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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ended 31st December,

1950

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

Medical Officer of Health

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OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

1900

W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Director of Health

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR MRS. BLODWEN RANDELL, J.P.

COMMITTEES - 1950 - 1951

Health Committee

CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR ARTHUR BROWN

Councillor D. G. BALL, J.P.
" ARTHUR BROWN
" J. R. CLAYTON
" H. G. A. DARKE
" JOHN H. DAVIES
" H. GARDNER
" A. W. B. HIGGINS
" LLEWELYN HOPKIN
" JOHN HOWELL, J.P.
" C. H. JAMES
" J. WYNNE JONES
" STANLEY JONES
" H. G. JOSHUA
" EVAN MORGAN
" E. W. PECK
" E. MORGAN PHILLIPS
" J. POWDERHILL
" MRS. BLODWEN RANDELL, J.P.
" D. J. RICHARDS
" EDWIN ROWBOTHAM
" J. STALLARD
" F. J. C. WARNER
" J. WARREN
" A. R. WATKINS
" E. R. WILLIAMS

Solicitor: Clerk of the Council

MR. JOHN HILTON

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Public Health Department,
Central Clinic,
Pontypridd.

July, 1951.

To the Chairman & Members of the Health Committee
of the Pontypridd Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit my Annual Report on the state of the public health of the local community, and those factors which make for its maintenance included amongst the general activities of my Department for the year 1950.

These twelve months, fortunately, have been comparatively uneventful and free from any epidemics of the major infectious diseases. The vital statistics for the area may be regarded as satisfactory, without any disturbing features pointing to difficulties likely to arise in the near future.

Should war be avoided, there is every reason to look forward to a period of steady, if gradual, progress in all those matters pertaining to the better health and happiness of the populace. Towards this end, there is evidence of goodwill on the part of everyone concerned.

The smooth working of my Department has been in every way facilitated and promoted by the loyal and efficient support rendered by all members of the staff, to whom thanks are hereby tendered.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the valued and continued co-operation of the Heads of the other Council Departments.

Yours obediently,

A. G. M. SEVERN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
General Office,
Baltimore.

July 1931.

To the Chairman & Members of the Health Committee
of the Baltimore Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit my Annual Report
on the state of the public health of the local community
and those factors which make for its maintenance, including
a brief summary of my department for the
year 1930.

These twelve months, unfortunately, have been
characterized by unusual and even more epidemic of
the major infectious diseases. The vital statistics for
the year may be regarded as satisfactory, without any
dramatic features pointing to difficulties likely to
arise in the near future.

Should any be avoided, there is every
reason to look forward to a period of steady, if gradual,
progress in all those matters pertaining to the better
health and happiness of the population. Towards this end,
there is evidence of progress on the part of various
concerned.

The annual meeting of my department has
been in every way facilitated and promoted by the loyal
and efficient support rendered by all members of the staff,
to whom thanks are hereby tendered.

I would also like to take this opportunity
to express my sincere appreciation of the valued and
continued co-operation of the Board of the Urban Council
Baltimore.

Yours obediently,

A. G. H. SEVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Medical Officer (Part-time):

SYBIL M. MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

a.b. H. Ll. BIRKETT

Sanitary Inspectors:

a.b. W. N. DAVIES

a.b. J. R. PARRY

a.b. H. WILLIS

Clerical Staff:

M. REES

A. L. THATCHER

JOYCE W. FRANCIS

Nurse: (for cleansing centre and general duties)

c. LILIAN P.A. DAVIES

Caretaker, Public Abattoir:

R. J. STROUD

Ambulance Driver & Disinfector:

A. H. SEYMOUR

- a. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examinations Joint Board.
- b. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- c. State Registered Nurse.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Medical Officer (Part-time):

STYL E. M. MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

A. D. H. H. H. H. H.

Sanitary Inspectors:

A. D. W. W. DAVIES

A. D. J. R. PARRY

A. D. H. WILLIS

Clerical Staff:

M. REES

A. L. THATCHER

JOYCE W. FRANCIS

Nurses (for cleansing centres and general duties)

E. LILLIAN P. A. DAVIES

Coroner, Public Analyst:

R. J. STROUD

Amputation Driver & Disinfectant:

A. H. KEYMOOR

a. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

b. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for
Inspector of Milk and Other Foods.

c. State Registered Nurse.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (mid-year, 1950) as estimated by Registrar General	...	39,220
Population (Census 1931)	...	42,717
Area (acres)	...	8,140
Number of inhabited houses (1940)	...	9,511
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	...	10,178
Rateable Value (end of year)	...	£172,401
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	£625

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births 1950

Legitimate - Males	309	Females	262	Total	571)	600
Illegitimate - Males	16	Females	13	Total	29)	
Birth Rate	...	...			15.3	

Deaths 1950

Males	300	Females	213	Total	513
Death Rate	...	...		...	13.1

Deaths of Infants (under one year) 1950

Legitimate - Males	21	Females	10	Total	31)	31
Illegitimate - Males	-	Females	-	Total	-)	

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1950

Legitimate -	54.3	Illegitimate -	Nil	Total	51.7
Neo-Natal Death Rate	...	...		...	35.0

Still Births 1950

Legitimate - Males	12	Females	6	Total	18
Illegitimate - Males	-	Females	-	Total	-

Maternal Mortality 1950

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live and still births
(1) Puerperal sepsis	-	0.0
(2) Other maternal causes	1	1.6
Total	...	1.6

	Total Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
Cancer (all ages)	71	1.81
Measles (all ages)	1	0.03
Whooping Cough (all ages)	2	0.05
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	0.03

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (mid-year, 1950) as estimated by Registrar General	...	20,220
Population (Census 1951)	...	42,717
Area (acres)	...	8,140
Number of inhabited houses (1950)	...	9,311
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1951)	...	10,178
Relative Value (end of year)	...	112,401
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	1525

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births 1950

Legitimate	-	Males	509	Females	522	Total	571
Illegitimate	-	Males	18	Females	15	Total	33
Birth Rate	...						18.3

Deaths 1950

Death Rate	...						
Males	500						
Females	515						
Total	1015						

Deaths of Infants (under one year) 1950

Legitimate	-	Males	21	Females	10	Total	31
Illegitimate	-	Males	-	Females	-	Total	-

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1950

Legitimate	-	54.5					
Illegitimate	-	Nil					
Infant Death Rate	...						38.0

Still Births 1950

Legitimate	-	Males	12	Females	5	Total	17
Illegitimate	-	Males	-	Females	-	Total	-

Maternal Mortality 1950

Deaths from principal causes:

(1) Postnatal sepsis	...						
(2) Other maternal causes	...						
Total	...						
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...						

Death rate per 1,000 population	...						
Cancer (all ages)	VI						
Meninges (all ages)	I						
Whooping Cough (all ages)	2						
Enteritis & Dysentery (under 5 years of age)	I						

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1950 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

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	Rate per 1,000 Births	At all ages
1941	39770	39770	708	17.8	839	21.1	357	85	54	76.3	507
1942	38550	38550	709	18.4	716	18.6	279	84	43	60.6	521
1943	37750	37750	700	18.5	660	17.5	242	73	48	60.0	491
1944	38520	38520	778	20.2	668	17.1	238	75	40	51.4	505
1945	38020	38020	696	18.0	749	19.7	310	67	58	83.3	506
1946	38730	38730	778	20.1	691	17.1	270	81	41	52.9	502
1947	38300	38800	853	21.9	704	18.1	278	104	48	56.3	530
1948	38360	38860	779	20.0	579	14.8	190	100	21	26.9	489
1949	39440	39440	681	17.3	600	15.2	175	100	28	41.0	525
1950	39220	39220	600	15.3	598	15.2	207	122	31	51.7	513

CENTRE FOR ADVICE AND INSTRUCTION ON BIRTH CONTROL

This centre continued to be administered by the Council during the year, but on 20th December, 1950, it held its last session before transfer to the Glamorgan County Council.

Members will recall that following an observation by the District Auditor in which he questioned the Council's right to maintain such a centre, an application for a ruling was made to the Ministry of Health. The ruling was adverse, and this was confirmed by the Minister himself after a personal appeal.

I am happy to state that, at the time of writing this report, the Glamorgan County Council have made no change at all in the scope and nature of the centre.

Particulars of the centre during the past two years of the Council's control are as follows:-

		<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of Sessions	...	26	26
New Patients	... ..	99	101
Re-Visits	... ..	161	213
No. of patients found to require treatment and referred to the appropriate authority	...	6	Nil

There is no doubt that a birth-control clinic is an important adjunct to any maternity and child welfare service, where reliable advice may be obtained by those mothers who for valid medical reasons need to defer further pregnancy for a period.

Throughout the twenty or more years in which the Pontypridd Council has been concerned with this pioneer Clinic it has been most successfully conducted by Dr. Sybil Morgan. That the work has been carried out in an ethical and discreet manner, is shown by the complete absence of complaints during all these years.

