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Contributors

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ended 31st December,

1951

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

Medical Officer of Health



THE SECRETARY OF THE

NAVY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVY

NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR ARTHUR R. WATKINS, J.P.

Health Committee 1951 - 1952

CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR J. R. CLAYTON

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
" EVAN MORGAN
" E. W. PECK
" E. MORGAN PHILLIPS
" J. POWDERHILL
" MRS. BLODWEN RANDELL
" D. J. RICHARDS
" EDWIN ROWBOTHAM
" J. STALLARD
" F. J. C. WARNER
" J. WARREN
" A. R. WATKINS, J.P.
" E. R. WILLIAMS
" MRS. G. WILLIAMS

Solicitor: Clerk to the Council

MR. JOHN HILTON

FOUNDED 1888

Chairman of the Council

GOVERNOR ARTHUR H. HAYES, 1877

First Governor 1881 - 1882

CHAIRMAN: GOVERNOR J. E. CLAYTON

GOVERNOR D. O. HALL, 1883
 ARTHUR HAYES, 1877
 J. E. CLAYTON
 H. O. A. HAYES
 JOHN H. DAVIES
 H. GARDNER
 A. F. H. HICKS
 JAMES H. HICKS
 JOHN HICKS, 1877
 J. H. HICKS
 J. H. HICKS
 STANLEY JONES
 EVAN HOGAN
 E. H. HOGAN
 E. HOGAN HICKS
 J. HOGAN HICKS
 HOGAN HICKS HICKS
 D. J. HICKS
 ELMER HOGAN HICKS
 J. HOGAN HICKS
 J. HOGAN HICKS
 J. HOGAN HICKS
 A. H. HOGAN HICKS, 1877
 E. H. HOGAN HICKS
 HOGAN HICKS HICKS

Collectors: Clerk to the Council

MR. JOHN HICKS

Public Health Department,
Central Clinic,
Pontypridd.

July, 1952.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1951, concerning the activities of the Public Health Department and the vital and other statistics which should justify the work and expenditure involved.

It has, indeed, been another good year from the general health standpoint; apart from an unfortunate epidemic of influenza, imported from the Continent in January, and which is described in detail in the body of this report.

In the realm of the infectious fevers, maternal and infantile mortality, figures are achieved today which would have been considered impossible not long ago. Diphtheria is conquered, venereal disease a rarity, food-poisoning - absent, and there were no fatal infectious fevers. In Pontypridd, for the first complete year, no mother died as a result of childbirth, and infantile mortality has only once been bettered. Very little imagination is needed to convert these cold statistics into reality and to appreciate the confidence and happiness of family life now freed from the intrusion of much crippling illness and premature death.

Yet, a great deal remains to be accomplished. There are far too many new cases of tuberculosis. This represents a problem in which housing, nutrition and other social factors are involved; preventive and curative medical treatment is not enough. Cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation account for the largest proportion of deaths today. It is hoped and expected that much of this will yield to research in the course of time. Old age may soon become our main concern.

Your Sanitary Inspectors are energetically maintaining the quality and standards of our food supplies, and promoting cleanliness in food production and handling; - not one of the features of Pontypridd.

Maintenance and improvement of existing houses are beset with difficulties and have not recovered from the war-time setback. However, there is some acceleration in this work.

Now housing is the greatest need, as all our Councillors and officials are only too well aware. A sound and adequate home for every family is the ideal and until this minimum is achieved the public health cannot attain the level of which it is capable.

I gratefully acknowledge the continued help and co-operation of all members of the staff, contributing, as it has done, to another agreeable and fruitful year.

Yours obediently,

A. G. M. SEVERN.

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1952.

To the Chairman & Members of the Health Committee
of the House of Representatives.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Permit me to present to you the
Report for the year 1951, summarizing the activities of the
Public Health Department and the work and expenditure
of the various divisions which are involved.

It has, indeed, been another good year
from the general health standpoint; however, as
informed by the various divisions, there have been
certain areas of concern, and which are discussed in detail
in the body of this report.

In the realm of the infectious diseases,
bacterial and viral infections, figures are not
today which would have been considered impossible not
long ago. Diphtheria is common, scarlet fever is
rare, but still present. In the field of
infectious diseases, the most serious
year, no woman died as a result of childbirth, and
infant mortality has only once been higher. Very
little imagination is needed to convert these
statistics into reality and to appreciate the confidence
and happiness of family life now faced by the nation
of such crippling illness and premature death.

