

[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Pontypridd U.D.C.

Contributors

Pontypridd (Wales). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1963

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1963

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.

August, 1965.

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 1963, together with the following comments.

Noise:

The Department is often able to help to reduce nuisance from noise by virtue of the powers given to it by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. In most cases an informal approach is sufficient, and no prosecutions have been necessary.

However, much of the noise that the community has to suffer is outside the scope of the Act. Vehicles of one sort or another produce many of the more strident forms of noise. The motor car horn is over-employed in the town by some of the less skillful or more flamboyant drivers. Motor cycles could be made almost silent by the manufacturers, but unfortunately the motor cycle is as often used as an extension of the rider's personality as a mode of transport. The old steam engine's not unpleasant whistle has been replaced by a much more jarring warning device (which seems too frequently used) and even the fire-engine bell has left us. The two-note horn now fitted on emergency vehicles is one of the more hideous of modern inventions, and its mournful and excruciatingly out of tune "major thirds" destroy tranquility.

A general quietening of the environment will only be achieved by everyone becoming more aware of noise generally, and in particular of the noise one makes oneself.

Dustbins:

The terms "ashbin" and "dustbin" indicate what used to be the contents. However, with changes in packaging and heating habits, refuse is harder to store and collect. Far too many households in the area have no proper bin, and a few never seem to put any refuse out at all. Open and broken receptacles are the cause of much litter and general squalor, a problem which could be solved by the issue of a suitable bin by the Council.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963:

These regulations came into force during the year and their effect will be to ensure that all meat for human consumption will be inspected. Whilst all meat slaughtered in the Urban Area has for many years been inspected, there was nothing to prevent meat from an area where meat inspection was not carried out being brought in. This unhappy situation has been changed by the Regulations.

PONTYPRIDD TOWN COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

Population:

The population of Pontypridd reached its peak in the mid-twenties at just under 50,000. There was a steady decline to 38,200 in 1939, some fairly large fluctuations during the war years, followed by a steady rise to a post-war peak of 39,440 in 1949. Thereafter there was a gradual fall to 35,494 in 1961.

Since that date there are signs that the population is becoming stabilised at around 35,000, and the Council's intensive house-building programme is undoubtedly a key factor in achieving this.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the support and assistance given by the late Councillor Gardner, as Chairman of the Health Committee, also my thanks to the Members of the Council and Chief Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation, and lastly to the staff of the Health Department for their enthusiasm and loyalty.

D.W.Foster, (Retired May, 1963)

Medical Officer of Health.

Councillor E. Davies

Councillor E. J. Edwards

Councillor Richard Evans

Councillor J. H. Gwynne

Councillor E. J. G. Harry

Councillor E. J. F. Higgins

Councillor Mrs. D. Jones

Councillor C. E. Jones

Councillor E. J. Jones, M.A.

Councillor Stanley Jones

Councillor E. J. Pugh

Councillor E. J. Price

Councillor Robert Randall, J.P.

Councillor D. J. Richards, B.Sc.

Councillor W. J. Richards

Councillor E. A. Stevens

Councillor R. Stone

Councillor E. J. S. Thomas

Councillor J. Thomas, M.A., R.N.

Councillor E. J. Watkins

Councillor E. J. Williams

Councillor E. J. Williams

Councillor Mrs. E. J. Williams

Clerk of the Council:

Mr. Bernard R. Murphy, M.B.

The population of Hongkong reached its peak in the mid-twenties at just under 50,000. There was a steady decline to 38,500 in 1939, more lately large fluctuations during the war years, followed by a steady rise to a post-war peak of 58,400 in 1949. Thereafter there was a gradual fall to 52,496 in 1954.

Since that date there are signs that the population is becoming stabilized at around 55,000, and the Council's intensive house-building programme is undoubtedly a key factor in achieving this.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the support and assistance given by the late Governor, Sir John, as Chairman of the Health Committee, and my thanks to the Members of the Council and Chief Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation, and finally to the staff of the Health Department for their enthusiasm and loyalty.

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor Mrs.G.M.Williams, J.P.

Health Committee, 1963 - 1964

Chairman: Councillor H. Gardner

Councillor J.C.Anzani	
Councillor D.G.Ball, J.P.	(Retired May, 1963)
Councillor J.R.Clayton	
Councillor W.J.Cheesman	
Councillor H.G.A.Dark	
Councillor John Davies	
Councillor J.Howell Davies	
Councillor Sam Davies	
Councillor Miss M.G.Edwards, J.P.	(From May, 1963)
Councillor Richard Evans	
Councillor H.Gardner	
Councillor D.W.G.Harry	(Died April, 1963)
Councillor A.W.B.Higgins	
Councillor Mrs.D.Inson	
Councillor C.H.James	
Councillor W.B.Jones, B.A.	
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	(Retired May, 1963)
Councillor N.A.Stevens	
Councillor S.Stone	(From October, 1963)
Councillor F.J.C.Warner	
Councillor J.Warren, B.A., M.Sc.	
Councillor A.R.Watkins	
Councillor E.D.Williams	(From May, 1963)
Councillor J.Ll.Williams	
Councillor Mrs.G.M.Williams	(Died November, 1963)

Clerk of the Council:

Mr.Bernard M. Murphy, LL.B.

PORTLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor Mrs. G. H. Williams, J.P.

Health Committee, 1963 - 1964

Chairman: Councillor H. Gardner

Councillor J. C. Aspinall	
Councillor D. G. Bell, J.P.	
Councillor J. R. Clayton	
Councillor W. J. Cheesman	
Councillor H. G. A. Durr	
Councillor John Davies	
Councillor J. Howell Davies	
Councillor Sam Davies	
Councillor Mrs. H. G. Edwards, J.P.	(From May, 1963)
Councillor Richard Evans	
Councillor H. Gardner	
Councillor D. W. G. Harry	(Died April, 1963)
Councillor A. W. S. Higgins	
Councillor Mrs. D. Innes	
Councillor C. H. James	
Councillor W. B. Jones, B.A.	
Councillor Stanley Jones	
Councillor E. W. Park	
Councillor R. Price	
Councillor Norman Randall, J.P.	
Councillor D. J. Richards, B.E.M.	
Councillor W. D. Richardson	(Retired May, 1963)
Councillor W. A. Stevens	
Councillor S. Stone	(From October, 1963)
Councillor F. J. C. Warner	
Councillor J. Warren, B.A., M.Sc.	
Councillor A. R. Watkins	
Councillor E. D. Williams	(From May, 1963)
Councillor J. H. Williams	
Councillor Mrs. G. H. Williams	(Died November, 1963)

Chief of the Council:

Mr. Bernard M. Murphy, M.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

Miss R. H. John

Miss L. Davies

Caretaker - Public Abattoir:

R. J. Stroud

Van Driver and Disinfector:

A. H. Seymour

Pest Control Officer:

S. R. Redwood

Public Health Department Staff

Medical Officer of Health

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

Senior Public Health Inspector

W. H. Davis

Public Health Inspector

H. G. Hughes
W. C. Griffiths

Clerical Staff

M. Rose - Chief Clerk
Miss R. R. John
Miss J. Davies

Caretaker - Public Analyst

M. J. Brown

Van Driver and Distiller

A. R. Seymour

Post Control Officer

E. R. Redmond

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
N.	%	N.	%	
301	297	13	14	315

Rate per 1,000 population: 17.46 (adjusted 16.97)
 Illegitimate live births: 4.16 of total live births.

