

**[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre
R.D.C.**

Contributors

Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre (Wales). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1938

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**Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre
Rural District Council.**

Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938

COWBRIDGE :
D.BROWN AND SONS, PRINTERS,
—
1939.

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PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

THE year under review was characterised in many ways, the chief of which was the great "September Crisis", which upset the normal work, and normal state of mind to varying degrees throughout the land. Its effects are still felt and will continue to be so, as new and important time-taking duties were added to the department, viz.: A.R.P. work. It is true that preparations in this work had been urged on Local Authorities sometime previous to the crisis, but it was the latter that produced the necessary stimulus to great effort. Ever since, A.R.P. work has gone on steadily with some upset of normal work and needless to say some taking up of time.

There has been some steady progress in general Public Health undertakings :—

(a) A number of new Council Houses were erected with the aid of a Government grant, and a number were erected by private enterprise.

(b) Three new Clinic premises were erected and opened, with an ultra-violet light apparatus in one.

(c) A new and up-to-date mortuary was built.

(d) Various schemes were either began or completed under the National Fitness Campaign, such as playing fields and recreation grounds.

(e) The new sewerage scheme for Llantrisant town was completed.

(f) The number of clinic sessions were increased in the overcrowded clinics.

(g) The scale of income for maternity treatment in hospital was altered and improved.

The incidence of infectious disease was considerably increased over that of the preceding year. It is interesting to note that the increase in Scarlet fever began much sooner in surrounding areas. Most of our cases were treated at our own Infectious Diseases Hosp-

ital. I need not stress here the total inadequacy of the Rhiwfelen Isolation Hospital. Towards the end of the year we were generously promised a Box-Respirator or "Iron Lung", by the Nuffield Trust, and this arrived early in the new year.

At the beginning of the year the Government Anti-tuberculosis Enquiry was opened at Cardiff. I was privileged to attend many sessions at Cardiff. The results of the enquiry have been embodied in a 'Blue Book' the contents of which are revealing and instructive.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

JULY, 1939.

Chairman of the Council : Councillor A. EVANS, J.P.

COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman : Councillor I. JACOB.

and Councillors Mrs. BETTY, A. EVANS, T. GRIFFITHS, J. W. CLAYTON, P. JEFFERIES, W. JENKINS, G. JOHN, E. J. LLEWELLYN, A. R. LOCK, Dr. W. MOODY JONES, S. C. TEMBLETT, F. E. WHEREAT, D. S. ROWLANDS, A. E. GRIFFITH, W. LONG, with Mrs. WARBURTON, Pontyclun, Mrs. DAVIES, Tynant, Mrs. I. EVANS, Tonyrefail, Mrs. MORGAN, Gilfach Goch, Mrs HARRIS, Llantwit Fardre, Mrs. ROCHE, Llantrisant, and Mrs. E. EVANS, Tonyrefail, as co-opted members.

Hospital Committee :

Chairman : Councillor S. C. TEMBLETT.

and Councillors Mrs. BETTY, Dr. W. MOODY JONES, I. JACOB, P. JEFFERIES, G. JOHN, E. J. LLEWELLYN, A. R. LOCKE, W. THOMAS, F. E. WHEREAT, D. J. DAVIES, W. JENKINS, A. E. GRIFFITH, T. GRIFFITHS, A. EVANS, and D. S. ROWLANDS.

Public Health Committee.

Chairman : Councillor F. E. WHEREAT.

and Councillors Mrs. BETTY, D. J. DAVIES, G. JOHN, I. JACOB, P. JEFFERIES, E. J. LLEWELLYN, A. R. LOCKE, W. LONG, Dr. W. MOODY JONES, S. C. TEMBLETT, A. E. GRIFFITH, D. S. ROWLANDS, F. GRIFFITHS, A. EVANS and J. W. CLAYTON.

Housing Committee.

Chairman : Councillor P. JEFFERIES.

and Councillors Mrs. BETTY, F. E. WHEREAT, T. GRIFFITHS, A. EVANS, I. JACOB, G. JOHN, E. J. LLEWELLYN, A. R. LOCKE, W. LONG, S. C. TEMBLETT, Dr. W. MOODY JONES, W. JENKINS, D. S. ROWLANDS, J. W. CLAYTON, and A. E. GRIFFITH.

STAFF.**Medical Officer of Health.**

T. ISLWYN EVANS, M.A.(Cantab), M.B., B.Ch., (Cantab), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (R.C.P. & S.).

Part-time Medical Officer for Ante-Natal work.

appointed October, 1938.

GRACE M. PHILLIPS, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., M.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Contraceptive Clinic.

SYBIL MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Llantrisant.

Sanitary Inspectors :

Mr. J. DYER, 72 Collenna Road, Tonyrefail (Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Mr. W. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Ty Gwyn, Penygawsi, Llantrisant. (Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute, Joint Testamur of the University of Wales and Cardiff Technical College).

Health Visitors :

Mrs. A. M. JENKINS, 33 High Street, Tonyrefail (Certificate of Midwifery Board).

Mrs. H. GREY, Edelweiss, Newtown, Llantwit Fardre (certificate of Midwifery Board, Health Visitors and School Nurses Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute, County Council Social Science Certificate).

Mrs. B. JAMES, Highcroft, Pontypridd. (State Registered Nurse, Certificate of Midwifery Board, Health Visitors and School Nurses Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.)

Clerical Staff.

Miss D. A. DAVIES.

Hospital Staff.

Matron : Miss L. BASSETT.

1 Sister.

2 Staff Nurses.

4 Assistant Nurses.

1 Probationer Nurse.

Additional Nurses are employed if and when it is found necessary.

LLANTRISANT AND LLANTWIT FARDRE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report, 1938

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District : 18,433 acres.

Population : 1931 Census, 25,908, 1938 (estimated) 24,230.

Number of Inhabited Houses : 1931 Census, 5,551, 1938 (estimated) 5,655.

Number of families or separate occupiers : 1931 Census 5,976, 1938 (estimated) 6,120.

Rateable value of District after de-rating : £79,968.

Sum produced by Penny Rate : £305.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

There has been an estimated loss of population during the year of 250, which loss is less than that of the previous year.

Employment generally has been more stable. The Iron Ore works have been giving more regular employment, a few quarries have re-started. Government works and the Trading Estate have been giving some employment, and generally there is a slight all-round improvement.

Many people have left the area, especially from the upper parts while a few have come in from neighbouring areas. The Parish of Llantwit Fardre, however, appears to be developing into a residential area, judging by the number of so-called "better class" houses springing up.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births has decreased slightly, being 410 against 418 for 1937. This gives a Birth Rate of 16.9 against 17.07 for 1937.

General Death Rate.

This has decreased from that of 1937, being 11.2 against 12.9 for the year 1937.

Death Rate of Infants under one year.

The number of deaths of infants was 18. This gives a rate per 1,000 live births of 44. The Infant Death Rate for 1937 was 69.

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

The deaths from this disease numbered 19 against 24 for 1937, making a rate, in relation to total deaths, of 69.9 per 1,000 deaths, against 74.05 for the previous year.

Cancer.

The deaths from Cancer numbered 34 against 36 for the previous year.

Respiratory Diseases (all forms).