Yet, a great deal remains to be accomplished.
There are far too many cases of tuberculosis, this
represents a problem in which housing, nutrition and other
social factors are involved; preventive and curative
medical treatment is not enough. Cancer and diseases of
the heart and circulation account for the largest proportion
of deaths today. It is hoped and expected that much of
this will yield to research in the years to come. Old age
may soon become our main concern.

Your Sanitary Inspectors are meticulously
maintaining the quality and standards of our food supplies,
and promoting cleanliness in food production and handling;
not one of the factors of public health.

Maintained and improvement of existing
houses are being with diligence and have not been
from the war-time setback. However, there is some
concern in this work.

Now housing is the greatest need, as all our
Councils and officials are only too well aware. A sound
and adequate home for every family is the ideal and until
this minimum is achieved the public health cannot attain
the level of which it is capable.

I gratefully acknowledge the continued help
and co-operation of all members of the staff; especially
as it has gone, to another year, and another year.

Yours obediently,
A. O. H. SEWELL
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.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

a.b. H. Ll. BIRKETT

Sanitary Inspectors:

a.b. W. N. DAVIES

a.b. J. R. PARRY (resigned 30th Sept. 1951)

a.b. H. WILLIS (resigned 27th May, 1951)

a.b. J. R. JONES (appointed 28th Nov. 1951)

Clerical Staff:

M. REES

A. L. THATCHER

JOYCE W. FRANCIS

Nurse: (for cleansing centre and general duties)

c. LILIAN P.A. DAVIES
(Clinic ceased 31st March, 1951)

Caretaker, Public Abattoir:

R. J. STROUD

Van Driver & Disinfecter:

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.

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SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (mid-year, 1951) as estimated by Registrar General	...	38,460
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 (1st April, 1951)	...	£172,401
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1st April, 1951)	...	£625

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births 1951

Legitimate - Males	330	Females	302	Total	632)	661
Illegitimate - Males	15	Females	14	Total	29)	
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...		17.2

Deaths 1951

Males	358	Females	217	Total	575
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	14.9

Deaths of Infants (under one year) 1951

Legitimate - Males	13	Females	11	Total	24)	26
Illegitimate - Males	1	Females	1	Total	2)	

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1951

Legitimate - 37.9	Illegitimate - 68.9	Total	39.3
Neo-Natal Death Rate	...	...	21.2

Still Births 1951

Legitimate - Males	9	Females	9	Total	18
Illegitimate - Males	-	Females	-	Total	-

Maternal Mortality 1951

Deaths from puerperal causes:- NIL

	<u>Total Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 population</u>
Cancer (all ages)	70	1.81
Measles (all ages)	-	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	0.03
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	0.03

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1951 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		At all ages	
									Number	Rate per 1,000 Births		Number	Rate per 1,000 population
1942	38550	32550	709	18.4	716	18.5	279	84	43	60.6	521	13.5
1943	37750	37750	700	18.5	660	17.5	242	73	48	60.0	491	13.0
1944	38520	38520	778	20.2	668	17.1	238	75	40	51.4	505	13.1
1945	38020	38020	696	18.0	749	19.7	310	67	58	83.3	506	13.3
1946	38730	38730	778	20.1	691	17.1	270	81	41	52.9	502	12.9
1947	38800	38800	853	21.9	704	18.1	278	104	48	56.3	530	13.7
1948	38860	38860	779	20.0	579	14.8	190	100	21	26.9	489	12.6
1949	39440	39440	681	17.3	600	15.2	175	100	28	41.0	525	13.3
1950	39220	39220	600	15.3	598	15.2	207	122	31	51.7	513	13.1
1951	38460	38460	661	17.9	693	18.0	212	94	26	39.3	575	14.9

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES

The well-established co-operation between the Public Health Department and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been maintained during 1951. Exchanges of information and advice with the Society's Inspector, Mr. W. Rees, have been of mutual assistance, and once again, I would like to record my appreciation of his good work.

During the year, the Inspector dealt with 88 cases. There were 51 cases of neglect, 3 of moral danger, 4 of ill-treatment, 8 of children beyond control and 22 of parents seeking advice concerning their children and their homes; 196 children were affected in these cases and the Inspector's supervision calls amounted to 286. In the great majority of cases an improvement was observed after one or two visits but in others, many calls were necessary before the Inspector was satisfied that an improvement was being maintained.

The Juvenile Court dealt with nine cases where children were found to be in need of care and protection or in moral danger or not properly cared for and 16 children were committed to the care of the local authority. Six children who had been deserted by their mother were taken to a Home - the mother is still missing. In four cases the Society assisted families who, for various reasons, found themselves homeless and the children were cared for while the parents found accommodation. It is very gratifying to note that in three cases the Inspector was able to reconcile parents and prevent a complete breaking up of the homes.