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
N.	%	N.	%	
11	7	1	-	12

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year 1963), estimated by Registrar General ...	35,400
Population (Census 1961)	35,494
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, 1963)	£1,022,246
1d Rate product for 1962/63	£1,403.19.3d

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
N.	%	N.	%	
4	10	-	-	14

Rate per 1,000 total live births: 21.40

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
N.	%	N.	%	
2	10	-	-	12

Rate per 1,000 total live births: 19.2

Male	Female	Total
14	17	31

Rate per 1,000 live and still births: 45.1

Infant Mortality: Number of deaths - 111

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year 1962), estimated by Registrar General ...	25,400
Population (Census 1961)	25,194
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)	£1,022,246
1d Rate product for 1962-63	£1,403,19,34

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1963

LIVE BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
301	297	13	14	625

Rate per 1,000 population: 17.66 (adjusted 18.01)
 Illegitimate live births: 4.3% of total live births.

STILL BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
11	7	1	-	19

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 29.5

TOTAL BIRTHS:

Number (live and still): 644

DEATHS:

Males: 244 - Females: 251 - Total: 495 - Death rate: 13.98
 (adjusted rate: 14.12)

Infant:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	12	-	-	18

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 28.80
 Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births: 30.1
 Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births: Nil

Neo-Natal:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	10	-	-	14

Rate per 1,000 total live births: 22.40

Early Neo-Natal:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	10	-	-	12

Rate per 1,000 total live births: 19.2

Perinatal:

Male	Female	Total
14	17	31

Rate per 1,000 live and still births: 48.1

Maternal Mortality: Number of deaths - Nil

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1921

Total	Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
652	301	351	13	52

Rate per 1,000 population: 17.86 (adjusted 18.01)
 Illegitimate live births: 4.36 of total live births.

Total	Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
19	11	8	1	7

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 29.5

Number (live and still): 644

Males: 244 - Females: 391 - Total: 635 - Death rate: 13.96
 (adjusted rate: 14.12)

Total	Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
18	6	12	2	14

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 28.80

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births: 30.1
 Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births: 18.1

Total	Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	4	10	-	14

Rate per 1,000 total live births: 21.40

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

Rate per 1,000 total live births: 19.12

Total	Male		Female	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
31	14	17	13	18

Rate per 1,000 live and still births: 48.1

Estimated Number of Deaths - 181

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT
DURING 1963 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population	Births		Net 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 pop- ulation (crude)
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
1963	35,400	625	17.66	18	28.80	495	13.98

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT
DURING 1963 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population	Males		Females		Total	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 (crude)	Number	Rate per 1,000 (crude)	Number	Rate per 1,000 (crude)
1963	32,400	652	17.66	18	28.80	492	13.98
1962	32,400	573	16.13	16	27.95	519	14.49
1961	32,400	550	15.76	15	26.83	501	14.15
1960	32,340	561	15.06	22	29.55	512	13.83
1959	32,460	590	15.72	16	27.12	558	14.10
1958	32,320	599	15.42	14	24.18	475	12.52
1957	31,900	552	13.56	17	29.06	557	14.02
1956	32,700	532	14.5	10	18.6	466	12.4
1955	32,980	552	13.8	20	28.2	532	14.1
1954	32,740	618	16.2	22	27.6	543	14.2

Not deaths belonging to the district

At all ages

Rate per 1,000 pop- ulation (crude)

Number

Rate per 1,000 births

Number

Rate per 1,000 pop- ulation (crude)

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1963

	Estimated Population 1963	BIRTHS		Rate per 1,000 population Crude Adjusted.	Number of Deaths	DEATHS		Rate per 1,000 population Crude Adjusted	INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-NATAL MORTALITY	
		Number of Births							Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 live births
England and Wales		856,276	18.20	-	572,484	12.20	-		17,870	20.90		
Administrative County	752,250	13,258	17.62	17.97	9,519	12.65	14.55		364	27.46	259	19.54
Urban Districts	526,190	9,188	17.46	17.98	6,799	12.92	14.99		256	27.86	177	19.26
Rural Districts	226,060	4,070	18.00	18.18	2,720	12.03	13.47		108	26.54	82	20.15
<u>Health Division</u> <u>Constituent Districts</u>												
Aberdare and	39,000	605	15.51	16.91	661	16.95	17.63		19	31.40	13	21.49
Mountain Ash	29,540	518	17.54	17.54	416	14.08	17.04		15	28.96	9	17.37
Caerphilly and	36,560	689	18.85	18.47	415	11.35	14.76		18	26.12	13	18.86
Gelligaer	35,030	675	19.27	19.27	425	12.13	15.77		26	38.52	16	23.70
Mid Glamorgan	15,130	247	16.33	16.82	140	9.25	10.18		5	20.24	4	16.19
	21,790	388	17.81	18.52	271	12.44	15.43		10	25.77	8	20.62
	21,010	413	19.66	20.25	266	12.66	15.70		12	29.06	7	16.95
	11,520	185	16.06	18.47	178	15.45	12.98		8	43.24	7	37.84
	43,120	916	21.24	20.39	549	12.73	12.86		20	21.83	16	17.47
Neath and	30,630	500	16.32	16.97	411	13.42	14.36		15	30.00	9	18.00
District	40,840	651	15.94	16.58	497	12.17	14.97		27	41.47	20	30.72
Pontypridd and	27,300	528	19.34	18.37	258	9.45	12.29		16	30.30	14	26.52
Llantrisant	35,400	625	17.66	18.01	495	13.98	14.12		18	28.80	14	22.40
Port Talbot and	9,440	212	22.46	21.79	112	11.86	18.03		11	51.89	5	23.58
Glyncoerrwg	51,510	967	18.77	18.58	506	9.82	13.55		22	22.75	16	16.55
South East	42,240	817	19.34	19.92	482	11.41	12.78		15	18.36	11	13.46
Glamorgan	50,880	926	18.20	17.65	614	12.07	11.35		18	19.44	12	12.96
	1,110	28	25.22	25.47	13	11.71	12.18		-	-	-	-
	20,180	388	19.23	20.58	172	8.52	14.06		9	23.20	6	15.46
	20,890	331	15.84	17.11	289	13.83	13.14		2	6.04	2	6.04
West Glamorgan	13,080	217	16.59	18.08	175	13.38	13.38		7	32.26	6	27.65
	25,290	348	13.76	14.72	369	14.59	16.05		15	43.10	11	31.61
	30,660	444	14.48	16.36	455	14.84	15.73		11	24.77	8	18.02
Rhondda M.B.	100,100	1,640	16.38	16.87	1,350	13.49	15.51		45	27.44	32	19.51

