URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GLYNCORRWG

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

F O R

1 9 6 0.

GLYNCORRWG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1960.

Chairman - Councillor I. Davies, J.P. Abergwynfi
Vice-Chairman - Councillor Trevor Williams, J.P. Cymmer.

Councillor F. Marchant, Cymmer
" H. Abraham, J.P., Cymmer
" M Williams, J.P. "
" J.G. Miles, "
" I. George, "
" G. Rees, "
" K. Jones, Abergwynfi.
" B.W. James, "
" W.J. James "

Councillor W.I. Collins, Abergwynfi
" A. Leonard, Glyncorrwg
" E. Jenkins, "
" Mrs. E. Jones, "
" G.G. Davies, "

General Purposes Committee.

Chairman - Councillor W.I. Collins, Abergwynfi.
Housing Committee Chairman - Councillor F. Marchant, Cymmer.
Finance Committee Chairman - Councillor B.W. James, Abergwynfi.

Officials.

Clerk and Chief Financial Officer to the Council.....	Mr. P.T. Geen, A.A.C.C.A.,A.C.I.S.,
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.
" "	Miss V.M. Davies.
Housing Collector.....	Mr. E. Hughes.
" "	Mr. J. Davies.
Junior Clerk.....	Miss Julie Amato.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Glyncorrwg Urban District.

Lady and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the direction of the Ministry of Health as contained in Circular 1/61 (Wales) from the Welsh Board of Health.

The health and wellbeing of the community are safeguarded and maintained by statutory agencies acting in accordance with legislation provided by Parliament. Certain functions are dealt with directly by the Local or District Council. Others are the responsibility of the County Council as Local Health Authority.

For instance the District Council is responsible for environmental health such as Housing, Water Supplies, Sewage and Refuse disposal. Rodent control, the Hygiene of Food, Meat Inspection, the maintainance of records relative to Births, Deaths, Infectious diseases, disinfection etc.

The County Council provides for Domiciliary Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting, Home Help, Clinics, Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare provisions, Vaccination and Immunisation protection, a school health service including dental, refraction, orthopaedic provisions. Mental Health and Ambulance Services are also provided.

The Welfare Services Department provides for the welfare of the aged and the handicapped in both residential accommodation and in the home.

The care of the sick falls into the hands of general medical practitioners employed by Local Executive Councils. These bodies also provide pharmaceutical, dental and supplementary ophthalmic services.

The hospitals with all their ancillary services are managed by Group Committees under the overall direction of Regional Boards. There are no hospitals within the boundaries of the Urban District.

In giving consideration to the services provided by the District Council itself, congratulations must be given to former civic leaders whose vision provided the trunk sewer. Although a formidable project in its inception it has served admirably over the years. Its maintainance, even having regard to the not inconsiderable cost of renewals and repairs of the pumping station and outfall in conjunction with Port Talbot and the Steel Company of Wales is simple compared with the problems that small village disposal systems would have provided. The day may come when a review of the final disposal, i.e. the discharge of crude sewage into the Bristol Channel may arise.

Coming from high peaty upland areas the water is naturally soft and acid. It is thus plumbo solvent and the use of lead in water services is

therefore prohibited. Today the accent is on copper so the bar on the use of lead is no great hardship.

Although the area covered by the Authority is considerable, the number of sites suitable for building and housing development is very limited. This is, of course, due to the extremely hilly nature of the district. A limited amount of dairy farming, supplemented by sheep grazing is possible. Much of the high and steep ground is now given over to the Forestry Commission's aforestation schemes with a progressive improvement in general appearance. It is understood that this also improves soil stability.

The Hygiene of Food and the improvement of standards in food premises have taken up much of your Public Health Inspectors time. The sole remaining slaughterhouse has, however, closed and with the exception of a very small amount of pig slaughtering for domestic purposes, no such work is now carried out in the District.

Births continue to outstrip deaths and it is pleasing to record the satisfactory drop in the Infantile mortality rate on this occasion.

The incidence of tuberculosis is not yet reduced enough to cause complacency although the number of cases reported recovered is very satisfactory. No effort is being spared to rid the area of this scourge.

The B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers was continued this year, the sixth in the series. Of 214 elegible children, consents were received from 189. These children were Mantoux tested and on the results of the tests a total of 153 children were vaccinated. The remainder were X-Rayed with satisfactory results. By this means a useful number of tuberculosis resistant young people is being steadily built up in the Community.

Continued interest in the vaccination against poliomyelitis was evinced although the mass vaccination carried out in 1959 was not repeated.

In concluding these remarks I would like to express my thanks to the members of Council and my colleagues on the staff for their support and co-operation during the period under review.