The best thanks of the Pontypridd Authority, the medical practitioners of the district and the general populace are due to all those who have been intimately associated with this service, which, at the time of its experimental first establishment in this town was looked upon with much trepidation.

CENTRE FOR ADVICE AND INSTRUCTION ON BIRTH CONTROL

This centre continued to be administered by the Council during the year, but on 30th December, 1950, it held its last session before transfer to the Glamorgan County Council.

Members will recall that following an observation by the District Auditor in which he questioned the Council's right to maintain such a centre, an application for a ruling was made to the Ministry of Health. The ruling was adverse, and this was confirmed by the Minister himself after a personal appeal.

I am happy to state that, at the time of writing this report, the Glamorgan County Council have made no change at all in the scope and nature of the centre.

Particulars of the centre during the past two years of the Council's control are as follows:-

1949	1950
Number of Sessions	25
New Patients	99
Re-Visits	151
No. of patients found to require treatment and referred to the appropriate authority	5

There is no doubt that a birth-control clinic is an important adjunct to any maternity and child welfare service, where reliable advice may be obtained by those women who for valid medical reasons need to defer further pregnancy for a period.

Throughout the twenty or more years in which the Pontypool Council has been concerned with this Glamorgan Clinic it has been most successfully conducted by Dr. Sybil Morgan. The work has been carried out in an ethical and discreet manner, as shown by the complete absence of complaints during all these years.

The past thanks of the Pontypool Authority, the medical practitioners of the district and the general populace are due to all those who have been intimately associated with this service, which, at the time of its experimental first establishment in this town was looked upon with much trepidation.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES

Close contact has again been maintained with Inspector Rees of the Pontypridd Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the Inspector's willing assistance.

There have been many cases of joint action, and where applicable, there have been mutual exchanges of information and advice.

During the year the Inspector dealt with 74 cases. Among these were 40 cases of neglect, 5 of ill-treatment, 10 of children beyond control, 2 of children in moral danger and 17 cases of parents seeking advice concerning their children and homes. 126 children were affected in these cases and the Inspector made 213 supervisory calls. Five cases were taken to Court resulting in 10 children being committed to the care of the local Authority. Arrangements were made for the care of the children of three homeless families. Two young lads were removed from unhappy home conditions and put to farm training and in 4 cases parents were brought together after they had separated.

In all except three of the 40 cases of neglect, the Inspector was able to bring about a measure of improvement in the home conditions, thus fulfilling the Society's aim of preventing cruelty and ensuring the right of every child to an endurable life.

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 and by local doctors during the past year was 85. 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 medical practitioners of the town.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS, RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

A list of the above was given in the last pre-war Annual Report. There is nothing to add for the year under review.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES

Close contact has again been maintained with Inspector Ross of the Pontypool branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the Inspector's willing assistance.

There have been many cases of joint action, and where applicable, there have been mutual exchanges of information and advice.

During the year the Inspector dealt with 74 cases. Among these were 40 cases of neglect, 5 of ill-treatment, 10 of children beyond control, 2 of children in moral danger and 14 cases of parents seeking advice concerning their children and homes. 130 children were affected in these cases and the Inspector made 215 supervisory calls. Five cases were taken to Court resulting in 10 children being committed to the care of the local Authority. Arrangements were made for the care of the children of three homeless families. Two young lads were removed from unhappy home conditions and put to farm training and in 4 cases parents were brought together after they had separated.

In all except three of the 40 cases of neglect, the Inspector was able to bring about a measure of improvement in the home conditions, thus fulfilling the Society's aim of preventing cruelty and ensuring the right of every child to an endurable life.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Pontypool area. The number of suspected specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 88. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, feces, cerebro-spinal fluid etc.

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

ADAPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

A list of the above was given in the last pre-war Annual Report. There is nothing to add for the year 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 houses and premises with the exception of a few scattered cottages and farmhouses on the borders of the Urban Area.

All the water is treated by modern approved methods of chlorination and filtration, and it is possible to maintain, in all parts of the district, a reasonable supply even during periods of drought.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are carried out at all stages of its collection, treatment and distribution. These examinations are undertaken by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, and they are, in the main submitted by the above named Board. 'Spot' samples are taken intermittently by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1950 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	...	...	36
Treated water going into supply	...	...	22

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	...	...	5
Treated water going into supply	...	...	2

Reports on all the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. With a few exceptions, the raw water was also of adequate purity.

The soft moorland water, some 3,200,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk, raising the pH figure from 4.5 to 7.6 and there is no action on lead. The Analyst states that this process "Indicates satisfactory treatment."

The number of houses supplied direct from the mains in Pontypridd is 9,179.

There are no stand-pipes in use within the Pontypridd area.

Miscellaneous samples were taken from rivers, mountain springs and streams and were reported to be unsatisfactory in varying degree.

Following complaints of a skin infection, samples of water were taken from the troughs adjoining the forges at the Chain Works. The samples were reported to be unsatisfactory bacteriologically and the firm was advised that the water was not suitable for use where workmen immerse their arms. The men were treated at the Cleansing Clinic and the infection soon cleared.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

The Pontypool and Monmouth Joint Water Board provides an ample and constant service of pure water to all houses and premises with the exception of a few scattered cottages and farmhouses on the borders of the Urban Area.

All the water is treated by modern approved methods of chlorination and filtration, and it is possible to maintain, in all parts of the district, a reasonable supply even during periods of drought.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are carried out at all stages of the collection, treatment and distribution. These examinations are undertaken by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, and they are, in the main, submitted by the above named Board. Spot samples are taken infrequently by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1950 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	...	38
Treated water going into supply	...	32

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	...	5
Treated water going into supply	...	2

Reports on all the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. With a few exceptions, the raw water was also of adequate purity.

The soft monmouth water, some 5,200,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk, raising the pH value from 6.5 to 7.8 and there is no action on lead. The Analyst states that this process "indicates satisfactory treatment."

The number of houses supplied direct from the mains in Pontypool is 9,170.

There are no stand-pipes in use within the Pontypool area.

Miscellaneous samples were taken from rivers, mountain springs and streams and were reported to be unsatisfactory in varying degrees.

Following complaints of a skin infection, samples of water were taken from the troughs adjoining the forges at the Chain Works. The samples were reported to be unsatisfactory bacteriologically and the firm was advised that the water was not suitable for use where women immerse their arms. The men were treated at the Gleaning Clinic and the infection soon cleared.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1950, have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	2.34
February	11.85
March	4.72
April	4.59
May	2.08
June	2.52
July	7.49
August	12.36
September	10.42
October	3.24
November	7.91
December	4.05
TOTAL	<u>73.57</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 35 years is 60.52 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 small number of vans and temporary dwellings in the area are of necessity employing the conservancy system of sewage disposal.

The primitive system of drainage of certain houses in the Penygraigwon area has long been considered unsatisfactory, and the construction of a sewer was commenced in March, 1950. The work was completed in the autumn and by the end of the year ten houses had been connected and others were in the course of being brought into this scheme. It is anticipated that the remaining houses of this small group will be connected to the new sewer during 1951.

Six semi-detached bungalows in the Gelliwion area are equipped with earth closets only and towards the end of the year steps were being taken to link these with the main sewerage system.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are approximately 100 houses in the district without separate closet accommodation, one water closet serving the needs of two houses. This figure is gradually decreasing as sanitary improvements are carried out.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1930, have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:

Rainfall registered at Lamond Reservoir, Pontypool.

Month	Inches
January	2.34
February	11.35
March	4.73
April	4.59
May	2.08
June	2.32
July	7.49
August	12.35
September	10.42
October	3.24
November	7.81
December	4.08
TOTAL	73.57

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 35 years is 50.52 inches.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, constructed since its inception, controlled by the Pontypool and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda Urban area to the east. All authorised inhabited houses in the Pontypool urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 110 dwellings which lie outside the necessary distance.

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

The primitive system of drainage of certain houses in the Pontypool area has long been considered unsatisfactory, and the construction of a sewer was commenced in March, 1930. The work was completed in the autumn and by the end of the year 100 houses had been connected and others were in the course of being brought into this scheme. It is anticipated that the remaining houses of this small group will be connected to the new sewer during 1931.

