

**[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre  
R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

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

**Publication/Creation**

1952

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LLANTRISANT AND LLANTWIT FARDRE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH  
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ANNUAL REPORT  
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of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
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for the year  
ended

31st DECEMBER, 1952





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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, 1952

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## P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

You will observe from the ensuing pages that the amount of work, and important work at that, done by the Health Department continues. The aim of Public Health in general is Preventive. In my last year's report I gave you extracts and quotations from the highest authorities in the country on these aspects; and what was stated then is equally true now.

I am getting more and more convinced that the Medical Officer of Health of a Sanitary Authority has an important and vital position in the Community at large and with his Council in particular. He is now freed from the responsibility of Maternity and Child Welfare work and other purely clinical responsibilities. He is, therefore, theoretically much more free to devote his time to the wider vista of Public Health Sanitary duties, which, through lack of time, he was previously inclined to put into the background. It was for this work, and this work alone, that the Medical Officer of Health was first appointed about the middle of the last century. His office is no less important today.

Statistics you will find in plenty in the following pages and there is no point in my mentioning one more than the other in this preface. But Amenities might be mentioned here as constituting, in my opinion, one of the most important phases of Public Health. Such amenities are clean rivers, clean and safe roads including good lighting, some means to stop ugly and unsightly rubbish tips including colliery tips, which, if allowed to build up, do, to a certain extent, shut out the light.

The Housing Survey undertaken in 1946 is in my view, now somewhat out of date.

It is gratifying to find that the number of houses being built in the area is large and that the houses in themselves are so satisfactory. Some time during the year we celebrated the erection of the 1000th post-war council house, when representatives, not only from the District Council, but of the Welsh Board of Health, and the Contractors were present as well as members of other public and private bodies. At this ceremony, public tribute was paid by the Contractors, to the Council's Surveyor for his ability in the planning of the individual house and housing sites. So much was thought of one type of house that it has been named "The Llantrisant Type House".

Owing to the illness of the Senior Sanitary Inspector for a considerable part of the year, the whole of the Sanitary Inspector's work devolved on the other Inspector. This caused the work to be dislocated, and to some extent unavoidably neglected. Later the Council decided, in view of the increase in work as well as other matters, to appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector, making a total of three; each one being allotted a defined division.

I will commend to your notice the remarks of the individual Inspectors as being worthy of your consideration.

I take the opportunity of thanking everybody who helped me, for their assistance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1952.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL - COUNCILLOR S.H. MANLEY J.P.

## COMMITTEES

### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - COUNCILLOR T.W. RODERICK.

together with the rest of the Council comprising the following Members:  
W.H. Butt, I. Richards, A.G. Martin, F. Edwards, R. Cox, D.C. Bonner, J. Bolt,  
R.K. Carter, R.C. Kempster, J.T. Harrison, W.J. Lewis, J.W. Clayton, D.R. Chubb,  
J.W. Raines, H.L. Thomas, D.J. Rees. S.H. Manley.

### HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman - COUNCILLOR D.G. BONNER.

and all the other Members of the Council.

## 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. and S.).

### SANITARY INSPECTORS.

W. ROBERT WILLIAMS, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate  
of Royal Sanitary Institute; Joint Testamur of the University  
of Wales and Cardiff Technical College.

J. GRAHM G. SHORT, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of Royal  
Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board,  
Meat and Other Food Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary  
Institute; Diploma in Hygiene of Royal Institute of Public Health  
and Hygiene.

B. WYNNE JAMES, A.R. San. I., MSIA., Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the  
Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination  
Joint Board; Meat and other Foods Inspectors' Certificate of  
the Royal Sanitary Institute; Certificate in Hygiene of the  
Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; National Certifi-  
cate in Building of the Institute of Builders; Certificate in  
Hygiene and Sanitation of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District ... ..	18,433 acres.
Population: 1931 Census 25,908; 1952 (estimated) ...	25,420
Number of Inhabited Houses: 1931 Census, 5,551; ...	
1952 (estimated) ... ..	6,751
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers: 1931 Census ...	
5,795; 1952 (estimated) ... ..	7,433
Rateable Value of District after De-Rating ... ..	£93,871
Sum produced by Penny Rate ... ..	£ 338

\*\*\*\*\*

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

In the main, the social conditions are much the same as during the previous year. It will be noted that the Registrar General's estimated population for the year 1952 is actually 20 less than for the previous year. This is hard to realise.

The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia was four, which is far more than we expect these days. Whooping-Cough showed a dramatic drop from 139 to 7. There was also a dramatic drop in Measles, from 646 to 94. There was an increase in the number of cases of pneumonia. There were eight cases of paratyphoid in the area. Considering the prevalence of this disease throughout South Wales during the year we escaped relatively lightly. As during previous years only the more severe kinds and individual cases of infectious diseases as well as those warranted through domiciliary circumstances were sent to hospital.

Towards the end of the year, a complete mass radiographic survey of Gilfach Goch cwm was undertaken. This included both the general public and school children. It was preceded by a fairly intensive campaign, of short duration, and undertaken by the Mass Radiography Unit (Wales), the Tuberculosis Area Unit, and the Public Health Authorities both District and County.

The question of smoke nuisance has loomed larger than previously in the minds of both the public and the Public Health Authorities. This has been brought to the forefront sharply, owing to the sudden large increase of deaths from bronchial causes in London due to a bad fog in the past year. It is said quite openly that these deaths in the main would not have occurred were it not for this acute fog incidence. Incidentally this has brought a new word - smog - into the language. I mention this more especially because in this area, which is becoming more industrialised, we are getting trouble, not only from the old South Wales Electric Power Station but from certain factories in the Treforest Trading Estate and from the By-product works in the Coedely Colliery. The latter, has in my view, become quite acute.

There are also the effects which motor cars and buses, especially the latter with their diesel engines, have on road users, pedestrians as well as those who ride in vehicles. The diesel engine fumes, as everyone knows, are foul, black and oily. They not only pollute the air but whenever one passes near a bus on its offside and the engine is running, one gets covered with these fumes. Nor has it yet been determined what effect these fumes, both diesel oil and petrol have on the causation of diseases such as bronchial troubles, including cancer. The least harmful aspect would be its objectionable smell, its polluting the air through decreasing the oxygen and certain irritant effects.

We are still behind-hand in our attitude towards cleanliness in the catering line and this includes public houses.

I regret that the state of our rivers is deteriorating. I noticed with regret the other day that the Ely, which was at a certain point in the lower end of our district a few years ago, fairly clean, is now very dirty.

The state of our roads as regards cleanliness is bad; old bus tickets, papers, etc., being thrown about indiscriminately. With regards to the safety of the roads themselves I must state that there are many roads within our area or just outside (some of the main roads) which are positively dangerous and no attempt has been made by the road authorities (for various reasons) to remedy the danger; whereas I have also noticed that roads which are relatively little used have had gentle curves removed at great expense where in my opinion there was but little danger.

I am unable to get the numbers of unemployed in the district, nor the number of pneumoconiosis and silicosis cases on the Disabled Persons Register (employed and unemployed). I thought these figures would be of profound interest especially if they could be compared with previous years. But it appears that it is impossible to separate the figures for the area.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

The general death rate has decreased slightly from the previous year, being 10.24 against 11.2 for 1951.