The number for 1938 is 50 against 49 for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

During the year there were six maternal deaths against five for 1937

Live Births.	Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate	204	.....	193	.....	397
Illegitimate	8	.....	5	.....	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	212	.....	198	.....	410
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

The live birth rate per 1,000 of population :—16.9 against 17.07 for 1937.

Still Births.	Male.		Female		Total.
Legitimate	15	.....	9	.....	24
Illegitimate	—	.....	—	.....	—
					<hr/>
					24
					<hr/>

The Still Birth Rate per 1000 was 55.3 which is an increase over that of the previous year, the rate for 1937 being 14.1

Deaths.

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total</i>
149	123	272

Rate per 1000 of population, 11.2 as against 12.91 for the previous year.

Number of deaths occurring in Institutions : 82.

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth : 6.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births</i>
		<i>Local. England & Wales</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	2	4.7
Allied causes	4	9.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	13.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3.08

This is much too high and no effort should be spared to decrease it.

Death of Infants under one year.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	8	9	17
Illegitimate	1	—	1
			<hr/>
			18

There is quite a marked decrease here over that of the previous year.

Rates.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	41.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	76.9
All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	44.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.....	2

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DISEASE	Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total D'ths under One Year.
Pneumonia	1	....	....	1	2
Bronchitis	1	....	....	1
Gastro-enteritis	1	....	1
Congenital Heart Disease
Whooping Cough
Prematurity	5	1	....	....	....	6
Malformation
Marasmus
Pemphigus
Meningitis
Haemorrhagic Disease
Septic Infection
Convulsions	1	1	1	....	1	1	4
Inanition
Post-operative Shock
Asphyxia
Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	....	1
Icterus Neonatorum	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Spina-bifida	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Melaena Neonatorum
Tuberculosis
Peritonitis	1	1	....	....	....	....	1
Strangulated Hernia
TOTALS	7	....	2	9	4	1	2	2	18

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY). VITAL STATISTICS 1938.

District.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY	
	Population	Rate per 1,000 pop.		No. of Deaths	Crude Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000 pop.					
Administrative County	708,500	10,921	15.4	8,939	12.6	656	60	
Urban Districts	529,600	8,233	15.5	6,886	13.0	511	62	
Rural Districts	178,900	2,688	15.0	2,053	11.5	145	54	
England and Wales	....	....	15.1	....	11.6	....	53
URBAN DISTRICTS—								
Aberdare	43,030	582	13.5	629	14.6	30	51	
Barry	35,810	551	15.4	464	13.0	17	31	
Bridgend	10,560	156	14.8	150	14.2	7	45	
Caerphilly	32,180	557	17.3	417	13.0	37	66	
Cowbridge	1,036	14	13.5	16	15.4	1	71	
Gelligaer	36,660	685	18.7	447	12.2	38	55	
Glyncorrwg	9,562	179	18.7	108	11.3	12	67	
Llwchwr	25,720	386	15.0	290	11.3	22	57	
Maesteg	22,440	411	18.3	279	12.4	36	88	
Mountain Ash	33,700	568	16.8	434	12.9	26	46	
Neath	31,480	468	14.9	378	12.0	28	60	
Ogmore & Garw	23,860	405	17.0	276	11.6	20	49	
Penarth	16,080	202	12.6	189	11.8	11	54	
Pontypridd	38,610	551	14.3	529	13.7	48	87	
Porthcawl	6,752	78	11.5	86	12.7	3	38	
Port Talbot	40,180	708	17.6	516	12.8	54	76	
Rhondda	121,940	1,732	14.2	1,678	13.8	121	70	
RURAL DISTRICTS—								
Cardiff	31,900	417	13.1	327	10.3	15	36	
Cowbridge	10,450	182	17.4	150	14.4	9	49	
Gower	10,400	138	13.3	117	11.3	7	51	
Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre	24,230	410	16.9	272	11.2	18	44	
Neath	40,320	643	15.9	453	11.2	45	70	
Penybont	27,660	462	16.7	321	11.6	27	58	
Pontardawe	33,940	436	12.8	413	12.2	24	55	

Total Deaths.

		CAUSES OF DEATH					M.	F.
All causes		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	123
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
2.	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
4.	Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
6.	Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13
10.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
11.	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16
14.	Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10
16.	Heart Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18
17.	Aneurysm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8
19.	Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	*4
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
24.	Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
26.	Other Diseases of the liver, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	—
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
30.	Other Puerperal Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	4
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth Malformation, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6
32.	Senility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
33.	Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
34.	Other Violence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2
35.	Other defined diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
37.	Diarrhoea (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—

*Including Bronchial Pneumonia

HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Examinations

All Laboratory Examinations necessary for the Public Health Services are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

These are :—

A. Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations in relation to the Fever Hospital,

B. Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of :—

1. Milk.
2. Drinking water.
3. Sewage.

C. Any other examination which may be deemed necessary.

Ambulance Facilities.

The following ambulances are available for the purpose stated :

COUNCIL'S OWN AMBULANCE.—Conveyance of cases of infectious disease to and from the Isolation Hospital.

LLWYNYPPIA HOSPITAL AMBULANCE.—Transport of cases of acute illness to Llwynypia Hospital. The scheme for the treatment of complicated maternity cases at this Hospital provides for the conveyance of women to the Hospital by that Ambulance, when available.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE SERVICE.—These ambulances are employed for the transport of cases of illness, road and works casualties to Hospital or to the patient's home. Payment must be made for these services. Collieries, works and private individuals may subscribe regularly to the Priory, and an ambulance can then be used without further charge.

Nursing in the Home.

There are five nurses in the district for home nursing :—
one each in Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Beddau, Llantwit Fardre, and one in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area.

There is also one part-time from Penygraig, for the Tonyrefail district.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Clinics.

There are six clinic centres of which five are used for Ante-natal and six for Infant Welfare work. They are situated as follows:—one each in Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Coedely, Beddau, Llantrisant, and Church Village.

On the whole the clinics have been well attended. Owing to overcrowding the ante-natal clinic sessions at Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch have been doubled, with the proviso that if the numbers decrease then they should revert to the old system. The Infant Welfare Sessions at Tonyrefail have been doubled.

The actual number of sessions for each sub-area has not been increased, although this is the ideal to be aimed at.

Three new clinic premises were opened in the Autumn, the official ceremony of opening being carried out by:—

1. At Gilfach Goch :—Councillor A. Evans, Chairman of the Council
2. At Beddau :—Councillor T. Griffiths, Vice-Chairman of the Council.
3. At Llantrisant :—Councillor P. Jefferies, Ex-Chairman of the Council.

An ultra-Violet light clinic was commenced at the new Talbot Green clinic in October.

The cases dealt with are chiefly :—

1. Rickets or pre-rachitic.
2. General Debility, including poor appetite.
3. Marasmus.
4. Certain skin diseases, such as impetigo, etc.

The number of cases attending to the end of the year were 63.

The total number of attendances were 468.

Grants of Milk and Foodstuffs.

The grants of milks and other foods to infants, ante-natal mothers and nursing mothers are on the same basis as during the previous year.

Other Services.