All semi-detached bungalows in the Gellian area are equipped with earth closets only and towards the end of the year steps were being taken to link these with the main sewerage system.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are approximately 100 houses in the district without separate closet accommodation, one water closet serving the needs of two houses. This figure is gradually decreasing as sanitary improvements are carried out.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Revisits in the course of routine work and "On Complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Public Health Acts:-

House Inspection - First Visits	...	1,268
- Revisits	...	3,004

Housing Acts:-

Overcrowding - First Visits	...	1
- Revisits	...	-

Infectious Diseases	...	66
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Disinfestation	...	9
----------------	-----	---

Public Abattoir	...	872
-----------------	-----	-----

Markets and Shops	...	1,185
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Bakehouses	...	82
------------	-----	----

Domestic Pig Keepers	...	83
----------------------	-----	----

Pigsties	...	3
----------	-----	---

Factories	...	245
-----------	-----	-----

Canteens & Cafes	...	46
------------------	-----	----

Licensed Premises	...	85
-------------------	-----	----

Workshops	...	5
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Common Lodging Houses	...	5
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Ice-Cream Premises	...	78
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Fried Fish Shops	...	126
------------------	-----	-----

Cinemas	...	30
---------	-----	----

Dairies	...	121
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Refuse Dumps	...	1
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Miscellaneous (including interviews)	...	1,863
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Food Samples:-

Milk, graded and ungraded	...	328
Food and Drugs	...	54
Ice-Cream	...	23
Water	...	116

Notices Served:-

Informal	...	429
Formal	...	236
Letters sent re Notices	...	539

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED
DURING THE YEAR 1950

Defective drains	127
Defective W.C. flushing cisterns	48
Defective W.C. pans	53
Defective roofs	153
Defective shutters and downpipes	85
Defective wooden floors	26
Defective doors and frames	44
Defective windows	52
Defective plastering	45
Defective chimneys	37
TOTAL	<u>670</u>

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1950, sixteen prosecutions were instituted by the Sanitary Inspectors, six of which concerned occupants of the unauthorised camping site at Dynea. In three of the latter cases, the magistrates imposed fines of £2 and costs with a daily penalty of £1 if the site was not vacated, and the remaining three cases were withdrawn on payment of costs after the occupants had left the site.

Ten cases concerned non-abatement of nuisances or failure to carry out work at dwelling houses and were withdrawn on payment of costs after the work had been done.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to factories during the year was 245 and, in 21 cases, notices were served to abate nuisances. Nineteen of these nuisances were remedied during the year.

Generally, all the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and in no case was it necessary to take legal action for the contravention of any of the provisions of the above Act.

CREMATORIUM

The Pontypridd Crematorium is at present the only one in Wales.

The following particulars have kindly been supplied by the Superintendent.

Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1939	263
Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1949	1314
Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1950	1617
Increase over 1939	1354
Increase over 1949	303

In view of the ever mounting number of cremations, it was found necessary to install another furnace. The original incinerator was a Lockwood Gas furnace, built in 1924; to this, an electric furnace was added in 1938, and this was completely rebuilt in 1945. A modern Askam gas furnace was incorporated in the new extension and this was put into operation in 1949. The installation of another Askam gas furnace was commenced during the year, and it is hoped that this will be in use in the early part of 1951.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1950, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 9,524.

STATEMENT OF WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 1950

127	Defective drains
48	Defective W.C. flushing cisterns
43	Defective W.C. pans
153	Defective roofs
88	Defective shutters and downpipes
38	Defective wooden floors
44	Defective doors and frames
82	Defective windows
48	Defective plastering
37	Defective chimneys
870	TOTAL

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1950, sixteen prosecutions were instituted by the Sanitary Inspectors, six of which concerned occupants of the unauthorised camping site at Dymock. In three of the latter cases, the magistrates imposed fines of £2 and costs with a daily penalty of £1 if the site was not vacated, and the remaining three cases were withdrawn on payment of costs after the occupants had left the site.

Ten cases concerned non-abatement of nuisances or failure to carry out work on dwelling houses and were withdrawn on payment of costs after the work had been done.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to factories during the year was 248 and, in 21 cases, notices were served to abate nuisances. Nineteen of these nuisances were remedied during the year.

Generally, all the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and in no case was it necessary to take legal action for the contravention of any of the provisions of the above Act.

CREMATORIUM

The Porthypeth Crematorium is at present the only one in Wales.

The following particulars have kindly been supplied by the Superintendent.

1950	Creations for year ended 31st December, 1950
1949	Creations for year ended 31st December, 1949
1948	Creations for year ended 31st December, 1948
1947	Creations for year ended 31st December, 1947
302	Increase over 1939

In view of the ever mounting number of cremations, it was found necessary to install another furnace. The original incinerator was a brickwood gas furnace, built in 1934; to this an electric furnace was added in 1938, and this was completely rebuilt in 1945. A modern Asham gas furnace was incorporated in the new extension and this was put into operation in 1949. The installation of another Asham gas furnace was commenced during the year, and it is hoped that this will be in use in the early part of 1951.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1950, cremations carried out in Porthypeth totalled 2,324.

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 approved for this purpose.

In these days of curtailed freedom and bureaucratic control, sympathy is widely expressed for gypsies and their way of life. It is felt that they should not be unduly hampered in pursuing their traditional habits, in their own way. Unfortunately this often clashes with the urban community and modern ideas of sanitation. With this in view, a joint conference of members of some adjoining local Councils was called by Pontypridd to examine the problem. The convenors stated that the provision of a combined camping site for gypsies was being considered by Pontypridd, and it was hoped that neighbouring authorities might contribute towards the cost.

During the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that not all districts were affected by the problem and consequently there might be legal and practical difficulties in making such contributions.

Subsequently, a Committee of the Pontypridd Council made a tour of inspection throughout their area, but were unable to agree mutually on a suitable site. It has to be borne in mind that such a camping site must be close to water supply, buses and shops to encourage the gypsies to use it, or the project is not likely to succeed; but such proximity appears to conflict with the Glamorgan County Council's byelaw which permits no gypsies or their kind within 300 yards of a dwelling house.

The quest, therefore, remains no nearer attainment.

CONTROL OF GYPSIES

The Glamorgan County Council Byelaw for the control of gypsy encampments came into operation on the 1st October, 1950. This Byelaw provides, with certain stipulated exceptions, that where any gypsy, squatter or similar person occupies land within 300 yards of a dwelling house so as to disturb or annoy the occupants thereof he may be required to depart by an occupant or by a police officer on behalf of the occupant. The Byelaw provides for a fine not exceeding £5. No action was taken under this Byelaw during the remaining portion of 1950.

SCAVENGING

The collections of refuse and waste material for 1950 amounted to 15,558 tons; 50 tons per working day.

In August last, the Council's Refuse Destructor was closed because of the exceptionally high cost of disposal of refuse by burning, and the impossibility of installing a separation plant due to site restrictions.

Refuse collections average 50 tons per day and it is conveyed to a tip at Nantgarw where flue dust from the Upper Boat Power Station is also tipped. As the output from the Power Station is approximately 500-600 tons per day, the refuse is provided with very adequate cover, so that there is no nuisance from the method of disposal now in operation.

CAUTIONS

No license has been issued in respect of carrying arms by the local authority; nor are there any rules within the area which are approved for this purpose.

In these days of curtailed freedom and bureaucratic control, authority is always expressed for people and their way of life. It is felt that they should not be unduly hampered in pursuing their traditional habits, in their own way. Unfortunately this often clashes with the urban community and modern ideas of sanitation. With this in view, a joint conference of members of some adjoining local Councils was called by Pontypool to examine the problem. The conference stated that the provision of a combined carrying site for refuse was being considered by Pontypool, and it was hoped that neighbouring authorities might contribute towards the cost.

During the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that not all districts were affected by the problem and consequently there might be legal and practical difficulties in making such contributions.

Subsequently, a Committee of the Pontypool Council took a tour of inspection throughout the area, but were unable to agree actually on a suitable site. It was to be borne in mind that such a carrying site must be close to water supply, houses and shops to encourage the people to use it, or the project is not likely to succeed. And such practical aspects are confused with the discussion Council's policy which permits no refuse or refuse bins within 200 yards of a dwelling house.

The present, therefore, remains no nearer attainment.

CONTROL OF REFUSE

The Wansborough Council Refuse for the control of refuse arrangements came into operation on the 1st October, 1950. This Refuse provides, with certain stipulated exceptions, that where any Refuse, whether or similar person occupies land within 200 yards of a dwelling house so as to disturb or annoy the occupant thereof, he may be required to deposit by a person or by a police officer on behalf of the occupant. The Refuse provides for a fine not exceeding £5. No action was taken under this Refuse during the remaining portion of 1950.

WASTE DISPOSAL

The collection of refuse and waste material for 1950 amounted to 10,585 tons; 50 tons per working day.

In August last, the Council's Refuse Destructor was closed because of the exceptionally high cost of disposal of refuse by burning, and the impossibility of installing a separation plant due to site restrictions.

Refuse collections average 50 tons per day and it is conveyed to a tip at Kingswear where five days from the Upper Boat Lower Station is also tipped. As the output from the Lower Station is approximately 800-900 tons per day, the refuse is provided with very adequate cover, so that there is no nuisance from the method of disposal now in operation.

RODENT CONTROL

A new Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation on 31st March, 1950 and replaced all previous schemes and legislation. The conditions of grant aid to Local Authorities, however, remained precisely the same as under previous acts.