Year	Total Deaths		Number of Deaths occurring in Institutions	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	129	108	48	27
1952	113	91	41	23
1953	101	81	37	20
1954	91	71	31	18
1955	81	61	25	15
1956	71	51	20	12
1957	61	41	15	9
1958	51	31	11	7
1959	41	21	8	5
1960	31	11	6	4
1961	21	11	4	3
1962	11	6	3	2
1963	6	4	2	1
1964	4	3	1	1
1965	3	2	1	1
1966	2	1	1	1
1967	1	1	0	1
1968	1	1	0	1
1969	1	1	0	1
1970	1	1	0	1

## VITAL STATISTICS

### LIVE BIRTHS

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	268	232	500
Illegitimate	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>19</u>
	<u>277</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>519</u>

There was a slight increase in the total number of births that took place during the year, the number being 519 against 482 for 1951. This gives a birth rate of 20.42 live births per 1,000 population against 18.95 for 1951.

### STILL BIRTHS

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 births was 21.19 which is a decrease as compared with that of the previous year, the rate for 1951 being 43.57.

### PREMATURE INFANTS (Circ.20/44 (Wales), 22nd March, 1944).

The following premature babies were notified during the year (i.e. birth weight of 5½ lbs or under):-

Number born at home ... ..	14
Number born in Hospital ... ..	<u>32</u>
	<u>46</u>

### DEATHS

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Deaths	159	109	268
Number of Deaths occurring in Institutions	46	27	73

The general death rate has decreased slightly from the previous year, being 10.54 against 11.5 for 1951.

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	19	9	28
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>28</u>

## DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	13	7	20
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>

It will be seen that out of a total of 28 deaths of infants under one year, 20 occurred under four weeks.

## RELATIVE DEATH RATES

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births...	56.
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	Nil
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births ...	53.95

## TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

The deaths from this disease number 1 against 17 for 1951, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 3.73 per 1,000 deaths, against 57.6 for the previous year.

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases was 37 for 1952 against 41 for the previous year, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 137.7 per 1,000 deaths against 138 for 1951.

## CANCER DEATH RATE.

The deaths from cancer number 32 against 29 for the previous year making a rate in relation to total deaths of 119.4 per 1,000 deaths against 98.3 for the previous year.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year under review.

## DEATHS FROM THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea	1

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Disease	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total Deaths from 0-12 months
Congenital Disease of the Heart.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Prematurity	15	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Septicemia	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental Asphyxiation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
General Debility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Status Lymphaticus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sub pleural abscess	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS:	17	-	-	3	20	2	3	2	-	7

REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS.

The figure for Registered Blind Persons is 36.

MENTAL DEFICIENT PERSONS.

(a) Under Guardianship - 2.

(b) Under Statutory Supervision - 27.

(c) In addition there are four patients at the Garth Olwg Cottage Homes who are not normally resident, in this area.

(d) There are eight patients who were formally under Guardianship but have been discharged from the provisions of the Order and who are placed under friendly supervision.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS 1952. (AMENDED)

	Estimated Population 1952	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEONATAL MORTALITY	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 Yr.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
ENGLAND AND WALES ... ..			15.3		11.3		27.60		18.90
Administrative County ... ..	732,500	11,839	16.16	8,473	11.57	407	34.38	247	20.86
Urban Districts ... ..	531,200	8,760	16.49	6,362	11.98	314	35.84	191	21.80
Rural Districts ... ..	201,300	3,079	15.30	2,111	10.49	93	30.20	56	18.19
Health Division. Constituent Districts.									
Aberdare and Aberdare Urban ... ..	40,550	571	14.08	578	14.25	21	36.78	13	22.77
Mountain Ash Mountain Ash Urban ... ..	31,200	570	18.27	381	12.21	29	50.88	14	24.56
Gaerphilly and Gaerphilly Urban ... ..	35,700	717	20.08	379	10.62	30	41.84	17	23.71
Gelligaer. Gelligaer Urban ... ..	36,040	629	17.45	433	12.01	20	31.80	14	22.26
Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Urban ... ..	13,650	221	16.19	151	11.06	4	18.10	4	18.10
Maesteg Urban ... ..	23,010	423	18.38	269	11.69	11	26.00	5	11.82
Ogmore & Garw Urban ... ..	22,550	395	17.52	262	11.62	26	65.82	16	40.51
Porthcawl Urban ... ..	9,497	130	13.69	118	12.42	3	23.08	3	23.08
Penybont Rural ... ..	34,890	530	15.19	315	9.03	11	20.75	6	11.32
Neath and Neath M.B. ... ..	31,660	466	14.72	352	11.12	14	30.04	10	21.46
District Neath Rural ... ..	41,250	637	15.44	439	10.64	12	18.84	5	7.85
Pontypridd and Llantrisant Rural ... ..	25,420	519	20.42	268	10.54	28	53.95	20	38.54
Llantrisant Pontypridd Urban ... ..	38,340	565	14.74	461	12.02	15	26.55	6	10.62
Port Talbot and Glyncoffwng Urban ... ..	9,388	216	23.01	95	10.12	5	23.15	4	18.52
Glyncoffwng Port Talbot M.B. ... ..	44,190	826	18.69	423	9.57	24	29.06	15	18.16
South East Glamorgan Barry M.B. ... ..	40,790	717	17.58	486	11.91	24	33.47	13	18.13
Cardiff Rural ... ..	35,930	433	12.05	383	10.66	11	25.40	7	16.17
Cowbridge M.B. ... ..	1,035	17	16.43	12	11.59	-	-	-	-
Cowbridge Rural ... ..	20,120	295	14.66	140	6.96	9	30.51	6	20.34
Pencarth Urban ... ..	18,420	266	14.44	239	12.98	8	30.08	6	22.56
West Glamorgan Gower Rural ... ..	11,580	197	17.01	139	12.00	7	35.53	5	25.38
Llwycher Urban ... ..	25,380	319	12.57	306	12.06	12	37.62	8	25.08
Portandawe Rural ... ..	32,110	468	14.57	427	13.30	15	32.05	7	14.95
Rhondda Rhondda Urban ... ..	109,800	1,712	15.59	1,417	12.91	68	39.72	43	25.12

Section	Acres	Original Patent No.	Original Patent Date	Original Patentee	Original Patent Description	Original Patent Location	Original Patent County	Original Patent State
1	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
2	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
3	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
4	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
5	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
6	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
7	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
8	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
9	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
10	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
11	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
12	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
13	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
14	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
15	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
16	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
17	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
18	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
19	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
20	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
21	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
22	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
23	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
24	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
25	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
26	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
27	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
28	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
29	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
30	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
31	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
32	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
33	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
34	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
35	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
36	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
37	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
38	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
39	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
40	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
41	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
42	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
43	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
44	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
45	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
46	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
47	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
48	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
49	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...
50	100.000	100,000	1850	...	...	...	...	...

## TOTAL DEATHS

Causes of Death according to Registrar-General's Report.