Women attending Ante-natal Clinics and nursing mothers can also have dental treatment, and the Council has agreed to their treatment for this purpose on the "sliding scale" of income, of which more is mentioned in the next paragraph. Although the opportunities are now so greatly increased for this important treatment, it is disappointing that so many mothers fail to keep repeated appointments made for them.

Hospital Treatment for Maternity Cases.

Hitherto maternity cases which needed hospital supervision could not have same on the Council's financial responsibility unless they were under a "fixed scale" of family income. This was considered unjust economically and unfair medically that some should be deprived of hospital treatment by a narrow margin of income. The Council decided therefore to institute a "sliding scale" of income whereby the Council initially undertook the financial responsibility, and re-payment was made to the Council by mothers according to their ability to pay. Furthermore, the Council undertook to take the same responsibility for mothers who do not attend the Council's Ante-natal Clinics, but whose admission to hospital was one of extreme urgency, a condition in the latter case, being that the permission of the Council's Medical Officer of Health be given. The scale of income governing this new arrangement is given below.

Arrangements are in force with the Glamorgan County Council whereby children suffering from certain ailments are treated at the County Council's Clinics. At present the following treatment clinics are open to children.—

Dental.

Ophthalmic.

Ear, Nose, and Throat.

Orthopaedic.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Family income (after deducting rent, but including contributions from children and lodgers).

Proportion of cost of treatment to be borne by the Authority where the number of dependent children is:—

1 2 3 4 5 6

Where net income as above does not exceed £3 a week	Full	—	—	—	—	—
Income over £3 and up to £3 10s. 0d. a week	2/3	Full	—	—	—	—
Income over £3 10s. 0d. and up to £4 a week	2/3	2/3	Full	—	—	—
Income over £4 and up to £4 10s. 0d. a week	1/3	2/3	2/3	Full	—	—
Income over £4 10s. 0d. and up to £5 a week	1/3	1/3	2/3	2/3	Full	—
Income over £5 and up to £6	Nil.	1/3	1/3	2/3	2/3	Full

17

NOTES :— (a) Contributions from working children (over 17 years of age) and lodgers, according to the Council's present scale, are as follows :—

Earning children and lodgers 8/- each per week

Unemployed children and Lodgers 4/- each per week

(b) Apart from the exemption granted under the above scale, it is of course open for payment to be made to the Council of the amount equivalent to the Maternity Benefit

Birthday Trust Fund.

During the year each of the Council's five Ante-natal Clinics was privileged to receive from the Birthday Trust Fund the following foodstuffs for expectant mothers enrolled as members, namely :—

“Ostermilk”	.....	380
“Ovaltine”	.....	380
“Marmite”	.....	380

The quantity we received originally was insufficient to supply the numbers attending the Gilfach Goch and Tonyrefail Clinics so I applied to the Joint Council of Midwifery for an extra grant of foodstuffs. I am indebted to Lady Rhys Williams for obtaining this extra grant of foodstuffs. The extra supply has been continued until the present time.

The Birthday Trust Fund Scheme is an experiment on a fairly large scale confined to three distressed areas, of which our area forms part of one, to determine the effect of extra medically controlled foodstuffs, on

- (a) maternal mortality—(1) Puerperal sepsis; (2) Allied causes
- (b) Infant Mortality—Still-births. Neo-natal deaths.
- (c) Incidence of puerperal sepsis.

A large number of records have been kept entailing a great deal of work.

It is claimed that the good results hitherto achieved have been fully maintained, including a reduction in the Still-birth rate.

An interim report on the whole scheme has been published and the Council of Midwifery are endeavouring to get the scheme continued.

Summary of Health Visitors' Reports.

ATTENDANCE AT CLINICS.

	Infants under 1 year		Children 1-5 years		Average per Session.	Expectant Mothers		
	*First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits		First Visits	Total Visits	Aver. per Sess.
Coedely	41	478	21	699	56	33	105	8
Gilfach Goch	86	797	20	1145	53	70	284	18
Tonyrefail	111	752	16	1421	72	100	309	20
Llantwit Fardre	29	352	5	120	39	....	....	....
Llantrisant	33	624	18	665	61	30	88	7
Beddau	60	462	15	544	41	63	143	11
TOTALS	360	3465	95	4594		*296	929	

* This represents 72.3 per cent. of the total births in the area.

§ The number of notified live births attending the clinics for the first time represents 95 per cent.

HOME VISITS (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE).

	Children			Expectant Mothers	
	Under 1 year.		1-5 yrs.	First Visits.	Total Visits.
	First Visits.	Total Visits.	Total Visits.		
NURSE JENKINS—					
Gilfach Goch	72	208	658	65	140
Tonyrefail	109	285	876	96	187
NURSE GREY—					
Beddau	67	312	633	57	130
Llantwit Fardre	37	251	516	30	68
NURSE JAMES—					
Coedely	52	395	501	10	75
Llantrisant	69	489	556	14	91
TOTALS	406	1940	3740	272	691

Maternity and Child Welfare

COSTS OF ISSUED OF MILK, FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER MEDICAL SUNDRIES.

FREE ISSUES.	Llantrisant		Beddau		Llantwit Fardre		Coedely		Gilfach Goch		Tonyrefail		TOTAL	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Fresh Milk	193	4 4½	347	0 3	117	19 5	182	14 8½	417	18 5½	324	0 11½	1782	18 2
Dried Milk Food	49	16 3	103	9 7	31	0 9	78	17 10	220	1 7	313	15 6	797	1 6
Medical Requisites	0	13 0	1	4 1	0	5 10½	0	16 5	15	12 11½	18	3 7½	67	16 1½
TOTAL	254	2 4	463	6 2½	152	2 11½	270	10 7	655	13 4	857	9 0	2653	4 5
SALES AT COST PRICE— Dried Milk Food	32	0 7	17	17 6	5	17 10	32	10 10	33	10 2	28	4 10	150	1 9
Other Foods	7	18 4½	5	4 1	2	1 11	3	15 7	3	18 5	4	18 7	27	16 11½
Medical Requisites	3	8 4	1	11 5	0	12 6	1	14 3	1	11 8	0	13 2	9	11 4
	43	7 3½	24	13 0	8	12 3	38	0 8	39	0 3	33	16 7	180	10 0½

**Number of Cases Treated at the Treatment Clinics of the
Glamorgan County Council.**

(a) CHILDREN UNDER FIVE :

(1) Orthopaedic	.....	.....	5
(2) Dental	.....	.....	34
(3) Ear, Nose and Throat	11
(4) Ophthalmic	10

(b) EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS :

(1) Dental	74
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COMPLICATED MATERNITY CASES.

Number of women admitted to Llwynypia Hospital	16
Number of Home Helps provided	.....	.....	3

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT.

Number of persons on Register	.....	.....	1
Number of children on Register	.....	.....	1
Number of children who died	.....	.....	Nil
Number of children who removed during the year	.....	.....	1
Proceedings taken during the year	.....	.....	Nil
Number of persons on the Register at the end of the year	.....	.....	Nil
Number of children on the Register at the end of the year	.....	.....	Nil

Nutrition Talks.

In addition to the talks and advice given by the Council's officers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, special lectures were given at the Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail and Llantrisant centres by Miss Margaret Green, who illustrated her talks by helpful diagrams, charts and posters.