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) during 1963

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases notified</u>	<u>Total cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Sonne Dysentery	5	-	-
Scarlet Fever	6	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	28
Whooping Cough	14	-	-
Measles	221	-	-
Para. Typhoid	1	-	-
Op. Neonatorum	1	-	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia reported during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district in 1963. 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.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

(Other than pneumonia) during 1953

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total cases admitted to hospital</u>
Scarlet fever	2	-
Whooping cough	3	-
Measles	14	-
Diphtheria	22	-
Scarlet fever	1	-
Whooping cough	1	-

RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1953

There were no cases of Respiratory Diseases reported during the

year.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

There were no Respiratory Diseases in the district in 1953. This

resulting from the fact that the district is a rural area of no

importance, during and after confinement, and reflects credit on the general

practice, hospital and local authority services. Modern drugs to

control infection have, of course, played a great part in this

improvement.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

The ambulance service is the responsibility of the Glasgow

County Council, and the district serving the Portpatrick area is

situated at Portpatrick, Portpatrick. The telephone number is

Portpatrick 252.

REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING

Authority is given to the local authority by Section 167, sub-section 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 1963.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1963

Diseases	Graig	Phon-dda	Town	Cilfy-nydd	Tra-llwn	Treforest	Rhydyfelin	Total
Whooping Cough	3	1	-	1	-	5	4	14
Op. Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	6
Dysentery	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Measles	31	48	28	38	6	39	31	221
T.B. (Respiratory)	1	-	1	1	3	2	2	10
T.B. (Non-respiratory)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
Total	38	54	33	40	11	48	38	262

REPLACEMENT OF DISINFECTANT

Authority is given to the local authority by Section 107, sub-section 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 1955.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1955

Disease	Grave	Non-Grave	Town	Grave	Non-Grave	Town	Grave	Non-Grave	Total
Whooping Cough	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3
Op. Neisseria	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	6
Dysentery	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Measles	31	48	28	38	6	31	31	31	221
T.B. (Respiratory)	1	-	1	1	2	2	5	5	10
T.B. (Non-respiratory)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Total	38	54	33	40	11	48	38	38	265

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Notified during 1963

Disease	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	3	10
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Whooping Cough	2	1	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
Pneumonia	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	13	23	46	39	65	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	221
Sonne' Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid (Para)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	16	24	51	41	67	42	6	3	1	2	2	7	262

STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENT

Authority is given to the local authority by Section 307, sub-section 2 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to prepare a statement of the number of cases of the following diseases:

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified Diseases

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years to 15 years	15 years to 25 years	25 years to 45 years	45 years to 65 years	65 years and over	Total
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scarlet Fever	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Whooping Cough	2	1	3	1	2	4	1	13
Diphtheria	2	-	5	-	-	1	-	8
Hospital	12	23	46	39	68	30	5	223
Scarlet, Diphtheria	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Orchitis, Epididymitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid (Enteric)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	16	24	54	44	103	45	6	286

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 shewing the progress in the Pontypridd area during 1963:-

	Number of Persons who have received oral vaccine		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Children born in 1963	95	40	20
Children born in 1962	393	328	330
Children born in 1961	228	155	213
Children and Young Persons born in years 1943-1960	275	192	189
Persons born in years 1933-1942	86	45	56
Others	106	60	97
TOTALS	1,183	820	905

Number of persons given 1 oral after 2 salk injections 133
Number of persons given 1 oral after 3 salk injections 1417
Number of persons given 1 oral after 3 oral doses 16
Number of persons given 1 oral after 2 oral and 2 salk doses . 5
Number of persons given 2 oral after 2 salk injections 329

Salk Vaccination

Two third injections of salk vaccine were given and one first dose to a child born in 1961.

POLIOVIRUS VACCINATION

The National Center for Vaccination against Polioepidemic began in 1955 under the leadership of the Tennessee County Health Officers.

In my capacity as Divisional Medical Director I am able to supply the following figures showing the progress in the Polioepidemic area during 1955:-

	Number of persons who have received oral vaccine		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Children born in 1955	95	40	20
Children born in 1956	305	308	330
Children born in 1961	220	195	215
Children and Young Persons born in years 1955-1960	275	195	185
Persons born in years 1955-1960	86	45	30
Others	106	60	95
TOTAL	1,165	630	905

Number of persons given 1 oral after 2 milk injections 155
 Number of persons given 1 oral after 3 milk injections 145
 Number of persons given 1 oral after 5 oral doses 16
 Number of persons given 1 oral after 2 oral and 2 milk doses 5
 Number of persons given 2 oral after 2 milk injections 358

Oral Vaccination

Two third injections of milk vaccine were given and one first dose to a child born in 1961.

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 Public Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 21. 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.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925

SECTION 62

and

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

SECTION 172

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1963.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the County area. The number of suspected and routine specimens sent by the Public Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 21. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Facilities for the collection of specimens for examination 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 Infirmary Hospital, at Canton, Cardiff, and at the Tynnyr Hospital, Pontypridd, 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 atypical tuberculosis, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1928

SECTION 62

and

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

SECTION 175

The local authority took no action under these sections during

1963.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

	New Cases					Deaths				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 years	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1
45-65 years	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 years	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	3	-	1	11	2	-	-	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Respiratory	0.06	0.22	0.22	0.03	0.08	0.09
Non-respiratory	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.02
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.06	0.29	0.22	0.03	0.13	0.11

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

	New Cases				Deaths		
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	1	2	-	-	2	-	-
25-35 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
35-45 years	1	-	-	1	2	-	1
45-65 years	2	-	-	1	2	-	1
Over 65 years	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Totals	7	3	-	1	11	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Respiratory	0.05	0.55	0.35	0.03	0.08	0.05
Non-respiratory	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.05
All forms of tuberculosis	0.05	0.59	0.55	0.03	0.13	0.11

TUBERCULOSIS, 1963

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 diagnosed by the Chest Clinic for the Pontypridd and Rhondda area during 1963 shews a very marked reduction over 1962.