	Male.	Female.
All Causes ... ..	159	109
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	-	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	1	-
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	-
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-
Measles ... ..	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	5	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ... ..	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ... ..	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	8	10
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	-	-
Diabetes ... ..	2	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	14	15
Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	26	13
Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	2	2
Other Heart Disease ... ..	19	15
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	5	7
Influenza ... ..	-	-
Pneumonia ... ..	10	3
Bronchitis ... ..	13	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	5	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	1	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	1	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... ..	-	-
Congenital Malformations ... ..	2	-
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ... ..	36	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	1	-
All other Accidents ... ..	3	2
Suicide ... ..	-	1
Homicide and Operations of War ... ..	-	-

## HEALTH SERVICES.

### LABORATORY SERVICES:

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

These are:-

- (a) Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations in relation to the control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in general.
- (b) Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of:-
  1. Milk.
  2. Drinking Water.
  3. Sewage.
- (c) Any other examinations which may be deemed necessary, such as examinations of foodstuffs other than milk.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulance service is now under the County Council. For this area the main station is at Treforest: Telephone No. Treforest 2112. Sub-stations

- (1) Llantrisant (Bull Ring) Tel: Llantrisant 93.
- (2) Coedely (Geol Isaf) Tel: Tonyrefail 25.
- (3) Gilfach Goch (Ambulance House, High Street) Tel: Gilfach Goch 25.

### HOSPITALS:

The hospitals which accommodate patients from the area are:-

- (a) GENERAL:
  - (1) East Glamorgan Hospital, Church Village.
  - (2) Llwynypia Hospital.
  - (3) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
  - (4) Whitchurch Hospital.
  - (5) The Graig Hospital, Pontypridd.
  - (6) Subsidiary Hospitals, such as Pontypridd Cottage Hospital.
  - (7) Rhiwfelin Hospital which is now used as an Annexe for the Graig Hospital, Pontypridd. Patients are mainly epileptics.

- (b) INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Generally patients are sent to Tyntyla Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda and to the Cardiff Isolation Hospital.

- (c) MENTAL HOSPITALS:

Usually Bridgend and Whitchurch.

All these hospitals are now under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

These duties are still carried out under this Authority, but the Divisional Medical Officer for this area must be notified within 48 hours of all notifiable diseases occurring in this district for which a fee is paid by the County Council.

The number of cases notified during the year was 255 compared with 872 for 1951. This was considerably lower than the previous year; the great decrease being due to notifications of Measles and Whooping Cough being much lower than those of 1951.

SONNE DYSENTERY.

There were no cases notified

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 60 cases of Scarlet Fever notified; 41 from the Tonyrefail district, 3 from Gilfach Goch, 15 from Llantrisant and 1 from the Llantwit Fardre areas.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no cases notified.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 3 cases notified; one case in the Town Ward and two in the Gilfach Goch Ward.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were four cases notified; one case in the Town Ward, one in the Llantwit Fardre Ward and 2 in the Gilfach Goch Ward.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 7 cases of Whooping Cough notified; 6 from the Town Ward and 1 from the Llantwit Fardre Ward.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 20 cases notified; 6 from the Tonyrefail Ward, 3 from the Gilfach Goch Ward and 11 from the Town Ward.

MEASLES.

There were 94 cases of Measles notified; 42 from the Tonyrefail Ward, 2 from the Gilfach Goch Ward, 37 from the Town Ward and 13 from the Llantwit Fardre Ward.

FOOD POISONING.

There were no cases notified.

PARA-TYPHOID, B.

There were 8 cases notified; three in the Llantwit Fardre Ward and five in the Town Ward.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There were 4 cases notified; one from the Tonyrefail Ward and two from the Town Ward, all being paralytic and one from the Llantwit Fardre Ward being non-paralytic.

PEMPHIGUS.

There was one case notified in the Tonyrefail Ward.

MENINGITIS.

There was one case notified in the Llantwit Fardre Ward.

C A N C E R

Deaths from Cancer were 32 compared with 29 for the previous year. The organs affected according to the classification of the Registrar-General were:-

	Male.	Female.
Stomach ... ..	5	3
Lung, Bronchus ... ..	3	1
		Breast... .. 2
All other sites ... ..	8	10
	—	—
	16	16
	—	—

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
(Other than Tuberculosis) In Age Groups.

DISEASE	Under 1 Yr.	1-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10-15 Yrs.	15-25 Yrs.	25-35 Yrs.	35-45 Yrs.	45-55 Yrs.	55 Yr. and over	Total.
Scarlet Fever	2	34	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	60
Scarlatina	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	10	45	24	10	4	1	-	-	-	94
Whooping Cough	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	4	3	-	-	1	1	2	2	7	20
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio- myelitis	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent's Angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-typhoid	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>203</b>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
(Other than Tuberculosis)

Disease.	No. Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	60	16	-
Scarlatina	1	1	-
Measles	94	4	-
Whooping Cough	7	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	-
Pneumonia	20	4	13
Erysipelas	3	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	3	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	-
Paratyphoid Fever	8	6	-
Pemphigus	1	1	-
	<b>203</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases notified during the year was 49 against 76 for 1951. This is a substantial decrease over the previous year. They were classified as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total.
Pulmonary ... ..	28	14	42
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	5	2	7
	<u>33</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>49</u>
	—	—	—

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Each Ward:

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary	Total.
Tonyrefail ... ..	17	2	19
Gilfach Goch ... ..	5	2	7
Town Ward ... ..	13	1	14
Llantwit Fardre ... ..	7	2	9
	<u>42</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>49</u>
	—	—	—

AGE	NEW CASES			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Under 1 ... ..	1	—	—	—
1 - 5 ... ..	2	—	—	—
5 - 15 ... ..	6	—	1	—
15 - 25 ... ..	6	6	3	1
25 - 35 ... ..	5	4	1	1
35 - 45 ... ..	1	2	—	—
45 - 55 ... ..	4	1	—	—
55 - 65 ... ..	2	—	—	—
65 and over ... ..	1	1	—	—
	<u>28</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

The number on the register under the following categories at the end of the year was:-

	Male.		Female.	Total.
Pulmonary ... ..	128	Pulmonary... ..	110	238
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	<u>32</u>	Non-Pulmonary ... ..	<u>23</u>	<u>55</u>
	160		133	293
	—		—	—

The deaths number 1 against 17 for 1951. One female died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of 49 cases, 22 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment.

The three main causes 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 the wage earning capacity, also to the problem of clean milk; and also to the habits of the people.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The following information has been supplied by the Surveyor to the Council :-

##### TAF FECHAN WATER SUPPLY.

The Parish of Llantwit Fardre is supplied from this source and also the following districts within the parish of Llantrisant, viz.: Llantrisant Town, Penycoedcae, Beddau, Cross Inn Road, Mwyndy and Groesfaen.

An ample supply is available from this source and in addition to the districts normally supplied, the following districts are also supplied during long periods of dry weather, when the supply from the Council's own water is insufficient to meet the consumption, namely, part of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin, Cross Inn and Rhŷsaeson.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source by the Water Board and action is also taken, at source, to counteract the action of the water on lead.