Two men are engaged full time to deal with the day-to-day complaints and routine duties of rodent infestation.

The following tables gives a summary of the treatment carried out during 1950:-

Number of Premises treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
32	Business premises	24
<u>581</u>	Others	<u>452</u>
<u>613</u>	Total infestations	<u>476</u>
7380	Estimated kill	6477

The sewers in the area were treated on two occasions at six monthly intervals by the Surveyor's Department staff. This work was very successful and reduced to a considerable degree the surface infestation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is only one common lodging house in the Pontypridd area. The premises are re-visited periodically by the sanitary staff and are maintained in a satisfactory manner.

VERMINOUS PREMISES - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

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

- (i) Council houses 5
- (ii) Other dwelling houses 13
- (iii) Other premises 2

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1950.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in the district:-

- Rag storage and sorting 3
- Fellmonger 1

The above premises and trades are conducted satisfactorily so as to lead to the minimum of nuisance.

RENT AND MORTGAGE RESTRICTION ACTS, 1920 - 1938

No applications were received under the above Acts during the year 1950.

RODENT CONTROL

A new Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation on 31st March, 1950 and replaced all previous schemes and legislation. The conditions of grant aid to local Authorities, however, remained precisely the same as under previous Acts.

Two men are engaged full time to deal with the day-to-day complaints and routine duties of rodent infestation.

The following tables gives a summary of the treatment carried out during 1950:-

Number of Premises treated

Rate	Mice
32	24
381	452
813	276
1380	8477
Business premises	
Others	
Total infestations	
Estimated bill	

The houses in the area were treated on two occasions at six monthly intervals by the surveyor's department staff. This work was very successful and reduced to a considerable degree the nuisance infestation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is only one common lodging house in the Borough area. The premises are re-visited periodically by the sanitary staff and are maintained in a satisfactory manner.

VERMINOUS PREMISES - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

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

(1) Council houses	3
(2) Other dwelling houses	15
(3) Other premises	2

This form of nuisance was not pronounced on premises in 1950.

OTHER NUISANCE TRADERS

The following offensive traders are established in the district:-

Bag storage and sorting	3
Refrigerator	1

The above premises and traders are controlled satisfactorily so as to lead to the minimum of nuisance.

RENT AND MORTGAGE RESTRICTION ACTS, 1920 - 1929

No applications were received under the above Acts during the year 1950.

CLEANSING CENTRE

This centre, mainly devoted to the cure of scabies, continued to be administered by the Health Committee and has been operating now for over seven years. Sessions were held daily except for two days per week when the nurse devoted her time to following up contacts at home.

The co-operation of the local medical practitioners and head teachers of the schools was maintained throughout the year.

The following is a summary of this centre's activities for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Number of sessions held	202
Number of new cases	58
Number under treatment at end of previous year	Nil
Number cured during the year	58
Number under treatment at end of current year	Nil
Number of attendances for treatment	301
Number of home visits made	297

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Pontypridd possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a paddling pool situated in the 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.

Ninety-two samples of bath water were taken on twelve occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination. All results were satisfactory.

The above unusual number of samples of bath water examined was largely due to complaints from the local Education Authority, who were at one time perturbed by the physical appearance of the water.

During the school holidays very full use, in particular, was made of the paddling pool. Turf, stones and waste paper were indiscriminately scattered in the water by badly behaved children and a very untidy and unprepossessing effect was produced.

However, there was little or no danger to health, for even under the worst conditions the numerous bacteriological tests showed no exceptional contamination, and indeed were reported to be satisfactory.

It is evident that the chlorination of this water is thoroughly effective and is fully justified.

CLEANING CENTRE

This centre, mainly devoted to the care of scabies, continued to be administered by the Health Committee and has been operating now for over seven years. Sessions were held daily except for two days per week when the nurse devoted her time to following up contacts at home.

The co-operation of the local medical practitioners and head teachers of the schools was maintained throughout the year.

The following is a summary of this centre's activities for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Number of sessions held	208
Number of new cases	36
Number under treatment at end of previous year	111
Number cured during the year	56
Number under treatment at end of current year	111
Number of attendances for treatment	301
Number of home visits made	237

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Forty-two houses possess a municipal open-air swimming bath and a bathing pool situated in the Yngwylfwrdd Park. The adult bath has a capacity of 400,000 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.

Twenty-two samples of bath water were taken on twelve occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination. All results were satisfactory.

The above unusual number of samples of bath water examined was largely due to complaints from the Local Education Authority, who were at one time perturbed by the physical appearance of the water.

During the school holidays very full use, in particular, was made of the bathing pool. Four thousand water-papers were instantaneously scattered in the water by badly behaved children and a very untidy and unhygienic effect was produced.

However, there was little or no danger to health, for even under the worst conditions the numerous bacteriological tests showed no exceptional contamination, and indeed were reported to be satisfactory.

It is evident that the chlorination of this water is thoroughly effective and is fully justified.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1950:-
 - (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 1268
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 4272
 - (c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
 - (d) 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 ... 935
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 471
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-
 - (1) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
 - (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
 - (b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
 - (i) By Owners ... Nil
 - (ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil
 - (2) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-
 - (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 851
 - (b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
 - (i) By Owners ... 464
 - (ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil
 - (3) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... Nil
 - (4) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... Nil

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1936:-	
	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1268
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4272
	(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	111
	(d) 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 ...	938
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	471
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
	(1) Proceedings under Section 8, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	111
	(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(i) By Owners ...	111
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	111
	(2) Proceedings under the Public Health Act:-	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	851
	(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(i) By Owners ...	484
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	111
	(3) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ...	111
	(4) Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 ...	111

HOUSING

In the post war period, 435 new houses have been completed and occupied and 104 houses of traditional construction are in the course of erection by direct labour. This programme is, of course, much less than that envisaged by the Council, but the greatest obstacle to progress has been the difficulty in obtaining clearance of new sites. In particular, substantial acres of building land in the Pontypridd Urban Area have been sterilised by the National Coal Board because of the danger of abnormal subsidence following the adoption of the system of horizon mining in the new developments which are taking place in the Pontypridd district. This problem is under discussion with the authorities concerned.

During 1950, 26 traditional type houses were erected by the Council and occupied.

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year	107
---	-----	-----	-----

Number of houses sanctioned but not commenced at the end of the year	-
--	-----	-----	---

In addition, private enterprise accounted for the following new dwelling-houses:-

Number of houses completed	...	10
Number of houses commenced	...	11

HOUSING ACT, 1936

The Council took no direct action in connection with overcrowding or slum clearance during the year. Overcrowding was, however, eased to a certain extent by the allocation of Council houses in special circumstances.

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Local Authority at the end of 1950 are set out below:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	...	1038
Ynys Terrace	...	28
Gwernygerwn	...	17

Taken over by the Council:-

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 and Housing Acts, 1923-1925	...	35
		<u>1118</u>

HOUSING

In the post war period, 435 new houses have been completed and occupied and 104 houses of traditional construction are in the course of erection by direct labour. This programme is, of course, much less than that envisaged by the Council, but the greatest obstacle to progress has been the difficulty in obtaining clearance of new sites. In particular, substantial areas of building land in the Pongpyid Urban Area have been sterilised by the National Coal Board because of the danger of abnormal subsidence following the adoption of the system of horizon mining in the new developments which are taking place in the Pongpyid district. This problem is under discussion with the authorities concerned.

During 1960, 26 traditional type houses were erected by the Council and occupied.

	Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year	Number of houses completed	Number of houses commenced but not commenced at the end of the year
1959
1960
1961

In addition, private enterprise accounted for the following new dwelling-houses:-

	Number of houses completed	Number of houses commenced
1959
1960
1961

HOUSING ACT, 1959

The Council took no direct action in connection with overcrowding or slum clearance during the year. Overcrowding was, however, caused to a certain extent by the allocation of Council houses in special circumstances.

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pongpyid Local Authority at the end of 1960 are set out below:-

	Consolidated Housing Scheme	Ying Terrace	Georgian
1959
1960
1961

Taken over by the Council:-

	Small Dwellings Acquisition Area, 1959-1960 and Housing Area, 1961-1962	...
1959
1960
1961

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Milk (Special Regulations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

The following registrations/licences were issued by the Pontypridd Urban District Council under the above regulations during the year 1950:-

Distributors	Dairies (Other than Farms)	Dealers			
		T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
18	11	11	12	4	-

Pasteurising Plant	Supplementary Dealers			
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
2	2	4	3	2

Bacteriological Examination of Graded Milk

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

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
2	2	-

(b) Pasteurised Milk

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
179	172	7

Bacteriological Examination of Ungraded Milk

During the year 1950, three samples of ungraded milk were submitted to the Cardiff Laboratory; of these, one sample was found to be unsatisfactory.