The talks were much appreciated by the mothers, and for quite a time after finishing her lecture Miss Green was surrounded by mothers asking her questions.

More may be made of the educational side in this sort of Public Health work.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Consulting Obstetrician :

Professor GILBERT I. STRACHAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The services of Professor Strachan are available to any prospective mother attending any of the Council's Ante-natal Clinics, and who presents any complications requiring specialised treatment during labour.

This service may be arranged only through the Medical Officer of Health. Provision is also made for consultations with Dr. Strachan for women attending the Ante-natal Clinics and showing signs of special difficulty, and for cases of puerperal fever.

County Midwifery Service.

The County Midwifery Service seems to be working satisfactorily.

There are six County Midwives in our area; one in Beddau, one in Llantwit Fardre, two in Gilfach Goch, two in the Tonyrefail and Coedely area. The so-called "Iron-Ore" or district Nurse employed by the Iron-ore workers attends in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area, except for "non-iron-ore families," where the County Midwife from Beddau attends.

Hospitals.

There has been no change in the general and special hospital accommodation available for the inhabitants of the district.

Hospitals are an essential part of modern life, and hospitals are needed where everyone can be sure of immediate access without fear of refusal or delay on economic grounds or lack of accommodation.

In reviewing the general health of the district and causes of death and sickness and the inability of a great number of mothers, through various reasons, to nurse their children properly at home, I am of the opinion that possibly more lives could be saved and suffering prevented, if prompt and effective hospitalization of these patients could be carried out; together with, of course, proper appreciation and co-operation on the part of the persons affected.

General Hospitals.

This area is served by :—

- (1) Llwynypia Hospital
- (2) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

Most people know of the tremendous waiting list and the difficulty of getting into Cardiff Royal Infirmary as an in-patient and even as an out-patient.

There is room, not only in this area, but in the whole country for increasing largely the number of beds and accommodation in General Hospitals.

I feel that there should be a greater number of maternity beds available, together with some post-natal beds, for the Council's service.

From this point of view it is gratifying to know that building has been begun on the new County Hospital at Church Village, which will serve our area, amongst others.

Special Hospitals—Tuberculosis.

These Hospitals and Sanatoria are under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Association. The Association also complain of lack of beds, difficulty of staffing, etc., troubles which appear to be common throughout the country.

Fever Hospital.

Much difficulty has been experienced in working this hospital, both from the fact that it is out of date and in staffing difficulties.

It seems that a joint fever hospital to be run by the Pontypridd U.D.C., Mountain Ash U.D.C., and Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre R.D.C., would be a satisfactory solution.

It is proposed to enlarge the present Tonteg buildings and to bring them up to date in every way so as to meet modern requirements. Furthermore the hospital is to be in charge of a resident Medical Officer.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The number of cases notified during the year was much more than during the previous year; but it is interesting to note that whereas the main increase occurred in Scarlet Fever, the incidence did not begin nearly as soon nor was it nearly so great in our area as in the surrounding areas.

Measles, whooping cough, chicken pox and "epidemic diarrhoea" were fairly prevalent.

Enteric Fever.

One case of para-typhoid B. occurred in the Llantwit area. This was quickly traced to a food origin. The patient was treated at the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

As already stated, there was a tremendous increase in the number notified, this being 171; 44 were from the Tonyrefail district, 64 from the Gilfach Goch area; 27 from the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area and 36 from the Beddau and Church Village area.

The type of disease was on the whole mild, but there were two severe cases, one requiring a mastoid operation and one requiring a blood transfusion which was carried out at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary

Diphtheria.

There were 45 cases notified. Of these 10 were from the Beddau and Llantwit Fardre area, 11 from the Tonyrefail area, 10 from the Pontyclun and Llantrisant area and 14 from the Gilfach Goch district.

There was a slight outbreak in the latter part of the year in the Pontyclun schools.

The type of disease from the upper end of the area continued to be the "gravis" type.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that parents should always in the case of children consult a doctor whenever a child complains of sore throat, or indeed whenever a child is unwell, such as 'off its food' and does not want to play.

Delay in diphtheria may be fatal.

Furthermore, the opportunity given the public to have their children immunised against diphtheria for nothing, is always open. Advantage is not taken of this to any great extent; but what is more disappointing still is the relatively large number of parents who refuse to allow their children to have 2nd or 3rd injections.

Chicken Pox.

This disease was fairly prevalent in the area but none were removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.

Thirteen cases were notified, one of which was treated at our Isolation Hospital, the remainder being treated at home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were three cases notified during the year. One of these was treated as an out-patient at Llwynypia Hospital while the other two were treated at home.

In each case the vision was unimpaired.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Under the new Regulations which had to be advertised in the Press, all cases of Puerperal Fever, were to be known in future as Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were four cases notified, three of which were admitted to our Isolation Hospital.

Meningitis.

One case of tuberculous meningitis was notified during the year. This case was removed to Llandough Hospital where the patient died.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases notified during the year shows a slight decrease being 41 against 45 for 1937, 25 were pulmonary, and 16 non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The deaths numbered 19 against 24 for the previous year. 17 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and two were due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

All the cases who died had been previously notified.

Out of the above number of notified cases 25 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment

It appears from the Anti-Tuberculosis Enquiry held at the beginning of the year, that the problem must be tackled in a big way, courageously and energetically.

The three main causes of the incidence of tuberculosis, are :—

- (a) Close and continuous contact with an "open" case;
- (b) deficient housing, which is closely allied to (a);
- and (c) diet, which is closely related to wage earning capacity, and also to the problem of clean milk.

Furthermore the question of diet is of importance in a general way; how the housewife can best utilise the money at her disposal; the extending use of tinned foods—with the consequent loss of good, fresh foods and solid dinners. It seems that these days people will not be bothered to do cooking,—everything is too much trouble.

Another matter of importance linked with (a) above, is that a “hopeless” case may either be refused admission to a sanatorium, or sent home to die. In the present state of housing and lack of proper precautions by the relatives generally, such cases must be a continuous source of danger.

Linked with this is “after care”; and this means not only the care of a patient discharged from hospital or sanatorium, but of all the family contacts as well. I feel much more could be done in this respect.

Tuberculosis.

Age periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years.								
Under 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1—5	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
5—15	1	....	2	3	....	....	1	1
15—25	4	10	2	3	1	7	....	....
25—35	3	3	1	....	1	2	....	....
35—45	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....
45—55	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
55—65	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
65 & over	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
TOTALS	9	16	9	7	4	13	1	1

Tuberculosis Visits.

Mrs. Jenkins	....	....	48
Mrs. Grey	....	....	61
Mrs. James	....	....	102

Incidence of Tuberculosis in each Ward.

		Pulmonary T.B.	Non-Pulmonary T.B.	Total.
Tonyrefail	....	6	4	10
Gilfach Goch	....	5	7	12
Town Ward	....	12	2	14
Llantwit Fardre Parish		2	3	5
		—	—	—
TOTAL	....	25	16	41
		—	—	—

Cancer.

Deaths from Cancer were 32, compared with 36 for the previous year.

