

**[Report 1945] / Medical Officer of Health, Pontypridd U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Pontypridd (Wales). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1945

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



for the TWO years ended 31st December  
1945.

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A.G.M. SEVERN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
School Medical Officer

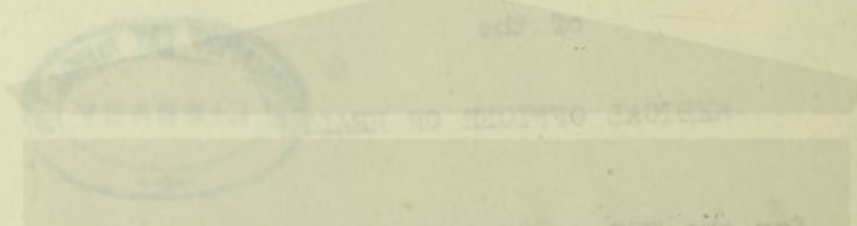
and

Medical Superintendent of the  
Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the



for the two years ended 31st December

1922

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A. G. M. SAVIN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Local Medical Officer

and

Medical Superintendent of the  
Isolation and Sanitary Hospitals

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

---

Chairmen of the Council :

Councillor C.H. James, J.P. (1944-45)  
" Hopkin Smith, C.C., J.P., (1945-46)

COMMITTEES - 1943-1944-1945.

Health Committee.

Chairmen : Councillor J. Wynne Jones (1944-45)  
" A. Brown (1945-46)

Councillor R.E. ARNOTT, J.P.  
" ARTHUR BROWN.  
" J.R. CLAYTON.  
" H.G.A. DARK.  
" H. GARDNER.  
" JOHN HOWELL, J.P.  
" C.H. JAMES.  
" E.P. JAMES.  
" D.T. JONES.  
" D. MILTON JONES, J.P., (since April, 1944)  
" J. WYNNE JONES.  
" WILLIAM JONES.  
" H.G. JOSHUA.  
" EVAN MORGAN.  
" GEORGE PAGET.  
" E. MORGAN PHILLIPS.  
" J. POWDERHILL, C.C.  
" G.E. PUGH.  
" Mrs BLODWEN RANDELL.  
" D.J. RICHARDS.  
" G.H. ROGERS.  
" EDWIN ROWBOTHAM.  
" HOPKIN SMITH, C.C.  
" J. STALLARD.  
" A.R. WATKINS.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Chairman : Councillor (Mrs) B. Randell.

The Members of the Health Committee, together  
with the following Co-opted Members :-

Mrs A. Floyd.	Mrs A. Jones.
" M.A. Gregory.	" M.M. Marran .
" D. Harris (1945-46).	" H. Forcher, J.P.
" Hobbs.	" G. Williams.
" John (1944-45).	

Solicitor; Clerk of the Council -

Mr. H. LEONARD PORCHER.



Pontypridd Representatives on the Pontypridd and  
Caerphilly Joint Smallpox Hospital Committee:

The Chairman of the Health Committee, and  
1944-45 1945-46  
Councillor C.H. JAMES Councillor J.Wynne JONES  
" G.E. FUGH " H. SMITH, C.C., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent  
of the Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals:

A.G.M. SEVERN, M.A.(Camb.), M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:

DORIS WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Specialist Medical Officers (Part-time):

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. BERRY HAYCRAFT, M.B., Ch.B.(Ed.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.).

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

BERNARD GLUCK, M.A., M.B., M.Ch., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S.(Ed.)

Medical Officers (Part-time):

GLADYS M. AITKEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
MOLLIE F. CHURCHER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Ed.), L.R.F.P.S.(Glas.).  
SYBIL M. MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
GRACE M. PHILLIPS, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), M.C.O.G.  
TUDOR WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.L.O.

Dental Surgeon:

J.I. HUGHES, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

a. MICHAEL DALEY (Retired Feb.1944).

Sanitary Inspectors:

a.b. J.E. DAVIES. (Apptd. Sen. S.I. Feb.1944)

a.b. J.G.C. SHORT (Resigned April 1945).

a.b. H. Ll. BIRKETT (Commenced March 1944).

a.b. W.N. DAVIES (Commenced October 1945).

Parity and Representations on the Parity and  
Geography Joint Special Hospital Committee

The Chairman of the Health Committee, and  
1944-45  
1945-46  
Councillor G. H. JAMES  
G. E. FOSH  
Councillor J. W. JONES  
H. SMITH, C.O., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent  
of the Isolation and Special Hospitals:

A. G. M. EVERTS, M.A. (Camb.), M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.F.H.

Assistant Medical Officers:

GORDON WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Specialist Medical Officers (Part-time):

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. BERRY HAYCRAFT, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

BERNARD GIBB, M.A., M.B., M.Ch., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

Medical Officers (Part-time):

ALAN M. ALLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
MOLLIE F. CHURCH, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.R.C.P. (Ed.)  
SYDNEY M. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)  
GRACE M. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)  
TUDOR WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Parity Surgeon:

J. I. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Sanitary Inspector:

A. MICHAEL GALEY (Retired Feb. 1944)

Sanitary Inspector:

A. J. E. DAVIES (Appointed Jan. 21, Feb. 1944)

A. J. O. C. SHOOT (Resigned April 1945)

A. H. H. L. BURNETT (Commenced March 1944)

A. D. W. H. DAVIES (Commenced October 1946)

Manager, Public Abattoir:

R.J. STROUD.

Ambulance Driver and Disinfecter:

A.H. SEYMOUR.

Health Visitors:

c.d.e.f. BEATRICE M. DAVIES.  
c.d. DOROTHY C. HOPKIN.  
c.d.g. GWENDA M. WILLIAMS (Orthopaedic).  
c.d.f. ANNE E.C. WILLIAMS.

Chief Clerk:

x E.J. LEWIS.

Clerks:

x J. SOULSBY  
x K. WRIDE  
MEGAN M. EVANS (Resigned 13.5.45)  
x A.L. GLAVES (Killed on Active Service)  
x D.E. LEWIS.

x Engaged also on clerical work in connection with the School Medical Service.

Matron of Isolation Hospital:

c.d.e. C.E. REES.

- 
- a. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
  - b. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
  - c. Certificate of Central Midwives' Board or State Certified Midwife.
  - d. State Registered Nurse.
  - e. Registered Fever Nurse.
  - f. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors and School Nurses.
  - g. Orthopaedic Trained Nurse.



Manager, Public Analysts

R. J. STROUD

Ambulance Driver and Dispatcher

A. H. SEYMOUR

Hostess Visitors

C. D. O. F. BRANTON M. DAVIES

EDWARD C. ROYCE

Orthopedic (Orthopedic)

W. E. WILLIAMS

Chief Clerk

R. J. STROUD

Director

R. J. STROUD

R. J. STROUD

W. E. WILLIAMS (Assistant)

W. E. WILLIAMS (Assistant)

W. E. WILLIAMS (Assistant)

W. E. WILLIAMS (Assistant)

W. E. WILLIAMS (Assistant)

- 1. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors and School Nurses.
- 2. Orthopedic Trained Nurse.
- 3. Registered Nurse.
- 4. State Registered Nurse.
- 5. State Registered Midwife.
- 6. Certificate of General Midwives Board.
- 7. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Milk and Other Foods.
- 8. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
- 9. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

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A N N U A L   R E P O R T S  
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE TWO YEARS  
1944 and 1945.

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Public Health Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
Pontypridd.

1946.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This somewhat belated Report is happily the last of those war-time records of the scope and activities of the Pontypridd Health Department which have of necessity been curtailed and condensed to the minimum, partly to avoid disclosing information which might have led to undesirable results, and also on account of the paper and labour shortage due to stress of the times.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN WARTIME.

This would appear an opportune occasion to present a brief review of the public health in Pontypridd during the war years.

(a) Vital Statistics 1939-1945.

The population showed but little variation, except in the year 1941, when an increase of about 1,500 was due to the influx of evacuees; mainly children from London and the Midlands.

As is usual in time of war the birth-rate rose perceptibly each year from 1939 to 1944.

The local death-rate slightly decreased. Maternal mortality also showed a small average decline, probably due to the availability of more effective drugs. Stillbirths remained at about the pre-war level. Infant mortality rose somewhat, as well as deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

(b) Infectious Diseases 1939-1945.

There were many unfavourable factors which might have led to serious increase in the incidence of infectious diseases during hostilities, amongst these may be cited overcrowding through suspension of house building, the step-up in the birth-rate and the invasion of evacuees. Prolonged anxiety and the general relatively poor nutrition; overwork with industrial fatigue and lack of holidays also contributed.

The return of service men and women from areas of endemic infectious diseases abroad, with its attendant possibilities, had further to be borne in mind.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE TWO YEARS

1944 and 1945

Public Health Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
Fountainhead.

1946

to the Chairman and Members of the Fountainhead  
Urban District Council.

Adios and Gentlemen,

This somewhat delayed Report is brought to the aid of  
those war-time records of the town and villages of the Fountainhead  
Health Department which have of necessity been curtailed and  
condensed to the minimum, partly to avoid disclosing information  
which might have led to undesirable results, and also to account  
of the paper and labour shortage due to stress of the times.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN WALES

This Report appears as a separate document to present a  
short review of the public health in Wales during the war  
years.

1) Vital Statistics 1939-1945

The population shows but little variation, except in  
1944, when an increase of about 1,500 was due to the  
influx of evacuees, mainly children from London and the Midlands.  
As to rural in line of way the birth-rate was appreciably  
lower than in 1939-1944.

The local death-rate slightly decreased. Maternal  
mortality also showed a small average decline, especially due to  
a realisation of more effective drugs. Infant mortality remained  
about the same level. Infant mortality was somewhat, as  
usual, higher from pulmonary tuberculosis.

2) Infectious Diseases 1939-1945

There were many unpredictable factors which might have  
led to serious outbreaks in the incidence of infectious diseases  
being notified. Amongst these may be cited overcrowding through  
operation of buses, the steep rise in the birth-rate and the  
influx of evacuees. Prolonged strikes and the general relatively  
on restriction, overwork with industrial fatigue and lack of  
leisure also contributed.

The return of services men and women from areas of  
high infectious disease incidence, with the attendant possibilities  
of further to be borne in mind.

On the other hand, the medical profession in the town was not greatly depleted, all hospitals continued to function as also the Council's health services. Much attention was paid to the water supply of the district and the regular medical examination of all the Water Board employees. Immunisation against diphtheria was popularised, offered free of charge and widely accepted. A determined onslaught against rats was made by the Sanitary staff, more especially during the latter years of the war.

The net result has been that the public health was well sustained. There was little dysentery or typhoid to record. The incidence of scarlet fever remained steady at an average level. Diphtheria increased to a fairly high peak in 1941 with many deaths, but declined rapidly up to the present day.

Cerebro-spinal fever increased for the first three years of the period under review, but thanks to improved drugs and technique in treatment, the mortality was very low. This disease has now reverted to its normal level.

Notifications of tuberculosis, as was expected, indicated an upward trend, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, as also did deaths from this disease.

The less important infectious diseases showed minor fluctuations but gave no special cause for anxiety. Amongst children, measles kept at a fairly steady high level, while whooping-cough reached its peak in 1941 and has declined to date. The number of deaths from these last two diseases was small.

Influenza can be said at no time to have attained epidemic level, but a considerable number of sharp attacks of true influenza was observed in 1939, 1943 and 1945.

(c) General.

The routine work of the Department was fully maintained in spite of many difficulties, and was in no way curtailed, although numerous additional duties were imposed by emergency legislation and the exigencies of the times.

There was no particular shortage of any type of hospital accommodation, in spite of difficulties in recruiting both nursing and domestic staffs; which difficulty still continues.

The number of mothers seeking and obtaining maternity hospital accommodation practically doubled in the course of the war; much of this demand being due to overcrowding in the homes and lack of domestic assistance.

There was a noteworthy decrease in the number of orthopaedic cases diagnosed and treated amongst children under school-age. Priority milk, orange-juice and cod-liver oil must have helped in this connection.

Acting on instructions from the Ministries concerned, two War-time Nurseries were erected in 1942; one at Rhydyfelin accommodating 30 children and another at Pontshonnorton for 40 children. Although these were not at all times fully occupied, they adequately served the purposes for which they were designed.



CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Whilst in many other areas clinics were closed or sessions abandoned, in Pontypridd all the former services functioned and additional clinics were inaugurated. The number of ante-natal clinic sessions was doubled from two per week to four per week. A new M. & C.W. clinic was opened at Upper Boat, where the shift of population and industry gave rise to a demand for such a service.

The increase in scabies, which had been observed in the last two or three of the pre-war years, rose sharply, and a complete service was organised to cope with the situation. Premises were adapted adjoining the Ynysangharad Park Central Clinic, with bath, plentiful hot water and modern treatment facilities, and by such means this skin disease was brought under control.

Evacuee children in large number were medically examined on arrival in this town, and hostels were set up for the treatment of their minor ailments. Jacobsdal hostel was used for several purposes from time to time, including the care of difficult children. The former Smallpox hospital at Mynydd Mayo remained open throughout the whole of the war as a sick-bay for the reception of children needing medical attention before proceeding to billets, and for the treatment of skin diseases. More than a thousand such cases were looked after at this Hostel; many from other parts of Glamorgan.

Diphtheria immunisation became an established practice and a very large number of clinic sessions were held to secure the protection of the majority of local children under the age of fifteen years. The benefit of this is now apparent in the vastly reduced incidence of diphtheria in Pontypridd.

NUTRITION.

In the sphere of food supplies a scheme for centralised slaughter of animals was implemented at the Pontypridd Public Abattoir, which served adjoining areas as well as our own. In the 1914 war meat inspection was abandoned; not so in this war, rather was it intensified.

The nutrition of children and expectant and nursing mothers was especially cared for, with the issue at our clinics of protective food accessories and the extension of school meals, milk, cod-liver oil, orange juice and other nutritional adjuncts to sustain the health and resistance of our children and to compensate for reduced and sometimes inadequate rations.

A remarkable drop in free issues of dried milk and infant foods reflected the temporary increased prosperity of the working classes due to practically full employment and enhanced wages.

A.R.P. AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

On the threat of war, and in accordance with official advice, Pontypridd was well to the fore in organising an efficient and comprehensive A.R.P. scheme, the casualty services of which were placed under the control of the Health Department.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

While in some other areas clinics were closed or sessions abandoned, in London all the former services continued and additional clinics were inaugurated. The number of in-patient clinic sessions was doubled from 20 per week to 40 per week. A new St. G.W. Clinic was opened at Upper Boat, where the bulk of population and industry gave rise to a demand for such a service.

The increase in patients, which had been observed in the last two or three of the previous years, was due to the fact that a certain service was organized to cope with the situation. Patients were admitted on a waiting list, and the treatment Centre, with daily physical and water and mud treatments, facilities, and by this means this clinic has been brought under control.

Various children in large numbers were not only examined on several occasions, but also were not up to the standard of their physical fitness. Inadequate control was used for several months from time to time, including the use of different children. The former service provided at King's was retained until the whole of the war as a sick-bed for the reception of children needing medical attention before proceeding to hospital, and for the treatment of skin diseases. More than a thousand such cases were looked after at this hospital, many from other parts of the country.

Diabetic treatment has been an established practice and a very large number of clinic sessions were held to secure the protection of the majority of local children under the age of fifteen years. The benefit of this is now apparent in the various reduced incidences of diabetes in the country.

NUTRITION

In the sphere of food supplies a scheme for centralized management of supplies was implemented as the London Food Supply Scheme, which covered all London areas in 1941. In the late war both inspection was abandoned, and so in this year rather was it centralized.

The attention of children and adolescent and nursing mothers was especially called for, with the issue of our clinics of preventive food education and the extension of school meals. Milk substitutes and other special nutritional matters to ensure the health and maintenance of the children and to compensate for reduced and deficient food intake.

A temporary drop in the level of milk and infant foods reduced the necessary nutritional properties of the working classes but the possibility of this was recognized and remedied.

A. R. F. AND CIVIL DEFENCE

On the threat of war, and in accordance with official duties, arrangements were made for the evacuation of children and other persons to A.R.F. centres, the training services of which were placed under the control of the British Government.

Fortunately this area was, apparently, never in the course of the war, the subject of a direct attack and the few scattered enemy missiles which fell in this neighbourhood were dropped without obvious aim or object and with comparatively little harm to life or property.

A large team of keen, well-trained and enthusiastic volunteers devoted a considerable proportion of their leisure to manning, both by night and day, the various sections of the organisation throughout the war years. Although their services were never seriously called upon, there is little doubt that their courage and competency would have been equal to any calls which might have been made upon them.

They have sought no particular reward or thanks beyond a sense of duty well-performed, and I welcome this opportunity of paying tribute to their devotion and self-sacrifice during a strenuous and difficult period extending over several monotonous years.

#### STAFF AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

Practically every member of the Health Department Staff, both old and young, was early involved in duties connected with the crisis, mostly on a voluntary basis. The younger members of the clerical staff joined H.M. Forces, at the outbreak of hostilities, while the rest employed their technical knowledge and skill in various branches of national service in connection with A.R.P., the reception and care of evacuees, the maintenance of food supplies, the prevention and control of possible epidemics and many other problems directly due to the prolonged state of emergency. Much of this important work was performed outside the accepted office hours, and practically all without reward; frequently with little or no thanks. Still, it was duty well done, although it earned no distinctions or decorations; indeed, its very unobtrusiveness was largely the cause of its passive acceptance.

With one lamentable exception, those of our staff in the Forces returned unharmed from the scattered fronts with the arrival of peace. The sad loss of that bright young man Leslie Graves, a pilot in the R.A.F., is greatly deplored. He gave his life, with the rest of his crew, after a bombing raid over Cologne, and his resting place is unknown. Graves' outstanding example of cheerful sacrifice, enthusiasm and courage will long be recalled by his colleagues and friends, and we pay affectionate honour and tribute to his memory.

There is no doubt whatever that in general we have been exceedingly fortunate in this town, and yet this has not been accomplished without plan or effort.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A.G.M. SEVERN.

Medical Officer of Health.





SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1944	1945
Population (Mid-year) as estimated by Registrar General ...	38,520	38,020
Population (Census, 1931) ...	42,717	42,717
Area (acres) ...	8,140	8,140
Number of inhabited houses (1940)...	9,202	9,202
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) ...	10,178	10,178
Rateable Value (end of year) ...	£157,421	£160,219
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£601	£607

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births 1944.

Legitimate - Males	374	Females	366	Total	729)
Illegitimate - Males	26	Females	27	Total	49) 778

Live Births 1945.

Legitimate - Males	357	Females	294	Total	641)
Illegitimate - Males	25	Females	30	Total	55) 696

Deaths 1944.

Males	289	Females	216	Total	505
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Deaths 1945.

Males	289	Females	217	Total	506
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Deaths of Infants (under one year) - 1944.

Legitimate - Males	22	Females	15	Total	37)
Illegitimate - Males	2	Females	1	Total	3) 40

Deaths of Infants (under one year) - 1945.

Legitimate - Males	30	Females	23	Total	53)
Illegitimate - Males	4	Females	1	Total	5) 58

Infant Death-rate per 1,000 live births, 1944.

Legitimate	50.8	Illegitimate	61.2	Total	51.4
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Infant Death-rate per 1,000 live births, 1945.

Legitimate	82.7	Illegitimate	90.9	Total	83.3
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Still-Births 1944.

Legitimate - Males	19	Females	15	Total	34)
Illegitimate - Males	Nil	Females	1	Total	1) 35

Still-Births 1945.

Legitimate - Males	22	Females	10	Total	32)
Illegitimate - Males	1	Females	Nil	Total	1) 33

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

1944	1943	
28,080	28,180	Population (Mid-year), as estimated by Registrar-General
42,717	42,717	Population (Census, 1931)
8,140	8,140	Area (square miles)
9,202	9,202	Number of inhabited houses (1940)
10,178	10,178	Number of families or separate cottages (Census, 1931)
218,212	218,212	Rateable Value (end of year)
250	250	Area represented by a penny rate

GENERAL OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births 1944

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
37	27	27	27	64	54
Total 64		Total 54		Total 118	

Deaths 1944

Males		Females		Total	
289	218	218	218	507	436
Total 507		Total 436		Total 943	

Deaths of Infants (under one year) - 1944

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	15	2	1	20	16
Total 33		Total 3		Total 36	

Deaths of Infants (under one year) - 1943

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
25	23	4	1	29	24
Total 48		Total 5		Total 53	

Infant Death-rate per 1,000 live births, 1944

Legitimate 20.8 Illegitimate 21.8 Total 21.4

Infant Death-rate per 1,000 live births, 1943

Legitimate 22.7 Illegitimate 20.9 Total 22.3

Still-Births 1944

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	15	11	1	29	16
Total 33		Total 12		Total 45	

Still-Births 1943

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
22	10	1	1	23	11
Total 32		Total 2		Total 34	

Maternal Mortality, 1944.

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live and still-births.
(1) Puerperal Sepsis	1	1.2
(2) Other maternal causes	3	3.7
		<hr/>
	Total	<u>4.9</u>

Maternal Mortality, 1945.

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live and still-births.
(1) Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.0
(2) Other maternal causes	2	2.7
		<hr/>
	Total	<u>2.7</u>

	1944		1945	
	Total Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Total Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
Cancer (all ages)	63	1.64	63	1.66
Measles (all ages)	2	0.05	0	0.0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0.0	1	0.03
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	0.05	4	0.11

Maternal Mortality, 1944

Rate per 1,000 live births and still-births	Deaths	Maternal Mortality	Deaths from hospital causes
1.2	1	Total 4.9	Provincial Hospital (1)
3.7	3		Other maternal causes (2)

Maternal Mortality, 1945

Rate per 1,000 live births and still-births	Deaths	Maternal Mortality	Deaths from hospital causes
0.0	0	Total 2.7	Provincial Hospital (1)
2.7	2		Other maternal causes (2)

1944 1945

Death rate per 1,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Total Deaths	Category
1.33	33	1.64	33	General (all ages)
0.0	0	0.03	3	Reserve (all ages)
0.03	1	0.0	0	Reserve (under 15 years)
2.11	4	0.33	3	Reserve (all ages)

Year	Population		Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
	For Birth Rate	For Death Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
									Number	Rate per 1,000 Births		Number
1936	40100	40100	627	15.6	623	15.5	152	54	33	52.6	525	13.1
1937	39070	39070	637	16.3	646	16.3	166	89	44	69.0	569	14.5
1938	38610	38610	551	14.3	585	15.2	146	90	48	87.1	529	13.7
1939	38240	38330	546	14.3	639	16.6	160	80	37	72.1	559	14.6
1940	38340	38340	661	17.2	616	15.8	197	105	34	51.4	524	13.7
1941	39770	39770	708	17.8	839	21.1	357	85	54	76.3	567	14.3
1942	38550	38550	709	18.4	716	18.6	279	84	43	60.6	521	13.5
1943	37750	37750	700	18.5	660	17.5	242	73	48	60.0	491	13.0
1944	38520	38520	778	20.2	668	17.08	238	75	40	51.4	505	13.1
1945	38020	38020	696	18.0	749	19.7	310	67	58	83.3	506	13.3



HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR  
MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

(1) Maternity Cases.

The Pontypridd Council has, for many years past, had an arrangement with the Glamorgan County Council whereby complicated obstetric cases attending the local ante-natal clinic, may be referred to the Out-Patients' Department of Llwynypia Hospital. The majority of these women are eventually admitted to hospital for their confinement. Also, a few cases are admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff. Provision was made by the Ministry of Health at Gwaunfarran House, Merthyr Tydfil, for evacuee expectant mothers.

Normal cases of pregnancy, on account of unsuitable home conditions, or lack of domestic help, are accommodated at the Central Homes Infirmary, Pontypridd.

The number of admissions to hospital for the above reasons in the Pontypridd district for the past five years are as follows :-

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Llwynypia Hospital, Rhondda.	95	100	104	121	105	525
Central Homes Infirmary, Pontypridd.	79	104	150	173	150	656
Royal Infirmary, Cardiff.	-	1	3	1	4	9
Gwaunfarran House, Merthyr Tydfil.	-	-	-	1	1	2
TOTALS	174	205	257	296	260	1192

(2) Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis, Children and General.

Hospital provision in respect of the above outlined in my Annual Report for the year 1938 remains the same.

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children and homeless children in the district other than that provided by the Glamorgan County Council at the Central Homes and Infants Homes, Maesycod, Pontypridd.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious diseases.
- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases.
- (c) For maternity patients.

