

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Glyncorrwg U.D.C.

Contributors

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GLYNCORRWG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1958.

Chairman - Councillor D. Williams, J.P., B.E.M., Abergwynfi.
Vice-Chairman - Councillor A. T. Hunt, Abergwynfi.

Councillor W. Lewis, O.B.E., Cymmer	Councillor W. I. Collins, Abergwynfi.
" F. Marchant, "	" J. Thomas, Glynccorrwg.
" H. Abraham J.P., "	" A. Leonard, "
" T. Williams, J.P., "	" E. Jenkins, "
" J. G. Miles, "	" C. Williams, "
" I. George, "	" I. Davies, Abergwynfi.
" K. Jones, Abergwynfi.	" B. W. James, "

General Purposes Committee.

Chairman	- Councillor J. G. Miles, Cymmer.
Housing Committee Chairman	- Councillor T. Williams, J.P., Cymmer.
Finance Committee Chairman	- Councillor A. Leonard, Glynccorrwg.

Officials

Clerk and Chief Financial Officer to the Council.....	Mr. Llewellyn Morgan, A.I.M.T.A. Mr. P. T. Geen, A.A.C.C.A., A.C.I.S., (from 28th April, 1958).
Surveyor and Engineer.....	Mr. T. J. Walker, F.R.I.C.S.
Assistant Surveyor and Engineer.....	Mr. J. Jenkins.
Engineer's Clerk.....	Mr. P. Evans.
Treasurer.....	Midland Bank Limited, Cymmer.
Medical Officer of Health.....	Dr. D. H. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Public Health Inspector.....	Mr. John Tate, Cert. Royal San. Institute and San. Inspector's Exam. Joint Board, Meat Insp. Cert. Royal San. Institute.
Chief Finance Clerk.....	Mr. S. Fuge.
Accountancy Assistant.....	Mr. R. G. Dayson.
General Clerk.....	Mr. R. Eckett.
" "	Mr. E. Glave.
Housing Collector.....	Mr. E. Hughes.
" "	Mr. J. Davies.
Junior Clerk.....	Miss Julie Amato.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the Glynoorrwg Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration and information of Council the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1958. The Report is prepared in accordance with the direction of the Ministry of Health as contained in Circular 22/1958 (Wales) from the Welsh Board of Health.

In this annual survey of the Health of the District the factors bearing on the health and welfare of the population are examined statistically and are commented upon.

The birth rate has been maintained at a level higher than the national average. There were no maternal deaths. The general death rate has not shown any startling deviations from the normal. The very slight drop in the number of deaths from cardio-vascular and from Respiratory causes cannot, in my view be considered significant.

In the field of infection illnesses, Measles continued to show a relatively high incidence. Tuberculosis remains a serious problem though it is pleasing to note that the response to more advanced treatment is proving progressively more satisfactory. In previous reports it has been mentioned that sanatorium beds have been in short supply and that the waiting lists for admission have been of formidable proportions. These conditions no longer apply.

B.C.G. vaccination for school leavers, the intensive campaign to follow up all contacts and the "prodding out into the open" of the old, chronic, intermittently sputum positive cases, formerly hiding behind vague diagnosis such as "dust", bronchitis, etc., are all contributing to the eradication programme.

The Council's Housing programme has continued actively although to qualify for appropriate financial subsidies and benefits, many of the allocation have been to incoming miners. Mr. Tate, your Public Health Inspector points out that the work of repair is seriously affected by the dearth of building workers in the area.

So far the resources available to Council have maintained an adequate water supply to all areas. Approaches are however, being made to Council by the Neighbouring Authorities to join the proposed Neath and Afan Water Board.

Food Hygiene takes up a fair proportion of the time of your officers and it is pleasing to note that caterers and food handlers generally are conscious of their responsibilities, as will be seen from the body of the report. No outbreaks or individual cases of food poisoning were notified during the period under review.