The Council used to insist that all service pipes were to be either iron or lead with tin lining, in order to counteract the plumbo-solvency of the various supplies, and for the last 20 years or so the Council has insisted on all service pipes being of copper. The majority of the old service pipes being tin-lined lead or iron have now been replaced with copper piping, and there is no risk of contamination of supplies from the various sources by plumbo-solvent action of the water. Periodical bacteriological analysis of the water is made and the results are found to be very satisfactory.

##### PONTYPRIDD AND RHONDDA JOINT WATER BOARD SUPPLY.

The districts of Trebanog, Edmondstown, Penrhiwfer, part of Gilfach Goch and higher parts of Tonyrefail are supplied from this source.

During the long spells of dry weather when the supply from the Council's own sources is insufficient to meet the consumption, extra supply has to be taken from this source to provide for additional districts in Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch. Difficulty has been experienced in the past in providing a sufficient supply to meet the extra consumption when additional areas are supplied, owing to the inadequate size of the Board's main supplying storage reservoir from which the Council obtains the supply. It has been found necessary, therefore, to give an intermittent supply to certain parts of the district supplied from this source on occasions when the consumption had been approximately 50,000 gallons per day above the normal.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source., also treated to counteract its plumbo-solvent action. No lead piping is allowed, however, all services are either copper, time-lined iron or few tin-lined lead.

#### LLANILID SUPPLY.

This supply is obtained from springs and upland gathering ground. The water is filtered and chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analysis of the water are made and results are found to be satisfactory.

The following districts are normally supplied from this source: major parts of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin and Pantyquesta. During periods of long dry spells the supply from this source is insufficient to meet the demand and parts of the district normally supplied are fed from Taf Fechan Supply, thus a constant supply is maintained.

All services pipes are of copper with the exception of a few tin-lined iron and tin-lined lead, which were in existence prior to the introduction of copper piping in the district. The risk of contamination of the water by plumbo-solvent action of the water is therefore eliminated.

#### MAENDY SUPPLY.

This supply is obtained from springs and serves a part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board and a constant supply is maintained.

#### TYDU SUPPLY.

Obtained from springs and augmented during periods of drought by the Llanilid or Taf Fechan supplies. The number of houses supplied is ten. The water is not chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analysis shows that the quality of the water is good.

The water is fairly hard so there is no risk of contamination by Plumbo-solvent action.

#### CROSS INN SUPPLY.

This supply is obtained from springs and is augmented during long periods of dry weather by the Taf Fechan supply. The districts served are the villages of Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson, comprising approximately 60 houses. The water is not chlorinated but bacteriological analysis show that the quality is satisfactory.

#### FAIR VIEW (GILFACH GOCH) SUPPLY.

This supply is obtained from springs and feeds the northern part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. The water is not chlorinated nor filtered.

THE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

The total number of houses in the district, including isolated farms, is approximately 6,751.

Number of dwelling houses without a piped supply from the main is approximately 53.

The approximate number of farms without a piped supply of water is 65, practically all of which are in isolated positions and considerable distances from existing mains.

Percentage of houses without a piped supply is approximately 0.81 per cent, of the total number in the district, including isolated farms.

The estimated present population of the district is 25,420 and it is estimated that 99.1 per cent of the population is supplied by water direct from the main.

UNDERTAKINGS.

Council Houses completed in 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>138</u>
Total No. of Permanent post-war houses completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914
Total No. of Temporary post-war houses completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total post-war Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,014</u>
Total pre-war Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>854</u>
										<u>1,868</u>

Council Houses under construction in 1952 - Rear of Mildred Street, Beddau. 84

Roads, Sewers and watermains were constructed for Heol Sarn Housing Site, Llantrisant.

No. of Private Enterprise Houses completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
No. of Police Houses erected post-war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Private Enterprise houses under construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Sewer and watermain were constructed to Miskin By-Pass Site for Private Development.

Farms connected to Council's watermain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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## EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Date.	Address.	Result.
2/2/52	Edgehill, Tonteg.	Satisfactory.
21/3/52	Tap, 18 Nantmelyn Terrace, Tonyrefail.	Satisfactory.
27/5/52	1, New Houses, Llantrisant.	Satisfactory.
30/6/52	Shallow Well, Tynybryn Farm.	Satisfactory.
25/8/52	Gadairwen, Groesfaen.	Satisfactory.
19/9/52	Council Offices, Pontyclun.	Satisfactory.
1/11/52	4 Fardre Crescent, Church Village.	Satisfactory.
16/12/52	Tap, 83 Newbridge Road, Llantrisant.	Satisfactory.

### CHEMICAL.

18/3/52	Tap, 18 Nantmelyn Terrace, Tonyrefail.	Satisfactory.
26/5/52	Tap, 1 New Houses, Llantrisant.	Satisfactory.
27/6/52	Shallow Well, Tynybryn Farm.	Satisfactory.
25/8/52	Gadairwen, Groesfaen.	Unsatisfactory.
19/9/52	Tap, Council Offices, Pontyclun.	Satisfactory.
15/12/52	Tap, 83 Newbridge Road, Llantrisant.	Satisfactory.

### EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES AT SOURCE.

(a) Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board: the Engineering chief officer continues to let me have chemical and bacteriological reports of these water supplies.

(b) Taf Fechan, the Engineering Chief of this concern does not give me reports on water supplies.

### SEWAGE EFFLUENT.

Since the 1st of April, 1951, I understand that the River Board undertakes the examination of sewage effluent samples and since this date I have not received any results direct from them, but I have received the following results through the Council's Surveyor.

	Miskin.	Rhiwsaeson.	Duffryn Isaf.	Totals.
Efficient Purification ... ..	10	3	8	21
Fairly Efficient Purification	1	5	2	8
Fairly Satisfactory... ..	-	1	1	2
Incomplete Oxidation ... ..	-	2	-	2
	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>33</u>

Steps were taken to deal with the inefficiency.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS Regarding Property 1952.

No. of prosecutions = 6. Five of these properties were repaired and in the remaining case an Order was made by the Court for the repair of the property within three months.

## HOUSING ACTS - DEMOLITION ETC.

No. of demolition orders = 1 (Tynnewydd Bungalow, Blackmill).

No. of closing orders = 1. No. 275 High Street, Gilfach Goch - subsequently cancelled as the property was repaired to the satisfaction of the Council.

One undertaking was given not to re-let the house for human habitation, namely, Railway Cottage, Rhylsaeson.

## REPORT OF SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR W.R. WILLIAMS

FOR YEAR 1952.

### HOUSING.

Steps to secure the demolition of ten old houses were initiated during the latter part of the year, but a final decision regarding them had not been reached at the end of the year owing to the necessity of allowing reasonable time for the submission of any proposals which the owners might wish to make.

House repair costs continue to rise and it is still extremely difficult for owners to keep in a satisfactory state of repair houses which are let at low pre-war rentals. In many of these cases it is regrettable that greater use has not been made of the powers conferred on local authorities by the Housing Act, 1949 to provide financial assistance for the repair and improvement of existing houses. With such assistance modern facilities such as hot water supplies, baths, wash-up sinks and other amenities could be provided in existing houses of sound construction without unduly increasing the rents.