The arrangements outlined in my report for 1940 have continued without change, and may be regarded as adequate to the needs of the district and population, except in dealing with a proportion of street accidents; which matter is now receiving the attention of the Council.



HOSPITAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROVISION FOR  
 DISTRICT OF DUBLIN

(1) Mortality Cases.

The Mortality Cases for each year have been ascertained with the assistance of the District Council, which compiled the returns from the local authorities, and are reported to the District Council of Dublin. The returns for each year are contained in the annual report of the Council. Also a few cases were referred to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dublin, and the Ministry of Health at the General Sanatorium, County Dublin. The number of cases is as follows:

Annual cases of pneumonia, as reported to the authorities, or lack of records being furnished at the General Sanatorium, County Dublin.

The number of patients in hospital for the above diseases in the District for the past five years are as follows:-

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total
General Sanatorium, County Dublin	60	100	104	121	108	593
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dublin	70	104	100	103	107	584
General Sanatorium, County Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	5
General Sanatorium, County Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1087</b>

(2) Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Gonorrhoea.

Hospital provision for each of the above diseases is outlined in the annual report for the year 1935. There is no hospital provision for leprosy, tuberculosis, gonorrhoea and venereal diseases in the District other than that provided by the General Sanatorium, County Dublin, and the General Sanatorium, County Dublin, respectively.

- AMOUNTS EXPENDED
- (a) For infectious diseases.
  - (b) For tuberculosis and venereal diseases.
  - (c) For mortality statistics.
- The statements detailed in my report for 1935 have contained without change, and may be regarded as adequate to the needs of the District and surrounding areas in dealing with a proportion of urgent conditions, which will be now receiving the attention of the Council.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

### Additional M. & C.W. Clinic.

During October 1944, a new M. & C.W. Clinic was opened at Upper Boat, at the request of the residents of that area. Sessions are held on alternate Friday afternoons and attendances during the fifteen months totalled 626. It is intended, as a result of the growing appreciation evinced, to maintain this Clinic on a permanent basis in the future. Dr. Churcher is the Medical Officer in charge of this new Centre.

No other Clinic changes have taken place during the two years in question.

### BIRTH CONTROL AND MINOR GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC.

The scope of this Clinic, which is administered by the Health Committee, includes the diagnosis and treatment of minor diseases of women; Dr. Sybil Morgan continues to be the medical officer in charge. The consulting gynaecologist is Prof. G.I. Strachan, F.R.C.S.(Eng.).

No case was admitted to hospital during 1944 or 1945.

In the past two years the attendances were as follows:-

	1944	1945
New Patients ...	98	87
Re-visits ...	350	335

The cases were referred to this Clinic by the medical staff of the maternity and child welfare centres and local medical practitioners.

The majority of women required advice regarding treatment for gynaecological conditions.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### Infant Welfare Centres.

	1944	1945
Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council ...	5	5
Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were		
(i) Under one year of age ...	702	605
(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	127	52
Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year, were		
(i) Under one year of age ...	621	573
(ii) Over one year of age ...	699	657



ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	1944	1945
Ante-natal Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ...	1	1
Total number of women who attended at the Ante-natal Clinic during the year	760	782

Three sessions are held each week at this clinic and attendances represent a very high percentage of the local maternity cases.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION -  
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

The Council's Health Visitors, appointed Infant Protection Visitors, continue to carry out their duties under the Act.

No deliberate contraventions of any of the provisions of those parts of the Acts for which the Local Authority is responsible were reported during the past two years.

SALE OF DRIED MILK, ETC. AT CLINICS.

The total value of dried milk, cod liver oil emulsion and vitamin preparations sold at cost price during the two years amounted to £2,960:5:3d and £2,417:12:10d. respectively.

HEALTH VISITING.

	1944	1945
Number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year ...	3	3
Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the above staff to health visiting in the area (including attendance at infant welfare centres) ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :-		
To expectant mothers - First Visits	230	122
- Total Visits	418	209
To children under one year of age - First Visits	684	698
Total Visits	2,075	1,669
To children between the ages of one and five years - Total Visits	2,249	1,898

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

1944 1943

1 1  
 ...  
 Total number of women who attended at the ante-natal clinic during the year 750 752

These sessions are held each week at this clinic and attendance represents a very high percentage of the local maternity cases.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1938.

The Council's Health Visitors, appointed under Protection Visitation, continue to carry out their duties under the Act.

No deliberate contraventions of any of the provisions of those parts of the Act for which the local Authority is responsible were reported during the past two years.

SALE OF IRISH MILK, ETC. AT CLINICS.

The total value of dried milk sold during the year amounted to £2,600:00 and £2,417:18:00 respectively.

HEALTH VISITING.

1944 1943

3 3  
 ...  
 4 4

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :-

132	120	To expectant mothers
200	118	Total Visits
600	604	To children under one year of age - First Visits
2,070	1,800	Total Visits
2,642	1,924	To children between the ages of one and five years - Total Visits

### PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Surgeon submits the following record of the work done under this heading in the course of the past two years :-

	1944	1945
(a) Number of Sessions held ...	73	66
(b) Attendances for treatment - Women	308	225
Children	16	8
(c) Absentees and postponed visits	128	112
(d) Fillings (i) In temporary teeth	0	1
(ii) in permanent teeth	1	2
(e) Extractions (i) Temporary ...	22	10
(ii) Permanent ...	585	417
(f) Dentures supplied to women -		
Full sets ...	23	9
Part sets ...	15	16

### PROVISION FOR OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

The examinations are carried out at the School Clinic by the Ophthalmic Surgeon in the part-time employment of the Education Committee.

The cases dealt with during the two years under review were as follows :-

	1944	1945
Initial examinations ...	9	8
Re-examinations ...	12	7

The eye defects or diseases diagnosed included squint, conjunctivitis, hypermetropia and epicanthus.

Spectacles were prescribed in six instances.

### THE PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939.

Nineteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1944, and twelve in 1945. Of the total of 31, 22 were notified from the Central Homes Infirmary; one patient was admitted to Llwynypia Hospital and the remaining 8 cases were treated at home under the care of the family doctor; a good recovery was made in each instance, apart from the one death recorded on page 6.

Additional hospital accommodation both at the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, and Llwynypia Hospital is available, if required; free treatment being provided in necessitous cases.

Mr. G.I. Strachan, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Gynaecologist, Cardiff Royal Infirmary, acts as consultant under these arrangements. His services, however, were not called upon during 1944 or 1945.

PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Surgeon submits the following record of the work done under this heading in the course of the past two years :-

1945	1944	
66	73	(a) Number of sessions held
228	208	(b) Attendance for treatment - Women
8	18	Children
112	122	(c) Absences and postponed visits
1	0	(d) Fillings (i) In temporary teeth
2	1	(ii) In permanent teeth
10	22	(e) Extractions (i) Temporary
417	288	(ii) Permanent
9	22	(f) Dentures supplied to women -
18	12	Full sets
		Part sets

PROVISION FOR OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

The examinations are carried out at the Royal Clinic by the Ophthalmic Surgeon in the presence of the Education Committee.

The cases dealt with during the two year review were as follows :-

1945	1944	
8	9	Initial examinations
7	12	Re-examinations

The eye defects or diseases diagnosed included squint, conjunctivitis, hypermetropia and astigmatism.

Spectacles were prescribed in six instances.

THE TUBERCULAR PYREXIA REGISTRATIONS, 1945.

Fifteen cases of pyrexial pyrexia were notified during 1944 and twelve in 1945. Of the total of 27, 22 were notified from the Central Home Infirmary; one patient was admitted to Lymington Hospital and the remaining 4 cases were treated at home under the care of the family doctor; a good recovery was made in each instance, apart from the one death recorded on page 8.

Additional hospital accommodation both at the Royal Infirmary, Gillingham, and Lymington Hospital is available. If required, free treatment being provided in exceptional cases.

Mr. G.T. Strachan, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Gynaecologist, Gillingham Royal Infirmary, acts as consultant under these arrangements. His services, however, were not called upon during 1944 or 1945.

## CONSULTING SERVICE IN MATERNITY CASES.

This service continues to be maintained as in previous years; Prof. Strachan, F.R.C.S.(Eng.) acting as consultant when required.

### ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

There has been no alteration in the Council's arrangements for dealing with the above cases. Expenditure on hospital treatment for this Service was as follows :-

1944/45	...	£66
1945/46	...	£21

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. J. Berry Haycraft, F.R.C.S., held two clinic sessions during 1944, in Pontypridd, in May and November, and similarly in 1945.

The following data give an indication of the orthopaedic work carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department :-

	1944	1945
Number of new cases under school entry age examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Pontypridd Clinic ...	27	31
Number of old cases re-examined ...	14	7
Number of emergency cases referred to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff ...	7	1

### ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

This Clinic continued to function as in previous years. Thirtyfour children were successfully treated for various ailments, with a total of 989 attendances for the two years.

### COUNCIL'S SCALES OF INCOME FOR DETERMINING NECESSITY.

At the latter end of December, 1942, the Council amended their Scales of Income for denoting necessity to the following :-

#### SCALE NO. 1.

No. in family (including <u>parents</u> ).	Weekly Income (after deduction of rent) <u>per head of family.</u>
--	--

	Scale.		
	£.	s.	d.
1	1.	11.	0.
2.		17.	6.
3.		15.	4.
4.		13.	2.
5.		12.	3.
6.		11.	4.
7.		10.	6.
8.		9.	6.
9.		8.	6.
10.		8.	6.
11.		8.	6.
12.		8.	6.



ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE IN MATERNITY CASES.

This service continued to be maintained as in previous years. Prof. Stannan, M.B. B.S. (E.C.) acting as consultant was retained.

ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT.

There has been no alteration in the Council's arrangements for dealing with the above cases. Expenditure on hospital treatment for this service was as follows:-

1944/45	£ 400
1943/44	£ 421

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. J. Barry Hyndall, F.R.C.S., and two clinic sessions during 1944, in conjunction with Mr. Hyndall, in May and November, and similarly in 1943.

The following table gives an indication of the orthopaedic work carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department:-

1944	1943	
31	27	Number of new cases under school entry age examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Hospital Clinic
7	14	Number of old cases re-examined
1	7	Number of emergency cases referred to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff

ARTIFICIAL LIMB CLINIC.

This clinic continued to function as in previous years. Sixteen children were successfully treated for various ailments. In a total of 200 attendances for the two years.

COUNCIL'S SCALE OF INCENTIVE FOR DETERMINING RESIDENCY.

As the latter end of December, 1943, the Council amended its Scale of Incentive for Residency to the following:-

SCALE NO. 1.

Weekly Income (after deduction of rent) per head of family.	No. in family (including hospital).
5.	1
6.	2
7.	3
8.	4
9.	5
10.	6
11.	7
12.	8
13.	9
14.	10
15.	11
16.	12
17.	13
18.	14
19.	15
20.	16
21.	17
22.	18
23.	19
24.	20
25.	21
26.	22
27.	23
28.	24
29.	25
30.	26
31.	27
32.	28
33.	29
34.	30
35.	31
36.	32
37.	33
38.	34
39.	35
40.	36
41.	37
42.	38
43.	39
44.	40
45.	41
46.	42
47.	43
48.	44
49.	45
50.	46
51.	47
52.	48
53.	49
54.	50
55.	51
56.	52
57.	53
58.	54
59.	55
60.	56
61.	57
62.	58
63.	59
64.	60
65.	61
66.	62
67.	63
68.	64
69.	65
70.	66
71.	67
72.	68
73.	69
74.	70
75.	71
76.	72
77.	73
78.	74
79.	75
80.	76
81.	77
82.	78
83.	79
84.	80
85.	81
86.	82
87.	83
88.	84
89.	85
90.	86
91.	87
92.	88
93.	89
94.	90
95.	91
96.	92
97.	93
98.	94
99.	95
100.	96

NOTE:

If the weekly income (after deduction of rent) per head of family does not exceed the Scale, the service is provided free by the Council, but otherwise the applicant bears the whole cost.

- Scale No.1 is applied in the case of applications for -
- (a) Supply of vitamin preparations and milk to mothers and children.
  - (b) Provision of Spectacles.
  - (c) Operative treatment of enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

SCALE NO.11.