The total for 1962 was 83 and the total for 1963 was 57, made up as follows :-

Respiratory	34 men:	17 women:	1 child
Non-respiratory	4 men:	1 woman:	0 children

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

With the reduction in the number of cases of Tubercle there has been a natural reduction of contact case examinations and also of B.C.G. vaccinations, but the total number of new case examinations carried out during the year shewed only a slight reduction from 4,383 in 1962 to 4,135.

The dramatic reduction in the number of new cases of Tubercle since antibiotics became generally available is seen in the following figures:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of diagnosed cases of T.B.</u>
1950	371
1951	321
1952	264
1953	300
1954	195
1955	286
1956	189
1957	143
1958	127
1959	132
1960	109
1961	127
1962	91
1963	57

The main non-tuberculous conditions seen at the Chest Clinic, such as Bronchial Carcinoma, Bronchitis, Pneumonitis, Pneumoconiosis and Heart conditions, shew little variation.

Again it should be stressed that intensive propaganda regarding the dangers of smoking is needed, particularly in the final years of the children's school life.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1963

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

The number of new cases diagnosed by the Chest Clinic for the Pontypriid and Rhonda areas during 1963 shows a very marked reduction over 1962.

The total for 1962 was 87 and the total for 1963 was 37, made up as follows :-

Respiratory 34 men: 17 women: 7 child
Non-respiratory 4 men: 1 woman: 0 children

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

With the reduction in the number of cases of Tuberculosis there has been a natural reduction of contact case examinations and also of B.C.U. vaccinations, but the total number of new case examinations carried out during the year showed only a slight reduction from 4,387 in 1962 to 4,175.

The dramatic reduction in the number of new cases of Tuberculosis since antibiotics became generally available is seen in the following figures:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of diagnosed cases of T.B.</u>
1963	37
1962	87
1961	127
1960	109
1959	132
1958	157
1957	163
1956	189
1955	288
1954	195
1953	300
1952	264
1951	321
1950	371

The main non-tuberculous conditions seen at the Chest Clinic, such as Bronchial Carcinoma, Emphysema, Pneumonia, and heart conditions, show little variation.

Again it should be stressed that intensive propaganda regarding the dangers of smoking is needed, particularly in the final years

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 shews the work done in this field during the year :-

Number of parental consents requested	628
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination	475
Number of Mantoux tested	403
* Number positive	97
Number negative	243
Number vaccinated	242

* Of this number, 37 shewed a positive result through previous vaccination.

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

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in the Pontypridd area recorded during 1963 were as follows :-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
42	33	75

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 2.1 per 1,000 population shew a slight increase on those of last year, when the total reached 65. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1963 was 13, the same as in 1962.

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

VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of contacts of tuberculous in the report-
 ability 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 vaccinated	545
Number negative	545
Number positive	27
Number of contacts tested	403
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination	472
Number of parental consents requested	638

* Of this number, 27 showed a positive result through previous
 vaccination.

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

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in the Pontypridd area
 recorded during 1963 were as follows :-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
45	33	78

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 2.1 per
 1,000 population show a slight increase on those of last year,
 when the total reached 65. The number of deaths from lung cancer
 in 1963 was 15, the same as in 1962.

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The tables on pages 7 and 9 shew that there was a moderate epidemic of measles during the year. This disease generally occurs in epidemic form every other year, and although often quite an unpleasant illness, it is rare now for it to be fatal.

Measles will certainly be with us until an efficient and safe vaccine is developed, as there is no other way of preventing it.

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The tables on pages 7 and 9 show that there was a moderate epidemic of measles during the year. This disease generally occurs in epidemic form every other year, and although often quite an unpleasant illness, it is rare now for it to be fatal.

Measles will certainly go with us until an efficient and safe vaccine is developed, as there is no other way of preventing it.

INFANT RELIEF

Infant Relief Clinics in Pontypool are administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

Pontypool ... ..	...	...	...	Central Clinic, Park
Treforest ... ..	...	...	...	Baron Chapel Vestry
Rhydyfelin ... ..	...	...	...	Clinic, Ash Square
Rhydyfelin ... ..	...	...	...	St. John's Church Vestry
Grain ... ..	...	...	...	St. John's Church Vestry

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:-

Pontypool ... ..	...	...	...	St. John's Church Vestry
Glyncoch ... ..	...	...	...	St. John's Church Vestry

INFANT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1963

Date	Sex	Age	Cause
13.10.63	Female	5 days	I. Prematurity II. Congenital Malformation
18.10.63	Female	12 hours	I. Prematurity
30.9.63	Female	1 hour	I. Prematurity II. Congenital Abnormality
2.9.63	Female	4 days	I. Prematurity
26.5.63	Female	1 hour	I. (a) Prematurity (b) Premature Labour II. Hydrocephalus
14.3.63	Female	2 days	I. (a) Respiratory Insufficiency (b) Prematurity
20.3.63	Male	1 day	I. (a) Respiratory Insufficiency (b) Prematurity
15.2.63	Male	22 hours	I. Prematurity
24.10.63	Male	3 weeks	I. Microcephaly
9.10.63	Female	2 days	I. Atelectasis of Lung II. Immaturity
23.5.63	Male	9 months	I. Bronchopneumonia II. Hydrocephalus
11.9.63	Female	7 hours	I. (a) Foetal Anoxia (b) Separation of Placenta (c) Accidental Haemorrhage II. Prematurity
16.8.63	Female	4 days	I. (a) Intracranial Haemorrhage (b) Birth Trauma due to (c) Precipitated Labour
10.4.63	Female	5 days	I. Haemolytic Anaemia
18.9.63	Female	6 months	I. Bronchopneumonia
19.7.63	Female	3 months	I. (a) Fatty Degeneration of Liver (b) Unresolved Bronchopneumonia
26.5.63	Male	1 week	I. Staphylococcal Pneumonia
15.12.62	Male	3 months	I. Recurrent Tracheo-Bronchitis