The organs affected were :—

<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>	
Stomach	..... 5	Stomach	..... 6
Face	..... 1	Cervix	..... 1
Tongue	..... 1	Breast	..... 2
Rectum	..... 2	Rectum	..... 3
Bladder	..... 1	Pharynx	..... 1
Sigmoid	..... 1	Pancreas	..... 1
Pharynx	..... 1	Post Circoïd Carc.	1
Oesophagus	..... 1		
Colon	..... 1		
Bowel	..... 1		
Abdomen	..... 1		
Liver	..... 1		
	—		—
TOTAL	..... 17		15
	—		—

The high prevalence of this disease makes it a question of paramount importance which should be taken up on a national basis something after the style of the Welsh National Memorial Association in relation to Tuberculosis.

British Empire Cancer Campaign.

During the year the British Empire Cancer Campaign instituted a campaign of lecturing to the public on the subject of Cancer. I was invited to become the local secretary. The lectures were delivered by local medical men, and were intended to help and give hope to the general public that much could be done in the treatment of this dreadful disease if "taken early enough". The lectures were held at Tonyrefail, Llantrisant, Pontyclun, Beddau and Church Village, and considering everything were well attended, and received with interest.

Prevention of Blindness.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health Act, 1925, for the Prevention of Blindness.

Notified Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-35 years.	35-45 years.	45-55 years.	55 and years.	TOTAL.
Scarlet Fever	2	42	81	36	5	3	2	—	—	171
Diphtheria	—	9	19	9	4	3	—	—	—	44
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	—	4	1	2	2	2	—	—	1	12
Erysipelas	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	2	3	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	2	60	101	48	17	10	5	2	4	250

Infectious Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis).

DISEASE.	Number Notified.	Number Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever	171	*137	1
Diphtheria	44	*52	1
Enteric Fever	1	1	....
Puerperal Fever	1	1	....
Pneumonia	12	....	13 x
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	2
Erysipelas	13	1	....
Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	....	....
Dysentery	1	....	....
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....
Membranous Group	1	1	1
Chicken-pox	....	....	....

* A number of these cases were admitted for outside Authorities.

x—This number includes Bronchial Pneumonia

Active Immunization against Diphtheria.

The scheme commenced in 1935 was continued during last year.

The only School where immunization was carried out during 1938 was Church Village Infants School.

A number of children from Beddau, Gilfach Goch and Penrhiwfer Schools were post schicked after being immunized in the previous year.

The only method used was that of three injections of 1 c.c. of Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules (known as T.A.F.)

Summary of Children Treated.

CHURCH VILLAGE SCHOOL—

Inoculated with T.A.F.		Uncompleted cases.
Under 10 years.	Over 10 years.	
50	6	2

PENRHIWFER, GILFACH GOCH AND BEDDAU SCHOOLS—

Post Schick Tested.	Found Negative.	Found Positive.	Absent.
55	50	2 (slight)	3

RHIWFELIN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Summary of Patients' Register.

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of days. in Hospital.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>
1	Tonyrefail	31	Scarlet Fever	
2	Tonyrefail	31	Diphtheria	
3	Gilfach Goch	25	Scarlet Fever & Chicken Pox	
4	Pontyclun	29	Scarlet Fever	
5	Gilfach Goch	31	Scarlet Fever & Chicken Pox	
6	Gilfach Goch	78	Diphtheria	Otorrhoea
7	Tonyrefail	22	Scarlet Fever	
8	Gilfach Goch	80	Diphtheria	
9	Tonyrefail	36	Scarlet Fever	
10	Gilfach Goch	28	Scarlet Fever	
11	Gilfach Goch	91	Diphtheria	
12	Gilfach Goch	59	Scarlet Fever	Otorrhoea
13	Tonyrefail	95	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
14	Gilfach Goch	25	Scarlet Fever	
15	Gilfach Goch	25	Scarlet Fever	
16	Tonyrefail	31	Scarlet Fever	
17	Tonyrefail	31	Scarlet Fever	
18	Beddau	64	Diphtheria	
19	Llantrisant	28	Scarlet Fever	
20	Llantrisant	26	Scarlet Fever	
21	Llantrisant	32	Scarlet Fever	
22	Tonyrefail	32	Scarlet Fever	
23	Gilfach Goch	114	Diphtheria	Impetigo
24	Gilfach Goch	36	Scarlet Fever	
25	Gilfach Goch	28	Scarlet Fever	
26	Nantymoel	36	Scarlet Fever	
27	Tonyrefail	31	Scarlet Fever	
28	Tonyrefail	29	Scarlet Fever	
29	Pontyclun	31	Scarlet Fever	
30	Tonyrefail	46	Diphtheria	
31	Tynant	6	Diphtheria	
32	Pontyclun	28	Scarlet Fever	
33	Pontyclun	48	Scarlet Fever	Otorrhoea
34	Penygawsi	28	Scarlet Fever	
35	Penygawsi	24	Scarlet Fever	
36	Penygawsi	24	Scarlet Fever	
37	Gilfach Goch	29	Scarlet Fever	
38	Beddau	26	Puerperal sepsis	
39	Tonyrefail	33	Scarlet Fever	
40	Beddau	44	Diphtheria	Septic leg
41	Tonyrefail	4 hrs.	Diphtheria (died)	
42	Gilfach Goch	15 days	Diphtheria	
43	Gilfach Goch	14	Diphtheria	
44	Tonyrefail	26	Scarlet Fever	
45	Tonteg	18	Erysipelas	
46	Tonteg	27	Scarlet Fever	
47	Gilfach Goch	28	Scarlet Fever	
48	Tonyrefail	29	Scarlet Fever	

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of days. in Hospital.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>
49	Llantwit Fardre	46	Scarlet Fever	
50	Gilfach Goch	36	Scarlet Fever	
51	Gilfach Goch	39	Scarlet Fever	
52	Llantwit Fardre	29	Scarlet Fever	
53	Llantwit Fardre	49	Diphtheria	
54	Llantwit Fardre	21	Puerperal sepsis	
55	Llantwit Fardre	21	Baby in hosp. with Mother	
56	Gilfach Goch	28	Scarlet Fever	
57	Gilfach Goch	29	Scarlet Fever	
58	Tonyrefail	38	White leg	
59	Gilfach Goch	30	Scarlet Fever	
60	Gilfach Goch	29	Scarlet Fever	
61	Church Village	60	Diphtheria	
62	Tonyrefail	23	Diphtheria	
63	Tonyrefail	27	Scarlet Fever	
64	Tonyrefail	58	Diphtheria	
65	Pontyclun	26	Scarlet Fever	
66	Tonyrefail	39	Scarlet Fever	
67	Beddau	32	Diphtheria	
68	Gilfach Goch	46	Scarlet Fever	
69	Tonyrefail	5	Diphtheria	
70	Church Village	54	Scarlet Fever	
71	Tonyrefail	72	Diphtheria	Otorrhoea and Pneumonia
72	Tynant	109	Diphtheria	
73	Tonyrefail	32	Scarlet Fever	
74	Coedely	26	Scarlet Fever	
75	Beddau	72	Diphtheria	
76	Tonyrefail	125	Scarlet Diphtheria	
77	Tonyrefail	100	Diphtheria	
78	Llantwit Fardre	23	Scarlet Fever	
79	Tonteg	52	Diphtheria	
80	Tonyrefail	24	Scarlet Fever	
81	Gilfach Goch	29	Scarlet Fever	
82	Gilfach Goch	35	Scarlet Fever	Otorrhoea
83	Tynant	45	Diphtheria	
84	Gilfach Goch	23	Scarlet Fever	
85	Llantrisant	21	Scarlet Fever	
86	Church Village	20	Scarlet Fever	
87	Church Village	30	Scarlet Fever	
88	Gilfach Goch	28	Scarlet Fever	
89	Gilfach Goch	21	Scarlet Fever	Otorrhoea
90	Tonyrefail	21	Scarlet Fever	
91	Tonyrefail	28	Scarlet Fever	
92	Tonyrefail	21	Scarlet Fever	
93	Tonteg	56	Scarlet Fever	Secondary rash and throat
94	Tonyrefail	25	Typhoid Fever	
95	Tonyrefail	62	Scarlet Fever	Rheumatism
96	Gilfach Goch	22	Scarlet Fever	
97	Gilfach Goch	64	Diphtheria	
98	Tonyrefail	153	Scarlet Fever	Mastoid
99	Pontyclun	27	Scarlet Fever	