In some areas sympathetic consideration is given to applications for grants toward the cost of reconditioning sub-standard houses, but in other areas there seems to be a definite prejudice against spending public money to improve the condition of private property even though the tenants would reap the greatest benefit in the form of more comfortable and convenient homes. It would perhaps be far better for a Government department to be entirely responsible for the making of these grants in order to obtain a greater measure of uniformity throughout the country in operating the provisions of the Act. Over centralisation of control and administration is not always a good thing, but sometimes it is the only equitable solution to a problem of this kind. Under the present method of operation people living in some areas obtain benefits under the Act which are denied those living in other areas.

If more of the older houses had such facilities as baths, hot water supplies and wash-up sinks there would, I feel sure, be an appreciable reduction in the applications for council houses.

#### VERMIN INFESTATIONS.

Two cases of vermin infestation were dealt with during the year.

Serious bug infestations appear to have decreased in recent years. This decrease is due chiefly to the introduction of the new insecticides such as D.D.T. and gammexane, proprietary brands of which are now readily obtainable in various forms. Most of the liquid insecticides have both a rapid and a residual action, the latter being a particularly useful function in preventing re-infestations. These newer methods of vermin control are undoubtedly vastly superior to most of the older methods.

Another factor having some bearing on the reduction of infestations is the fact that many of the older cottages, which were sometimes heavily infested, have now been condemned.

#### CARAVAN DWELLINGS.

During the year there was an influx of caravans into the district. They were occupied chiefly by employees of the contractors carrying out work in connection with the developments of the Owm Colliery. Generally they were of a good modern type and were well equipped and maintained. Individual licences for their use and occupation were issued.

The occupier of one plot of land obtained planning permission to use the land as a caravan site for a temporary period, but by the end of the year had not applied to the Council for a site licence under the Public Health Act, 1936. Caravans on this site were among those to which individual licences were issued.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION.

Refuse collection throughout the area is done by direct labour and is generally satisfactory. A great improvement in this service could, however, be effected if a scheme for providing standardised ash bins for all houses could be adopted. Such a scheme could be made self-supporting.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The district generally is well sewered, but certain parts of the area which have been referred to many times in past years are still without adequate facilities for sewage disposal and crude sewage is still allowed to pollute streams.

#### RIVERS POLLUTION.

The rivers forming part of our boundary are still heavily polluted with waste matter from collieries which are outside this area and although

the Glamorgan Rivers Board have, I understand, commenced the work of cleaning the upper reaches of the river Taff, much remains to be done. So far there is no appreciable change in the appearance of the river water as it reaches this area. It is still dark and murky, and heavily charged with coal dust.

#### RODENT CONTROL.

For the greater part of the year rodent control work was carried out as in previous years, but at the end of the year a modified form of sewer maintenance treatment was put into operation at the suggestion of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Briefly the modification consisted of confining the treatment of sewers to those parts shown to be infested in the previous treatment. This should result in a saving of time and labour which could be used to greater advantage in dealing with known infestations of surface premises.

One full-time rodent operator is employed by the Council, but he is given assistance when carrying out sewer treatment.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

Butchers in the area receive their supplies from the Central Abattoir and Stores at Pontypridd where all slaughtering of animals for sale for human consumption in this area takes place.

The carcasses and offal are inspected at the time of slaughter and it is therefore unusual to find any diseased meat at the retail shops. Where meat is found to be unfit for human consumption when exposed for sale in the butchers' shops the condition is usually due to putrefactive changes which take place after slaughter.

The manner in which meat is conveyed from the abattoir to the shops is far from satisfactory. Although a covered vehicle is used it can only be described as a make-shift arrangement. Quarters of beef and carcasses of smaller animals are piled in a heap on the floor of the lorry in a manner which makes it extremely difficult to avoid contamination when unloading. A man entering the lorry to unload might easily carry on his shoes contaminating matter of intestinal origin. Meat conveyed in this way sometimes has a rather soiled and battered appearance when delivered to the shops and in warm weather the keeping quality is almost bound to be adversely affected.

Specially designed vehicles equipped with rails and hanging facilities should be used and there is no reason why the vehicle should not be provided with some form of refrigeration or cooling arrangement for use during warm weather. This is a matter in which the Ministry of Food might well set an example in the clean food campaign and give a lead to private traders in the hygienic handling of food.

#### MILK SUPPLIES.

Sixteen samples of pasteurised milk and seven samples of ungraded milk were taken for examination during the year. They were all reported to be satisfactory.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

Seven samples of water for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis were taken during the year. With one exception they were reported to be satisfactory.

The exception was a bacteriological sample taken at a factory manufacturing soft drinks. It had a high count of faecal type coliform bacteria and was reported to be unsatisfactory. Immediate representations were made to the factory management and, as a result, steps were taken to cleanse the plant and to modify the treatment which the water receives at the factory.

Arrangements were also made for one of the factory staff to make quick tests to ensure that the chlorine content of the water is maintained at a safe level, and for the submission of more frequent and regular samples for laboratory examination by the firm's own bacteriologists.

Subsequent samples examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff have proved satisfactory.

## ICE CREAM.

Twelve samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination but unfortunately the fall test could not be carried out in six of them because of unsatisfactory temperature conditions. The remaining six were satisfactory and were placed in grade one.

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in my division of the district. All ice-cream sold at registered premises is pre-packed by the makers and is sold in that condition.

Two vehicles from another area regularly tour this area selling ice-creams. They are equipped with satisfactory washing facilities.

## EXAMINATION OF IMPORTED BONES.

During the latter part of the year the Public Health Laboratory Service asked for our co-operation in collecting samples of imported crushed bones from a factory at the Treforest Trading Estate, in order that a series of tests for anthrax infection could be carried out over a fairly lengthy period.

Eight such samples were taken, and anthrax organisms were isolated from one of them.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR DIVISION II - GRAHAM STREET  
 SUMMARY OF VISITS ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Number of Housing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Number of Nuisance abated and Houses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As a result of Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
As a result of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
As a result of verbal intimation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Number of Closing or Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of cases of Infectious Diseases Investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Farms provided with piped water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of new water closets erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of visits to Factories and workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number of Visits to Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of visits to Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Number of visits to Retail Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of samples of milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of samples of ice-cream taken for examination...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of samples of water taken for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of samples of imported animal bones taken for examination for anthrax infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Approximate amounts of foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Meat.....	90 lbs
Canned Foods.....	153 lbs
Butter.....	13½ lbs
Fish.....	28 lbs
Eggs.....	4 doz.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR DIVISION II, J. GRAHAM C. SHORT

FOR YEAR 1952.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector, was unfortunately away from duty owing to illness from 9th January until 16th August, during which time I was responsible for the sanitary inspection of the whole of the Rural District. Considerable dislocation of normal routine work resulted and attention was necessarily concentrated upon the more urgent matters. Later an additional Sanitary Inspector was appointed making a total of three for the District.

The number of complaints received and investigated during the year was 512.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Housing: First Visits.....	136
Revisits.....	343
Tents and Vans.....	26
Farms, Dairies etc.....	32
Shops and Warehouses.....	28
Food Preparing Premises.....	62
Factories.....	155
Bakeries.....	3
Rodent Infestation.....	51
Vermin Infestation.....	20
Infectious Diseases.....	112
Drainage etc.....	116
Water Supply.....	23
Food Inspection.....	39
Refuse Disposal.....	74
Cinemas, Clubs etc.....	14
Miscellaneous.....	<u>379</u>
	TOTAL: <u>1,613</u>

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPAIRED.