No. in family (including parents).	Total family Income (after deduction of rent) for four weeks.	Scale.		
		£.	s.	d.
2.		9.	14.	0.
3.		10.	12.	0.
4.		12.	16.	0.
5.		14.	16.	0.
6.		16.	12.	0.
7.		18.	4.	0.
8.		19.	8.	0.
9.		20.	16.	0.
10.		21.	16.	0.
11.		22.	12.	0.
12.		23.	4.	0.

NOTES:

If the family income for the four weeks immediately preceding the application is below the scale, the Council bear the whole cost; if such income is above the scale, applicants are required to contribute the sum by which it is in excess of the standard income for the said four weeks or the actual cost of the treatment, whichever is the lesser sum.

In the case of hospital treatment for puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia under the Council's scheme, the financial circumstances are individually considered by the Council in determining the contribution payable.

Income from the following sources is disregarded in the calculation of the family income in the application of Scales No.1 and No.11.

- (i) War disability pension up to £1 per week.
- (ii) Sickness benefit up to a maximum of 7/6d per week.
- (iii) Maternity benefit.

The above Scale No.11 is applied in the case of applications for :-

- (a) Dentures for nursing and expectant mothers.
- (b) Orthopaedic treatment.
- (c) Hospital provision for maternity cases.
- (d) Hospital treatment for gynaecological conditions.

If the weekly income (after deduction of rent) per head of family does not exceed the Scale, the service is provided free by the Council, but otherwise the applicant bears the whole cost.

- Scale No. 1 is applied in the case of applications for
- (a) Supply of vitamin preparations and milk to mothers and children.
  - (b) Provision of spectacles.
  - (c) Operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

SCALE NO. 1.

Total Family Income (after deduction of rent) for four weeks.	No. in Family (including parents).
1.	12.
2.	11.
3.	10.
4.	9.
5.	8.
6.	7.
7.	6.
8.	5.
9.	4.
10.	3.
11.	2.
12.	1.

If the family income for the four weeks immediately preceding the application is below the scale, the Council bears the whole cost; if such income is above the scale, applicants are required to contribute the sum by which it is in excess of the standard income for the said four weeks or the actual cost of the treatment, whichever is the lesser sum.

In the case of hospital treatment for pyrexia, fever and pyrexial pyrexia under the Council's scheme, the financial circumstances are individually considered by the Council in determining the contribution payable.

Income from the following sources is disregarded in the calculation of the family income in the application of Scales No. 1 and No. 2.

- (i) War disability pension up to £1 per week.
- (ii) Sickness benefit up to a maximum of 7/6d per week.
- (iii) Maternity benefit.

The above Scale No. 1 is applied in the case of applications for:-

- (a) Dentures for parents and expectant mothers.
- (b) Operative treatment.
- (c) Hospital provision for mental cases.
- (d) Hospital treatment for gynaecological conditions.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

During 1944 and 1945 several changes of staff took place.

Miss Megan Evans, formerly the maternity and child welfare clerk returned from H.M. Forces, but, for personal reasons, did not resume duties.

Sanitary Inspector Daley, after many years' service resigned on attaining the age of 65 years in February, 1944.

Sanitary Inspector Short, who commenced in 1942, resigned in April, 1945, on securing another appointment.

The above resulting vacancies were filled by the appointment of two new Sanitary Inspectors; Mr. H.L. Birkett, who commenced in March, 1944, and Mr. W.N. Davies, who came to us in October, 1945. Both are also qualified inspectors of meat and other foods.

It is greatly regretted that one of the clerical staff, Mr. A.L. Graves, was reported missing, due to enemy action, whilst serving as a pilot in H.M. Royal Air Force. He has since been reported as being presumed killed whilst on active service.

Mr. K. Wride, who served in the R.A.M.C. from September, 1939, until December, 1945, returned to his clerical post on release from the Forces.

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

There has been no alteration in the facilities provided in this connection detailed in previous reports.

## MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In accordance with Part II of the Midwives' Act, 1936, the Glamorgan County Council, as the Supervising Authority for the district, maintain seven permanent and two permanent relief midwives for the Pontypridd area and these are resident in the respective wards of the town as follows :-

Graig	... 1	Coedpenmaen	... 1
Graigwen	... 1	Hopkinstown	... 1
Gilfynydd	... 1	Treforest and Rhydyfelin	2

The two relief midwives are delegated to the Coedpenmaen and Treforest districts.

## MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Pontypridd is not a local supervising authority under Acts relating to the registration of maternity and other nursing homes. This work is carried out for the Pontypridd area by the Glamorgan County Council.

## LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES.

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Pontypridd area. The number of suspected specimens sent by the Health Department, the Isolation Hospital and by local doctors during the past two years were - 1944-358; 1945-591. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Outfits for the collection of specimens for transmission through the post are kept at the office of the Public Health Department for the use of the medical practitioners of the town.

## ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

A complete list of the above was given in the 1938 Annual Report. There is nothing to add for the years under review.

During 1944 and 1945 several changes of staff took place. Miss Megan Evans, formerly the secretary and child welfare clerk returned from U.S. Forces, but for personal reasons, did not resume duties. Sanitary Inspector Dainy, after many years' service resigned on attaining the age of 65 years in February, 1944. Sanitary Inspector Dainy, who commenced in 1942, resigned in April, 1945, on receiving another appointment. The above mentioned vacancies were filled by the appointment of two new Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. H.L. Stubbart, who commenced in March, 1944, and Mr. W.M. Davies, who came to us in October, 1945. Both are also qualified inspectors of meat and other foods.

It is greatly regretted that one of the clerical staff, Mr. A.J. Davies, was reported missing, due to enemy action, whilst serving as a pilot in H.M. Royal Air Force. He has since been reported as being presumed killed whilst on active service. Mr. E. White, who served in the R.A.F. from September, 1938, until December, 1945, returned to his clerical post on release from the Forces.

MIXING IN THE HOME

There has been no alteration in the facilities provided in this connection detailed in previous reports.

MILKERY SERVICE

In accordance with Part II of the Milk Act, 1933 the District Council, as the Supervising Authority for the district, maintain seven permanent and two permanent retail milkers for the Fonthroyd area and these are detailed in the respective parts of the two following:-

1	...	Godwinson	1	...	Grice
1	...	Godwinson	1	...	Grice
2	...	Godwinson and Rhydyddin	1	...	Grice

The two retail milkers are detailed in the Godwinson and Rhydyddin areas.

MATERNITY AND MIXING HOMES

Fonthroyd is not a local supervising authority under Acts relating to the registration of maternity and child mixing homes. This work is carried out for the Fonthroyd area by the District Council.

LABORATORY WORK AND ANALYSIS

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Fonthroyd area. The number of suspected specimens sent by the Health Department, the Inspector General and by local doctors during the past two years were - 1944-45: 1945-46. These included sputum and nose and throat swabs, sputum, blood, stool, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Notice for the collection of specimens for examination through the post and help at the office of the Public Health Department for the use of the medical practitioners of the area.

ADAPTIVE AND EYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE DISTRICT

A complete list of the above was given in the 1938 Annual Report. There is nothing to add for the years under review.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board provides an ample and constant service of pure water to all the houses and premises in this locality with exceedingly few exceptions.

Sufficiency and purity:

The water supply of the area is in all respects adequate even in years of comparative drought, and is of a consistently high quality. Bacteriological examinations of the water are carried out at all stages of its collection, treatment and distribution. These examinations are made by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and are, in the main, submitted by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. The Pontypridd Public Health Department, however, take an additional small number of "spot" samples annually to provide a check on the results and, from time to time, for other several reasons. The results of typical bacteriological and chemical examinations are appended below :-

(a) Report on Chemical Analysis of Water:

Date taken - 2nd May, 1946. Source - Tap, public supply.  
Appearance in two-foot tube - Pale green, fairly clear.

Re-action	...	PH - 7.4	
Total Hardness	)		3.2
Chlorine	)	Parts	1.2
Nitrates (N)	)	per	Trace
Saline ("Free") Ammonia	)	hundred	.0010
Organic ("Albuminoid") Ammonia	)	thousand	.0012
Poisonous Metals	)		Nil
Nitrates (N)	)		Nil

Microscopic examination of sediment - Small amount; oxide of iron; animate forms rare.

Residual free chlorine - Nil  
Volume of sediment - .4

Remarks - A fairly soft water; chemical analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamination.

(b) Report on Bacteriological Examination of Sample of Water.

Date taken - 2nd May, 1944. Source - Tap, public supply.

Bacteria developing per m.l. at 20°C: Nil  
Bacteria developing per m.l. at 37°C: 2  
B. Coli present in - m.l.  
B. Coli absent from 50 m.l.

Absence of poisonous metals:

A proportion of the local water supply is collected from peat-bearing areas with its attendant acidity and, partly for this reason, lime is added in the course of its treatment. The chemical analysis of the water include routine tests for lead contamination but the reports have never, at any time, indicated the present of this impurity.

The chemical and bacteriological examinations have not indicated any form of contamination in the course of the two years ended 31st December, 1945, and it has, therefore, not been necessary to take action for any such reasons.

WATER SUPPLY

The Postville and Rhonda Joint Water Board provides an ample and constant service of pure water to all the houses and premises in this locality with exceedingly few exceptions.

Sanitation and purity:

The water supply of the area is in all respects adequate even in years of comparative drought, and is of a consistently high quality. Bacteriological examinations of the water are carried out at all stages of its collection, treatment and distribution. These examinations are made by the Central and County Public Health Laboratory and are in the main submitted by the Postville and Rhonda Joint Water Board. The Postville Public Health Department, however, take an additional small number of "spot" samples annually to provide a check on the results and, from time to time, for other special reasons. The results of typical bacteriological and chemical examinations are appended below:

(a) Report on Chemical Analysis of Water

Water taken - 2nd May, 1948. Source - Tap, public supply. Appearance in two-foot tube - This water fairly clear.

Reaction	Result
Total Hardness	1.2
Calcium	0.8
Magnesium (M)	0.4
Saline "Sulphate"	0.010
Organic ("Albuminoid")	0.002
Alumina	0.001
Potassium Nitrate	0.001
Nitrate (N)	0.001

Microscopic examination of sediment - Small amount; aside of iron particles. Lower part.

Residual free chlorine - Nil. Volume of sediment - Nil.

Remarks - A fairly soft water; chemical analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamination.

(b) Report on Bacteriological Examination of Sample of Water

Water taken - 2nd May, 1948. Source - Tap, public supply.

Microbes developing per c.c. at 20°C. in 24 hours	0
Coliforms present in 1 c.c. of water	0
Coliforms present in 100 c.c. of water	0

Absence of poisonous bacteria

A specimen of the local water supply is collected from post-feeding hours with the attendant details and, for this reason, it is added in the course of its treatment. The chemical analysis of the water includes routine tests for lead contamination but the reports have never, as yet, indicated the presence of this impurity. The chemical and bacteriological examinations have not indicated any form of contamination in the course of the two years ended 31st December, 1948, and it has, therefore, been necessary to take action for any such reasons.

### Treatment:

For a number of years past all the piped water supplied in this locality have been treated by modern and approved methods of precipitation, filtration and chlorination. Any residual free chlorine is generally less than 0.05 parts per million and no complaints have been received of impairment of flavour or other effects likely to result from over-chlorination.

### Routine Sampling:

In 1944 six samples of water were taken in the Pontypridd area for chemical analysis, and six for bacteriological examination. Three of these samples were from the public supply, one from the Children's Paddling Pool and two from the Public Swimming Bath. One chemical report on the water from the public supply was unsatisfactory, but a repeat sample, taken a short time afterwards, gave a satisfactory result. One chemical report on the water from the Public Swimming Bath was not up to standard; a repeat sample was taken ten days later and the report was quite satisfactory. All the bacteriological results were satisfactory.

Two samples only were taken by the Public Health Department for chemical and bacteriological examination from the public supply during 1945. Both reports on the chemical analyses showed the physical and chemical characteristics of the water to be up to standard. In each instances the bacteriological result was given as "satisfactory".

### Inspection of staff:

The Medical Officer of Health is also the medical officer to the Board for the periodical examination of all employees engaged on the Authority's reservoirs, filtration plant and water mains.

### Rainfall:

The following statistics of the local rainfall and the data relating to the water supply of Pontypridd for the years 1944 and 1945 have been kindly provided by Officers of the Joint Water Board :-

Rainfall registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

Month		1944 Inches	1945 Inches
January	...	9.09	6.36
February	...	1.89	9.48
March	...	0.49	3.85
April	...	4.46	3.89
May	...	4.56	5.19
June	...	4.21	5.77
July	...	4.43	4.43
August	...	4.47	3.83
September	...	7.48	4.71
October	...	8.13	8.01
November	...	14.47	1.17
December	...	5.27	9.72
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	68.95	66.41

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past three decades is 59.52 inches.