INFANT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1963

Date	Sex	Age	Diagnosis
17.10.63	Female	5 days	I. Prematurity II. Congenital Malformation
18.10.63	Female	12 hours	I. Prematurity
20.9.63	Female	1 hour	I. Prematurity II. Congenital Abnormality
2.9.63	Female	4 days	I. Prematurity
25.2.63	Female	1 hour	I. (a) Prematurity (b) Premature Labour II. Hydrocephalus
14.3.63	Female	5 days	I. (a) Respiratory Insufficiency (b) Prematurity
20.7.63	Male	1 day	I. (a) Respiratory Insufficiency (b) Prematurity
12.5.63	Male	22 hours	I. Prematurity
24.10.63	Male	3 weeks	I. Microcephaly
9.10.63	Female	2 days	I. Atelactasis of Lung II. Immaturity
23.2.63	Male	9 months	I. Bronchopneumonia II. Hydrocephalus
11.9.63	Female	7 hours	I. (a) Foetal Anoxia (b) Separation of Placenta (c) Accidental Haemorrhage II. Prematurity
16.8.63	Female	4 days	I. (a) Intracranial Haemorrhage (b) Birth Trauma due to (c) Prolonged Labour
10.4.63	Female	5 days	I. Haemolytic Anaemia
18.9.63	Female	6 months	I. Bronchopneumonia
19.7.63	Female	3 months	I. (a) Fatty Degeneration of Liver (b) Unresolved Bronchopneumonia
25.2.63	Male	1 week	I. Staphylococcal Pneumonia
17.12.62	Male	3 months	I. Recurrent Tracheo-Bronchitis

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm			
Stomach	7	7	14
Lung	13	-	13
Breast	-	5	5
Uterus	-	2	2
Other sites	22	19	41
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2	4
Vascular Lesions of nervous system .	35	46	81
Coronary disease, angina	48	48	96
Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7
Other heart diseases	21	39	60
Other circulatory diseases	5	16	21
Influenza	2	-	2
Pneumonia	9	19	28
Bronchitis	28	7	35
Other diseases of respiratory system	13	-	13
Diabetes	1	3	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .	1	3	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	3	3	6
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	14	23	37
Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
Other accidents	4	2	6
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Suicide	1	-	1
	<u>244</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>495</u>

2	-	5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system
14	7	7	Malignant Neoplasms
13	-	13	Stomach
2	2	-	Lung
2	2	-	Breast
41	19	22	Uterus
4	2	2	Other sites
81	40	39	Leukemia, aplastic
90	43	46	Vascular lesions of nervous system
7	4	3	Coronary disease, angina
60	39	21	Hypertension with heart disease
21	16	5	Other heart disease
2	-	2	Other circulatory diseases
28	19	9	Influenza
32	7	25	Pneumonia
13	-	13	Bronchitis
4	3	1	Other diseases of respiratory system
4	2	2	Diabetes
4	2	2	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
4	3	1	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea
2	1	1	Hepatitis and nephritis
1	-	1	Hypertrophy of prostate
6	3	3	Congenital malformations
37	23	14	Other defined or ill-defined diseases
2	-	2	Motor vehicle accidents
6	2	4	Other accidents
1	-	1	Symptomatic diseases
1	-	1	Suicide
192	121	244	

HOUSING

In the post war period 1,545 new houses have been erected by the Council. During 1963, 98 dwellings have been completed and occupied; work is proceeding on the following dwellings :-

Walters Road - 2 bedroom flats	8
Poplar Road - 2 bedroom flats	30
Glyncoch - 1 bedroom flats	60
2 bedroom houses	44
3 bedroom houses	60
	<hr/>
TOTAL	202
	<hr/>

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

Completed	57
Commenced	39
	<hr/>
TOTAL	96
	<hr/>

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Urban District Council at the end of 1963 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	2,151
Ynys Terrace	28
Gwernygerwn	11

Taken over by Council:

(a) Small Dwelling Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 and Housing Acts, 1923-1925	23
(b) 19,20 and 22 Stow Hill	3
(c) 16 Broadway	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,217
	<hr/>

NEW HOUSING

In the past few years 1,250 new houses have been erected by the Council. During 1955, 98 dwellings have been completed and occupied; work is proceeding on the following dwellings:-

Waters Road - 2 bedroom flats	8
Poplar Road - 2 bedroom flats	30
Glynn Road - 1 bedroom flats	60
2 bedroom houses	44
3 bedroom houses	60
TOTAL	202

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

Completed	27
Commenced	20
TOTAL	47

COUNCIL HOUSES

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

Consolidated Housing Scheme	5,151
Ways Terrace	25
Gwyneth	11

Taken over by Council:-

(a) Small Dwelling Acquisition Act, 1949-1953 and Housing Act, 1955-1956	25
(b) 19, 20 and 22 Stow Hill	3
(c) 16 Broadway	1
TOTAL	2,517

SLUM CLEARANCE - REHOUSING

Early in the year the Council completed the rehousing of the occupiers of the M.A.P.Estate and the Contractors proceeded with the demolition of the hutments.

The Council also completed the rehousing of the occupiers of the 3rd period slum clearance programme.

At the end of the year negotiations were almost completed for the acquisition of Nos. 1-23 Graig-yr-Helfa, which would subsequently be declared unfit and demolished by the Council as part of a development area.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Towards the end of the year the Department was actively preparing a new 15 year list of unfit properties which would embody those properties remaining from the original list and include others which may have deteriorated since the 1957 list was prepared.

RENT ACT, 1957

Two applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the above Act, both of which were granted. No applications were received for cancellation of existing Certificates.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

At January, 1963, 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 are situated.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following licences were granted for 1963:-

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

These Regulations, which came into operation on the 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 was 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.

ELIM CLIMATE - FIVE YEARS

Early in the year the Council completed the removal of the occupiers of the M.A. House and the Contractors proceeded with the demolition of the building.

The Council also completed the removal of the occupiers of the 3rd period and commenced the programme.

At the end of the year negotiations were almost completed for the acquisition of Nos. 1-25 Great St. Helia, which would subsequently be declared public and demolished by the Council as part of a development area.

ELIM CLIMATE - FIVE YEARS

Towards the end of the year the Department was actively preparing a new 15 year list of public properties which would embody those properties remaining from the original list and include others which may have been designated since the 1957 list was prepared.

ELIM ACT, 1957

Two applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the above Act, both of which were granted. No applications were received for cancellation of existing Certificates.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1939

At January, 1958, 16 Distributors and 17 dairies (other than dairy farms) were listed in the authority's registers.

Under Regulation 5 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 are situated.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1950

The following licences were granted for 1958:-

Dealer - T.T. Milk	15
Pasteurised	10
Sterilised	14

These Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1950, 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 was therefore discontinued after 1950.