As a result of informal action ... ..	69
After service of statutory notices ... ..	11
As a result of other action ... ..	2

(N.B. This record is necessarily incomplete owing to the unusual circumstances during a large part of the year).

## HOUSING.

### ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACT 1936.

The following dwellings were reported to the Council as unfit for habitation during the year:-

#### 275a High Street, Gilfach Goch.

This dwelling consisted of an upper floor of a two storeyed house and it was in a bad state of repair generally. In addition access to it in the form of a wooden bridge was dangerous owing to the rotted woodwork of the bridge. A closing order was recommended and the Council made the order. Later, extensive repairs were carried out to the dwelling including the bridge and on application from the owner the closing order was terminated and the dwelling re-occupied by another family.

#### Tynewydd Bungalow, Nr. Hendreforgan, Gilfach Goch.

This was a bungalow-type building constructed of timber which was in a weathered and defective condition and was without a proper water supply or sanitary accommodation. It was reported to the Council as being unfit for habitation and not repairable at reasonable cost. A Demolition Order was subsequently made.

#### Rear of 16 High Street, Tonyrefail.

This comprised a semi-basement and part of the rest of the premises and was badly lighted and in a state of considerable disrepair. A closing order was recommended but the owners undertook to improve the natural lighting and execute the necessary repairs. The matter has not yet been concluded.

#### 233 High Street, Gilfach Goch.

This house, one of a terrace, was so dilapidated that no course but report that it was unfit for habitation and not capable of repair at reasonable cost was possible. The proceedings subsequently passed out of my hands.

#### The Old Chain Cottage, Pontyclun.

The Old Chain Cottage is one of the oldest buildings in the locality and very far below reasonable standards of housing. It was reported to the Committee as being unfit for habitation on account of disrepair and sanitary defects and not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost. An undertaking was accepted from the owners not to re-let for habitation when it becomes vacant.

## HOUSING SURVEY.

No further action in connection with the Survey was undertaken during the year.

## HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES.

The contrast between the amenities provided in the 1000 or so post-war Council houses and the older privately-owned tenanted houses in the district is very marked and it is clear that attention ought to be given to the improvement of these old houses. The housing survey revealed that at least 1088 had no flushing apparatus installed in the W.C. and 1534 no wash-up sink. It is very gratifying therefore that the Council recently authorised the Sanitary Inspectors to serve the necessary notices in appropriate cases to deal with these deficiencies.

## CARAVANS.

Several persons employed in connection with the reconstruction of the Owm Colliery, Beddau settled in the Beddau area during the year with their families in caravans. Licences were issued where appropriate and subsequently four caravans were placed on a site at Brynteg, Llantrisant for which temporary planning permission had been granted.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### 31 Gelliarael Road, Gilfach Goch.

Extensive repair work to a dwellinghouse, No. 31 Gelliarael Road, Gilfach Goch, was carried out by the Council's workmen after the period of three months allowed by the Llantrisant Magistrates on a summons first heard on 30th November 1951, had expired.

### 29 Gelliarael Road, Gilfach Goch.

Proceedings against the owner for the non-abatement of nuisance caused by disrepair which had been adjourned since November 2nd 1951 were continued in February, evidence being given that no repairs had been executed. The Magistrate granted a further adjournment of three months to allow the owner to do the works. A further appearance was made at the Court in May when evidence was given that certain repairs had been executed. The Magistrate adjourned the case for another three months to allow the owner to complete the repairs which she undertook to do.

The cases was concluded in the Magistrates Court on August 22nd when, on evidence being given as to the non-execution of the works, an order was made for the execution of the outstanding works within three months.

### Caravan at Penrhiwfer Road, Tonyrefail.

Proceedings were instituted against the occupant of a motor caravan which had been placed in a field adjoining Penrhiwfer Road, Tonyrefail. The occupant operated as a demolition contractor from this place and the site was used for the storage of salvaged building materials. Shortly after the prosecution, the person concerned removed his caravan and left the district.

### PAVING AND DRAINAGE OF COURTS, YARDS AND PASSAGES.

Local Authorities are empowered by Section 56 of the Public Health Act 1936 to require the owner of a house to execute all necessary works to remedy any defect in any court or yard appurtenant to, or any passage giving access to, a house is not so formed, flagged, asphalted, or paved, or is not provided with such works on, or below its surface, as to allow of the satisfactory drainage of its surface or subsoil to a proper outfall.

It was suggested in an earlier report to the Public Health Committee that the Council might consider enforcing this section in regard to certain terraces of dwellinghouses in the Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch Wards which are not provided with separate back yards but instead have a long passage or alleyway usually about 10 feet wide which provides access to the rear of the houses. These passages are unpaved, badly drained and generally insanitary. The Council decided that notices should be served under the section but at the end of the year the owners had not begun any of the works. It appears that legal proceedings will be required for enforcement.

### DEMOLITIONS.

The demolition was carried out of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Penygarreg Cottages, Tonyrefail and 97, 99 and 101 High Street, Tonyrefail which had been made subject to Demolition Orders in the previous year.

The tenants had been accommodated in council houses.

No. 95 High Street, Tonyrefail remained occupied for a time but was later demolished when the tenant was re-housed.

Nos. 1 - 7 Phillips Terrace, Pencoedcae were also demolished subsequent to the accommodating of the tenants in council houses.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the year the Council gave consideration to the provision of covered dustbins to replace the extraordinary variety of containers into which householders place their domestic refuse for collection. The outcome appears to have been inconclusive for little improvement has been noticed except on post-war Council housing estates where proper covered bins are provided and it is suggested that the question might well be re-opened.

Shortages of materials are now less severe and bins therefore more readily obtainable.

Apart from the discussion of the legal powers in the matter I would suggest that the matter might be opened by the Council making an official public appeal to each householder to provide proper covered galvanized steel dustbins for the following reasons:-

1. The Public Health is endangered by the exposure of hundreds of containers containing refuse of all kinds on the public highway every day and when stored in backyards uncovered boxes and similar refuse containers form breeding and feeding sites for those menages to health, the house fly and the blow fly.
2. The littering of our streets with unsightly refuse containers boxes, buckets and bottles is a gross eyesore and a constant hazard to pedestrians.
3. The provision of proper bins, provided that they are of limited size, i.e. not more than 3.5 cubic feet capacity, would be of advantage to the Council's dustmen and enable their work to be done more efficiently.

#### SUPERVISION OF THE PRODUCTION, STORAGE AND SALE OF ICE - CREAM.

Grade I Satisfactory	Grade II Fair	Grade III Unsatisfactory.	Grade IV Very Unsatisfactory.
21	1	1	—
Total examined.....		23	

Eleven applications for the registration of premises for the sale of ice-cream were granted during the year. In every case the premises, which were shops, were fully inspected and they had to be provided with means of supplying hot and cold water etc. before registration was recommended. In most cases the water supplies and sink were installed in the shop.

The results of samples show a welcome improvement over previous years, not one grade IV sample being recorded.

#### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Meat and food inspection duties were performed as usual and an average quantity of meat and other foodstuffs was found to be unfit for human consumption and was destroyed.