I would especially like to refer to the willing and unfailing loyalty of Mr. J. Tate your Public Health Inspector in his work for the Council and in the compilation of this Annual Report.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

D.H.J. WILLIAMS.

Medical Officer of Health.

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

Telephone No. Port Talbot 2137/8

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	1960	the	estimated	population	was	10,040
" " "	1959	"	"	"	"	10,030
" " "	1958	"	"	"	"	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, 1960 was as follows:-

General Rate Purposes..... £62,108. 0. 0d.
Sum represented by 1d. Rate ..... £227. 8. 1d.

2. BIRTHS.

During 1960, 193 live births were credited to the Urban District of which 98 were males and 95 were females. There were five stillbirths.

The birth rate was 19.22 per 1000 population and this compares with 18.84 for the previous year. For the whole of England and Wales the birth rate was 17.1.

The following table is of interest:-

Number of live births at home in the area.....	95
Number of live births at Neath General Hospital.....	84
Number of live births in Maesteg General Hospital and Bridgend General Hospital.....	14

From this it will be seen that more confinements took place in hospital than at home during the year. This trend has manifested itself for about five 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
Males - 49 Females - 38..... 87

Death rate per 1000 of estimated resident population
Crude 8.67 Adjusted 12.40

Death Rate for England and Wales..... Crude 11.5

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

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Crude	8.67	11.37	10.67	10.97	11.08	10.46	9.11	10.64	10.12	13.06
Adjusted	12.40	16.26	15.25	15.69						

4. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths of mothers from puerperal causes during 1960.

5. INFANT MORTALITY.

Whilst the infant mortality rate for the whole of England and Wales was 21.7, that for the Urban District was 20.73 and this was occasioned by the failure of 4 infants to reach their first birthday.

Comparative figures for the past ten years are given below.

1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
20.73	52.91	34.15	28.30	37.04	43.96	50.76	43.72	23.15	40.91

TABLE 4 at the end of this annual report gives an analysis of the causes of death.

6. DEATHS (all ages)

The main causes of death in the area during 1960 were:-

1. Cardiovascular conditions..... 34
2. Cancers of various kinds..... 18
3. Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer)..... 21
4. Vascular lesions of the nervous system..... 8
5. Accidents..... 3

Of the 34 deaths attributable to cardiovascular conditions, fourteen (eleven males, three females) were due to coronary disease.

TABLE 1.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1960.

These statistics have been confirmed by the Registrar General.

Live Births:	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	190	96	94
Illegitimate	3	2	1

Crude Birth-rate per 1,000 population = 19.22
Adjusted " " " " " = 18.84
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births = 1.55

Still-births:-	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births = 25.25

Deaths:-

Total	Males	Females
87	49	38

Crude Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population = 8.67
Adjusted " " " " " " " " " = 12.40

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

Number of Deaths under 1 year of age = 4

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births 20.73
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live legitimate births..... 21.05
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births..... Nil

Deaths from Measles (all ages)..... Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)..... Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)..... 18

TABLE 2.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF INFANTS' DEATHS DURING 1960.

NEONATAL DEATHS : 4 NEONATAL DEATH RATE : 20.73 per thousand live births

CERTIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH	1st 24 hours of life	One day One week	One week One month
1.a. Atelectasis lungs	1	-	-
1.a. Prematurity	-	1	-
1.a. Subarachnoid and subdural haemorrhage	-	1	-
1.a. Empyema Thoracis with . secondary meningitis b. Acute Pneumonia	-	-	1
2. Uraemia from phimosis and horse shoe kidney			
TOTAL	1	2	1

Deaths during one month to one year of age : Nil

TABLE 3.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases during 1960:-

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year and under 5 years	-	1	1	-
Over 5 years and under 10 years	-	-	-	-
Over 10 years and under 15 years	-	1	1	-
Over 15 years and under 20 years	-	-	-	-
Over 20 years and under 25 years	-	1	-	-
Over 25 years and under 35 years	1	-	-	1
Over 35 years and under 45 years	-	1	-	-
Over 45 years and under 55 years	-	1	-	-
Over 55 years and under 65 years	1	-	-	-
Over 65 years and under 75 years	-	-	-	-
Over 75 years	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	5	2	1

Below I append the notification state at the beginning and end of 1960 for comparison purposes:-

TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DOMICILLIARY CARE.

		Males	Females
Number of Cases on Register 1st January, 1960	Pulmonary	38	59
	Non-Pulmonary	5	10
	Total -	43	69
Number of Cases on Register 31st December, 1960	Pulmonary	36	50
	Non-Pulmonary	5	11
	Total -	41	61

Total cases on January 1st 1960 - 112

Total cases on December 31st 1960 - 102

Number removed from Register as follows:-

Number left district -	7
Number died -	2
Number recovered -	18

Number added to Register as follows:-

Number of new notifications -	10
Number of in-transfers -	4
Restored to Register -	3

TABLE 4.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1960.