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

Under the above Order, Pasteurised is included in a specified area, wherein 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>Number of Samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised T.T.	5	-
Pasteurised	33	-

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1963, there were 213 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.

11 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for 1963.

LABORATORY 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>Number of Samples</u>	<u>Un satisfactory</u>
Heat-treated T.T.	5	-
Heat-treated	35	-

ICE-CREAM FACTORIES

At 31st December, 1933, there were 215 registered ice-cream factories 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, 1924

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

17 licences under Section 2 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1924 were granted by the Council to operate for 1934.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1963 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>
558	2,213	351	15,819	6,017	24,958

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	934
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955	330
	<u>1,264</u>

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)	-	1	2	12
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other diseases)	7	1	0	23
Meat - other than Abattoir	1	1	0	18½
Public Markets and Shops (Other foods)	3	4	2	27¼
	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>25¼</u>

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1955 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

Cows	Boilers and Steers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
528	5,512	751	15,819	5,017	24,928

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

Visits and revelations made to the Public Abattoir by the Public Health Inspector	934
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations, 1954 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955)	350
Total	1,284

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1955:-

	Tons	Cwt	lbs	
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis)	-	1	2	12
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases)	7	1	0	25
Meat - other than Abattoir	1	1	0	189
Public Markets and Shops (Other foods)	3	4	2	274
Total	11	6	2	324

CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that Local Authorities should control the disposal of condemned 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 shew the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1963 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>
558	2,213	351	15,819	6,017	24,958

(1) Tuberculosis:

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	-	-
Parts	2	17
Percentage	0.7%	0.2%

(2) All Diseases other than Tuberculosis:

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	4	17	-
Parts	91	604	238
Percentage	3.4%	4.3%	3.9%

(3) Cysticercus Bovis:

- N I L -

CONTINUED PAGE TWO

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that local authorities should control the disposal of condemned meat and other foodstuffs, 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 favorable 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, 1965 of those carcasses attended with :-

- (1) Tuberculosis
- (2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis
- (3) Cysticercus bovis

Number inspected :-

Cows	Heifers and Steers	Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
228	2,212	351	12,819	6,017	24,226

(1) Tuberculosis:

Percentage	Deaths	Pigs
.....
.....
.....

(2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis:

Percentage	Deaths	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
.....
.....
.....

(3) Cysticercus bovis:

- H I L -

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

The above Regulations, which came into operation on 1st October, 1963, are designed to ensure that all meat for human consumption is inspected before it is removed from slaughterhouses.

Following are the provisions which affect this Authority:-

- (1) All meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected.
- (2) Meat must not be removed from the slaughterhouse until it has been inspected (for the first two years of the operation of the Regulations, meat may be removed if it has not been inspected within six hours of slaughter).
- (3) All meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked by a stamp which shews the name of the Local Authority responsible for the inspection and a number or letter to identify the Meat Inspector who is carrying out the inspection for the Local Authority.
- (4) Provision is made for Local Authorities to impose charges for the inspection of meat, and it is suggested that the total recovered in charges should not exceed the actual cost of inspection.

The Council decided to impose the following meat inspection charges to operate from 2nd December, 1963:-

Beasts	2/6d
Calves	9d
Pigs	9d
Sheep	6d

The requisite Notice was made in the press on the 23rd November, 1963.

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 wide range of samples (Formal and Informal) detailed overleaf were submitted to and reported upon by the Analyst :-

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1953

The above Regulations, which came into operation on 1st October, 1953, are designed to ensure that all meat for human consumption is inspected before it is removed from slaughterhouses.

Following are the provisions which affect this authority:-

- (1) All meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected.
- (2) Meat must not be removed from the slaughterhouse until it has been inspected (for the first two years of the operation of the Regulations, meat may be removed if it has not been inspected within six hours of slaughter).
- (3) All meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked by a stamp which shows the name of the local authority responsible for the inspection and a number or letter to identify the meat inspector who is carrying out the inspection for the local authority.
- (4) Provision is made for local authorities to impose charges for the inspection of meat, and it is suggested that the total recovered in charges should not exceed the actual cost of inspection.

The Council decided to impose the following meat inspection charges to operate from 1st December, 1953:-

Beef	5/00
Lamb	2/6
Pork	2/6
Sheep	2/6

The regulation which was made in the year on the 15th November, 1953.

MEAT AND BONE ACT, 1952

The Food and Drug Act, 1952, which came into force on 1st June, 1952, and the Food and Drug Act, 1952, which came into force on 1st June, 1952, are designed to ensure that all meat for human consumption is inspected before it is removed from slaughterhouses.

In the course of the past year, the following meat inspection charges have been reported by the Analyst:-

Sample	Genuine	Non-Genuine
Beef Suet	1	
Biscuit	1	
Cream	2	
Fish cakes	2	
Fish paste	4	
Meat Pastie	1	2
Beef sausage	7	4
Milk	113	
Pepper	2	
Tomatoe Ketchup	1	
Ice-cream	4	
Butter	2	
Margarine	2	
Lard	2	
Peanut Butter	1	
Self raising flour	2	
Baking powder	1	
Golden raising powder	1	
Potato crisps (instant)	2	
Curry powder	1	
Canned meat	2	
Minced Turkey in Jelly	1	
Pork sausages	5	
Meat pie	1	
Meat paste	1	
Soft drink	4	
Beer	2	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	
Jam and Jelly	3	
Fruit curd	2	
Potted beef	1	
Jam	4	
Table jelly	3	
Sponge mix	1	
Polony	1	
Faggots	1	
Meat Rissoles	1	
Pork brawn	1	
Corned beef pasties	1	
Crab spread	1	
Lemon juice	1	
Cod Liver Oil	1	
Malt extract with Cod Liver Oil	1	
Saccharin Tablets	1	
Tonic tablets	1	
Liver pills	1	
Yeast-vite tablets	1	
Boric acid ointment	1	1
TOTAL	197	7

The average composition of milk samples for 1963 was 3.72% milk fat and 8.85% 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 :-

1P	Informal	-	Boric Ointment	-	Contained 10% boric acid
P16	Formal	-	Milk	-	2% deficient in fat
56P	Informal	-	Milk	-	8% deficient in fat
P79	Formal	-	Milk	-	12% deficient in fat
P88	Formal	-	Milk	-	7% deficient in fat
215P	Informal	-	Beef Sausage	-	41% meat content
P223	Formal	-	Beef Sausage	-	43% meat content

In respect of the deficiencies, the following observations are made :-

1P This informal sample was taken from stock manufactured when the prescribed content of boric acid was 10%. The stock was voluntarily withdrawn.