For a number of years past all the piped water supplied in this locality have been treated by modern and approved methods of precipitation, filtration and chlorination. Any residual lime chlorine is generally less than 0.05 parts per million and no complaints have been received of impairment of flavour or other effects likely to result from over-chlorination.

Routine Sampling:

In 1955 six samples of water were taken in the fortnightly area for chemical analysis, and six for bacteriological examination. Three of these samples were from the public supply, one from the Children's Swimming Pool and two from the Public Swimming Bath. One analytical report on the water from the public supply was unsatisfactory, but a repeat sample, taken a short time afterwards, gave a satisfactory result. One analytical report on the water from the Public Swimming Bath was not up to standard; a repeat sample was taken ten days later and the report was quite satisfactory. All the bacteriological results were satisfactory.

Two samples only were taken by the Public Health Department for chemical and bacteriological examination from the public supply during 1955. Both reports on the chemical analyses showed the physical and chemical characteristics of the water to be up to standard. In each instance the bacteriological result was given as "satisfactory".

Inspection of staff:

The Medical Officer of Health is also the medical officer for the Board for the periodical examination of all employees engaged on the Authority's reservoir, filtration plant and water mains.

Rainfall:

The following statistics of the local rainfall and the data relating to the water supply of Fortnight for the years 1954 and 1955 have been kindly provided by Officers of the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Jarwood Reservoir, Fortnight.

1955	1954			Month
Inches	Inches			
6.55	9.09	...	...	January
9.49	1.89	...	...	February
3.85	0.49	...	...	March
3.89	4.48	...	...	April
8.19	4.55	...	...	May
8.77	4.31	...	...	June
4.45	4.45	...	...	July
3.85	4.47	...	...	August
4.71	7.49	...	...	September
8.01	8.15	...	...	October
1.17	14.87	...	...	November
8.75	5.87	...	...	December
<u>66.41</u>	<u>69.95</u>	Totals		

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past three decades is 69.95 inches.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, seventeen miles in length, controlled by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda Urban area to the sea. All authorised inhabited houses in the Pontypridd urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 110 dwellings, which lie outside the statutory distance.

In addition to the above, a number of vans and temporary dwellings in the area are of necessity employing the conservancy system of sewage disposal.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are approximately 106 houses in the district without separate closet accommodation, one water closet serving the needs of two houses.

## SCAVENDING AND SALVAGE COLLECTION.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is under the administration of the Surveyor's Department, and the arrangements for collection are as stated in previous Reports.

The following are particulars of refuse and waste material collected during 1944 and 1945.

	From Pontypridd Area		From Llantwit Area	
	1944 Tons	1945 Tons	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
Refuse ...	14,193	13,416	843	954
Offal ...	279	216	-	-
Totals	<u>14,472</u>	<u>13,632</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>954</u>

Average amount collected per working day from both of the above areas :-

		Tons
1944	...	51
1945	...	49

WASTE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage is provided in the district, controlled by the Corporation and the Board of Health. The system is designed to collect and carry off all refuse and sewage from the district. The system is designed to collect and carry off all refuse and sewage from the district. The system is designed to collect and carry off all refuse and sewage from the district.

In addition to the above, a number of vans and temporary dwellings in the case of necessary employees the necessary are kept at various districts.

WATER SUPPLY

There are approximately 100 houses in the district without separate closed accommodation, some water being served to the beds of two houses.

SCAVENING AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

The collection and disposal of refuse and trade refuse is under the administration of the Corporation, and the arrangements for collection are as stated in previous reports.

The following are particulars of refuse and waste material collected during 1944 and 1945.

From District		From Corporation Area		Total	
1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Refuse	14,122	15,444	14,122	29,546	28,244
Other	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,122</b>	<b>15,444</b>	<b>14,122</b>	<b>29,546</b>	<b>28,244</b>

Average amount collected per working day from both of the above areas is:

1944	...
1945	...

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Summary of Inspections and Revisits in the course of Routine Work and "On Complaint" during the two years ended 31st December, 1945 :-

	1944	1945
<b>Public Health Acts :-</b>		
House Inspection - First Visits	766	1,041
Revisits	1,087	993
<b>Housing Acts :-</b>		
Slum Clearance - First Visits	-	21
- Revisits	-	-
Overcrowding - First Visits	4	7
- Revisits	-	-
Infectious Disease ...	82	104
Disinfestation ...	17	11
Drains ...	62	13
Bakchouses ...	43	45
Factories ...	170	88
Rats and Mice Infestation ...	244	115
Workshops ...	4	6
Common Lodging-Houses ...	1	3
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	-	1
Fried Fish Shops ...	29	40
Other Offensive Trades ...	5	3
Cinemas and Theatres ...	17	20
Schools ...	10	8
Cowsheds ...	27	9
Dairies ...	138	86
Milkshops ...	1	-
Knackers' Yards ...	1	-
Re Refuse Accommodation ...	47	90
Pigstyes ...	2	2
Stables ...	2	2
Public Conveniences ...	13	4
Public Baths ...	12	8
Miscellaneous (including - flooding, smoke nuisances and interviews)	1,137	562
<b>Food Sampling :-</b>		
Milk, graded and ungraded ...	253	195
Water ...	10	8
Food and Drugs ...	35	26
<b>Notices served :-</b>		
Informal ...	452	461
Formal ...	64	69
Letters sent re Notices ...	179	91

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Summary of Inspections and Visits in the course of Routine Work and "On Complaint" during the two years ended 31st December, 1963 :-

1962	1961	
1,041	966	Public Health Acts :-
908	1,007	House Inspection - First Visits
		Revisits
		Housing Acts :-
81	-	Slum Clearance - First Visits
-	-	Revisits
7	4	Overcrowding - First Visits
-	-	Revisits
104	88	Infectious Disease
11	17	Diarrhoea
13	88	Typhoid
48	48	Berkelove's
88	170	Factorial
118	84	Rats and Mice Infestation
6	4	Vermin
3	1	Common Lodging-Houses
1	-	House let in Lodgings
40	30	First class shops
3	3	Other Alternative Trades
80	17	Ginns and Tosters
8	10	Schools
0	21	Cowsheds
88	133	Dairies
-	1	Milking
-	1	Knockers' Yards
80	47	Re Home Accommodation
2	2	Playas
2	2	Stables
4	23	Public Conveniences
3	13	Public Baths
882	1,137	Miscellaneous (including - including empty milkpans and lavatories)
		Food Sampling :-
188	283	Milk, Gauled and unguaranteed
8	10	Water
28	35	Food and Drugs
		Letters :-
481	482	Informal
80	88	Formal
61	179	Letters sent to Notices

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE  
YEARS 1944 and 1945.

	<u>Nuisances Abated.</u>	
	1944	1945
Insufficient Drainage ...	2	1
Defective and choked drains...	96	80
Defective inspection chambers	1	-
Defective kitchen sinks and wastepipes	15	9
Defective soilpipes and ventilation shafts ...	3	2
Defective and choked W.Cs ...	6	42
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	5	-
Defective flush tanks and water fittings in W.Cs. ...	44	27
Yard surfaces defective ...	8	4
Defective roofs and chimney stacks	68	84
Defective rainwater shutes and downpipes ...	32	25
Defective external walls and internal plastering ...	63	46
Defective and decayed woodwork in floors, skirting boards, staircases and handrails ...	15	9
Defective and decayed woodwork in doors and door frames ...	8	14
Windows - defective woodwork, not made to open, etc. ...	36	7
Fireplaces - defective brickwork, broken firegrates and ovens	14	6
Smoke nuisances, including those caused by defective flues...	1	-
Defective tile and stone floors	5	3
Overcrowding ...	-	1
Accumulations of offensive matter	17	16
Insufficient Light and ventilation	2	-
Walls abutting earth causing dampness	1	3
Verminous premises ...	14	19
Animals improperly kept ...	1	-
Insufficient domestic water supply	4	3
Breach of bye-laws ...	2	1
Miscellaneous nuisances ...	-	33
	-----	-----
TOTALS	<u>463</u>	<u>435</u>

SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS ACHIEVED DURING THE  
YEARS 1944 and 1945

Violations Averted

1944	1945	
1	2	Unsanitary practices
80	66	Defective and stained drains
1	1	Defective inspection equipment
9	15	Defective kitchen sinks and washbasins
3	3	Defective toilets and ventilation
22	8	Defective and choked W.C.s
1	3	Defective W.C. accessories
27	44	Defective floor drains and water fittings in W.C.s
4	8	Yard refuse defective
34	33	Defective roofs and chimney stacks
35	32	Defective restaurant chairs and benches
45	32	Defective external walls and (Asbestos) plastering
9	13	Defective and damaged woodwork in floors, skirting boards, stipitones and partitions
14	8	Defective and damaged woodwork in doors and door frames
7	35	Windows - defective woodwork, not made to order, etc.
3	14	Flues - defective brickwork
1	1	Broken fireplaces and chimneys
1	1	Roofs - defective including pipes
1	1	Roofs - defective chimneys
1	1	Roofs - defective tiles and stone flags
1	1	Roofs - defective
1	1	Accumulation of refuse and matter
1	1	Insufficient light and ventilation
1	1	Flies breeding with causing nuisance
1	1	Unsanitary practices
1	1	Animals: unsanitary kept
1	1	Unsanitary domestic water supply
1	1	Presence of fly-larvae
1	1	Unsanitary nuisances
<u>458</u>	<u>455</u>	TOTAL

## PROSECUTIONS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

In the course of the two years ended 31st December, 1945 four prosecutions were instituted by the Sanitary Inspectors. In three instances the work was completed after some delay and the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs. In the other case, proceedings were adjourned "sine die" as it was not possible to trace the whereabouts of the owner.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The usual tables and particulars under this heading are omitted for reasons connected with the war.

## CREMATORIUM.

The Pontypridd Crematorium consist of two cells, one electric and one gas heated.

The annual number of cremations has now reached a high level, the figures for the past three years being as follows :-

1943	...	426
1944	...	534
1945	...	593.

## CAMPING SITES.

No licences have been issued in respect of camping sites by the Local Authority; nor are there any sites within the area which are used for these purposes.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919. INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

The following is a brief resume of the action taken by the Local Authority for the destruction of rats and mice in the district during the two years ended 31st December, 1945.

In 1944, inspections were made of properties and lands likely to be infested, the degree of infestation was noted and details sent to the Ministry of Food. One man was appointed as Rodent Operative. The sewers in the area were treated on two occasions by a squad of twelve men. This work proved very successful and reduced the degree of infestation on the surface.

In 1945 the following is the number of treatments, etc. carried out in the respective degrees of infestation :-

	No. Treated	No. Re- Treated	Estimated No. of Rats Killed	No. of Bodies Found
Reservoir Type	11	11	7,118	397
Major Type	42	42	2,152	335
Minor Type	137	44	867	189
	<u>190</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>10,137</u>	<u>921</u>

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were also carried out in 1945.



PROSECUTIONS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

In the course of the two years ending 31st December 1945 four prosecutions were instituted by the Sanitary Inspectors. In three instances the work was completed after some delay and the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs. In the other case, proceedings were adjourned sine die as it was not possible to trace the whereabouts of the owner.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The usual safety and health regulations under this heading are omitted for reasons connected with the war.

CREMATORIA.

The Pennsylvania Crematorium consists of two cells, one electric and one gas heated.

The annual number of cremations has now reached a high level, the figures for the past three years being as follows:

1945	...	325
1944	...	334
1943	...	337

CAMPING SITES.

No licences have been issued in respect of camping sites by the Local Authority; nor are there any sites within the area which are used for those purposes.

RATE AND RISE DEDUCTIONS ACT, 1939.  
INVESTIGATION UNDER, 1945.

The following is a brief resume of the action taken by the Local Authority for the deduction of rate and rise in the district during the two years ended 31st December, 1945.

In 1945, inspections were made of properties and lands likely to be infected, the degree of infestation was noted and details sent to the Ministry of Health. Graham was appointed as Robert Operative. The results in the area were treated on two occasions by a squad of twelve men. This work proved very successful and reduced the degree of infestation on the surface.