(as recorded by Registrar General)

		Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, Non-Respiratory	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	1
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
16.	Diabetes	1	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	7
18.	Coronary disease, angina	11	3
19.	Hypertension, with heart disease	2	2
20.	Other heart disease	4	2
21.	Other circulatory disease	4	6
22.	Influenza	2	-
23.	Pneumonia	2	2
24.	Bronchitis	3	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
34.	All other accidents	1	1
35.	Suicide	-	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	All causes	49	38

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OR FEVERS.

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

	Glyncorrwg	Cymmer	Abergwynfi	Total for 1960	Total for 1959	Total for 1958	Total for 1957
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	11	1	4
Measles	-	4	-	4	16	58	64
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	1	-	1	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	6	1	-	7	5	14	4
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	-	2	1	3	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	10	2	19	33	75	94

HOUSING.

There was only one house erected and occupied during the year and this was built by the Forestry Commissioners for housing one of their staff.

Towards the end of the year, however, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (Welsh Office) finally approved the tender of Messrs. Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd., for the erection of 57 "Geeway" flats on three sites at Blaengwynfi.

A proportion of these flats will be earmarked for families displaced by the demolition of houses in the three slum clearance areas at Cymmer and Abercregan.

A scheme is also being discussed for the building of fifty houses on the Croeserw Site, Cymmer.

These will be used to rehouse tenants from the aluminium bungalows which are becoming unfit for occupation due to the progressive deterioration of certain materials used in their construction.

Housing repair work continues to be hampered by a shortage of building labour in the district.

Proceedings in a Magistrates Court were necessary in nineteen instances to secure compliance with Statutory Notices under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the abatement of nuisances due to disrepair of dwellinghouses.

Dangerous buildings and structures were the subject of six notices under Section 58 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Court proceedings were instituted in one case to secure compliance with these notices.

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)) 1
   (b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-
      (i) Built by the Local Authority..... 0
      (ii) Built by other bodies or persons..... 1

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)..... 140
      (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 462
   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 dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 0
4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....133

3. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers..... 26

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of Housing Act, 1936 -
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in which notices were served requiring repairs..... 0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses 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 dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 133

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:
(a) By Owners..... 94
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners..... 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 Housing Act, 1936 -
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses 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
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.....
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.....
} Information not available.
(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 Public Health 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 disinfestation 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.....	6

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

WATER SUPPLIES.

One of the Statutory duties of a Local Authority is to see that every dwellinghouse in its area is provided with an adequate supply of wholesome water for domestic purposes.

Constant supervision is necessary to ensure that the water supplies are not polluted or contaminated.

The most serious danger arises from contamination by sewage or human excrement which may lead to outbreaks of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers or dysentery.

The routine bacteriological examination of water is therefore directed at the detection of faecal polution and is mainly concerned with the search for B. Coli.

This organism, which is relatively harmless, is found in large numbers in human and other animal excrement and can survive longer in water than the organisms of the diseases mentioned above. Therefore if B. Coli is not found in the water one may deduce with reasonably safety that disease producing organisms are also absent.

To ensure the purity of water supplies in the area, twenty-one samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination.

Two were unsatisfactory and the attention of the Engineer and Surveyor was drawn to these unsatisfactory reports. Remedial measures resulted in the repeat samples being satisfactory.

The main sources of water supply in the area are as follows:-

1. High Level Tank, Glyncorrwg.

This tank supplies the village of Glyncorrwg and is fed from the stream Nantyrallor which has its source and gathering ground on the slopes of Mynydd Ynyscorrwg.

2. Low Level Tank, Glyncorrwg.

The gathering ground of the stream Nantygroes which supplies this tank is also on the western slopes of Mynydd Ynyscorrwg. Abercregan and the north side of Cymmer are supplied from this source.

3. Gwynfi Reservoir, Blaengwynfi.

Water from the Gwynfi reservoir is impounded from the Gwynfi brook which has its source and gathering ground on Mynydd Abergwynfi. This reservoir supplies the south side of Cymmer including the Croeserw Housing Estate and the villages of Duffryn Rhondda and Cymonville.

4. East Level Waterworks, Abergwynfi.

This supply is taken from a small tributary of the Avon River at Abergwynfi. The needs of the whole of Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi are met from this source.