P16 The fat content of the a.m. and p.m. milks, as supplied to the wholesaler, was satisfactory.

56P, P79, P88 These were informal, formal and "appeal-to-the-cow" in respect of one producer. He was advised on the constitution of the herd.

215P P223 Both samples were from the same producer. As there is no legal standard for the meat content, he was advised as to how he should ensure the maintenance of the accepted standard of not less than 50%.

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 70 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 3.75% milk fat and 8.65% solids non-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.25% solids non-fat.

Following are details of the sub-standard foods :-

19	Informal	-	Boric Ointment	-	Contained 10% boric acid
146	Formal	-	Milk	-	1% deficient in fat
264	Informal	-	Milk	-	1% deficient in fat
279	Formal	-	Milk	-	1% deficient in fat
288	Formal	-	Milk	-	1% deficient in fat
217	Informal	-	Soil Sample	-	5% most content
223	Formal	-	Soil Sample	-	1% most content

In respect of the deficiencies the following observations are made :-

19 This informal sample was taken from stock manufactured when the prescribed content of boric acid was 10%. The stock was voluntarily withdrawn.

146 The fat content of the a.m. and p.m. milks, as supplied to the wholesaler, was satisfactory.

264, 279, 288 These were informal, formal and "apparently-the-cow" in respect of one producer. He was advised on the constitution of the herd.

217, 223 Both samples were from the same producer. As there is no legal standard for the most content, he was advised as to how he should ensure the maintenance of the accepted standard of not less than 3%.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Consignments of food which have been condemned by the Public Health Inspector as being unfit for human consumption are surrendered, stored, 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 insecticide to minimise fly nuisance.

SEWER SWAGE

The Department submitted 70 sewer swags from the Abbot's and from Baker's 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 1963 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw Water	14
Treated water going into supply..	32

(b) Chemical:

Raw Water	7
Treated water going into supply..	6

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 10,375.

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 degrees and appropriate action was taken.

SANITARY CONDITIONS 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 Inspector.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1957 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw Water	14
Treated water going into supply ..	32

(b) Chemical:

Raw Water	7
Treated water going into supply ..	6

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

The total amount of water used, some 5,000,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk retaining the pH figure at 7.5 and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. Additional supplies are obtained from the Tal Fawr Water Board, approximately 1,000,000 gallons, and 550,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied direct from the works in Pontypool is 10,375.

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

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

Samples of Trading Estate water are taken regularly from premises on the Estate which lie within the Urban Area.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1963 have been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall was registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January .....	.50 (Snow)
February	2.14
March	8.86
April	5.31
May	3.18
June	3.94
July	3.53
August	5.70
September	4.16
October	3.94
November	14.84
December	2.69
	<u>58.79</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 47 years is 61.31.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, seventeen miles in length, controlled by the Ystradofodwg and Pontypridd Main Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda area to the sea.

Samples of drinking water are taken regularly from
 premises on the estate which lie within the Urban Area.

The following statement of the local rainfall for the year
 1905 has been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall
 was registered at Llanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

Month	Inches
January	3.30
February	2.74
March	2.66
April	2.31
May	2.18
June	2.94
July	2.33
August	2.70
September	4.16
October	2.94
November	14.84
December	2.69
	<hr/> 28.29

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the
 past 47 years is 61.31.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, now in use
 in length, controlled by the Ystradgynlais and Pontypridd Water
 Board, extends from the Rhonda 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, 1963:-

Public Health Acts:

First Visits	1,122
Revisits	1,713
Bakehouses	56
Factories	17
Public Abattoir	934
Market and Shops	330
Cafes	68
Licensed premises	3
Cinemas	4
Schools	13
Miscellaneous	720
	<hr/>
	4,980

Sampling:

Milk	144
Water	22
Other foods	83
Ice-cream	2

Notices Served:

Informal	209
Formal	100

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, 1953:-

Public Health Acts:

1,125	First Visits
1,715	Revisits
25	Backhouses
17	Factories
274	Public Assemblies
330	Markets and Shops
68	Cafes
3	Licensed premises
4	Cinemas
13	Schools
720	Miscellaneous
4,980	

Sampling:

144	Milk
22	Water
83	Other foods
5	Ice-cream

Notices Served:

205	Informal
100	Formal

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year 5 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 all cases work had been completed at the date of the hearings and the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 26 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 1962	1,837
Cremations for the year 1963	1,934

The cremations in 1963 shew an increase of 97 compared with 1962.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1963, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 34,667.

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.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses established in the Urban Area.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

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Cremations for the year 1965	1,837
Cremations for the year 1964	1,934

The cremations in 1965 show an increase of 97 compared with 1964.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1965, cremations carried out in 1965 totalled 34,667.

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One site only is established in this area.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses established in the Urban Area.

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1963 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 angledozer 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 1963 :

Number of premises treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
110	Business Premises	7
520	Others	87
<u>630</u>		<u>94</u>

The Department also deals with business premises on contract.

The sewers in the area were treated in July, 1963. The bait and poison was arsenious oxide and bread mash.

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	21
Other dwelling houses	10
Other premises	8
	<u>39</u>

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1965 amounted to approximately 14,000 tons, an average of 25 tons per working day. Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on a site at Llandrann - an embankment 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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Mice</u>
110	Business Premises
250	Others
87	—
630	—
—	—

The Department also deals with business premises on contract.

The carriers in the area were treated in July, 1965. The bait and poison was arsenious oxide and brood mums.

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 :-

31	Council
10	Other dwelling houses
8	Other premises
—	—
39	—
—	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in the district :-

Rag Storage and Sorting	3
Fellmonger	1

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL

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.

12 samples of bath water were taken on 6 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.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishments at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on, and in considering the granting of a licence, the authority must have regard to the adequacy of arrangements for the care of the animals including protection against fire and other emergencies, and the prevention and control of infectious and contagious diseases.

Under Section 2, a local authority may authorise any of its officers to inspect any premises in respect of which a licence has been granted and this authority was given to the Medical Officer of Health and the three Public Health Inspectors.

No applications under this Act have in fact been received.

EXHIBIT TABLE

The following exhibits are established in this

Exhibit :-

Exhibit 1
Exhibit 2
Exhibit 3
Exhibit 4
Exhibit 5
Exhibit 6
Exhibit 7
Exhibit 8
Exhibit 9
Exhibit 10

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Fortyfour possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and bathing pool situated in the Government Park. The adult bath holds 500,000 gallons and the juvenile pool 100,000 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 bathing bath. The turnover period for both pools is eight hours.