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of days. in Hospital.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>
100	Gilfach Goch	34	Scarlet Fever	
101	Pontyclun	16	Scarlet Fever	Otorrhoea
102	Coedely	26	Scarlet Fever	
103	Gilfach Goch	39	Scarlet Fever	
104	Gilfach Goch	26	Scarlet Fever	
105	Gilfach Goch	27	Scarlet Fever	
106	Tonyrefail	35	Scarlet Fever	
107	Tonyrefail	27	Scarlet Fever	
108	Gilfach Goch	77	Diphtheria	
109	Tonyrefail	17	Diphtheria	
110	Gilfach Goch	30	Scarlet Fever	
111	Church Village	30	Scarlet Fever	
112	Gilfach Goch	28	Scarlet Fever	
113	Tonyrefail	31	Scarlet Fever	Quinsy
114	Tonyrefail	6	Diphtheria	
115	Gilfach Goch	23	Scarlet Fever	
116	Gilfach Goch	25	Scarlet Fever	& Burns
117	Pontyclun	30	Scarlet Fever	
118	Tonyrefail	19	Quinsy	
119	Tonteg	29	Scarlet Fever	
120	Tonyrefail	27	Scarlet Fever	
121	Tonyrefail	27	Scarlet Fever	
122	Beddau	33	Scarlet Fever	
123	Gilfach Goch	35	Scarlet Fever	
124	Gilfach Goch	59	Diphtheria	
125	Gilfach Goch	22	Scarlet Fever	& Scabies
126	Gilfach Goch	28	Scarlet Fever	
127	Gilfach Goch	26	Scarlet Fever	
128	Pontyclun	55	Diphtheria	
129	Gilfach Goch	29	Scarlet Fever	
130	Gilfach Goch	94	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
131	Gilfach Goch	56	Scarlet Fever	Rhinorrhoea
132	Pontyclun	71	Diphtheria	
133	Pontyclun	24	Scarlet Fever	
134	Gilfach Goch	23	Scarlet Fever	
135	Gilfach Goch	23	Scarlet Fever	
136	Gilfach Goch	45	Scarlet Fever	Abscess in Axilla
137	Tonyrefail	47	Diphtheria	
138	Gilfach Goch	33	Scarlet Fever	
139	Gilfach Goch	26	Scarlet Fever	
140	Pontyclun	23	Diphtheria	
141	Gilfach Goch	14	Scarlet Fever	
142	Gilfach Goch	56	Scarlet Fever	Abscess on buttock
143	Llantrisant	70	Diphtheria	
144	Gilfach Goch	56	Diphtheria	
145	Pontyclun	29	Scarlet Fever	
146	Gilfach Goch	28	Scarlet Fever	
147	Gilfach Goch	80	Diphtheria	
148	Gilfach Goch	91	Diphtheria	
149	Pontyclun	78	Diphtheria	
150	Pontyclun	63	Diphtheria	
151	Gilfach Goch	50	Scarlet Fever	
152	Pontyclun	14	Diphtheria	

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of days. in Hospital.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>
153	Tynant	19	Scarlet Fever	
154	Gilfach Goch	48	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
155	Gilfach Goch	9	Scarlet Fever	
156	Pencoedcai	27	Scarlet Fever	
157	Llantrisant	20	Diphtheria	
158	Pontyclun	63	Diphtheria	
159	Pontyclun	11	Diphtheria	
160	Llantiwt Fardre	34	Scarlet Fever	
161	Tonyrefail	51	Diphtheria	
162	Tonyrefail	38	Diphtheria	
163	Tonteg	20	Scarlet Fever	
164	Tonyrefail	20	Scarlet Fever	
165	Tonyrefail	88	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
166	Llantrisant	28	Scarlet Fever	
167	Llantwit Fardre	43	Scarlet Fever	
168	Beddau	50	Diphtheria	
169	Gilfach Goch	21	Scarlet Fever	
170	Gilfach Goch	21	Scarlet Fever	
171	Tonyrefail	80	Diphtheria	
172	Pontyclun	44	Scarlet Fever	
173	Pontyclun	21	Scarlet Fever	
174	Pontyclun	21	Scarlet Fever	
175	Pontyclun	21	Scarlet Fever	
176	Beddau	21	Scarlet Fever	
177	Church Village	18	Scarlet Fever	
178	Pencoedcai	23	Diphtheria	
179	Gilfach Goch	31	Scarlet Fever	
180	Gilfach Goch	30	Scarlet Fever	
181	Pencoedcai	70	Scarlet Fever	Otorrhoea
182	Pencoedcai	40	Scarlet Fever	
173	Gilfach Goch	22	Scarlet Fever	
184	Gilfach Goch	14	Scarlet Fever	Otorrhoea
185	Pontyclun	20	Scarlet Fever	
186	Tonteg	20	Scarlet Fever	
187	Pontyclun	21	Scarlet Fever	
188	Pontyclun	28	Scarlet Fever	
189	Pontyclun	22	Scarlet Fever	
190	Pontyclun	33	Scarlet Fever	
191	Church Village	31	Scarlet Fever	Rhinorrhoea
192	Gilfach Goch	21	Scarlet Fever	
193	Tonyrefail	21	Scarlet Fever	
194	Llantrisant	59	Diphtheria	

Scarlet Fever	....	....	.... 137
Diphtheria	....	....	.... 52
Puerperal Fever	....	....	.... 8
Erysipelas	....	....	.... 1
Typhoid Fever	....	....	.... 1
TOTAL	....	....	<u>194</u>

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

There were no changes in the sources of supply which are given elsewhere.

The water mains were extended to serve, Bruce Terrace, Penrhiwfer; Dinas Isaf, Edmondstown; Lewis Arms Row, Penrhiwfer; and Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail.

Also short extensions were made of the mains to the new Hospital buildings at Church Village, Pentwyn and new houses near Cwm Colliery, Beddau.

Work has been commenced on the re-lining of the water mains at Tonyrefail.

In addition extensions were made to serve new houses erected by private enterprise and by the Council.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The scheme to replace the old sewers in Llantrisant was completed and now the sewage discharges into the Pontyclun Sewage works.