The seven houses in Fforchlas, Abercregan, are supplied from a spring about 70 yards to the north west on rising ground. A small concrete tank is installed and the water piped to a standpipe in the middle of the terrace.

The fourteen houses in Cwmcas have a private piped supply to each house from a concrete tank on rising ground a few yards to the rear. This tank is supplied from an adjacent spring.

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 2617 with an estimated population of 9955 were supplied directly from the Council's water mains. Seven houses were supplied from a public water main by means of a standpipe.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

The Glyncorrwg Urban District Council owns and administers a Public Swimming Bath. This is situated adjoining the Croeserw Housing Estate and during the summer months is a very popular centre of resort for the younger element of the population. Being open-air, the Baths open only during the summer period.

The Swimming Pool is 120 feet long, 42 feet wide and varies from 2 ft.6 ins. to 8 feet in depth. The volume of water contained amounts to 23,750 cubic feet. The water is treated by rapid filtration and chlorination, a "Bell" Bath Filtration Plant driven by 7½ H.P. Electric Motor and using a solution of Alumina and Soda having been installed for this purpose.

The filtered water is re-chlorinated to a concentration of 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million before being returned to the Bath. The water is subjected to a complete changeover within a period of six hours.

Replacement and additional water is supplied via the Council's water mains from the Gwynfi Reservoir.

Changing cubicles and toilet facilities for both sexes are available adjoining the baths. Foot baths are provided.

During the Season (May to September) three serial samples taken at appropriate intervals. All gave satisfactory results.

FOOD HYGIENE.

This year marks the centenary of the passing in the British Parliament of the first Act for preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food and Drink.

It is of interest to note that Britain was the first country in the world to enact legislation covering this subject.

In those days food adulteration was wide-spread, meat inspection was almost non-existant and milk was produced under such conditions that outbreaks of infectious disease due to milk were common.

The picture is much brighter today, gross adulteration of food is now very rare. Disease in dairy herds is declining rapidly and meat inspection services are now almost universal.

The recent Food Hygiene Regulations have done much to ensure attention to cleanliness in food handling and there is evidence of an awakening public interest in these matters.

It is pleasing to report that there were no outbreaks of food poisoning in the area during the year under review.

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	-	17
Fish and Chips	-	3
Greengrocery	-	6
Cafe and sweets	-	5
Butchers	-	5
Ice-cream makers	-	2
Bakehouses	-	1
Sausage making premises	-	4
Colliery canteens	-	3
School canteens	-	7
		72

Of the above total the following premises are registered:-

Bakehouses	-	1
Premises where sausages are made	-	4
Premises where ice-cream is made	-	2
Premises where ice-cream is stored and sold only	-	27

During the year 318 visits of inspection were made to food premises.

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

Provision of constant hot water for hand washing	-	1 notice
Limewashing of warehouse room	-	1 notice
Defective drains	-	2 notices
Defective W.C.'s	-	1 notice
Provision of wash-hand basin	-	1 notice

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.

One notice was served during the year for non-observance of these provisions as follows:-

Cleanliness of equipment - 1

This notice was 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	-	120 lbs	Cream	-	2 tins
Pork	-	19 "	Fish	-	12 "
Cooked Ham	-	56 "	Salmon Paste	-	6 jars
Corned Beef	-	69 "	Baked Beans	-	5 tins
Luncheon Meat	-	34 "	Soup	-	14 "
Stewed Steak	-	5 tins	Cheese	-	12½ lbs
Tongue	-	4 "	Lemon Cheese	-	2 jars
Meat Spread	-	2 jars	Marmalade	-	2 "
Tomatoes	-	128 tins	Cake Mixture	-	12 packets
Tomato Puree	-	213 "	Rice Pudding	-	2 tins
Fruit	-	140 "	Cocoa	-	3 packets
Peas	-	9 "	Cornflour	-	1 "
Vegetables	-	4 "	Minced Chicken	-	1 jar
Evaporated Milk	-	15 "	Pickles	-	2 jars
Condensed Milk	-	4 "	Orange Juice	-	1 tin

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the area.

The following table gives the classification of animals slaughtered, for human consumption, in the area during 1960.

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	8	Nil
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	8	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticerosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

ICE-CREAM.

There was a period in the development of the ice-cream industry when ice-cream was regarded as a confection mainly consumed by children. This stage has long been passed and this product can now be regarded as part of our national diet.

The importance of its hygienic preparation led to the introduction of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

These regulations prescribe the conditions under which ice-cream is produced and particular attention must be paid to the temperatures to which the ice-cream mixtures are heated and cooled and the temperatures at which they are stored.