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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 children using the bathing pool.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1906

The Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishments at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on, and in considering the granting of a license, the authority must have regard to the adequacy of arrangements for the care of the animals including protection against fire and other emergencies, and the prevention and control of infectious and contagious diseases.

Under Section 2, a local authority may authorize any of its officers to inspect any premises in respect of which a license has been granted and this authority was given to the Medical Officer of Health and the three Public Health Inspectors.

No applications under this Act have as yet been received.

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 :-

"The confidential nature of the work makes it impossible for our helpers to see the full effect of their generous assistance but we do ask them to try very hard to remember that when we say that the Inspector helped 379 children during the year they are not just figures but real children, many of whom have never known what love and a normal family life means.

Of the 137 cases which the Inspector had under notice he was able to make life more endurable for the children in 131 of them by warning or advising the parents. Sometimes the conditions in a case are so bad that the prosecution of the offending parents is the only course to be taken for the children's sake. This usually means the removal of the children from their parents' "care" into the care of someone able to look after them properly. Fortunately this step only has to be taken by the Society in about one per cent of its cases, and in our own Branch the Inspector had to take such action only four times during the year. Two other cases were dealt with in the Juvenile Courts.

There were several reasons why the children whose plight was brought to the Inspector's attention had to receive his help as the following will show :-

Neglect	60
Assault or ill-treatment	23
Beyond Control	9
Moral Danger	6
Abandonment	1

We cannot stress too strongly that the Society's aim is always to better the lot of children in their own homes and it is gratifying indeed when the parents themselves feel that the Inspector can help them with problems concerning their children as he did in 38 instances during the past year. Many a child benefited in this way.

The ability of the Inspector to help those children involved in the cases rests almost entirely upon somebody letting him know of them and we are indebted to the following who did just that :-

General Public	75
Police	15
School Officials	5
Other Officials	39

One case may involve the Inspector in many calls of supervision and visits to various officials and others before he can be sure that the well-being of the child or children involved in it is assured, and our Inspector paid 1,165 such calls last year. He was able, too, to help his colleagues from other areas by making three enquiries on their behalf."

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

"The confidential nature of the work makes it impossible for our helpers to see the full effect of their generous assistance but we do ask them to try very hard to remember that when we say that the Inspector helped 379 children during the year they are not just figures but real children, many of whom have never known what love and a normal family life means."

Of the 177 cases which the Inspector had under notice he was able to make life more endurable for the children in 177 of them by warning or advising the parents. Sometimes the children in a case are so bad that the prosecution of the offending parents is the only course to be taken for the children's sake. This usually means the removal of the children from their parents' "care" into the care of someone else to look after them properly. Unfortunately this step only has to be taken by the Society in about one per cent of the cases, and in our own branch the Inspector had to take such action only four times during the year. The other cases were dealt with in the Juvenile Courts.

There were several reasons why the children whose plight was brought to the Inspector's attention had to receive his help as the following will show :-

60	Neglect
25	Assault or ill-treatment
9	Beyond Control
6	Moral Danger
1	Abandonment

We cannot stress too strongly that the Society's aim is always to better the lot of children in their own homes and it is gratifying indeed when the parents themselves feel that the Inspector can help them with problems concerning their children as he did in 25 instances during the past year. Many a child benefited in this way.

The ability of the Inspector to help these children involved in the cases rests almost entirely upon somebody telling him know of them and we are indebted to the following who did just that :-

75	General Public
13	Police
5	School Officials
59	Other Officials

One case may involve the Inspector in many calls of supervision and visits to various officials and others before he can be sure that the well-being of the child or children involved in it is assured, and our Inspector paid 1,105 such calls last year. He was able, too, to help his colleagues from other areas by making three enquiries on their behalf."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

In 1913 the population of Pontypridd was 46,130, and the Infant Mortality 156, compared with 109 for England and Wales. The Medical Officer of Health commented that "the problem of Infant Mortality is not one of sanitation alone, or housing, or indeed poverty as such, but is mainly a question of motherhood." This still holds true today, but all the factors mentioned play their part.

Refuse disposal was by means of a Destructor and the report contains this comment about the receptacles: "Old leaky buckets, broken baths, wooden boxes are used so that refuse is uncovered and exposed to wind and rain." This description has an uncomfortably familiar ring!

Mention is made of the appointment of a School Nurse for the first time. The need was shewn by the fact that one in four of the children was infested with head or body lice. Because many children came to school dirty and few houses had proper facilities, baths were provided in some of the schools.

The information on infectious diseases includes the horrifying details that there were 54 deaths from diarrhoea, and 27 from measles. These two figures emphasise more than anything the enormous strides that medicine has taken in the intervening years.

Life in 1913 was not all dirt and disease, however, for among the foods condemned and destroyed was a barrel of oysters!

FIFTY YEARS AGO

In 1917 the population of Pontypool was 26,130, and the Infant Mortality 150. Compared with 100 for England and Wales. The Medical Officer of Health commented that "the problem of Infant Mortality is not one of sanitation alone, or housing, or indeed poverty as such, but is mainly a question of motherhood. This will hold true today, but all the factors mentioned play their part."

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Life in 1917 was not all dirt and disease, however, for among the foods consumed and destroyed was a barrel of oysters!

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF
THE YEAR 1963

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	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	58	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	171	17	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total	231	17	-	-

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1957

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

Particulars	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occurrence Prevented
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities	58	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	17	17	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	-	-	-
Total	80	17	-	-

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. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	3	-

Factories Act, 1947 (Contd.)

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Notified	By H.V. Inspector	
Part of Machine (8.1)	-	-	-	-
Overworking (8.2)	-	-	-	-
Unsanitary (8.3)	-	-	-	-
Unsanitary ventilation (8.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (8.5)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (8.7)	-	-	-	-
(a) Inefficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsanitary or defective	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act (Sections 133 and 134)


Nature of Work	No. of outworkers 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	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
- N I L -						

Signature:

Medical Officer of Health

OUTWORK

Name of Work	No. of outworkers in August last returned by Section 75 to the Council (7)(c)(2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to supply some of the work for of work in whole	No. of instances of default in sending lists to supply some of the work for of work in whole	No. of instances of default in sending lists to supply some of the work for of work in whole	No. of instances of default in sending lists to supply some of the work for of work in whole
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
- E I J -					

Signature: 
 Medical Officer of Health

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