In the Report for 1957 it was pointed out that owing to sickness and circumstances beyond the control of your officer, it had not been possible to carry out the full and intensive rodent control measures normally undertaken. It is therefore pleasing to record that in 1958 the work was again completed with the usual intensity.

As usual your Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. Tate, has collaborated and made valuable contributions to this report and it gives me great pleasure to record his unfailing spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm for an arduous job faithfully executed.

Likewise I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Members of Council and my fellow officers in all departments at all times during 1958.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. J. WILLIAMS.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Park House,
Theodore Road,
PORT TALBOT.

Tel. Port Talbot 2137/8.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

In the Report for 1957 it was stated that the Committee on the Status of the Negro in the United States had been organized in 1954 and had been active in the field of Negro education. It is therefore suggested that the Committee be reorganized and that its activities be expanded.

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VITAL STATISTICS.

1. POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Urban District is shown below and for comparison purposes, that for certain preceding and census years is also appended.

For the year	1958	the estimated population was	9,900
" " "	1957	" " "	" 9,750
" " "	1956	" " "	" 9,660
" " "	1955	" " "	" 9,560
" " "	1954	" " "	" 9,550
" " "	1953	" " "	" 9,490
" " "	1951	" census	" 9,236
" " "	1931	" "	" 10,208
" " "	1921	" "	" 10,772
" " "	1911	" "	" 8,689
" " "	1901	" "	" 6,452

The rateable value of the area for the year ended 31st December, 1958 was as follows:-

General Rate Purposes.....	£51,456.	0s. 0d.
Sum represented by 1d. Rate.....	£184.	18s. 1d.

2. BIRTHS

During 1958, 205 live births were credited to the Urban District of which 110 were males and 95 were females. There were seven stillbirths.

The birth rate was 20.30 per 1000 population and this compares with 21.31 for the previous year. For the whole of England and Wales the birth rate was 16.40.

The following table is of interest:-

Number of live births at home in the area.....	110
Number of live births at Neath General Hospital.....	80
Number of live births in Maesteg General Hospital and Bridgend General Hospital.....	15

From this it will be seen that more confinements took place at home than in hospital during the year. This trend has manifested itself for about four years. The number of hospital beds available remain approximately the same but the total number of births have increased.

3. DEATHS.

Deaths from all causes in the area
(Male 57: Females 47..... 104

Death rate per 1000 of estimated resident population
Crude 10.67 Adjusted 15.25

Death Rate for England and Wales..... Crude 11.7

The following table shows the crude death rate in recent years:-

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Crude	10.67	10.97	11.08	10.46	9.11	10.64	10.12	13.06	9.61	11.2
Adjusted	15.25	15.69								

4. MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths of mothers from puerperal causes during 1958.

5. INFANT MORTALITY

Whilst the infant mortality rate for the whole of England and Wales was 22.50, that for the Urban District was 34.15 and this was occasioned by the failure of seven infants to reach their first birthday.

Comparative figures for the past ten years are given below.

1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
34.15	28.30	37.04	43.96	50.76	43.72	23.15	40.91	72.63	56.0

TABLE 2 at the end of this annual report gives an analysis of the causes of death.

DEATHS (all ages)

The main causes of death in the area during 1958 were:-

1. Cardiovascular conditions.....	28
2. Cancers of various kinds.....	18
3. Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer).....	13
4. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.....	14
5. Tuberculosis.....	2
6. Accidents.....	4

Of the twenty-eight deaths attributable to cardiovascular conditions, twenty (thirteen males, seven females) were due to coronary disease.

Four fewer died of respiratory diseases in 1958 (13) than in 1957 (17).

TABLE 1.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1958.

These statistics have been confirmed by the Registrar General.

