the useful work done in other parts of the country by Nurses appointed to remedy the lack of knowledge among mothers previously mentioned and urges his council to follow this lead. Similarly he recommends that the Notification of Births Act be adopted. This we now regard as the key to preventive work among infants.

The report also refers to the 28 houses erected by the Council in Rhydyfelin, the beginning of an important effort by the District Council to improve housing standards. These houses are still in reasonable condition and giving good service.

30 YEARS AGO

8,205.

In 1915 the population of Pontypool was 42,627 the number of houses

The Infant Mortality for 1915 was 125 per thousand births, the actual number of infant deaths being 183.

The report contains a comment that the Infant Mortality for Pontypool (125) was considerably higher than that for England and Wales as a whole (95), and goes on to say that much of this loss of life could be prevented as a great deal of it was due to the lack of knowledge on the part of mothers as to the proper manner of clothing, feeding and the general upbringing of their offspring.

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The report also refers to the 58 houses erected by the Council in Rhylfelin, the beginning of an important effort by the District Council to improve housing standards. These houses are still in reasonable condition and giving good service.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE
YEAR 1962

FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PONTYPRIDD IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961
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	178	30	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	-	-	-
Total	240	30	-	-

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962

FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF POWYSDRIFD IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN
Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961
Part I of the Act

Premises	Number on Register	Inspection	Number of	
			Written notices	Geographical notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	60	-	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	128	30	-	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	-	-	-
Total	290	30	-	-

Factories Act, 1961 (Cont'd)

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspec -tor.	By H.M. Inspec -tor.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
a. Insufficient					
b. Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which defects were found
	Found	Referred To R.M. By N.M. Inspected Inspected -det.	Referred To R.M. By N.M. Inspected Inspected -det.	
West of Alameda (2.1)	-	-	-	-
Overriding (3.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (5.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (5.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (5.5)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (5.6) as insufficient or defective	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to the work)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Factories Act, 1961 (Contd)

Part VIII of the Act (Sections 133 and 134)

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No.of out-workers in August list re- quired by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No.of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council	No.of Prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No.of instances of work in unwhole some premises	Notices served	Prosec- utions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing(Making apparel(etc. (Cleaning and Washing	64	-	-	-	-	-
Total	64	-	-	-	-	-

Signature:

D. V. Foster

Medical Officer of Health.

OUTWORK

(1) Nature of Work	(2) No. of out-workers engaged in August last referred by Section 133 to the Council (1) (c) (2)	(3) No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	(4) No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	(5) No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	(6) Notices served	(7) Prosecutions
Wearing (Mending, repairing, etc., and Washing	64	-	-	-	-	-
Total	64	-	-	-	-	-

Signature:

Medical Officer of Health.

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