In 1945 the following is the number of treatments, etc. carried out in the respective degrees of infestation:

Reservoir Type	No. Treated	No. Res. Treated	Estimated No. of Rats Killed	No. of Rats Destroyed
Major Type	42	42	7,118	327
Minor Type	127	44	2,132	328
---	---	---	---	122
---	---	---	---	---
---	130	W	12,151	328

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were also carried out in 1945.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one common lodging house in the Pontypridd area. The premises are visited periodically by the sanitary staff and are maintained in a satisfactory manner. Registration was renewed in December each year.

### VERMINOUS PREMISES - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The methods employed in this locality for dealing with verminous premises were outlined in previous reports. The number of premises dealt with during the two years under review was as follows :-

		1944	1945
(i) Council houses	...	26	24
(ii) Other houses	...	5	3

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades are established in the district :-

Rag storage and sorting	...	3
Fellmonger	...	1
Fried fish shops	...	26
Horse butchery	...	1

The above premises and trades are conducted in accordance with the Council's bye-laws framed for the regulation of offensive trades.

### RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920 TO 1938.

Twelve certificates were granted under the above-mentioned Acts during 1944 and 17 during 1945; no applications were received by the Council for the withdrawal of certificates previously granted.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Pontypridd possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a paddling pool situated in Ynysangharad Park. The adult bath has a capacity of 460,000 gallons, and the juvenile pool 180,000 gallons.

A large-capacity filtration and purification plant treats the water of both baths by chemical precipitation, filtration, aeration and finally chlorination.

COMMON LOUISIANA HOUSES

There is now only one common lodging house in the...  
 The houses are...  
 by the...  
 common...  
 was...

TEMPERATURE RECORDS - MR. BROWN'S HOUSE

The records...  
 with...  
 the...  
 under...

1900	1901	...	(1) ...	(2) ...
24	25	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in...  
 the district:

...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

The above...  
 with...  
 regulation...

WEST AND NORTHWEST INTERESTS...  
 1900 TO 1901

Twelve certificates were...  
 mentioned...  
 applications...  
 withdrawal...

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

...  
 bath...  
 the...  
 juvenile...

A large...  
 from...  
 filtration...

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1944 and 1945.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Years :-

	1944	1945
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	823	1,041
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,966	2,034
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	-	-
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	-	-
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	-	-
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	285	342

2. Remedy of Defects during the years without Service of Formal Notices :-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	124	85
---	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Years :-

(1) Proceedings under sections 9,10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936 :-		
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	-	-
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-		
(i) By owners ...	-	-
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	-	-

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1942 and 1943

1. Progress of Dwelling-Houses during the Years 1942 and 1943

Year	(1) Total number of dwelling-houses completed for housing purposes (including public housing or housing acts)	(2) Number of inspections made for the purpose	(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state of dangerous or injurious condition as to be unfit for human habitation	(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation
1942	1,001	1,945	-	323
1943	1,001	1,945	-	342

2. Number of Defects during the years without service of formal notices

Year	Number of defective dwelling-houses reported for in consequence of informal action by the local authority or other officers
1942	88
1943	88

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Years 1942 and 1943

Year	(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were ordered to be altered after service of formal notices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) By owners</li> <li>(ii) By local authority in default of owners</li> </ul>
1942	-	-
1943	-	-

## (2) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :-

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	65	64
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-			
(i) By owners	...	23	18
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	-	-

## (3) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

In abeyance.

## (4) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

In abeyance.

## 4. HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Due to the war the Council took no action in connection with overcrowding or slum clearance during the years under review.

## COUNCIL HOUSES.

Particulars of the dwelling-houses owned by the Pontypridd Local Authority at the end of 1945 are set out below :-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	...	606
Ynys Terrace	...	28
Gwernygerwn	...	17

## Taken over by the Council :-

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923, and Housing Acts, 1923-1925	...	38
--	-----	----

---

689

(2) Proceedings under the Health Act :-

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring details to be furnished

(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which details were furnished after service of formal notices :-

(i) By owners

(ii) By local authority in default of owners

(3) Cases filed under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :-

In aggregate

(4) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :-

In aggregate

1. Housing Act, 1957

Due to the war the Council kept no record in connection with overlooking or other offences during the years under review.

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling-houses owned by the Council Local Authority at the end of 1965 are set out below :-

	1965	1964	1963
Consolidated Housing Scheme	...	...	...
1957 Scheme	...	...	...
Geographical	...	...	...

Taken over by the Council :-

Small Dwelling Legislation Act, 1957-1962, and Housing Act, 1957-1962

...	...
...	...
...	...

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Tuberculin Tested: Two licences to bottle and retail this grade of milk were approved by the Council in 1944 and 1945 respectively; both were renewals.

Pasteurised: The Council granted four licences in 1944 to retail milk under this designation; all were renewals. In 1945 five licences were granted - one new licence and four renewals.

### Bacteriological Examination of Graded Milk.

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the past two years; all samples being submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

#### (a) Tuberculin Tested Milk:

		No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1944	...	29	16	12
1945	...	15	12	3

#### (b) Pasteurised Milk:

		No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1944	...	46	38	8
1945	...	24	18	6

### Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Milk Producers: There was no alteration in the number of registered producers of milk in this locality in 1944, which remains at 34. Three producers gave up business during 1945.

Milk Retailers: Two certificates of registration as milk retailers were approved and issued by the Council during the past two years, both as a result of changes in the tenancies of local farms.

### Bacteriological Examination of Ungraded Milk.

During the two years 1944-45, 114 samples of ungraded milk were submitted to Cardiff Laboratory for examination, and of these, 40 samples were found to be unsatisfactory. During a similar period 33 samples of milk were examined at the above laboratory for tubercle bacilli under section 25 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1928. Five were found to be positive. In each case the tubercular beast was traced and slaughtered after consultation with the Divisional Veterinary Inspector.

### DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

During the period under review the Sanitary Inspectors paid 36 visits to cowsheds and dairy farms in the urban area and made 228 inspections of dairies and milk shops.



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk (Special Provisions) Order, 1948

Tuberculin tested: Two licenses to bottle and retail this grade of milk were approved by the Council in 1944 and 1945 respectively. Both were renewed.

Provision: The Council granted two licenses in 1944 to retail milk under this designation. All were renewed in 1945. The licenses were granted - one new license and two renewals.

Bacteriological Examination of Graded Milk

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the past two years, all samples being submitted to the Central and County Public Health Laboratory.

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk:  
No. of Samples: Bacteriology Department

1944	...	20	15	15
1945	...	15	15	5

(b) Pasteurized Milk:  
No. of Samples: Bacteriology Department

1944	...	45	35	5
1945	...	35	15	5

Milk and Dairies Order, 1948

Milk Producers: There was no alteration in the number of registered producers of milk in this locality in 1944, which remained at 24. These producers gave up business during 1945.

Milk Retailers: Two certificates of registration as milk retailers were approved and issued by the Council during the past two years, both as a result of changes in the conditions of local farms.

Bacteriological Examination of Graded Milk

During the two years 1944-45, 214 samples of ungraded milk were submitted to Central Laboratory for examination, and of these 9 samples were found to be unsatisfactory. During a similar period 33 samples of milk were examined at the above laboratory or tuberculin test under section 23 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1941. Five were found to be positive. In each case the responsible party was traced and interviewed after consultation with the Provincial Veterinary Inspector.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

During the period under review the sanitary inspectors paid visits to cowsheds and dairy farms in the urban area and made inspections of dairies and milk shops.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All three of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors possess the special qualification for the examination of meat and other foods and this work is regarded as an important part of their duties.

At the outbreak of war, a Government controlled scheme for centralising the slaughtering of food animals was initiated and put into operation in January, 1940. The Council's Public Abattoir was selected for this purpose to meet the needs of Pontypridd and certain of the surrounding districts. Slaughtering at all private slaughter-houses was thereupon discontinued.

	1944	1945
Visits and re-visits made to the Public Abattoir by Meat Inspectors ... ..	948	784
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 ... ..	<u>1,443</u>	<u>874</u>
	<u>2,391</u>	<u>1,658</u>

The following are particulars of the number of animals slaughtered for food at the Public Abattoir, Pontypridd, during the past two years.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs	Totals.
1944	2,221	2,458	28,785	211	33,675
1945	2,666	2,671	20,422	520	26,279

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

		Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Public Abattoir, Tubercular Meat	1944	18	1	0	20
	1945	21	0	1	27
Public Abattoir, Diseased Meat	1944	22	18	1	12
	1945	23	1	1	24
Public Markets, Other Foods	1944	7	1	2	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1945	3	7	2	12
Totals	1944	48	1	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1945	47	9	2	7
		<u>95</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

EXAMINATION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

All items of the Government's Sanitary Inspectors possess the special qualification for the examination of meat and other foods and this work is regarded as an important part of their duties.

At the outbreak of war, a Government controlled scheme for centralizing the slaughtering of food animals was introduced and put into operation in January, 1940. The Government's Public Analysts were selected for this purpose to food the parts of the country and certain of the surrounding districts. Slaughtering of all private slaughter-houses was therefore discontinued.

1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
1,442	1,442	1,442	1,442	1,442
1,442	1,442	1,442	1,442	1,442

The following are particulars of the number of animals slaughtered for food at the Public Analysts' Slaughterhouses during the past two years.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Pigs	Totals
1944	2,321	2,438	28,782	211	33,752
1943	2,403	2,371	20,422	230	25,426

Quantity of animal meat and other foods examined and destroyed during the years ended 31st December :-

	Tons	Cwt	lbs
Public Analysts, Slaughterhouses	18	1	0
Public Analysts, District Meat	22	12	12
Public Analysts, Other Foods	7	2	2
Totals	47	15	14

The following table shows the percentage figures for the years ended 31st December for those carcasses affected with :-

(1) Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

(2) Tuberculosis.

		Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1944	2,221	2,458	28,785	211
	1945	2,666	2,671	20,422	520
Number Inspected	1944	2,221	2,458	28,785	211
	1945	2,666	2,671	20,422	520

(1) All diseases other than Tuberculosis:

Whole carcasses

condemned	1944	27	2	28	2
	1945	55	3	16	0

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned

	1944	1,064	2	3,201	4
	1945	1,111	3	2,920	20

Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis

	1944	49.1	0.16	11.2	2.8
	1945	43.7	0.22	6.9	3.8

(2) Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses

condemned	1944	54	12	0	6
	1945	62	10	0	7

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned

	1944	295	4	0	27
	1945	354	2	0	31

Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis

	1944	15.7	0.64	0	15.6
	1945	15.6	0.44	0	7.3

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The number of slaughtermen holding valid licences issued by the Pontypridd Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the above Act at 31st December, 1944, was 16; the number at the end of 1945 was also 16.

In 1944, two new licences were granted; in 1945 three renewals and one new application were approved by the Council and Certificates granted.

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within this area to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs.



Places where food is prepared in the District.

	End of 1944.	End of 1945.
Fried fish shops ...	26	25
Butchers making sausages, faggots, etc. ...	24	24
Shops retailing ice-cream ...	-	24

For reasons connected with the war the manufacture and retailing of ice-cream was forbidden in September, 1942; this ban was raised during 1945.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Pontypridd Council administer the above Act in this area and the Authority's Sanitary Inspectors are appointed Sampling Officers. Mr. J.H. Sugden, F.I.C., and Mr. D. Evans Jones, F.I.C., of the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory are the public analysts appointed to act jointly for this district.

In the course of the past two years the following samples were submitted to and reported upon by the analysts :-

FOOD.

	<u>Genuine.</u>		<u>Not Genuine.</u>	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
Milk	84	67	-	3
Butter	2	3	-	-
Margarine	1	3	-	-
Vinogar	1	3	-	-
Tea	1	1	-	-
Sauce	2	-	-	-
Soup	1	-	-	-
Jam	2	1	-	-
Raisins	2	-	-	-
Meat Paste	1	1	1	-
Custard Powder	1	1	-	-
Coffee	1	-	-	-
Baking Powder	1	2	-	-
Flour	1	3	-	-
Spices	3	-	-	-
Sausages	2	-	-	-
Essences (Flavouring)	1	-	-	-
Salad Dressing Powder	1	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets...	1	-	-	-
Stomach Tablets	1	-	-	-
Pearl Barley ...	1	-	-	-
Suot	-	1	-	-
Food Flavouring Powder	-	1	-	-
Epsom Salts	1	-	-	-
Aspirin	1	-	-	-
Zinc Ointment...	1	-	-	-
Cordial	-	1	-	-
Brandy	1	-	-	-
Gelatino	1	1	-	-
Bread Crumbs	-	1	-	-
Bi-carbonate of Soda	-	1	-	-
Mustard	-	1	-	-
Curry	1	-	-	-
Pepper	1	3	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>



The percentage of the milk samples found to be not genuine, including both formal and informal samples, for 1944 and 1945 were :-

1944	...	Nil
1945	...	4.3

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1944 was 3.71% milk fat and 8.7% solids-not-fat; the figures for 1945 were 3.75% and 8.75% respectively, compared with the standard laid down in the Milk Regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

Particulars of the defects in the non-genuine foods are given below :-

1944.