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate	198	106	92
Illegitimate	7	4	3

Crude Birth-rate per 1,000 population	=	20.71
Adjusted " " " " "	=	20.30
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	=	3.4%

<u>Still-births:-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate	7	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births = 33.02

Deaths:-

<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>
104	57	47

Crude Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	=	10.51
Adjusted " " " " " " " " " " "	=	15.03

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

Number of Deaths under 1 year of age = 7

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	34.15
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live legitimate births.....	34.15
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births.....	NIL
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	18

TABLE 2.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF INFANTS' DEATHS DURING 1958.

NEONATAL DEATHS : 5 NEONATAL DEATH RATE : 24.39 per
thousand live births.

Certified Cause of Death:

	<u>1st 24 hours of life.</u>	<u>One day - one month</u>
1. (a) Cerebral haemorrhage (b) Spontaneous delivery	-	1
1. (a) Microcephaly (b) ? Mongol		
2. Talipes equina varus	1	
1. (a) Pulmonary atelectasis (b.) Prematurity	1	
1. (a) Asphyxia neonatorum (b). Prematurity	1	
1. (a) Prematurity	1	

Deaths during One Month to One Year of Age : 2

1. (a) Acute tracheo-bronchitis	-	1
1. (a) Waterhouse Frederichsen syndrome. (b) Meningococcal septicaemia	-	1

TABLE 3.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases during 1958:-

	<u>PULMONARY</u>		<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year.	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year and under 5 years.	2	-	-	-
Over 5 years and under 10 years.	-	-	-	-
Over 10 years and under 15 years.	1	1	-	-
Over 15 years and under 20 years.	1	2	-	-
Over 20 years and under 25 years.	1	-	-	1
Over 25 years and under 35 years.	-	1	-	-
Over 35 years and under 45 years.	1	-	-	-
Over 45 years and under 55 years.	1	-	-	-
Over 55 years and under 65 years.	3	-	-	-
Over 65 years and under 75 years.	-	-	-	-
Over 75 years.	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	4	-	1

Below I append the notification state at the beginning and end of 1958 for comparison purposes:-

TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DOMICILIARY CARE.

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of Cases on Register 1st January, 1958.	Pulmonary	43	65
	Non-Pulmonary	8	12
	Total	<u>51</u>	<u>77</u>
Number of Cases on Register 31st December, 1958.	Pulmonary	47	65
	Non-Pulmonary	7	13
	Total	<u>54</u>	<u>78</u>
Total cases on January 1 1958.		-	128
Total cases on December 31 1958.		-	132

Number removed from Register as follows:-

Number left district	-	2
Number died	-	1
Number recovered	-	2
Number of new notifications	-	15
Number of in-transfers	-	1
Restored to Register	-	-

TABLE 4.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958.

(as recorded by Registrar General)

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory.....	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, Non Respiratory.....	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease.....	-	-
4. Diphtheria.....	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.....	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.....	-	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.....	-	-
8. Measles.....	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	2	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, Bronchus.....	2	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.....	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	9	2
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	1
16. Diabetes.....	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	1	13
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	13	7
19. Hypertension, with heart disease.....	1	1
20. Other heart disease.....	2	4
21. Other circulatory disease.....	4	6
22. Influenza.....	-	-
23. Pneumonia.....	1	-
24. Bronchitis.....	8	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.....	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.....	1	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	8	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	-	-
34. All other accidents.....	3	1
35. Suicide.....	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-
	<hr/>	
All causes.....	57	47
	<hr/> <hr/>	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OR FEVERS.

The incidence and distribution of notified infectious diseases including tuberculosis is shown in the following table:-

Disease	Glyncorrwg	Cymer	Abergwynfi	Total for 1958.	Total for 1957.
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	4
Measles	32	24	2	58	64
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	1	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	4	7	3	14	4
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	-	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	37	33	5	75	94

H O U S I N G

On the Croeserw Housing Estate fifty Gregory type houses were completed during the year. These houses were built at the request of the National Coal Board and were let, mainly, to incoming miners.

New houses erected by the Council in the post war period have now reached the very creditable total of 593.

The year under review is the first complete year of the operation of the Rent Act, 1957.