The feature of the year's work in this branch has been the receipt of complaints of the presence of foreign matter in bread and packed foods. Whether this denotes an actual increase in such incidents or merely that people now report them more frequently it is difficult to say but it is significant that there has been a noticeable increase in the number of press reports of prosecutions for offences of this kind.

Two such cases are described below.

1. During the month of June a complaint was made by a resident of Willowford, Nr. Pontypridd that rat droppings had been found in a loaf of bread bought from a Pontypridd baker's roundsman.

The purchaser of the loaf was interviewed and the loaf examined. By arrangement with the Pontypridd Sanitary Inspector concerned, the factory bakery where the loaf was made was inspected and the explanation offered was that lubricating grease from a loaf-forming machine had contaminated the loaf. In order to ascertain if this were so the manager experimented by inserting grease into a quantity of dough which was then baked. The final appearance was the same as that of the contaminating material in the loaf complained of. This convincing explanation was reported to the Committee and accepted, the firm being warned against a repetition.

2. Another case of a contaminated loaf occurred later in the year, the facts being reported to the Committee at the time. In this instance it was bought and had been baked locally. The baker was severely admonished and warned that any repetition would be followed by prosecution.

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered for destruction:-

Canned Meat.....	171 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs
" Fruit Salad.....	2	"
" Fruit.....	229	"
" Salmon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Beetroot.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Marmalade.....	2	"
" Beans.....	8	"
" Soup.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Tomatoes.....	17	"
" Jam.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Cream.....	1	"
" Strained Foods.....	2	"
Evaporated Milk.....	3	"
Canned Herrings.....	1	"
Cheese.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Bacon.....	110	"
Cake Sponge Mixture.....	15	"
Canned Peas.....	8	"
	<u>607<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>	"
TOTAL:		

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The most significant occurrence was the outbreak of Paratyphoid B the first cases of which were reported early in May. The outbreak involved most of South Wales and the number of cases in the Rural District was fortunately low. Intensive investigations both in this and in adjoining districts were made (by myself and by my Medical Officer of Health), many contacts being interviewed and food handling and preparing premises being investigated. Pathological samples also were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

Throughout the period close liason was maintained with the Welsh Board of Health, the County Medical Officer and adjoining districts. Water supplies, milk and ice-cream supplies were closely checked and samples submitted for analysis. All specimens and samples were negative.

The outbreak finally subsided and ended without any single source of infection having been located but it is probably not extravagant to claim that it would have been far greater but for the efforts of Public Health Officials.

### Anthrax.

During the year there occurred at a factory on the Traforest Trading Estate a case of anthrax which unfortunately terminated fatally. This was the first fatal case at this factory. Although there have been several cases of this disease at the same factory this was the first to prove fatal. The Company produce gelatine from crushed bone imported from the Far East where anthrax is endemic among cattle and it appears inevitable that a small proportion of the raw material is infected with anthrax and proves capable of producing the disease in man. The Company and their employees are fully aware of the possibilities and every precaution is taken to reduce the risk. Occasionally, however, infection does take place.

One Poliomyelitis case was investigated during the month of May.

Ten Scarlet Fever cases were investigated during November this being the largest number notified in the Tonyrefail area in one month. Most of the patients were between three and five years of age and attending the Tonyrefail Infants School.

### Disinfection.

On receipt of notification of the death or removal to hospital of tuberculosis patients the premises concerned are visited and where necessary disinfected. The Council have an arrangement with the Barry Corporation for the collection and steam disinfection of bedding and on notification to the Barry Public Health Department any bedding likely to need disinfection is collected, disinfected and returned to the premises.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

Seven Bacteriological and Seven Chemical samples of water were taken from various sources of public and private supplies and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory. The purity of the public supply was well maintained and the only complaints received were found to be due to low pressure in private services and mains corrosion causing discolouration and bitter taste. A report on a representative sample of the public supply is reproduced herewith:-

Chemical Analysis	Appearance in two foot tube	...	Brownish, Very Turbid.
	Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	...	460
	Reaction, pH	...	7.0
	Total hardness	...	4.2
	Chlorides expressed as Cl	...	1.1
	Free Ammonia	...	0.0008
	Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0052
	Poisonous Metals	...	Iron 0.40
	Volume of Sediment	...	17.6
	Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	...	Excessive amount. Chiefly oxide of iron.

REMARKS: ... A soft neutral water containing an excessive amount of dissolved iron. Chemical analysis indicates the sample to be of fairly good organic quality but the physical characters are very unsatisfactory owing to the presence and subsequent oxidation of the dissolved iron causing discoloration, turbidity and sediment.

Bacteriological Report	Presumptive Coli County	...	0 Per 100 ml.
	Approx. faecal Coli. Count	...	0 Per 100 ml.
	Approx. non-faecal Coli. Count	...	0 Per 100 ml.
	Remarks	...	Satisfactory.

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

Twenty one samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff for bacteriological examination. The table reproduced below indicates the grades of milk sampled. All samples were satisfactory.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised	19	—
(T.T.) Pasteurised	2	—

The general supply is now largely of graded milk principally pasteurised or tuberculin tested (pasteurised) and relatively little ungraded or "raw" milk is sold. Most locally produced milk is transported to commercial dairies for pasteurisation. The general milk supply was not implicated in any occurrence of infectious disease and no complaints concerning it were received.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Reference to previous annual reports indicates that the unhygienic method of disposal of sewage from part of Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail has been commented upon annually since 1947.

Recently the Council celebrated the completion of its 1000th (one thousandth) postwar house. As this sewage question could be solved at a cost of considerably less than the cost of one council house, could not this small contribution towards safeguarding the public health be made here and at Cross Inn where a similar situation exists?

## DRAINAGE.

During the year a length of private sewer at Nantmelyn Terrace, Tonyrefail, which had been a source of trouble owing to the frequent occurrence of blockages, was relaid by the workmen of the Surveyor's Department on behalf of the various different owners of the houses served by the sewer. The sewer has functioned satisfactorily since relaying for nearly a year. The cost of the works was apportioned equally among the respective owners and duly recovered.

## RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employs one Rodent Operator who is assisted from time to time by another workman. The sewers throughout the district are treated twice yearly and private and business premises where necessary. The rat and mouse population appears to be at a satisfactorily low level.

## FOOD HYGIENE BYELAWS.

Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food for human consumption based upon the Ministry's model byelaws came into operation on 1st January 1952. A number of warnings were given to persons observed not to be taking due care in the handling of food but no proceedings were instituted during the year.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR DIVISION I (B. WYNNE JAMES,  
A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.) FOR 1952 (AUGUST-DECEMBER)

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Housing: First Visits.....	84
Revisits.....	331
Shops and Warehouses.....	9
Food Inspection.....	18
Rodent Infestation.....	5
Vermin Infestation.....	6
Infectious Diseases.....	16
Factories.....	7
Food Vehicles.....	3
Dairies.....	4
Miscellaneous.....	53
TOTAL:	<u>536</u>

RECORD OF NOTICES SERVED.

Notices Served:

Number of Preliminary (Informal Notices).....	38
Number of Statutory Notices.....	13

Results of Service of Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices complied with.....	24
Number of Statutory Notices complied with.....	<u>8</u>

H O U S I N G .