During the same period, 8 samples were examined at the laboratory for tubercle bacilli. All the samples were negative.

ICE-CREAM

31 samples were taken during the year and these were bacteriologically graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
23	6	2	Nil

Where unsatisfactory samples were found advice was given as to better production methods.

The Sanitary Inspectors have devoted a great deal of attention to improving the cleanliness and purity of ice-cream on sale in this town. At one time ice-cream was a risky article of diet, but this is definitely no longer the case. It is pleasing to report so satisfactory a result, which has not been attained without a great deal of hard work and persistent attention to detail, together with the co-operation of ice-cream producers and vendors.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairy Regulations, 1949
 Milk (Special Regulations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949
 Milk (Special Regulations) (Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949

The following regulations/licences were issued by the
 Fortynine Urban District Council under the above regulations
 during the year 1950:-

Distributors	Dairies (Other than Farm)	Dealers		
		T.T.	Pasteurized	Sterilized
18	11	11	12	4
				Accredited

Pasteurizing Plant	T.T.	Supplying Dealers		
		Pasteurized	Sterilized	Accredited
2	2	4	2	2

Bacteriological Examination of Graded Milk

The following is a summary of examinations carried out
 during the year: all samples being submitted to the Cardiff
 and County Public Health Laboratory.

(a) Unpasteurized Milk

No. of samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
2	2	-

(b) Pasteurized Milk

No. of samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
172	172	1

Bacteriological Examination of Ungraded Milk

During the year 1950, three samples of ungraded milk were
 submitted to the Cardiff Laboratory; of these, one sample was found
 to be unsatisfactory.

During the same period, 8 samples were examined at the
 Laboratory for Tubercle bacilli. All the samples were negative.

ICE-CREAM

31 samples were taken during the year and these were
 bacteriologically graded as follows:-

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
23	2	2	1

Where unsatisfactory samples were found advice was given
 as to better production methods.

The Sanitary Inspectors have devoted a great deal of
 attention to improving the cleanliness and purity of ice-cream on
 sale in this town. At one time ice-cream was a risky article of
 diet, but this is definitely no longer the case. It is pleasing
 to report an unsatisfactory result, which has not been obtained
 without a great deal of hard work and persistent attention to detail,
 together with the co-operation of ice-cream producers and vendors.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

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

The Council's Public Abattoir is still operating under the Government's scheme for the centralisation of all slaughtering.

The following are particulars for 1950 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
2,837	3,301	19,603	619	26,360

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoir and markets and shops by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purposes of inspection of meat and other foods is as follows:-

Visits and revisits made to the Public Abattoir by Meat Inspectors	...	872
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	<u>1,185</u>
		<u>2,057</u>

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1950:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Public Abattoir (Tubercular Meat)	13	2	1	17
Public Abattoir (Diseased Meat)	18	17	2	13
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods)	2	5	-	19½
Totals	<u>34</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21½</u>

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1950, for those carcasses affected with

(1) Tuberculosis

(2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	2,837	3,301	19,603	619
(1) <u>Tuberculosis only:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	16	7	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	284	5	-	21
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10.5%	0.39%	-	3.4%
(2) <u>All diseases other than Tuberculosis:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	10	4	29	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,194	5	1,011	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	42.4%	0.27%	5.30%	2.4%

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, 1950 was 18.

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

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED IN THE DISTRICT

Fried fish shops	28
Butchers making sausages, faggots etc.	24
Shops retailing ice-cream	82

All the above are regularly inspected by the District Sanitary Inspector.

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1950, for those diseases affected with

(1) Tuberculosis

(2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis

Number inspected	Cattle	Goats	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
(1) Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned	18	7	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	284	3	-	21
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10.34	0.392	-	2.42
(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis				
Whole carcasses condemned	10	4	29	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,194	3	1,011	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	42.42	0.272	2.302	2.42

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The number of slaughtermen holding valid licences issued by the Port of London Authority in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the above Act at 31st December, 1950 was 18.

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the area to sheep, cows, goats, pigs and lambs.

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED IN THE DISTRICT

Fried fish shops	28
Butchers making sausages, laggons etc.	24
Shops retailing ice-cream	23

All the above are regularly inspected by the District Sanitary Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The Pontypridd Council administers the above Act in this area and the Authority's Sanitary Inspectors are appointed Sampling Officers. Mr. D. Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory is the public analyst appointed to act for this district.

In the course of the past year, the following samples (formal and informal) were submitted to and reported upon by the analyst:-

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Non-Genuine</u>
Milk	147	3
Butter	1	
Margarine	1	
Oatmeal	1	
Golden Raising Powder	2	
Baking Powder	2	
Vinegar	6	
Salad Cream	3	
Pickling Spice	1	
Ground Mixed Spice	1	
White Pepper	2	
Fish Paste	1	
Meat Paste	1	
Cochineal Colouring	1	
Lemon Squash	1	
Jam	4	
Jelly Crystals	1	
Aspirin Tablets	1	
Rum Flavour	1	
Olive Oil	1	
Epsom Salts	2	
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	
Shredded Suot	2	
Self Raising Flour	2	
Coffee & Chicory Essence	2	
Marmalade	1	
Sago	1	
Pudding Mixture	-	2
Cornflour	1	
Sausages	1	
Mustard	1	
Salt	-	1
Gelatine	1	
Red Bone Marrow Tonic	1	
Beer	2	
	<u>198</u>	<u>6</u>

The percentage of the milk samples found to be not genuine, including both formal and informal samples, for the year 1950 was 2.04.

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1950 was 3.53% milk fat and 8.7% solids-not-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1938

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for the enforcement of the Food and Drug Act, 1938, in this area and the Authority's Sanitary Inspectors are appointed. Sampling Officers, Mr. D. Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory in the public analysis appointed to act for this district.

In the course of the past year, the following samples (formal and informal) were submitted to and reported upon by the analyst:-

Non-Formal	Formal	
2	147	Milk
1	1	Butter
1	1	Margarine
1	1	Cornmeal
2	2	Golden Maltine Powder
2	2	Baking Powder
2	2	Vinegar
2	2	Salted Cream
1	1	Pickling Spice
1	1	Ground Mixed Spice
2	2	White Pepper
1	1	Fish Paste
1	1	Milk Paste
1	1	Cochineal Colouring
1	1	Lemon Syrup
1	1	Jam
1	1	Jelly Crystals
1	1	Aspirin Tablets
1	1	Rum Flavour
1	1	Olive Oil
2	2	Spiced Raisins
2	2	Bicarbonate of Soda
2	2	Shredded Beef
2	2	Self Raising Flour
2	2	Coffee & Cherry Essence
1	1	Marmalade
1	1	Eggs
2	2	Fooding Mixtures
1	1	Coriander
1	1	Onion
1	1	Mustard
1	1	Salt
1	1	Saladine
1	1	Red Bone Marrow Tonic
2	2	Beer
2	149	

The percentage of the milk samples found to be not genuine, including both formal and informal samples, for the year 1980 was 2.04.

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1980 was 3.55% milk fat and 8.7% solids-not-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the Milk Regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

Following are particulars of the sub-standard foods:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Result</u>
Milk	P43	Formal 4% deficient in fat
Milk	P62	-do- 36% deficient in fat
Milk	P183	-do- 2% deficient in fat
Pudding Mixture...	28P	Informal Infested with meal mites
Pudding Mixture...	87P	-do- Infested with meal mites
Salt	106P	-do- Contained a fair amount of calcium sulphate and dirt.

In all the above cases the producers or vendors were interviewed and the following action was taken:-

P43 - The deficiency was considered to have been caused by the change of pasture. Later samples were satisfactory.

P62 - Follow-up "appeal to the cow" samples were taken and these too showed a deficiency. Milking times were altered and later samples were satisfactory.

P183- Deficiency caused by irregular milking times. Amended times were advised and later samples were satisfactory.

28P & 87P - Both consignments were condemned and voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

106P - Further samples were taken and these were satisfactory.

MODEL FOOD BYELAWS

The Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Food, without alteration or modification, received formal consent and became effective in the Pontypridd area on 6th November, 1950.

While one can say that this is one further step towards the ultimate aim of clean food, the effect of the Byelaws may not be readily noticeable. It will be for Courts to determine upon cases submitted by Local Authorities and the resulting case-law will provide opinion to decide the meaning of some of the deliberately vague words and phrases of the Byelaws.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The year 1950 saw the initial discussions in Pontypridd aimed at the promotion of a scheme to encourage a Campaign for a greater measure of hygiene in food handling generally. On 28th November 1950 at a Joint Consultative Committee representing the Pontypridd Urban District Council and the Food Trades of Pontypridd, it was decided to form a Clean Food Association to serve the Urban Area of Pontypridd. This Advisory Committee is composed of representatives of employers and employees of all branches of food trades and members of the Pontypridd Urban District Council. The Council has six representatives including the Chairmen of the Council and the Health Committee (ex-officio) together with your Medical Officer of Health and the four Sanitary Inspectors. Senior Inspector H. L. Birkett was appointed Hon. Secretary pro tem and was instructed to circularise the interested organisations and associations to invite nominations of representatives.