It is evident that the provisions of the Act have led to a marked increase in the amount of repair work being undertaken by landlords, but a limiting factor in this increase is the inadequate number of building workers in the area engaged on house repairs.

Applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 totalled 24. Eleven certificates were granted by the Council and in thirteen instances the landlord's undertaking to carry out the repairs within six months was accepted. Two applications were received from landlords for cancellation of certificates of disrepair but were refused on the grounds that all the repair work mentioned in the undertakings has not been completed.

The coming into operation of the Rent Act, 1957, has not lessened the number of complaints of nuisances due to disrepair which fall to be dealt with under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and it was found necessary in twenty one instances to take proceedings in Magistrates Courts to secure compliance with Statutory Notices.

Dangerous buildings or structures were the subjects of sixteen notices under Section 58 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and Court Proceedings had to be resorted to in two of these cases.

The following housing details are of interest:-

1.	Number of new dwelling houses erected during the year:-	
	(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	50
	(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-	
	(i) Built by the Local Authority.....	50
	(ii) Built by other bodies or persons.....	0
2.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-	
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	137
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	428
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925.....	0
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	0
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	0
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	116

3. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers..... 42
4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
- A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of Housing Act, 1936 -
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in which notices were served requiring repairs..... 0
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notice:
- (a) By owners..... 0
- (b) By Local Authority..... 0
- B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts -
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 116
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:
- (a) By Owners..... 56
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners..... 0
- C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 Housing Act, 1936 -
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 0
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order..... 0
5. Housing Act 1936 - Part iv. - Overcrowding:-
- (a) - (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year } Information not available.
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein..... }
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein..... }
- (b) - Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 0
- (c) - (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 0
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases..... 0
- (d) - Number of cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..... 0
6. Bed Bug Infestation: the sanitary inspector's services are available for all householders. Wherever there is any suspicion, he inspects the bedding and furniture of incoming tenants of council houses.

The disinfection is by means of the insecticide known as D.D.T. either in liquid or powder form.

Number of council houses disinfested.....	3
Number of other houses disinfested.....	5

There are no common lodging houses, Camp sites or inhabited tents, vans and sheds in the area.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The total rainfall in the area during 1958 was 84.04 inches. This is well above the average for the past ten years which is 77.78 inches.

An abundant supply of water was thus available for all purposes.

The small neighbourhood unit at Croeserw, Cymmer is still in process of development and a further fifty houses were completed during 1958. The site now contains 428 houses.

The pumping station and service reservoir which were installed during 1954 have ensured an adequate supply of water at the highest elevations on the site.

Complaints from householders in Abergwynfi of brown discolouration of the water which was due to an excess of iron oxide are now much less frequent. This follows the discontinuance last year of extraction of water from the East Level, Abergwynfi and the substitution of an intake from a small tributary of the Avon river.

During the year, nineteen samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from the four main sources of supply.

Three samples proved unsatisfactory to a moderate degree, but repeat samples showed that remedial measures taken by the Engineer had restored the purity of the water.

Nine bacteriological samples were taken, the small subsidiary supplies which are piped from springs to Cwmcas Houses, Glynccorwg and Fforchlas Cottages, Abercregan.

One of these samples proved to be unsatisfactory, due probably to the intake having been interfered with. A repeat sample was satisfactory.

The water from our four main sources of supply being of a soft character are lead solvent, consequently the use of lead in water service pipes in the area is not allowed.

Houses numbering 2648 with an estimated population of 9,823 were supplied directly from the Council's water mains. Seven houses were supplied from a public water main by means of a standpipe.

HYGIENE OF FACTORIES.

Local Authorities are required by the Factories Act, 1937, to administer the provisions of the Act relating to sanitary conveniences in all factories and the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, and drainage of floors, in factories in which mechanical power is not used.

Local Authorities are also responsible for securing in factories adequate precautions against fire, and administration of bakehouses and certain other matters relating to public health.

A register must also be kept of all factories in the district.