A short extension of the main sewer was made to serve the new Hospital buildings at Church Village.

At Penrhiwfer a culvert was made at the source of the River Ely.

Also short extensions were made to serve new houses erected privately and by the Council.

Sewage Effluents.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED AT LABORATORY.

	Rhiw- saeson.	Llantrisant Common.	Duffryn Isaf.	Miskin and Brynsadler	TOTAL
Efficient Purification	10	5	11	11	37
Non-efficient purification	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL	10	5	11	11	37

Roads.

There are very many private roads in the area which are in a deplorable condition, and in some cases are dangerous to traffic and pedestrians. The Private Roads Act seems never to have been put into force.

Sources of Water Supply.

1.—Taf Fechan Water Board supplies Llantwit Fardre and part of Llantrisant.

2.—Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board supplies Penrhiwfer and Edmonstown, top of Trebanog, upper Tonyrefail and part of Gilfach Goch.

3.—Llanilid Reservoir supplies lower Tonyrefail, Coedely and Pontyclun.

4.—Maindy Reservoir supplies lower Tonyrefail, Coedely and Pontyclun.

5.—Cross Inn Reservoir, which is outside our area, near Pontyclun is used as a standby.

6.—There are a few tanks at the top of Gilfach Goch, fed by springs which supply a few houses near by.

Sewage—Disposal Areas.

1.—Duffryn Isaf, whole of Tonyrefail.

2.—Pontyclun : Pontyclun, Miskin, Talbot, Llantrisant Town and Penygawsi.

3.—Rhiwsaeson (works actually outside district) : Llantwit Fardre, Beddau and Tynant.

4.—Penycoedcae : Village of Penycoedcae.

5.—Croesfaen Village : Sewage dealt with at the works at Gadair Wen.

7.—A few houses in Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail : Sewage runs on to land at the back.

8.—Gilfach Goch : discharge into Ogmored and Garw main sewer.

9.—Tonteg : Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board.

10.—Cross Inn Village : open gutter. This is unsatisfactory

Rivers and Streams.

Apart from the purification of sewage, no action has been found necessary.

Closet Accommodation.

Closet accommodation in the populous and closely-built areas is entirely on the water-carriage system. The conservancy system is in use at farms and isolated houses only where there is no sewer available, but even these in some cases have water closets connected to cesspools.

Public Cleansing.

There has been no change during the year in the method of collection and disposal of refuse. Household refuse in the Pontyclun Llantrisant area is collected by the Council's workmen with a covered motor lorry, but in the remaining parts of the district the work is let out on contract, the refuse being collected in open lorries or carts, which method is quite unsatisfactory.

Smoke Abatement.

No action was taken during the year in respect of smoke.

Eradication of Bed-Bugs.

Number of houses found to be infected :—

Council houses	.....	.....	15
Other houses	.....	.....	27

Disinfection of occupied houses is carried out chiefly by means of sulphur dioxide fumigation, and the use of liquid insecticides.

During the course of re-housing operations, however, hydrogen cyanide was used to fumigate the furniture etc., of tenants from unfit houses which were found to be verminous, the fumigation being carried out in course of removal by a firm of contractors who specialise in this class of work.

It is only fair to add that the tenants referred to were not in all cases to blame for the presence of the vermin in the houses, in some cases they were a legacy left by some previous tenant.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

There are still a few vans, used as dwellings, which have been stationary for a number of years. There are two at Willowford, one at Castellau, one at Beddau, one at Rhiwsaeson, and one at Pontyclun.

The gipsy types of van-owners receive notices to remove vans, but before the Council can do this they have to prove a nuisance.

Under the Housing Act, 1935, it may be possible to deal with them.

Schools.

The schools in the district are under the control of the Glamorgan County Council Education Committee.

The sanitary accommodation and water supply of the schools are generally satisfactory.

Shops.

There are no large business premises. Most shops are of the "family" type, with house and shop combined. There are a few "lock up" shops. They were inspected during the year for the purpose of the Shops Act, 1934, and no action was found necessary.

The large number of empty shops still in the district is a sad reflection on the state of trade in the area.

Legal Proceedings.

No legal proceedings have been taken during the year.

Housing.

There are throughout the whole area a comparatively large number of houses which are defective in one way or another, usually the chief complaint being dampness; and this is not entirely due to the age of the houses and the lack of such necessities as a damp-proof course, but to negligence in ordinary repairs, such as roofing, drain pipes, etc. It must be mentioned also that the general subsoil of the district is of a damp nature and the land around many of these older houses has not been properly excavated and drained.

This continual bad state of affairs must have some adverse effect on the health of the inhabitants, and when one considers such adverse conditions, together with overcrowding in relation to tuberculosis, it is still more important to proceed swiftly with the building of new and healthy houses.

A tuberculosis patient should not only have a separate bed to himself, but a separate bedroom. There should be sufficient space around a house to allow of a shelter being put up for the use of the person who is most in contact with the tuberculous patient or for the use of a patient who has recently returned from a sanatoria. In the majority of cases these conditions cannot be fulfilled.

There is still estimated to be a fair amount of overcrowding. There is also a deal of migration going on inside the district, that is, one family moving about perhaps three or four times during the year, to various sub-let houses. This is obviously unsatisfactory, in many ways.

During the year the Council erected 20 houses at Penygawsi, Llantrisant, 20 at Church Village and 18 at Tynybryn, Tonyrefail. Also during the year 30 houses were erected by private enterprise. This has alleviated the housing situation to some extent.

Inspection of Houses.

Number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	845
Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	1055
Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations)	8
Number of inspections made for that purpose	8
Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous etc., as to be unfit for habitation	8
Number of houses (exclusive of those in preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit	210

Remedy of defects during the Year without the service of Formal Notice.

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	159
---	-----

Action under Statutory Powers.

Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
Number of houses in which defects were remedied :	
By Owners	Nil
By Local Authority	Nil

Proceeding under the Public Health Acts :

Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	210
Number of houses in which defects were remedied :	
After service of statutory notices	51
After service of informal notices	159

Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
Number of houses demolished	4

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

Number of separate tenements, etc., in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
Number of Closing Orders which were determined	Nil

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :

*Number of houses overcrowded at end of the year	132
Number of families dwelling therein	195
Number of persons dwelling therein	1106
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
Number of persons concerned in such cases	26

*(Four houses have already been built, 36 are in the course of erection and the remaining 89 will be erected in the next 12 months for the abatement of overcrowding).

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted.</i>
Factories (including Factory Laundries	56	6	....
Workshops (including Work-shop Laundries)	34	....	....
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises)	19	....	....
TOTAL	109	6	....

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>
Want of Cleanliness	1	1
Other nuisances	4	4
Sanitary accommodation (unsuitable or defective	10	10
TOTAL	15	15

A number of new factories have been opened on the Treforest Trading Estate.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

Cowsheds and dairies are visited periodically, and steps are taken to see that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 are complied with.

During the year the sampling of Accredited milk reverted to the County Council. The County Council Sanitary Inspectors now take the samples themselves.

Milk Examinations.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF MILK EXAMINED AT LABORATORY.

(Samples taken by local Sanitary Inspectors).

TYPE OF MILK.