Following are particulars of the sub-standard foods:-

Article	Code No.	Health
Milk	143	Normal
Milk	152	-do-
Milk	153	-do-
Boiling Milk	154	Infected
Boiling Milk	155	-do-
Boiling Milk	156	-do-
Boiling Milk	157	-do-
Boiling Milk	158	-do-
Boiling Milk	159	-do-
Boiling Milk	160	-do-
Boiling Milk	161	-do-
Boiling Milk	162	-do-
Boiling Milk	163	-do-
Boiling Milk	164	-do-
Boiling Milk	165	-do-
Boiling Milk	166	-do-
Boiling Milk	167	-do-
Boiling Milk	168	-do-
Boiling Milk	169	-do-
Boiling Milk	170	-do-
Boiling Milk	171	-do-
Boiling Milk	172	-do-
Boiling Milk	173	-do-
Boiling Milk	174	-do-
Boiling Milk	175	-do-
Boiling Milk	176	-do-
Boiling Milk	177	-do-
Boiling Milk	178	-do-
Boiling Milk	179	-do-
Boiling Milk	180	-do-
Boiling Milk	181	-do-
Boiling Milk	182	-do-
Boiling Milk	183	-do-
Boiling Milk	184	-do-
Boiling Milk	185	-do-
Boiling Milk	186	-do-
Boiling Milk	187	-do-
Boiling Milk	188	-do-
Boiling Milk	189	-do-
Boiling Milk	190	-do-
Boiling Milk	191	-do-
Boiling Milk	192	-do-
Boiling Milk	193	-do-
Boiling Milk	194	-do-
Boiling Milk	195	-do-
Boiling Milk	196	-do-
Boiling Milk	197	-do-
Boiling Milk	198	-do-
Boiling Milk	199	-do-
Boiling Milk	200	-do-

In all the above cases the producers or vendors were interviewed and the following action was taken:-

143 - The deficiency was considered to have been caused by the change of pasture. Later samples were satisfactory.

152 - Follow-up "appeal" to the cow" samples were taken and these too showed a deficiency. Miling times were altered and later samples were satisfactory.

153 - Deficiency caused by irregular milking times. Altered times were advised and later samples were satisfactory.

154 & 155 - Both consignments were condemned and voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

156 - Further samples were taken and these were satisfactory.

HOUSE FOOD BYLAWS

The Model Bylaws of the Ministry of Food, without alteration or modification, received formal consent and became effective in the Pontypool area on 6th November, 1950.

While one can say that this is one further step towards the ultimate aim of clean food, the effect of the Bylaws may not be readily noticeable. It will be for the Council to determine upon cases submitted by local authorities and the resulting case-law will provide opinion to decide the meaning of some of the deliberately vague words and phrases of the Bylaws.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The year 1950 saw the initial discussion in Pontypool aimed at the promotion of a scheme to encourage a campaign for a greater measure of hygiene in food handling generally. On 28th November 1950 at a Joint Committee meeting representing the Pontypool Urban District Council and the Food Trades of Pontypool, it was decided to form a Clean Food Association to serve the Urban Area of Pontypool. This Advisory Committee is composed of representatives of employers and employees of all branches of food trades and members of the Pontypool Urban District Council. The Council has six representatives including the Chairman of the Council and the Health Committee (ex-officio) together with four members of the Pontypool Urban District Council. The Secretary is Mr. J. L. Brown and was appointed to investigate the interested organizations and associations to invite nominations of representatives.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In the course of 1950 there was no excessive incidence of any of the diseases coming under this heading, indeed, in several of them an improvement was recorded.

My report last year emphasised the undue number of child deaths from 'summer diarrhoea', and stressed the urgency of hospital treatment for these cases. This year the number was significantly reduced, and there is evidence of a greater appreciation of the problem by the provision of more hospital beds for the treatment of young children. A scheme was inaugurated for a 40-bed block at the Graig Hospital for use as a Children's Ward, to be completed in 1951.

Respiratory diseases, including bronchitis and the pneumonias, were less prevalent and deaths in all groups were lower than in the previous twelve months.

Influenza was relatively ineffective until the extreme end of the year. Serious epidemics of influenza prevailed on the Continent during the Autumn and the authorities concerned were prepared for its introduction into this country. This duly occurred, firstly in the north of England, but it did not spread to Wales until the last few days of December. The subsequent influenza epidemic therefore, does not belong to the year under review.

CANCER

The recorded deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypridd for the year ended 31st December, 1950 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
41	30	71

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1950

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Poliomyelitis	2	2	-
Scarlet Fever	69	62	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	-
Pneumonia	3	1	-
Erysipelas	4	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	-	-
Measles	523	7	1
Whooping Cough	110	2	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-
Anthrax	1	1	-

NON-HOTTABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In the course of 1950 there was no extensive incidence of any of the diseases coming under this heading, indeed, in several of them an improvement was recorded.

My report last year emphasized the small number of child deaths from 'scarlet fever', and stressed the urgency of hospital treatment for these cases. This year the number was significantly reduced, and there is evidence of a greater appreciation of the problem by the provision of more hospital beds for the treatment of young children. A scheme was inaugurated for a 40-bed block at the Girls' Hospital for use as a Children's Ward, to be completed in 1951.

Respiratory diseases, including bronchitis and the pneumonias, were less prevalent and deaths in all groups were fewer than in the previous twelve months.

Influenza was relatively ineffective until the autumn end of the year. Serious epidemics of influenza prevailed on the Continent during the autumn and the authorities concerned were prepared for its introduction into this country. It duly occurred, firstly in the north of England, but it did not spread to Wales until the last few days of December. The subsequent influenza epidemics therefore, does not belong to the year under review.

CANCER

The recorded deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Hampshire for the year ended 31st December, 1950 were as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
	41	50	91
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1950			
Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Tuberculosis	2	2	-
Stomach Cancer	25	42	-
Rectal Cancer	2	2	-
Prostate Cancer	2	1	-
Bladder Cancer	2	1	-
Colon Cancer	2	1	-
Uterine Cancer	2	1	-
Endometrial Cancer	2	1	-
Testis Cancer	2	1	-
Penis Cancer	2	1	-
Thyroid Cancer	2	1	-
Parathyroid Cancer	2	1	-
Adrenal Cancer	2	1	-
Pituitary Cancer	2	1	-
Brain Cancer	2	1	-
Spinal Cord Cancer	2	1	-
Other	2	1	-

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS NOTIFIED DURING 1950

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Totals
Scarlet Fever	-	4	7	8	7	24	13	2	4	-	-	-	69
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles (x)	12	46	73	124	109	138	19	1	-	1	-	-	523
Whooping Cough (x)	6	12	12	25	21	30	3	-	-	-	1	-	110
Tuberculosis:- Respiratory	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	4	32	10	6	2	59
Non-Respiratory	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	8
	22	66	94	157	137	195	37	9	43	12	9	5	786

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH
WARD DURING THE YEAR 1950

Disease	Graig	Rhon- dda	Town	Cil- fynydd	Tra- llwn	Tre- forest	Rhydy- felin	Totals
Scarlet Fever	14	8	5	4	17	5	16	69
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Erysipelas	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	4
Anthrax	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Meningococcal								
Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	61	30	15	20	38	193	166	523
Whooping Cough	20	22	9	4	18	9	28	110
Tuberculosis:-								
Respiratory	5	12	3	6	11	13	9	59
Non-Respiratory	1	1	-	2	-	2	2	8
TOTALS	104	75	32	40	84	224	227	786

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

<u>Notified</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>at</u> <u>Home</u>	<u>Treated</u> <u>in</u> <u>Hospital</u>	<u>Vision</u> <u>Un-</u> <u>impaired</u>	<u>Vision</u> <u>Impaired</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Blind</u> <u>ness</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
3	3	-	3	-	-	-

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 1950.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH
WARD DURING THE YEAR 1950

Disease	Grays	Whon- dals	Town dals	Old- Lyons	Tr- flem	Tr- flem	Hyd- flem	Total
Scarlet Fever	14	8	8	4	17	8	16	69
Scarlet Typhoid	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Scarlet	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Scarlet	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	4
Scarlet	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Scarlet	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Scarlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet	21	30	18	20	38	183	186	683
Scarlet	20	23	9	4	18	9	28	110
Scarlet	3	12	3	6	11	13	9	50
Scarlet	1	1	-	2	-	3	2	8
TOTALS	104	75	82	40	84	224	237	766

OPTICATIMA NELWATON

Dis- ease	Cases at Home	Treated in Hospital	Visits in- hospital	Visits out- hospital	Total Visits	Deaths
Scarlet	3	-	2	-	-	-

REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING

Authority is given to the Local Authority, by Section 157, 22 & 23 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to replace bedding soiled and damaged by infectious disease.