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

During the year, sixteen 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	=	16
" " " " " " 2	=	0
" " " " " " 3	=	0
" " " " " " 4	=	0

Grade 1 is provisionally interpreted as "Satisfactory"
" 2 " " " " "Fair"
" 3 " " " " "Unsatisfactory"
" 4 " " " " "Very unsatisfactory"

M I L K.

The policy of the Ministry of Agriculture directed to the establishing of attested and tuberculin tested dairy herds together with the heat treatment of milk has now resulted in a dicease free milk, at least as far as the urban population of this country are concerned.

We no longer have the situation where infection of the milk supply by tubercle was commonplace and where numerous cattle were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

The position in regard to the quality of milk in relation to milk, fat etc., is not so satisfactory and the view has often been expressed that the presumptive standard which was fixed sixty years ago should be reviewed.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 which operates from the 1st January 1961, all dealers licences for designated milks in the area will no longer be issued by your Authority but will be dealt with by the Glamorgan County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority.

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	-	8
Milk shops where milk is sold in sealed bottles	-	7
Premises used as dairies	-	7

Eight retailers were licensed during the year to sell pasteurised milk and seven to sell tuberculin tested milk.

Three 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 twenty-one samples of pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk submitted from this area also proved to be satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL.

When one considers the extraordinary breeding activities of the common brown rat, the need for continuous effort to reduce th rat population is evident.

Rats, like most wild creatures, have their enemies which prey upon them but, after making all allowances for these and other hazar it has been estimated that a pair of rats will produce one hundred and thirty offspring in a year.

Many methods are used for the destruction of rats including trapping, gassing, hunting with ferrets etc., but experience has show that poisoning produces the best results.

Rodent control work in the area is supervised by the Public Health Inspector with the Council's sewerman acting as part-time rodent operative.

The Council's sewer manholes are usually poison treat twice a year and refuse tips, river banks etc., as often as necessary.

Business premises and private dwellings are treated b the Public Health Inspector.

The table on the next page gives particulars of roden control work carried out during 1960.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report for year ended 31st December, 1960.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	Agricultural	All other (including business premises	TOTAL Columns 1,2,
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
1. Total number of properties in district	48	2662	21	261	297
2. Number of properties inspected during 1960 as a result of:-					
(a) notification	3	23	0	11	37
(b) survey	15	62	21	42	11[illegible]
(c) otherwise	11	146	14	183	34[illegible]
3. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats					
Major	4	0	0	0	[illegible]
Minor	1	26	0	7	3[illegible]
4. Number of properties which were found to be infested by mice					
Major	0	0	0	1	
Minor	3	11	2	6	2[illegible]
5. Number of infested properties treated	8	40	2	14	6[illegible]
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, 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 1960 is as follows:-

GENERAL DISTRICT INSPECTIONS:-	Number
Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi	11
Cymmer	9
Duffryn Rhondda and Cynonville	7
Glyncorrwg	9
HOUSING AND BUILDING INSPECTIONS:-	
Dwellinghouses in respect of defects and nuisances due to disrepair	140
Re-visits to dwellinghouses - as above	322
Defective and new drains	63
Cinemas and Halls	6
Dangerous and dilapidated buildings and structures	83
Piggeries	21
HYGIENE OF FOOD INSPECTIONS:-	
Dairies and milk shops	72
Butchers' shops, fish shops, grocery stores and food preparation places	318
FACTORY INSPECTIONS	53
INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1934	81
PEST CONTROL INSPECTIONS	
Rodent Control	496
Bed Bug Infestation	16
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS	
Miscellaneous nuisances	26
Defective sewers	9
Water works and water supply	17
Infectious diseases and disinfections	6
Total number of inspections	1765

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 on complaint of a nuisance.	Dampness, Disrepair Defective paved areas, W.C.'s drainage etc.	133	107	26	94
Miscellaneous nuisances.	Dead Sheep, Deposit of Manure, Deposits of house refuse, etc.	16	7	8	7
Dairies and Milkshops.	Nil	-	-	-	-
Dangerous or dilapidated buildings and structures.	Buildings or structure dilapidated or dangerous.	12	8	4	7
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.	6	4	2	4
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (including Bakehouses).	Cleansing and Lime-washing required. Sanitary conveniences defective.	1	0	1	0
Pigstyes.	Cleansing and Lime-washing required.	1	0	1	0
Drains.	Defective and choked.	18	9	9	9
Domestic Water Supplies.	Insufficient.	4	2	2	2
	Houses without water supply.	1	1	0	1
"	Wastage.	0	4	0	4

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 - 1960 (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

	Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	28	0	0
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	6	21	1	0
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	4	0	0
	TOTAL	14	53	1	0

2. Cases in which defects were found.

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

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.