	<i>Tuberculin-Tested.</i>	<i>Pasteurised.</i>	<i>Ordinary or Ungraded.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Satisfactory	40	25	42	5	112
Unsatisfactory	3	5	12	2	22
Fairly satisfactory	2	2	1	....	5
TOTAL	45	32	55	7	139

Examinations for Tubercle Bacilli : 7. All negative.

Examinations for Enteric Organisms : 1. Negative.

The number of accredited milk producers is relatively low. Every effort is being made to persuade suitable milk producers to go in for this grade of milk, but so far the response has been rather disappointing, due partly to the financial outlay required in order to comply with conditions laid down by the licensing authority. The conditions under which licences are granted vary from county to county, a fact which explains to some extent, the tremendous difference in the number of licences granted in different counties. Where the standard is high the number of graded producers is usually low, and where the standard is low the number is usually high. In Glamorgan, for instance, a pressure boiler and sterilizing plant is insisted upon, while in many other counties licences are granted

with hardly any restrictions or conditions attached to them. This is obviously unfair, and it would be far more satisfactory if the licensing conditions were laid down definitely by the Ministry of Health so that they would be uniform throughout the country for all producers of any particular grade of milk.

Meat Inspection.

Slaughter houses and butchers' shops are regularly visited, and meat and food inspection generally is carried out as in previous years. The majority of butchers in the district have now installed automatically controlled refrigerators for the storing of meat.

I am of the opinion that there should be one central slaughter-house for the whole of our area, or in conjunction with any neighbouring area, instead of the large number of private slaughter-houses as at present.

Ice-Cream.

The premises of vendors who sell proprietary ice creams, such as Lyons, are registered at the Council Offices. These premises are liable to inspection, but there is no definite registration of other premises where ice-cream is made and sold, but their premises are visited under the Foods and Drugs Acts.

Meat Inspection

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed (<i>if known</i>)					
Number inspected	302	17	87	3127	1341
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	50	9	1	102	14
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	16.55	52.94	1.14	3.29	1.11
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1				1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	1			25
Percent. of the number inspected affected by tuberculosis	6.62	5.88			1.95

**Summary of the Sanitary Work carried out by the Llantrisant
and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council during the year
ending 31st December, 1938.**

Number of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	845
Number of houses repaired :				
After service of statutory notices	.....	.....	.....	51
After service of informal notices	.....	.....	.....	159
				<hr/>
				210
				<hr/>
Number of new water-closets erected	.....	.....	.....	28
Number of new flushing cisterns fixed	.....	.....	.....	41
Number of stoneware gullies substituted for iron ones	.....	.....	.....	4
Number of cases of infectious diseases investigated	.....	.....	.....	245
Number of houses disinfected	.....	.....	.....	285
Number of cesspools emptied	.....	.....	.....	35
Number of visits to common lodging houses	.....	.....	.....	4
Number of visits to Factories, etc.	.....	.....	.....	88
Number of visits to slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	889
Number of visits to cowsheds	.....	.....	.....	177
Number of cowsheds altered or reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	4
Number of rat baits laid	.....	.....	.....	1466
Number of samples of milk taken for examination	.....	.....	.....	149
Number of samples of water taken for examination	.....	.....	.....	26
Number of samples of other foodstuffs taken for examination	.....	.....	.....	11
Number of animal carcasses inspected :				
Cattle	.....	.....	.....	406
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	3127
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	1341
				<hr/>
				4874
Meat found to be unfit and destroyed	.....	.....	.....	2876 lbs.
Other foods found to be unfit and destroyed :				
Celery	.....	211 bundles		
Fish	.....	10 boxes		
Eggs	.....	15 dozen		

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1938

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population							Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		Rate of incidence per 1,000 Population.					
	Live Births.	Still-Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths under one year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia.
England and Wales	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53	2.41	1.58	0.03	0.40	1.10
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57	2.60	1.85	0.03	0.46	1.28
148 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51	2.58	1.53	0.04	0.39	0.98
London	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06	13.1	57	2.05	1.90	0.05	0.46	0.98
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre	16.9	1.00	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.08	4.8	44	7.05	1.85	0.04	0.53	0.51

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :
 Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.
 per 1,000 Total Births0.86 2.11 2.97

The maternal mortality rates for Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre :
 Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.
 per 1,000 Total Births 4.7 9.2 13.9

LLANTRISANT AND LLANTWIT FARDRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1938 and Previous Years.

		Births.			Total deaths registered in District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett							Under 1 yr of age		At all ages.	
Year.	Population estimate d to middle of each year.	Uncorrected No.	Number.	Rate	Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents Registered in District.	Of Residents not registered in District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	11070	—	328	34.4	158	16.6	—	—	51	155	158	15.5
1904	12097	—	465	38.4	191	15.7	—	—	63	135	191	15.7
1914	18228	—	743	40.7	258	14.1	3	—	73	98	255	11.3
1915	20982	—	692	32.9	250	12.34	2	5	69	99	253	12.1
1916	22628	—	657	29.0	236	11.3	—	—	52	97	236	11.3
1917	23382	628	628	26.8	290	13.8	5	25	51	81	281	13.4
1918	20868	662	635	26.0	218	1.6	4	16	53	80	230	10.0
1919	24361 23386											
1920	24318	835	812	33.3	262	10.7	12	27	69	82	277	11.3
1921	26060	808	808	31.0	286	10.9	9	26	89	110	277	10.06
1922	26640	678	678	25.49	294	11.03	4	29	76	97.3	294	11.03
1923	23720	733	733	27.43	273	10.2	2	30	54	74	273	11.2
1924	26790	746	746	27.84	310	11.65	4	45	65	87	310	11.7
1925	27380	705	705	25.75	262	9.5	3	54	53	75	313	11.53
1926	26880	657	657	24.44	232	8.6	6	37	58	88	260	9.67
1927	26410	561	561	21.24	270	10.2	4	55	43	77	325	12.31
1928	24000	564	564	23.5	240	10.0	6	47	37	66	281	11.7
1929	25260	526	526	20.8	222	8.7	2	56	39	74	276	10.9
1930	25260	527	527	20.86	189	7.4	5	61	33	63	250	9.89
1931	26290	486	525	20.12	269	10.2	5	50	45	86	314	12.03
1932	26070	463	494	18.94	266	10.2	7	57	48	95	316	12.12
1933	26150	456	489	18.69	234	8.9	4	65	33	67	295	11.28
1934	25960	434	490	18.87	209	8.1	6	69	33	67	272	10.47
1935	25630	401	441	17.20	205	7.9	6	86	30	68	295	11.08
1936	25130	415	440	17.27	211	8.39	11	73	28	64	276	10.86
1937	24480	423	418	17.07	232	9.4	4	84	29	69	316	12.09
1938	24230	410	434	16.9	184	7.5	9	88	18	44	272	11.2

T. ISLWYN EVANS,
Medical Officer of Health.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PONTYCLUN.
26th June, 1939.



GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, INFANT MORTALITY
RATE, TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE AND POPULATION (in 1,000's) FOR
THE LAST 18 YEARS.

B.R.—BIRTH RATE.

D.R.—DEATH RATE.

Pop.—POPULATION (in Thousands).

I.M.R.—INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

T.D.R.—TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

(in relation to Total Deaths).

1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938