No.1. Meat Paste: Deficient in meat content not less than 10%. The sample was taken from stock which had been manufactured previous to the coming into force of the Meat Products, Etc., Order, 1944. The shopkeeper was warned.

1945.

No.1. Milk	...	3% added water.
No.2. "	...	Deficient in fat 9%
No.3. "	...	Deficient in fat 8%.

Result of action taken:

No.1.	Owing to the small amount of added water, no proceedings were taken.
No.2.	Proceedings taken - Retailer fined £5 and 14/- costs.
No.3.	" " " " £1 and 14/- costs.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Public Vaccination:

The Vaccination Officer's returns for the Pontypridd district for the two years ended 31st December, 1945 are as follows :-

		1944	1945
Primary Vaccination	...	129	109
Re-Vaccinations	...	-	-
Insusceptible	...	-	-

Artificial Immunisation against Diphtheria and Measles:

The following table gives the figures of children completely immunised against Diphtheria in the Pontypridd District in 1944 and 1945.

		1944	1945
Under 5 years	...	1,076	1,627
5 to 15 years	...	4,981	5,192





### NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Non-notifiable acute infectious diseases fortunately gave little cause for concern during the two years under review. The prevalence of measles and chickenpox in the late autumn of 1944 necessitated the issue of a "Low Attendance Certificate" for a period of one week only in respect of the Coedpenmaen Infants' School.

The co-operation of Head Teachers continues in reporting to the Health Department cases of scabies and other skin complaints existing amongst scholars, and such conditions are followed up by the School Nursing staff, in order to secure, where indicated, appropriate treatment.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

The arrangements and procedure outlined in my previous reports continued in operation throughout the year.

The number of disinfections carried out in 1944 and 1945 is as follows :-

	1944	1945
No. of houses fumigated after infectious disease (scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.)	85	101
No. of houses fumigated after other diseases (cancer, etc.)	6	10
No. of houses fumigated after pulmonary tuberculosis	51	58
No. of houses from which bedding, infected clothing, etc., were conveyed for disinfection at the steam disinfectant	4	8
Sundry other disinfections, books, etc.	265	279

### REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING.

Authority is given to the Local Authority, by Section 167, SS.4. of the Public Health Act, 1936, to replace bedding soiled and suspected of containing infection after infectious disease. No such replacements took place in the years 1944 or 1945.

### CANCER.

The recorded deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypridd for the two years under review were as follows :-

		Males	Females	Total
1944	...	41	22	63
1945	...	33	30	63
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		74	52	126

NON-CONTAGIOUS ACUTE TYPHOID FEVER

Non-contagious acute typhoid fever is a disease characterized by a high fever, headache, and a general feeling of malaise. It is caused by a toxin which is produced by the bacteria of the typhoid group. The disease is usually contracted from a person who has been infected with the bacteria. It is not contagious in the ordinary sense of the word, but it is spread by the food and water which are contaminated by the person who has been infected.

The incubation period of non-contagious acute typhoid fever is usually between one and two weeks. The disease is usually fatal unless treated with appropriate antibiotics. The mortality rate is high, especially in children and the aged.

SYMPTOMS, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

The symptoms and signs of non-contagious acute typhoid fever are as follows: high fever, headache, malaise, and a general feeling of weakness. The diagnosis is usually made by a blood culture which shows the presence of the bacteria.

The treatment of non-contagious acute typhoid fever is with appropriate antibiotics. The mortality rate is high, especially in children and the aged.

The number of infections carried out in 1944 and 1945 is as follows:

Year	Total	of houses visited for infectious disease (typhoid, paratyphoid, etc.)	of houses visited for other diseases (scarlet fever, etc.)	of houses visited after typhoid, paratyphoid, etc., were carried out in the district	of houses visited for other diseases (scarlet fever, etc.)
1944	101	68	10	23	20
1945	101	68	10	23	20

REGISTRATION OF CASES WITH BIDDING

Authority is given to the Local Authority, by Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to require bedding to be inspected of premises where infectious diseases are carried out. Such requirements take place in the years 1944 and 1945.

CASES

The recorded deaths from typhoid fever in 1944 and 1945 are as follows:

Year	Total	Male	Female
1944	11	5	6
1945	11	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING 1944 AND 1945.

Disease	Total Cases Notified		Cases Admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Paratyphoid Fever	-	2	-	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever	72	73	75 <sup>n</sup>	72	-	-
Diphtheria	12	26	21 <sup>n</sup>	26	-	1
Dysentery (Some)	-	3	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	19	12	16	5	1	-
Pneumonia	9	10	-	-	10	31
Erysipelas	8	8	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	14	2	6	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	3	2	3	-	1
Measles	98	304	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	44	10	-	-	-	1
Chicken Pox	1	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>n</sup> including nine cases of diphtheria and three of scarlet fever admitted from the area of an adjoining Authority.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING 1943 AND 1944

Disease	Total Cases Reported		Cases Admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Scarlet fever	2	-	2	-	-	-
Diphtheria	23	23	23	23	-	-
Whooping cough	18	24	18	24	-	-
Measles	8	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever (some)	19	19	19	19	-	-
Whooping cough	3	10	-	-	-	-
Measles	8	8	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	4	14	2	2	-	-
Whooping cough	2	2	2	2	-	-
Measles	98	204	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	44	10	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	-	-	-	-

\* Including nine cases of diphtheria and three of scarlet fever admitted from the area of an adjoining authority.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS NOTIFIED DURING 1944 AND 1945.

DISEASE	Under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		65 & over		All ages			
	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45		
Scarlet Fever	1	-	4	1	2	5	12	2	11	5	26	32	12	19	2	4	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	73
Diphtheria	2	2	-	1	1	4	-	2	-	1	3	10	3	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	26
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	15	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	12
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	9	10	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	5	3	-	-	-	8	8	
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x Measles	5	10	6	36	8	43	23	73	20	53	35	87	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	304	
r Whooping Cough	5	1	7	1	10	1	5	1	9	-	7	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	10	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	25	26	17	10	13	8	15	6	2	1	2	1	73	53
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	5	
Totals	18	27	18	39	21	54	41	78	40	61	72	136	22	30	41	36	34	30	18	17	24	12	2	3	351	523		

x Notifiable Infectious Disease Order of Ministry of Health. The Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, dated 23rd October, 1939.



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN EACH  
WARD DURING THE YEARS 1944 AND 1945.

DISEASE	Graig	Rhondda	Town	Gilfyn ydd	Trall wn	Trefo rest	Rhydy felin	Totals	
	44 45	44 45	44 45	44 45	44 45	44 45	44 45	44 45	44 45
Scarlet Fever	10 10	13 14	6 4	11 7	10 8	12 13	10 17	72	73
Diphtheria	4 9	1 1	- -	- 1	1 1	5 5	1 9	12	26
Septicæmia	16 5	1 2	- -	- 2	- -	- 1	2 2	19	12
Pneumonia	2 1	2 -	1 1	3 1	- 2	1 4	- 1	9	10
Scabies	3 1	2 1	- -	- 1	1 -	1 3	1 2	8	8
Conjunctivitis	2 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 5	4	14
Septicæmia (including para-typhoid)	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	-	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	2	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-
Measles	3 57	16 39	4 12	2 48	17 37	30 78	26 33	98	304
Crouping Cough	11 1	4 6	2 2	2 -	8 -	13 1	4 -	44	10
Whooping Cough	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	3
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	8 6	15 11	3 3	2 7	17 8	18 10	11 8	74	53
Non-Respiratory	2 2	- -	- -	3 -	1 1	3 2	- -	9	5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>62 105</b>	<b>54 75</b>	<b>16 22</b>	<b>23 67</b>	<b>55 58</b>	<b>84 118</b>	<b>57 78</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>523</b>

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TREATED AT COUNCIL'S ISOLATION HOSPITAL, TONTEG.

The following table gives the number of cases treated in the Isolation Hospital during 1944 and 1945.

No. of cases remaining in hospital at end of 1943	...	16
No. of cases admitted (including diphtheria "carriers" and observation cases)	...	211
No. of cases remaining in hospital at end of 1945	...	13

The following shows the nature of the cases admitted during the above two years :-

	1944	1945
Scarlet Fever	75	67
Diphtheria	21	24
Diphtheria "carriers" and observation...	-	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	4
Para-typhoid	-	2
Measles	1	-
Chickenpox	1	-
Tonsillitis	-	6
Vincent's Angina	-	2
Septic Throat	1	-
Syphilitic Pharyngitis	-	1
	<u>103</u>	<u>108</u>

Included in the above are nine cases of diphtheria and three of scarlet fever admitted from another area. Two cases of suspected cerebro-spinal meningitis were admitted for observation; all in 1944.

During 1945 one suspected case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was admitted from another area for observation. Six cases of tonsillitis, one of Vincent's Angina and one of syphilitic pharyngitis were also admitted at the request of the military authorities. Five cases of scarlet fever were treated in the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Isolation Hospital during the year.

There were no fatal cases in 1944; one patient died at the hospital during 1945 from diphtheria, and one from an intercurrent disease.



CASES OF INFECTION REPORTED IN BIRMINGHAM DURING THE YEARS 1944 AND 1945.

Disease	1944		1945		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	4
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	4
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	4
Measles	1	1	1	1	4
Polio	1	1	1	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...

The following table gives the number of cases reported in the Birmingham Hospital during 1944 and 1945.

Disease	1944	1945
Scarlet fever	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1
Measles	1	1
Polio	1	1
...	...	...

The following shows the names of the cases admitted during above two years :-

Disease	1944	1945
Scarlet fever	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...
Whooping cough	...	...
Measles	...	...
Polio	...	...
...	...	...

Included in the above are nine cases of diphtheria and three scarlet fever admitted from another area. Two cases of whooping cough and one case of measles were admitted for observation; all in 1944. During 1945 one reported case of scarlet fever and one case of whooping cough were admitted for observation. Six cases of measles, one case of polio and one of diphtheria were also admitted in 1945. The names of the patients are given in the report of the Military Hospital, Birmingham. Five cases of scarlet fever were reported in the Birmingham and Lincoln's Inn Hospital during 1944 and 1945. One patient died at the Birmingham Hospital during 1944 from diphtheria, and one from an infectious disease during 1945.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases Treated		Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
1944 4	2	2	4	-	-	-
1945 14	8	6	14	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY  
DURING 1944 AND 1945.

Age Periods	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>					
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory			
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
5 to 15 "	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
15 to 25 "	11	14	11	15	1	3	-	-	6	5
25 to 35 "	10	7	3	7	-	-	1	-	4	5
35 to 45 "	9	4	6	2	-	1	-	-	5	1
45 to 55 "	4	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
55 to 65 "	5	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	1
65 and upwards	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>
									<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>
									<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
									<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Year	No. of Deaths Registered	No. Notified to M.O.H.	Percentage
1944	42	33	79
1945	31	28	93

OPHTHALMIA REGISTRATION

Year	Notified	Cases Treated At Hosp. Hospital	Impaired Vision Un- impaired	Impaired Vision Un- impaired	Total Blind- ness Cases	Deaths
1944	4	3	2	2	4	-
1943	14	8	14	14	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY  
DURING 1944 AND 1945

Age periods	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 "	1	-	-	-
10 to 15 "	11	-	-	-
15 to 20 "	10	-	-	-
20 to 25 "	2	-	-	-
25 to 30 "	2	-	-	-
30 to 35 "	2	-	-	-
35 to 40 "	2	-	-	-
40 to 45 "	2	-	-	-
45 to 50 "	2	-	-	-
50 and upward "	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	48	21	24	1

PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS

Year	No. of Deaths Registered	No. Notified to M.O.H.	Percentage
1944	42	33	79
1943	31	28	90

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES.