Housing Survey.

The Housing Survey undertaken throughout the area and completed in 1948 provided valuable information on general housing conditions within the district. However, no action has since been taken to maintain the records and to bring them up to-date. Use of the housing survey records have been made to give information on such matters as the number of properties which should be considered for demolition, the number of houses without sinks or flushing apparatus in conveniences etc. It is feared that unless an attempt is made in the near future to check and bring up to date the Housing Survey the time and money spent upon it will be wasted, as the entire Survey will become obsolete.

It should be noted that whilst more than 1000 houses have been built since the war little has been done to improve the even greater number of sub-standard houses and to provide them with such elementary necessities as flushing tanks in conveniences, and sinks in sculleries; a state of affairs which should not be tolerated. As adequate legal remedies exist it is hoped that a beginning will be made in the near future to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

#### Action under Housing Acts.

Ten houses considered unfit for human habitation and incapable of being repaired at a reasonable cost were the subject of reports to the Council. The standard of these houses was very low there being no drainage system, sinks, proper conveniences or yard paving.

#### Action under Public Health Acts.

Many defects mostly of a general nature due to lack of maintenance and repair were remedied in houses following the service of notices under the Public Health Act 1936.

#### Overcrowding in Gilfach Goch.

In November 1952, with one of my colleagues, I carried out a house to house survey in Gilfach Goch to determine the extent of overcrowding in that part of the rural district. The figures only relate to entire dwellings and do not include "Secondary overcrowding" (e.g. sub-tenants causing overcrowding in one room).

Details of the number of houses inspected and the number overcrowded are as follows:-

	<u>Houses Inspected.</u>	<u>Houses Overcrowded.</u>	<u>Approx. Percentage of Overcrowding.</u>
Garden City	520	6	1.1
Gilfach Goch	<u>362</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.1</u>
TOTAL:	<u>882</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1.1%</u>

It will be seen that the percentage of overcrowding is not high though it must be borne in mind that the permitted number of persons allowed to occupy a dwellinghouse as laid down in the Housing Act 1936 is itself of a low standard.

The survey showed that the overcrowding of dwelling houses in the Gilfach Goch area is at a satisfactory low level.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

### Clean Food Byelaws.

The adoption by the Council of "Byelaws for Securing the Observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection With the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air" is considered to be a notable step forward. The Byelaws, which came into operation on January 1st 1952, require that reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent contamination of food for sale. Though weakened by the inclusion of such words as "reasonably necessary" the Byelaws are a welcome addition to the legislation food hygiene and will greatly assist in securing a clean food supply.

### Food unfit for Human Consumption.

During the course of food inspection duties the following quantities of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered for disposal:-

Home Killed Beef.....	10 lbs
Canned Meat.....	271 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs
Canned Fruit.....	117 lbs
Canned Vegetables.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Canned Jam.....	1 lbs
Canned Pudding.....	1 lbs
Canned Soup.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Canned Milk.....	4 lbs
Cheese.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
TOTAL:	<u>458 lbs</u>

### Meat Inspection.

The carcasses and organs of seven home-killed pigs were inspected during the Christmas period. No abnormalities were observed other than a minor condition in the liver of one of the pigs and no recommendations were thus necessary as regards unfitness for human consumption.

Inspection of meat produced for private consumption is not compulsory and an encouraging feature was the ready co-operation of the owners and their acceptance of an offer to have the pig inspected: there were no refusals.

### Ice Cream.

Premises used for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream (with certain exceptions such as cinemas, etc.) are registered by the local authority and these premises are of course inspected as to fitness and suitability before registration is granted. Premises are revisited to ensure that conditions remain satisfactory and periodical samples of ice cream are taken.

Four samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis; in every case the sample was satisfactory and all were placed in Grade I.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Where cases of infectious diseases are notified to the Public Health Department the respective houses are visited and arrangements made for the disinfection of rooms, bedding etc.

A fairly large number (thirteen in two months) of cases of scarlet fever was notified in Division I but the outbreak did not attain serious proportions and every effort was made to prevent the spread of the disease.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1957 and 1948. PART I OF THE ACT.

1 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	M/C line No. (2)	Number on Register. (3)	Number of			M/C line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	31	41			1
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	87	183			2
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises.	3	4	10			3.
TOTAL.....		122	234			N.I.

(2) Cases in which Defects Were Found - (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

PARTICULARS.	M/C Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted.	M/C No.
		Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector. (5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector. (6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	1	1			4
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5					5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6					6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	7					7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8					8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	9	6	3		3	9
(a) Insufficient	10	2	2			10
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11					11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12	1	1			12
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwash)						
TOTAL ... ..		10	7		3	

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK - (SECTIONS 110 and 111).

MCH 1934

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing ( Making etc. apparel ( Cleaning & washing Household Linen	73					
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture & upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fire pulling						
Iron and steel cables and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes and other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc. of buttons etc.						
Stuffed Toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers Christmas stockings etc.						
Textile weaving.						
Lampshades.						
TOTAL:	73					

ADDENDUM.

THE GILFACH GOCH TUBERCULOSIS SURVEY.

This was a survey undertaken on similar lines to the big work carried out a few years ago in the Rhondda Fach. It was felt that owing to the Geographical and Meteorological conditions of this particular spot together with the apparent high incidence of tuberculosis relative to other parts of the district, that it warranted a thorough investigation.

I regret, however, that owing to the amount of work involved in this survey it has not been possible for me to have the results and figures in time to go into this report. But such figures will be given in the Report for 1953.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year, 1952.

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County.	Llantrisant and Llantrwit Fawr.
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
Births:					
Live Births ... ..	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	20.42
Still Births ... ..	0.52	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.43
Deaths:					
All Causes ... ..	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	10.54
Typhoid and paratyphoid ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.04
Influenza ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	—
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including poliomyelitis)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
Pneumonia ... ..	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.51
Notifications (Corrected):					
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.38
Meningococcal infection ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	2.35
Whooping Cough ... ..	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	8.27
Diphtheria ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas ... ..	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.12
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles ... ..	8.95	10.11	8.49	9.23	3.59
Pneumonia ... ..	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.78
Acute poliomyelitis (including poliomyelitis)	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic ... ..	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.12
Non-paralytic ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Food Poisoning ... ..	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	27.87	23.91	20.22	30.77	7.70

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year, 1952 (Continued)

	England and Males	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25000 - 50000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County.	Llantrisant and Llantrisant Fardre.
Deaths:					
All causes under 1 year of age ... ..	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8	52.02
Enteritis and diarrhoea under two years of age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.92
		Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Intermediate List No. and cause.	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44	In Llantrisant
A.115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ... ..	61	0.09	0.00	0.00
A.116 ( Abortion with toxæmia ... ( Other toxæmias of pregnancy ( and the puerperium ... ..	13	0.02	1	0.00
A.117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ... ..	147	0.21	0.00	0.00
A.118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ... ..	59	0.09	0.00	0.00
A.119 Abortion with sepsis... ..	31	0.04	3	0.00
A.120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	47	0.07	5	0.00
	138	0.20	0.00	0.00