No such replacement took place in 1950.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The more serious notifiable infectious diseases were again of low incidence during the year.

A remarkable record was established when no case of diphtheria was notified in this area during the whole of 1950. This is almost more than one could have expected of the immunisation campaign, had not a comparable result been experienced in Canada in past years.

Scarlet fever - 69 cases - was below the average. The great majority of these were treated in hospital for reasons which have frequently been stressed in the past.

Two cases of Infantile Paralysis were reported; both recovered after hospital care. This figure is similar to that of the previous year.

Cerebro-spinal fever was met with in one instance, this again did well.

Puerperal fever remained at a very low figure. There is no doubt that childbirth today is infinitely less risky than even a decade since, thanks to experience in the use of new synthetic drugs and antibiotics.

On the other hand, measles was exceedingly prevalent, as was also Whooping Cough. A few of the worst of these cases were admitted to hospital; much more should be done in this direction.

One interesting case of Anthrax or Malignant Pustule was notified, which occurred in a factory worker whose employment brought him into contact with imported bones from India. Although extremely ill with this severe, and often fatal, disease he fortunately made a good recovery; credit here is almost certainly due to penicillin.

Once again no deaths took place from any of the infectious fevers during the year.

There is no doubt that nothing pays better dividends than preventive medicine; constant vigilance however, must never be relaxed if results such as are reported above are to be achieved and maintained.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious disease are accepted at the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, or Tyntyla Hospital situated in the Rhondda area. In practice the more serious types of infectious disease, such as poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at Cardiff. Special facilities also exist at the Hospital at Canton for the most recent treatment of tubercular meningitis and miliary tuberculosis, both of which diseases require skilled and prolonged nursing and medical care.

The Pontypridd Council's former Isolation Hospital at Tonteg admitted no patients throughout the year, and will need to be reconditioned for whatever purpose it may be employed in the future.

On March 31st, 1950, the Pontypridd Council ceased all association with this hospital and the appointment of your Medical Officer of Health as Medical Superintendent finally terminated.

The more serious notifiable infectious diseases were again of low incidence during the year.

A remarkable record was established when no case of diphtheria was notified in this area during the whole of 1950. This is almost more than one could have expected of the vaccination campaign, but not a comparable result has been experienced in Canada in past years.

Scarlet fever - 53 cases - was below the average. The great majority of these were treated in hospital for persons which have frequently been attended in the past.

Two cases of infectious mononucleosis were reported; both recovered after hospital care. This figure is similar to that of the previous year.

Cerebro-spinal fever was met with in one instance, this again this year.

Paratyphoid fever remained at a very low figure. There is no doubt that this fever today is infinitely less risky than even a decade since, thanks to experience in the use of new synthetic drugs and antibiotics.

On the other hand, measles was exceedingly prevalent, as was also Whooping Cough. A few of the worst of these cases were admitted to hospital; much more should be done in this direction.

One interesting case of Anthrax or Malignant Pustule was notified, which occurred in a factory worker whose employment brought him into contact with imported bones from India. Although extremely ill with this severe, and often fatal, disease he fortunately made a good recovery. Credit here is almost certainly due to penicillin.

Once again no deaths took place from any of the infectious fevers during the year.

There is no doubt that nothing says better for the than preventive medicine; constant vigilance however, must never be relaxed if we are to keep such as are reported down to the achieved and maintained.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CARE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

When hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the General City Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, or Tyndal Hospital situated in the Rhondda area. In treating the more serious types of infectious diseases, such as poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at Cardiff. Special facilities also exist at the Hospital at Canton for the most recent treatment of infectious meningitis and other neurological, both of which diseases require skilled and prolonged nursing and medical care.

The long-suffering General's former Isolation Hospital at Toney added no patients throughout the year, and will need to be reconditioned for whatever purpose it may be employed in the future.

On March 31st, 1950, the Penarth General ceased all association with this hospital and the appointment of your Medical Officer of Health as Medical Superintendent finally terminated.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service is now the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and the depot serving the Pontypridd area is situated at the Treforest Trading Estate. The telephone is Taffs Well 211. Ambulances and cars for all types of cases are maintained at this depot.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported during the year, one from hospital, and two from the patients' homes.

Each responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

The Local Authority took no action under these Regulations during the year.

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 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>					<u>Deaths</u>				
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Totals</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Totals</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	1	-	1
5 to 15 years	2	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	10	9	1	2	22	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	4	13	2	-	19	1	3	-	1	5
35 to 45 years	6	4	-	-	10	2	3	-	-	5
45 to 65 years	5	1	-	-	6	6	3	-	-	9
65 and upwards	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	29	30	6	2	67	11	9	1	1	22

PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS

<u>No. of Deaths Registered</u>	<u>No. Notified to M.O.H.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
22	19	86.3

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1950 and the previous five years was as follows:-

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>
Respiratory	0.51	0.43	0.66	0.77	0.78	0.96
Non-Respiratory	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.16	0.02	0.14
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.56	0.48	0.74	0.93	0.80	1.11

AMERICAN COLLEGE

The ambulatory service is now the responsibility of the Glasgow County Council, and the depot serving the Portpatrick area is situated at the Portpatrick Railway Station. The telephone is 211. Ambulances and cars for all types of cases are maintained at this depot.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS, 1950

Three cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were reported during the year, one from hospital, and two from the Portpatrick depot.

Each reported to treatment and no deaths recorded.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1950

The Local Authority took no action under these Regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 25 AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 17

No action was taken under this head by the Health Department in 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950

Age Group	New Cases		Mortality	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 to 4 years	2	-	-	-
5 to 14 years	1	-	-	-
15 to 24 years	10	3	-	-
25 to 34 years	4	13	-	-
35 to 44 years	6	4	-	-
45 to 54 years	6	1	-	-
55 to 64 years	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	20	1	4

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS

NOTIFICATION

No. of Deaths	No. Notified	Percentage
25	19	76%

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1950 and the previous five years was as follows:-

1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
0.01	0.43	0.55	0.77	0.75	0.99
0.05	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.02	0.14
0.06	0.49	0.74	0.93	0.80	1.11

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in Pontypridd has, in common with the rest of the country, shown a marked decline since the end of the war.

One feature, especially noticeable in the above table, is the remarkable upward trend in the age-incidence of deaths from this disease. Much older age-groups now contribute significantly to deaths from respiratory tuberculosis.

A considerable proportion of notifications of new cases also occur above the age of thirty-five. This may be partly due to the increasing use of X-ray examination in the detection and estimation of pneumoconiosis, and also to the incidence of pneumoconiosis itself, but this does not entirely explain this occurrence.

Although the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis is decreasing; unfortunately, there is no corresponding drop in the number of new cases. This observation applies equally to England and Wales as a whole, as well as to other countries. Thus it will be seen that the problem of tuberculosis is still far from solution, and it may well need to be approached from a new angle.

FACILITIES FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT

As stated in a previous section of this report, provision exists at the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital for the treatment by streptomycin and other recent drugs of suitable cases of tubercular meningitis and miliary tuberculosis. These forms of infection, formerly so extremely fatal, are now yielding in a large part to modern methods.

One such case was admitted to this hospital in July and was still under treatment at the end of December.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1934

was, in common with the rest of the country, about a million
deaths since the end of the war.

One feature, especially noticeable in the above

table, is the remarkable upward trend in the age-incidence

of deaths from this disease. Much older age-groups now

contribute significantly to deaths from respiratory tuberculosis.

A considerable proportion of notification of new

cases also occur above the age of thirty-five. This may be

partly due to the increasing use of X-ray examination in the

detection and estimation of pneumoconiosis, and also to the

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is decreasing, unfortunately, there is no corresponding drop in

the number of new cases. This observation applies equally to

England and Wales as a whole, as well as to other countries.

Thus it will be seen that the problem of tuberculosis is still

far from solved, and it may well need to be approached from

a new angle.

PACIENTS FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT

As stated in a previous section of this report,

provision exists at the Cardiff City Infectious Hospital for the

treatment of pulmonary and other recent forms of tubercle

cases of tubercular meningitis and other infectious diseases. These

forms of infection, formerly so extremely fatal, are now yielding

in a large part to modern methods.

One such case was admitted to this hospital in July

and was still under treatment at the end of December.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1950

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL WARDS

				<u>No. of Deaths</u>
Graig	...	...	...	3
Rhondda	...	...	...	4
Town	...	...	...	1
Cilfynydd	...	...	...	2
Trallwn	...	...	...	8
Treforest	...	...	...	7
Rhydyfelin	...	...	...	6
TOTAL FOR URBAN DISTRICT			...	<u>31</u>

INFANT WELFARE

The infantile mortality rate in Pontypridd during the past two years has failed to keep pace with the welcome and remarkable decline shown by the figures for Great Britain as a whole.