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 52. 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

The well-established co-operation between the Public Health Department and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been maintained during 1931. Exchanges of information and advice with the Society's Inspector, Mr. W. Ross, have been of mutual assistance, and once again, I would like to record my appreciation of his good work.

During the year, the Inspector dealt with 88 cases. There were 51 cases of neglect, 3 of moral danger, 4 of ill-treatment, 8 of children beyond control and 22 of parents seeking advice concerning their children and their homes; 193 children were affected in these cases and the Inspector's supervision calls amounted to 288. In the great majority of cases an improvement was observed after one or two visits but in others, many calls were necessary before the Inspector was satisfied that an improvement was being maintained.

The Juvenile Court dealt with nine cases where children were found to be in need of care and protection or in moral danger or not properly cared for and 18 children were committed to the care of the local authority. Six children who had been deserted by their mother were taken to a home - the mother is still missing. In four cases the Society assisted families who, for various reasons, found themselves homeless and the children were cared for while the parents found accommodation. It is very gratifying to note that in three cases the Inspector was able to reconcile parents and prevent a complete breaking up of the home.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Central 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 23. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Facilities 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, BYLAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

A list of the above was given in the last previous 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 1951 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	...	22
Treated water going into supply	...	44

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	...	11
Treated water going into supply	...	13

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 then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. The Analyst states that this process "Indicates satisfactory treatment." Additional supplies are obtained from Taf Fechan Water Board.

The number of houses supplied direct from the mains in Pontypridd is 9,291.

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

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

FACTORY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation and the Board of Health have provided an ample and constant supply of pure water to all houses and premises within the corporation of a low standard of sanitation and the comfort of the urban area.

All the water is treated by modern approved methods of filtration and disinfection, and it is possible to maintain, at all parts of the district, a standard of purity 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 Corporation and County Public Health Laboratory, and they are, in the main, conducted by the above named Board. "Spot" samples are taken occasionally by the sanitary inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1931 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	...	22
Treated water going into supply	...	41

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	...	11
Treated water going into supply	...	13

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

On 20th November 1931, some 5,000,000 gallons of water were treated at the Works with lime to clarify the water. The water was then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no reason to fear that the water is of inferior quality. The Ministry of Health has stated that this process "indicates satisfactory treatment."

The number of houses supplied direct from the mains in the district is 7,000.

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

Microbiological samples were taken from various springs and streams and were reported to be satisfactory in every respect.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1951 have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	8.70
February	7.04
March	6.70
April	5.59
May	2.87
June	1.76
July	2.05
August	9.27
September	6.81
October	1.97
November	11.89
December	7.22
TOTAL	<u>71.87</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 35 years is 60.84 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 100 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 work of connecting up the houses to the new Pon-y-graig-wen sewer progressed during the year. Only two houses in this vicinity are now without satisfactory drainage.

Four of the six Gelli-wion bungalows were connected to the main drainage during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are approximately 80 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; some 20 houses were dealt with in 1951.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1931 have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Landed Reservoir, Langtry Rd.

Month	Inches
January	6.70
February	7.00
March	6.70
April	6.30
May	6.27
June	1.78
July	8.00
August	9.27
September	6.81
October	1.97
November	11.89
December	7.22
TOTAL	71.87

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 35 years is 80.84 inches.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, constructed since its inception, controlled by the Pumping Station and Rhonda Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhonda Urban Area to the sea. All authorised inhabited houses in the Pumping Station area are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 dwellings which lie outside the statutory district.

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

The work of connecting up the houses to the new Pumping Station sewer progressed during the year. Only two houses in this vicinity are now without satisfactory drainage.

Most of the six Gelliston Pumphouse were connected to the main drainage during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are approximately 80 houses in the district without separate closet accommodation, and water closet serving the needs of two houses. This figure is gradually decreasing as sanitary improvements are carried out; some 20 houses were dealt with in 1931.

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, 1951.