Factories Act, 1937.
Prescribed particulars on the administration
of the Factories Act, 1937
Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health - 1958
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises	No. 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.	7	34	3	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	6	28	0	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	8	0	0
Total	16	70	3	0

2. Cases in which defects were found.

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

Outworkers

3. There were no outworkers in the August list required by Section 110, Factories Act, 1937. No action was necessary to be taken under Section 110 and 111 of the Act.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene Regulations brought into being after much thought and study at the highest level were aimed at the prevention of poisoning by food and a general improvement in the standard of food handling, display and storage.

The regulations laid down requirements in respect of:-

1. The cleanliness of premises and equipment.
2. The hygienic handling of food.
3. The cleanliness of food handlers and their clothing.
4. The construction and repair of food premises and the toilet facilities to be provided.
5. The temperature at which certain foods are to be kept to prevent multiplication of harmful organisms.

Much effort and money has been expended in complying with the requirements of the Regulations in food premises up and down the country. It is pleasing to record that local traders have accepted the raised standards and are readily responding to the recommendation made by your officers.

In this area there was no major outbreak of food poisoning during the period under review and no individual cases of food poisoning reported by medical practitioners.

Particulars of notices under the Food Hygiene Regulations that have been served on occupiers of food premises are given on the following pages.

1. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

Food premises in the urban area may be enumerated and classified as follows:-

Grocery and provisions stores	-	19
Small (parlour type) sweets and general shops	-	15
Fish and Chips	-	5
Greengrocery	-	5
Cafe and sweets	-	5
Butchers	-	5
Ice-cream makers	-	2
Bakehouses	-	1
Sausage making premises	-	3
Colliery canteens	-	4
School canteens	-	8
		<hr/>
		72
		<hr/>

Of the above total the following premises are registered:-

Bakehouses	-	1
Premises where sausages are made	-	3
Premises where ice-cream is made	-	3
Premises where ice-cream is stored and sold only	-	28

During the year 376 visits of inspection were made to food premises.

Notices drawing attention to requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 etc., were served as follows:-

Unhygienic floor covering	-	1 notice
Provision of constant hot water for hand washing	-	3 notices
Cleanliness of food rooms	-	3 notices
Cleanliness of W.C.'s	-	2 notices
Defective W.C.'s	-	3 notices

Except for one instance these notices were complied with, within a reasonable period.

There is one bakehouse in use in the area which is situated in Cymmer.

The statutory requirements applicable to bakehouses are contained in the Factories Act, 1937 and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Two notices were served during the year for non-observance of these provisions as follows:-

Defective W.C.'s	-	2
Want of Cleanliness	-	1

These notices were promptly complied with.

The following articles of food which were found to be diseased, unwholesome or unsound were surrendered and disposed of by being buried in the Council's refuse tips:-

Beef	- 242 lbs.	Evaporated milk	- 25 tins
Pork	- 19 "	Condensed Milk	- 3 "
Lamb	- 10 "	Cream	- 3 "
Tinned Ham	- 143 "	Soup	- 13 "
Tinned Shoulder	- 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Rice pudding	- 5 "
Tinned Corned beef	- 26 "	Beans	- 7 "
Fruit	- 73 tins	Baked beans	- 5 "
Peas	- 13 "	Cheese	- 1 carton
Preserved apples	- 12 lbs.	Hamburgers	- 2 tins
Tomatoes	- 88 tins	Fish	- 2 "
Luncheon meat	- 15 "	Spaghetti	- 1 "
		Beetroot	- 1 "

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the area which is situated at the rear of 165, Jersey Road, Blaengwynfi.

This slaughterhouse is not in regular use. There were no animals slaughtered there during the year.

The following table gives the classification of animals slaughtered, for sale for human consumption, in the area during 1958.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	Nil
Number inspected	--	-	-	-	13	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	None	None	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	None	None	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	None	None	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	None	None	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	None	None	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	None	None	-

ICE-CREAM

In the many discussions which have taken place on the effectiveness of the Food Hygiene Regulations, it is generally claimed that the powers given to the enforcing authorities are not sufficiently comprehensive and definite.