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1945 and the previous five years was as follows :-

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Respiratory	0.96	0.98	0.85	0.9	0.53	0.67
Non-Respiratory	0.14	0.1	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.23
All forms of Tuberculosis	1.11	1.09	0.96	1.11	0.75	0.91

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)  
REGULATIONS, 1925.

The Local Authority took no action under the Regulations during the years 1944 and 1945.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 - SECTION 62, AND  
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172.

No action was taken under this head by the Health Department in 1944 and 1945.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEARS 1944  
AND 1945.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL  
WARDS.

		No. of Deaths.	
		1944	1945
Graig	...	4	9
Rhondda	...	15	8
Town	...	1	2
Cilfynydd	...	5	11
Trallwn	...	4	6
Treforest	...	8	10
Rhydyfelin	...	3	12
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for URBAN DISTRICT		40	58
		<hr/>	<hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The local death rate from tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1943 and the previous five years was as follows:

Year	All forms of Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory
1943	1.11	0.14	0.97
1942	1.00	0.11	0.89
1941	0.88	0.12	0.76
1940	0.78	0.11	0.67
1939	0.78	0.11	0.67
1938	0.78	0.11	0.67

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1928.

The local authority took no action under the Regulations during the years 1943 and 1942.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1928 - SECTION 25, AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172.

No action was taken under this head by the Health Department in 1943 and 1942.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEARS 1942 AND 1943.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL WARDS.

Ward	1942	1943
St. Paul	4	8
St. Andrew	18	8
St. James	1	2
St. George	5	11
St. Martin	4	8
St. Peter	6	10
St. John	5	12
<b>Total for Urban District</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>63</b>

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE TWO YEARS 1944 AND 1945.

Deaths at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week		1-2 weeks		2-3 weeks		3-4 weeks		4 weeks and under		3 months and under six months		6 months and under 9 months		9 months and under 12 months		Total deaths under 1 year			
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945		
All Causes Certified	20	13	2	5	1	3	2	2	25	23	8	16	5	6	2	8	1	5	40	58
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	13
Suffocation - Overlaying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Injury at Birth	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Atelectasis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Malformation	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7
Premature Birth	12	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	4
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Other Causes	3	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	6	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	8
TOTALS	20	13	2	5	1	3	2	2	25	23	8	16	5	6	2	8	1	5	40	58



CAUSES OF DEATH, 1944 AND 1945.

Cause of Death :-	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Male		Female		TOTAL.	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	1	-	-	-	1
Influenza	2	-	2	1	4	1
Acute Inf. encephalitis	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	25	12	15	15	38	27
Other tuberculosis diseases	1	1	3	3	4	4
Syphilitic diseases	4	2	-	-	4	2
Diabetes	-	1	2	2	2	3
Heart disease	59	73	50	55	109	128
Other circulatory diseases	6	9	5	4	11	13
Bronchitis	31	26	10	14	41	40
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	19	4	13	10	31
Other respiratory diseases	11	13	4	1	15	14
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	2	3	-	1	2	4
Appendicitis	2	1	1	-	3	1
Other digestive diseases	4	3	3	5	7	8
Acute and chronic nephritis	7	3	5	2	12	5
Puerperal sepsis	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other maternal causes	-	-	3	2	3	2
Premature birth	6	5	6	2	12	7
Suicide	1	1	1	-	2	1
Other violent causes	10	12	3	4	13	16
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (m), uterus (f)	4	2	3	3	7	5
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	16	10	4	7	20	17
Cancer of breast	-	-	6	3	6	3
Cancer of all other sites	21	21	9	17	30	38
Intracranial vascular lesions	36	34	42	25	78	59
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	1	-	-	1	1
Congenital debility, malformations, etc.	8	11	6	9	14	20
Road traffic accidents	1	5	2	2	3	7
All other causes	25*	21	25	25	50	46
*(Including one death due to Anthrax)						
TOTALS	289	289	216	217	505	506



CAUSES OF DEATH 1943 AND 1944

1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100

Year	Male	Female	Total
1943	1	1	2
1944	1	1	2
1945	1	1	2
1946	1	1	2
1947	1	1	2
1948	1	1	2
1949	1	1	2
1950	1	1	2
1951	1	1	2
1952	1	1	2
1953	1	1	2
1954	1	1	2
1955	1	1	2
1956	1	1	2
1957	1	1	2
1958	1	1	2
1959	1	1	2
1960	1	1	2
1961	1	1	2
1962	1	1	2
1963	1	1	2
1964	1	1	2
1965	1	1	2
1966	1	1	2
1967	1	1	2
1968	1	1	2
1969	1	1	2
1970	1	1	2
1971	1	1	2
1972	1	1	2
1973	1	1	2
1974	1	1	2
1975	1	1	2
1976	1	1	2
1977	1	1	2
1978	1	1	2
1979	1	1	2
1980	1	1	2
1981	1	1	2
1982	1	1	2
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1986	1	1	2
1987	1	1	2
1988	1	1	2
1989	1	1	2
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1992	1	1	2
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2014	1	1	2
2015	1	1	2
2016	1	1	2
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2018	1	1	2
2019	1	1	2
2020	1	1	2
2021	1	1	2
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2086	1	1	2
2087	1	1	2
2088	1	1	2
2089	1	1	2
2090	1	1	2
2091	1	1	2
2092	1	1	2
2093	1	1	2
2094	1	1	2
2095	1	1	2
2096	1	1	2
2097	1	1	2
2098	1	1	2
2099	1	1	2
2100	1	1	2

TOTALS 203 203 406

SCABIES ORDER 1941.

The clinic established in 1943 fulfilled a useful function throughout the two years under review. Nurse Lillian Davies, temporarily employed for this purpose, continued to carry out treatment. The valued co-operation of the local medical practitioners and head teachers of the Council's schools assisted materially in bringing new cases to light. This disease which occasioned some concern during the war period, may now be regarded as under control and it is hoped that the incidence of new cases may soon show signs of diminishing.

The clinic is open daily with the exception of two days per week when the nurse devotes her time to following up contacts in the home. A short resume' of her work for the two years ended December 1945, is given below :-

		1944	1945
Number of sessions held	...	357	365
Number of new cases: under 5 years	...	79	67
5-15 years	...	326	246
Over 15 years	...	227	175
	Total	<u>632</u>	<u>488</u>
Number discharged as cured during year		627	461
Number under treatment at end of previous year		54	49
Number under treatment at end of current year		59	86
Number of attendances for treatment	...	3,101	2,124
Number of home visits made	...	561	614

A small number of cases needing institutional treatment were (subject to the approval of the Glamorgan County Council) admitted to the Central Homes Infirmary.

Cases of scabies and other contagious skin conditions amongst evacuees coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health were removed to a hostel established by the Welsh Board of Health on the border of the Pontypridd and Caerphilly districts, and warded until cured. This hostel caters for evacuees from adjoining areas in addition to Pontypridd. The number of Pontypridd evacuees, so admitted and treated during the two years was 32; these included scabies, impetigo and pediculosis.

INFESTATION BY HEAD LICE - CIRCULAR M. & C.W.163, 1943.

Attention continued to be given to this, and other aspects of uncleanliness, by the Council's Health Visiting and School Nursing staff.

In the course of their visits to homes the nurses took every opportunity of advising mothers on modern methods for dealing with affected children and at the same time gave appropriate advice to young women on head cleanliness, particularly those engaged in factory work, and visits were so arranged as to enable the nurses to see these young women in their off-duty time where necessary.

The most recent approved methods of treatment were employed with success.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE

The first examination in 1925 resulted in a number of questions throughout the two years which were reviewed in detail. The results of this examination are given in the following table. The table shows the number of questions asked and the number of questions answered correctly. It also shows the number of questions which were considered to be of a high standard and the number of questions which were considered to be of a low standard.

The table is given below with the exception of two items which were not included in the examination for the two years ending in the year. A third column of figures for the two years ending December 31st is given below:

Year	Number of questions asked	Number of questions answered correctly	Number of questions of high standard	Number of questions of low standard
1924	200	150	100	100
1925	200	150	100	100
Total	400	300	200	200

A small number of cases needing special treatment were (subject to the approval of the Government) referred to the Central Health Laboratory.

Cases of diphtheria and other communicable diseases among school children in the district of the Central Health Laboratory were reported to the Health Officer. The Health Officer then reported to the Health Officer of the district of the Central Health Laboratory. The Health Officer of the district of the Central Health Laboratory then reported to the Health Officer of the district of the Central Health Laboratory. The Health Officer of the district of the Central Health Laboratory then reported to the Health Officer of the district of the Central Health Laboratory.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER - DISTRICT OF THE CENTRAL HEALTH LABORATORY, 1925.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the number of notifications of diphtheria, by the Central Health Officer and Health Officer of the district, is given in the following table.

In the course of their work in the district the Health Officer and Health Officer of the district have had the opportunity of dealing with a number of cases of diphtheria. The Health Officer and Health Officer of the district have had the opportunity of dealing with a number of cases of diphtheria. The Health Officer and Health Officer of the district have had the opportunity of dealing with a number of cases of diphtheria.

The most recent method of treatment was employed with success.

BIRTH RATES; CIVILIAN DEATH RATES; ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY;  
MATERAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1944.

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 126 GREAT TOWNS AND 148 SMALLER  
TOWNS AND PONTYPRIDD.

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Pontypridd	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Res- ident Popu- lations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census)	London Adminis- trative County.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Births:					
Live	20.2	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0
Still	0.9	0.5	0.64	0.61	0.42
Deaths:					
All causes	13.0	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	-	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Influenza	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Notifications:					
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1.87	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57
Diphtheria	0.34	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31
Erysipelas	0.20	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37
Pneumonia	0.23	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Whooping Cough	1.14	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90
Measles	2.55	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98
Typhoid	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	50.1	46	52	44	61
Deaths from: Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	2.6	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality:					
Abortion with Sepsis	-	0.31			
Abortion without Sepsis	-	0.09			
Puerperal Infections	1.28	0.28			
Other	3.84	1.25			
Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-45.					
With Sepsis	-	25			
Without Sepsis	-	7			
Notifications:					
Puerperal Fever)	15.4	10.34	13.3	9.25	( 3.61
Puerperal Pyrexia)					x (14.14
x (Including Puerperal Fever).					



**BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
MATERNAL MORTALITY, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1945.**

**ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 126 GREAT TOWNS AND 143 SMALLER  
TOWNS AND PONTYPRIDD.**

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Ponty- pridd	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great towns including London.	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census)	London Adminis- trative County.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Births :-					
Live	18.0	18.1	19.1	19.2	15.7
Still <sup>b</sup>	0.92	0.46	0.56	0.53	0.4
Deaths :-					
All causes	18.3	11.4	15.6	12.5	13.8
Measles	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.07
Notifications :-					
Scarlet Fever	1.92	1.39	2.02	2.03	1.57
Diphtheria	0.52	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31
Typhoid Fever	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31
Pneumonia	0.26	0.37	1.03	0.72	0.78
Paratyphoid	0.05	0.01	-	0.01	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Whooping Cough	0.26	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25
Measles	8.0	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Deaths under					
1 year of age	74.5	46	54	43	53
Deaths from					
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under					
2 years of age	5.1	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).

Notifications :-					
Puerperal Fever)	14.76	9.93	12.65	3.81	3.6
Puerperal Pyrexia)					15.87

Maternal Mortality:-	Pontypridd	England and Wales.
Abortion with Sepsis	-	0.25
Abortion without Sepsis	-	0.08
Puerperal Infections	-	0.24
Other	2.46	1.22

Abortion :- Mortality per million women aged 15-45.

With Sepsis	-	18
Without Sepsis	-	6

<sup>a</sup> Including Puerperal Fever.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 1911

The following table shows the quantity of live births per 1,000 live births, by sex, race, and color, for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, in the United States, and for the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska.

Year	White	Colored	Chinese	Japanese	Other
1909	12.7	18.2	19.1	18.6	18.6
1910	12.5	18.0	18.9	18.4	18.4
1911	12.3	17.8	18.7	18.2	18.2

Rates per 1,000 live births, by sex, race, and color, for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, in the United States, and for the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska.

Year	White	Colored	Chinese	Japanese	Other
1909	12.7	18.2	19.1	18.6	18.6
1910	12.5	18.0	18.9	18.4	18.4
1911	12.3	17.8	18.7	18.2	18.2

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