Public Health Acts:-

House Inspection - First Visits	...	1,038
- Revisits	...	2,817

Housing Acts:-

Overcrowding	...	6
Infectious Diseases	...	70
Disinfestation	...	18
Public Abattoir	...	828
Markets and Shops	...	1,126
Bakehouses	...	68
Domestic Pig Keepers	...	51
Factories	...	130
Canteens and Cafes	...	100
Licensed Premises	...	48
Workshops	...	11
Common Lodging House	...	7
Ice-Cream Premises	...	70
Fried Fish Shops	...	88
Cinemas and Theatres	...	21
Dairies	...	75
Refuse Accommodation	...	2
Refuse Dumps	...	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	7
Miscellaneous (including interviews)	...	1,741

Food Sampled:-

Milk, graded and ungraded	...	191
Food and Drugs	...	90
Ice-cream	...	41
Water	...	23

Notices Served:-

Informal	...	240
Formal	...	164
Letters sent re Notices	...	396

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AREA

Summary of inspections and results in the course of routine work and "on complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Public Health Aspects:-

House Inspection - Minor Visits	...	1,022
Referrals	...	2,617
Housing Aspects:-		
Overcrowding	...	8
Infectious Diseases	...	70
Disturbance	...	18
Public Aspects:-	...	628
Referrals and Reports	...	1,122
Referrals	...	68
Domestic Pig Keepers	...	51
Referrals	...	120
Referrals and Reports	...	108
Referrals	...	48
Referrals	...	11
Referrals	...	7
Referrals	...	70
Referrals	...	62
Referrals	...	81
Referrals	...	78
Referrals	...	2
Referrals	...	2
Referrals	...	7
Referrals (Referrals)	...	1,721

Food Supply:-

Milk, Grated and ungrated	...	191
Food and Drugs	...	90
Ice-cream	...	41
Water	...	82

Referrals:-

Referrals	...	240
Referrals	...	184
Referrals	...	298

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED
DURING THE YEAR 1951

Defective drains	175
Defective W.C. flushing cisterns	77
Defective W.C. pans	72
Defective roofs	75
Defective shutters and downpipes	74
Defective wooden floors	38
Defective doors and frames	41
Defective windows	48
Defective plastering	60
Defective chimneys	44
TOTAL	<u>704</u>

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1951, thirteen prosecutions were instituted by the Sanitary Inspectors, ten of which concerned occupants of the unauthorised camping site at Dynca. These latter cases were adjourned "sine die", after two hearings.

The other three concerned alleged non-abatement of nuisances; two cases were withdrawn on payment of costs after the work had been completed and the third case was dismissed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to factories during the year was 130 and, in 12 cases, notices were served to abate nuisances. All 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 still the only one operating in Wales.

The following particulars have kindly been supplied by the Superintendent.

Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1950	1,617
Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1951	2,215
Increase	598

The installation of the new Askam gas furnace which was commenced the previous year, was completed during 1951, and put into use.

There was again a marked increase in cremations during the year.

The first quarter of 1951, January - March, provided a record number which will probably never be exceeded. This was due to the widespread influenza epidemic which caused the deaths from this and respiratory complications of so many elderly persons.

In spite of the greatest pressure on staff and equipment no case was refused, neither was there any undue delay.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1951, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 11,739.

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.

UNAUTHORISED CAMPING SITES

The Glamorgan County Council Byelaw for the control of gipsy encampments was invoked by tenants of the Rhydyfelin housing site on three occasions during 1951, and in each case, the Court found in favour of the tenants. After each hearing, the offenders left the camping site but intermittent attempts were made by single vans to re-occupy the site. These attempts, however, were quite unsuccessful when the would-be squatters realised that the tenants were really in earnest when they requested the gypsies to move under the provisions of the byelaw.

SCAVENGING

The collections of refuse and waste material for 1951 amounted to 15,496 tons; 50 tons per working day.

The refuse 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.

RODENT CONTROL

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

The following tables give a summary of the treatment carried out during 1951:-

Number of Premises treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
31	Business premises	23
<u>663</u>	Others	<u>561</u>
<u>694</u>	Total infestations	<u>584</u>
7863	Estimated kill	7557

The sewers in the area were treated on two occasions at six monthly intervals by the Surveyor's Department staff. In the February treatment bread mash and arsenic were used as the bait and poison respectively and the alternative treatment of sausage rusk and zinc phosphide was used for September. 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	7
(ii) Other dwelling houses .	23
(iii) Other premises	1

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1951.

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 1951.

CLEANSING CENTRE

This Centre, which was mainly devoted to the cure of scabies, continued to be administered as a function of the Public Health Department until April, 1951. For some time prior to that date, it was becoming increasingly apparent that scabies was being eliminated in this area and the Council decided that the need for retaining the Centre had ceased. The service was therefore discontinued and the Medical Officer of the Glamorgan County Council informed accordingly. No other suitable work being available, Nurse Lilian Davies became redundant, and her duties were terminated in effect on 31st March, 1951.

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.