This cannot be said of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, which were introduced in the early post war period after a food poisoning outbreak, attributed to ice-cream, which was subject of much public concern at the time.

This legislation was produced by the Ministry of Health in consultation with the trade interests concerned, and the requirements were laid down with precision.

Specialised equipment was soon produced by manufactures and these enabled ice-cream makers and dealers to carry out with great facility the heat treatment and other processes required by the regulations.

Ice-cream is now classed as being amongst the safest of foods and its popularity, as shown by consumption figures, continues to grow each year.

There are now two premises registered in the area for the manufacture of ice-cream and twenty-eight premises registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

During the year, twenty-two samples of ice-cream were taken by your Public Health Inspector and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

Results were as follows:-

Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

Number of samples attaining Provisional Grade 1 = 22

" " " " " " 2 = 0

" " " " " " 3 = 0

" " " " " " 4 = 0

Grade 1 is provisionally interpreted as "Satisfactory"

" 2 " " " " " "Fair"

" 3 " " " " " "Unsatisfactory"

" 4 " " " " " "Very unsatisfactory"

MILK

Important changes have been made in the production, processing and distribution of milk since the introduction in 1949 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations and the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

There has been a great extension of specified areas where only designated milk, i.e. pasteurised, sterilised, tuberculin tested, can be sold, and a gradual extension of the tuberculosis eradication and attested areas.

In October 1957 the percentage in Wales of attested herds was 92 per cent and in England and Scotland 66 per cent and 90 per cent respectively.

It has been forecast that 1960 will see the end of bovine tuberculosis in cattle in the British Isles.

It is significant that deaths from abdominal tuberculosis of children under 5 years of age, most of which were believed to be due to the consumption of infected milk fell from 1,107 in 1920 to 12 in 1953.

These results have been achieved partly by the eradication of diseased cows but probably to a greater extent, by the heat treatment of milk.

District Councils are responsible for sampling for bacteriological examination which is a test of the hygienic quality of the milk and its freedom from infection by tubercle bacilli.

The following table gives the number and classification of registered persons engaged and registered premises used, in the production, storage and sale of milk in the area:

Cowkeepers	-	2
Registered distributors of milk	-	7
Milk shops where milk is sold in sealed bottles	-	7
Premises used as dairies	-	7

Nine retailers were licensed during the year to sell pasteurised milk and six to sell tuberculin tested milk.

Four samples of milk were taken during the year from the dairy herds of registered cowkeepers in the area and were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All the samples proved to be negative.

Reports from the Public Health Laboratory on sixteen samples of pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk submitted from this area also proved to be satisfactory in each case.

RODENT CONTROL

The return to duty of the rodent operative C. Matthews, after his long absence due to an accident to his foot, has made possible the resumption of the six monthly rat poisoning treatment of the Council's sewer manholes.

River banks in Cymmer, Glyncoirwg and Blaengwynfi together with the Council's refuse tips were given poison treatment three times during the year.

Treatments of dwelling-houses and business premises were carried out mainly by the Public Health Inspector.

Poisons used included zinc phosphide, arsenious oxide and warfarin.

The importance of these rodent control measures can be realised when one considers the amount of material damage caused to property and food by rats, and the fact that some diseases of rats are transmissible to man.

For instance, Weils disease is primarily a disease of rats resulting in the organism being excreted in the rats urine and gaining entry to the human body through cuts or abrasions of the skin.

Outbreaks of food poisoning have also been attributed to salmonella organisms being present in rat droppings which have contaminated food stuffs.

The table on the next page gives particulars of rodent control work carried out during 1958.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report for year ended 31st December, 1958.