This may be partly explained by the preponderance of our neo-natal deaths. The figure recorded for Pontypridd was 35.0 in the year under review, and was mainly due to prematurity, congenital deformities and birth injuries. Many of these causes are impossible of avoidance, but it is to this hard-core aspect of infantile mortality that attention must be especially directed if the best possible results are to be achieved.

Infant Welfare Centres, under the control of the Glamorgan County Council, continue to be popular and well attended. An additional weekly session was introduced at the Rhydyfelin Clinic owing to the increased demand on this service amongst the growing population of this part of the Pontypridd area.

By arrangement with the Glamorgan County Council your M.O.H. continues to act as medical officer for a number of these Centres in this town.

DEATHS UNDER THE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL YEARS

No. of Deaths					
2	...	...	...	...	Other
4	...	...	...	...	Infants
1	...	...	...	...	Two
2	...	...	...	...	Child
3	...	...	...	...	Twelve
7	...	...	...	...	Twenty
8	...	...	...	...	Eighty
<u>21</u>	...	...	...	...	TOTAL FOR SEVERAL YEARS

INFANT WELFARE

The infant mortality rate in Pennsylvania during the past two years has failed to keep pace with the national and comparable decline shown by the figures for Great Britain as a whole.

This may be partly explained by the circumstances of our neo-natal deaths. The figures recorded for Pennsylvania was 35.0 in the year under review, and was mainly due to prematurity, congenital deformities and birth injuries. Many of these causes are impossible to avoid, but it is to this hard-core aspect of infantile mortality that attention must be especially directed if the best possible results are to be achieved.

Infant Welfare Centres, under the control of the Glasgow County Council, continue to be popular and well attended. An additional weekly session was introduced at the Rhyolite Clinic owing to the increased demand on this service amongst the growing population of this part of the County since.

By arrangement with the Glasgow County Council your M.O.H. continued to act as medical officer for a number of these Centres in this year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1950

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Under 1 week		1 - 2 weeks		2 - 3 weeks		3 - 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks & under 3 mths.		3 - 6 mths		6 - 9 mths		9 - 12 mths		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Convulsions	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pneumonia - all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelactasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart Failure	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Congenital Deformities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperpyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haemorrhagic disease of new-born	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All causes:-	11	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	13	7	3	2	3	-	1	-	1	1	21	10
Certified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	9	20
Other tuberculous diseases	1	1	2
Syphilitic diseases	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	2
Meningococcal infections	1	-	1
Measles	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm:-			
Stomach	8	5	13
Lungs	3	1	4
Breast	-	10	10
Uterus	-	4	4
Other Sites	30	10	40
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	-	4	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	29	67
Coronary disease, angina	36	24	60
Hypertension with heart disease	4	5	9
Other heart disease	50	37	87
Other circulatory disease	9	6	15
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	10	13	23
Bronchitis	20	6	26
Other diseases of respiratory system	8	1	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	6	2	8
Other defined or ill-defined diseases ...	36	30	66
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
Other accidents	9	6	15
Suicide	2	1	3
TOTALS	300	213	513

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950

<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
20	9	11	Tuberculosis of respiratory system
2	1	1	Other tuberculous diseases
1	-	1	Psychiatric diseases
2	1	1	Whooping cough
1	-	1	Neurospiral infections
1	1	-	Measles
13	8	5	Malignant neoplasms -
1	1	2	Stomach
10	10	-	Lungs
4	4	-	Breast
40	10	30	Other sites
2	1	2	Leukemia, aplastic
4	4	-	Diabetes
27	29	28	Vascular lesions of nervous system
20	24	26	Coronary disease, angina
2	2	4	Hypertension with heart disease
27	27	20	Other heart disease
12	6	6	Other circulatory diseases
2	1	1	Influenza
22	12	10	Dysentery
22	6	20	Scabies
2	1	2	Other diseases of respiratory system
4	1	3	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
1	-	1	Gastritis, enteritis and dysentery
2	2	2	Nephritis and nephrosis
2	-	2	Hypertrophy of prostate
1	1	-	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
2	2	2	Constitutional malformations
22	20	20	Other defined or ill-defined diseases
2	1	1	Motor vehicle accidents
12	6	6	Other accidents
2	1	2	Self-inflicted
212	212	200	TOTALS

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSES OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1950

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

(Provisional figures based on weekly & quarterly returns)

	Ponty- pridd	England & Wales	126 C.B.'s & Great Towns incl. London	148 Smaller Towns (res- ident popn. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County
<u>Rates per 1,000 of Population</u>					
<u>Births</u>					
Live	15.3	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still	0.45	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
<u>Deaths</u>					
All Causes	13.08	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.55	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox	0.00	----	----	----	----
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.53	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.76	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough	2.80	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas	0.10	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	----	----
Measles	13.3	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia	0.07	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-Paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25
<u>Deaths</u>					
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age	51.67	29.8 a	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.67	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</u>					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	4.83	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03
<u>Maternal Mortality in England & Wales</u>					
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Total</u>		<u>Rates per million</u>		
	<u>(Live and Still) Births</u>		<u>women age 15-44</u>		
Abortion with sepsis	-	0.09	7		
Other Abortion	1.62	0.05	4		
Complication of pregnancy and delivery	-	0.54			
Sepsis of childbirth & the puerperium	-	0.03			
Other complications of the puerperium	-	0.15			

(a) Per 1,000 related live births

ADOPTIVE ACTS BYELAWS	...	8
AMBULANCE FACILITIES	...	27
BIRTH CONTROL	...	7
BIRTHS	...	5
CAMPING SITES	...	13
CANCER	...	23
CAUSES OF DEATH	...	31
CLEANSING CENTRE	...	15
CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN	...	22
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION	...	10
COMMON LODGING HOUSES	...	14
COUNCIL HOUSES	...	17
CREMATORIUM	...	12
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE	...	10
FACTORIES	...	12
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938	...	21 & 22
GYPSIES	...	13
HOSPITAL PROVISION (INFECTIOUS DISEASES)		26
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INFANTILE MORTALITY	...	29 & 30
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MEAT INSPECTION	...	19 & 20
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OFFENSIVE TRADES	...	14
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	...	25
POPULATION	...	5
PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED	...	20
PROSECUTIONS	...	12
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	...	27
RAINFALL	...	10
RENT & MORTGAGE RESTRICTION ACTS	...	14
REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING	...	25
RODENT CONTROL	...	14
SANITARY INSPECTION	...	11
SCAVENGING & REFUSE COLLECTION	...	13
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933	...	20
STAFF	...	4
STATISTICS, COMPARATIVE	...	32
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SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL	...	15
TUBERCULOSIS	...	27 & 28
VERMINOUS PREMISES - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS		14
VOLUNTARY BODIES	...	8
WATER SUPPLY	...	9

27	...	AMMUNITION FACILITIES
27	...	ADAPTIVE ACTS BYLAW
7	...	HEALTH CONTROL
8	...	BIRTHS
13	...	CAMPING SITES
23	...	CANCER
21	...	CAUSES OF DEATH
13	...	CLEANING CENTRE
23	...	CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN
10	...	CLOSET ACCOMMODATION
14	...	COMMON LODGING HOUSES
17	...	COUNCIL HOUSES
18	...	CREMATORIUM
10	...	DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE
12	...	FACTORIES
21 & 22	...	FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938
13	...	GYPSIES
25	...	HOSPITAL PROVISION (INFECTIOUS DISEASES)
15 & 17	...	HOUSING STATISTICS
13	...	ICE-GRAN
29 & 30	...	INFANTILE MORTALITY
29	...	INFANT WELFARE
8	...	LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES
19 & 20	...	LEAD INSPECTION
18	...	LIN
22	...	MODEL FOOD BYLAW
23	...	NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
23, 24, 25 & 26	...	NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
12	...	NUTRITION ADAPTED
14	...	OFFENSIVE TRADES
22	...	OPHTHALMIA HOSPITAL
8	...	POPULATION
20	...	PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED
12	...	PROSECUTIONS
27	...	PNEUMONIA BYLAW
10	...	RAINFALL
14	...	RENT & MORTGAGE REGISTRATION ACT
22	...	REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED RECORDS
14	...	ROBERT CONTROL
11	...	SANITARY INSPECTION
13	...	SCAVENGING & REFUSE COLLECTION
20	...	SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933
1	...	STAFF
20	...	STATISTICS, COMPARATIVE
2 & 3	...	STATISTICS, GENERAL AND VITAL
15	...	STINKING DAIRS AND POOL
27 & 28	...	TUBERCULOSIS
14	...	VENERIOUS PREMISES - REGULATION OF RED LIPS
9	...	VOLUNTARY BODIES
2	...	WATER SUPPLY