	Type of Property				TOTAL Columns 1, 2 & 4.
	Local Authority	Dwelling- houses	Agricul- tural	All other (including business premises	
	1	2	3	4	
1. Total number of properties in district	48	2664	21	258	2970
2. Number of properties inspected during 1958 as a result of:-					
(a) notification	4	21	0	3	28
(b) Survey	23	33	21	42	98
(c) otherwise	4	190	9	121	315
3. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats					
Major	4	0	0	0	4
Minor	3	28	1	3	34
4. Number of properties which were found to be infested by mice.					
Major	0	0	0	0	0
Minor	1	17	0	0	18
5. Number of infested properties treated	8	45	1	3	56
6. Number of notices served under Section 4					
(1) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Structural works	-	-	-	-	-
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken	-	-	-	-	-
8. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
9. Number of "block" control schemes carried out				= Nil	

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

In accordance with the Sanitary Officers' Order, Mr. John Tate, the Public Health Inspector, has, by inspection of the area, to keep himself informed of the sanitary circumstances of the district and in respect of nuisances that require abatement. Under other Acts, Regulations and Orders, he has a variety of other duties.

A summary of his inspections and visits during 1958 is as follows:-

GENERAL DISTRICT INSPECTIONS:-

	<u>Number</u>
Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi.....	14
Cymmer.....	12
Duffryn Rhondda and Cynonville.....	10
Glyncorrwg.....	13

HOUSING AND BUILDING INSPECTIONS:-

Dwelling-houses in respect of defects and nuisances due to dis-repair.....	137
Re-visits to dwelling-houses - as above.....	291
Defective and new drains.....	74
Cinemas and Halls.....	12
Dangerous and dilapidated buildings and structures.....	63
Stables.....	2
Piggeries.....	31

HYGIENE OF FOOD INSPECTIONS:-

Dairies and milk shops.....	66
Butchers' shops, fish shops, grocery stores and food preparation places.....	376

FACTORY INSPECTIONS..... 70

INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1934..... 89

PEST CONTROL INSPECTIONS

Rodent Control.....	367
Bed Bug Infestation.....	14

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

Miscellaneous nuisances.....	23
Defective sewers.....	15
Water works and water supply.....	18
Infectious diseases and disinfections.....	24

Total number of inspections..... 1721

Action taken in cases of breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations discovered during inspections is summarised as follows:-

Subject of inspections	Nature of breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations	No. of Informal Notices.	No. of Statutory Notices.	Number of Notices complied with	
				Informal	Statutory
Dwelling Houses under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.	Dampness, Disrepair, Defective paved areas, W.C.'S drainage, etc.	116	66	42	56
Dwelling Houses on complaint of a nuisance.					
Miscellaneous nuisances.	Dead Sheep, Deposit of Manure, Deposits of house refuse, etc.	11	2	9	2
Dairies and Milkshops.	Milk exposed to contamination.	-	-	-	-
Dangerous or dilapidated buildings and structures.	Buildings or structure dilapidated or dangerous.	14	6	3	5
Butcher shops, Fish shops, Grocery and Provision stores and places where food is prepared.	Removal of refuse, cleansing and Lime-washing required. Provision of adequate washing facilities etc.	0	13	0	10
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (including Bakehouses).	Cleansing and Lime-washing required. Sanitary conveniences defective.	0	3	0	3
Pigstyes.	Cleansing and Lime-washing required.	2	0	2	0
Drains.	Defective and choked.	21	7	14	7
Domestic Water Supplies.	Insufficient. Houses without water supply.	0	2	0	2
"	Wastage.	0	7	0	7

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE DISTRICT.

For ease of reference the details included under this heading are repeated this year.

The Health Services provided in accordance with Statutory requirements may be sub-divided under three main headings, those provided by the Regional Hospital Board (A); those provided by the Executive Council (B); and those provided by the Local Health Authority (C).

A. (i) HOSPITALS.

The Glyncorrog Urban District falls within the area served by the Mid Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee. Although none of the hospitals are situated within the boundaries of the District, all thirteen are available to patients from the district as the need arises. Specialised forms of treatment are also available in hospitals outside the immediate control of the Mid Glamorgan area; examples being the Plastic Surgery Unit at Chepstow, the Head Unit at Morriston and the Chest Surgery Unit at Sully.

(ii) VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

This Clinic is situated at Station Approach, Port Talbot and separate sessions under the direction of a Specialist Medical Officer are held for men and women.

B. (i) GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE.

Under the control of the Glamorgan Executive Committee, five doctors provide an adequate twenty-four hour service to meet the needs of the population. This is supplemented to a limited extent by practitioners from adjoining areas.

(ii) PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE.

One pharmacy, in Cymmer, and one in Blaengwynfi serve the area. Whilst adequate to meet the needs of the total population, some difficulty is sometimes experienced by patients living at a distance from the pharmacies.

(iii) OPHTHALMIC AND DENTAL SERVICES.

Apart from the services provided by the Local Health Authority for school and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers, there are no local provisions in the district. Persons requiring dental and optic treatment travel to adjoining population centres for this type of treatment.

C. (i) DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Two full-time midwives and one nurse/Midwife serve the needs of the community. They reside in the area and are strategically deployed to meet the exigencies of the service.

All are trained in the use of and administration of gas and air analgesia. Recently with the introduction of trilene this has been added to the service.

(ii) DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICE.

Two full-time Domiciliary Nurses and one Nurse/Midwife are employed and, like the Midwives, live in the district.

(iii) HOME HELP SERVICE.

Administered from the Divisional Health Office in Port Talbot, the Glamorgan County Council provides a Home Help Service. A charge based on the income is made for this service.

(iv) MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Medical Comforts in the form of Bed Rests, Rubber Sheets, Air Rings, Urinals, Bed-pans, Sputum Mugs, Wheel-chairs, etc., are available for issue to needy cases free of hiring charge and can be obtained from the domiciliary nurse or the Divisional Health Office.

(v) AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Operated from the Central Control Office at Neath (Neath 871) and directed by short wave radio the Ambulance Service is provided by the Glamorgan County Council.

(vi) WELFARE SERVICES.

Under the control of the Welfare Services Committee of the County Council and with an Area Office at Number 8, Wind Street, Neath, this department provides Part III Hostel Accommodation, cares for the homeless and undertakes responsibility for property etc., of patients in hospital or otherwise incapable of managing their affairs as well as being responsible for the welfare of the blind and handicapped.

(vii) MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Duly Authorised Officer appointed to take initial steps under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment legislation is Mr. E. J. Powell, 26, Dyfodwg Street, Treorchy (Pentre 3317).

(viii) MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Glamorgan County Council undertakes responsibility for the ascertainment, supervision and general welfare of mental defectives in their own homes and has provided an Occupation Centre in Baglan.

Residential Care is provided by the Regional Hospital Board, cases found to be in need of such care being referred by the County Medical Officer.

(ix) CLINIC SERVICES.

The Local Health Authority provides ante-natal, infant welfare and school dental clinics in the area. In addition special clinic sessions are arranged as required for Smallpox vaccination, B.C.G. vaccination, Poliomyelitis vaccination, Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough.

(x) WELFARE FOODS.

Welfare foods are available at all Infant Welfare clinics as well as at Special Food Sales Sessions in the Cymmer area.

(xi) MINOR GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC.

A clinic where advice is given to married mothers who, for medical reasons, require birth control is held once monthly at Port Talbot. This clinic is administered by the Divisional Medical Officer and appointments are made only on the representation of medical practitioners.

(11) CLINIC SERVICES

The local health authorities have been advised that the local health authorities should consider the possibility of providing a special clinic service in the area. In addition, the local health authorities should consider the possibility of providing a special clinic service in the area. In addition, the local health authorities should consider the possibility of providing a special clinic service in the area.

Further details are available at all Infant Welfare Centres in the County area.

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