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

During the school holidays very full use was made, in particular, 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.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1951:-				
(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	1038
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...			3855
(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	...	...		834
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	...			200
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	...	...	...	634
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-				
(i) By Owners	...	...		582
(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 1931:-

1000	...	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Part I of the Housing Act, 1930)
3000	...	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
...	...	(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state of disrepair or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation
...	...	(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding paragraph) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

...	...	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in compliance of informal notice by the local authority or their officers
-----	-----	--

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

...	...	(1) Proceedings under Section 10 and 11 of the Housing Act, 1930:-
...	...	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
...	...	(b) Number of dwelling houses which were repaired
...	...	(c) Effectiveness of formal notices:-
...	...	(i) By owners
...	...	(ii) By local authority or
...	...	defendants of owners
...	...	(2) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-
...	...	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be remedied
...	...	(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
...	...	(i) By owners
...	...	(ii) By local authority or
...	...	defendants of owners
...	...	(3) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1930
...	...	(a) Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1930
...	...	(b) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1930

HOUSING

In the post war period, 536 new houses have been completed and occupied and 99 houses of traditional construction are in the course of erection by direct labour, or sanctioned.

Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of a site upon which approximately 100 dwellings can be built. It is probable that construction of these will commence during 1952.

The greatest obstacle to progress in the development of housing schemes has been the difficulty in obtaining "clearance" of new sites. Substantial areas of building land in the Urban Area have been sterilised due to the risk of abnormal subsidence following the adoption by the National Coal Board of the horizon method of mining for new developments taking place in the coal field in Pontypridd and surrounding areas.

Application has been made to the appropriate Authorities for "clearance" of a site which will probably accommodate at least 700 houses and negotiations are being pressed forward actively in an effort to remove all objections from interested parties.

During 1951, 101 traditional type houses were erected by the Council and occupied.

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year	66
--	----

Number of houses sanctioned but not commenced at the end of the year	33
---	----

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

Number of houses completed	11
----------------------------------	----

Number of houses commenced	5
----------------------------------	---

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.

During the year, three such houses were utilised for re-housing the tenants of properties subject to Demolition Orders, and arrangements were being made for further allocations during 1952.

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Local Authority at the end of 1951 are set out below:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	1139
Ynys Terrace	28
Gwernygerwn	17

Taken over by the Council:-

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 and Housing Acts, 1923-1925	35
	<u>1219</u>

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 1951:-

Distributors	Dairies (Other than Farms)	Dealers			
		T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
19	14	16	12	4	-

Pasteurising Plant	Supplementary Dealers			
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
1	3	4	3	1

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.

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
T.T. Milk	3	2	1
T.T. Pasteurised	6	6	-
Pasteurised	15	15	-
Sterilised	1	1	-

Bacteriological Examination of Ungraded Milk

During the year, seven samples of ungraded milk were submitted to the Cardiff Laboratory; two samples were reported to be unsatisfactory.

During the same period, as many as 20 samples were biologically tested at the Laboratory for tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

ICE-CREAM

20 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>
14	2	2	2

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

REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSION OF MILK

With effect from 1st January 1955, the following regulations were issued by the Registrar of Milk Producers' Associations (RMPA) in relation to the registration and submission of milk.

The following regulations were issued by the Registrar of Milk Producers' Associations (RMPA) in relation to the registration and submission of milk.

Milk Producers' Association	No. of Milk Producers	No. of Cows	No. of Buffaloes	No. of Goats	No. of Sheep	No. of Pigs	No. of Other Animals	Total	Remarks
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

REGISTRATION OF MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The following is a summary of the regulations issued by the Registrar of Milk Producers' Associations (RMPA) in relation to the registration of milk producers' associations.

Milk Producers' Association	No. of Milk Producers	No. of Cows	No. of Buffaloes	No. of Goats	No. of Sheep	No. of Pigs	No. of Other Animals	Total	Remarks
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

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Milk Producers' Association	No. of Milk Producers	No. of Cows	No. of Buffaloes	No. of Goats	No. of Sheep	No. of Pigs	No. of Other Animals	Total	Remarks
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

The following is a summary of the regulations issued by the Registrar of Milk Producers' Associations (RMPA) in relation to the registration of milk producers' associations.

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED IN THE DISTRICT

Fried fish shops	28
Butchers making sausages, faggots etc.	24
Shops retailing ice-cream	93

All the above are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

All the Council's Sanitary Inspectors possess the additional qualification 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 1951 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
3,099	1,448	14,856	912	20,315

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	828
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1938	<u>1,126</u>
	<u>1,954</u>

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1951:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Public Abattoir (Tubercular Meat)	8	19	3	19
Public Abattoir (Diseased Meat)	15	3	1	9
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods) .	4	11	2	13
Total	<u>28</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED IN THE DISTRICT

..... 28	Wired fish shops
..... 24	Butchers making sausages
..... 24	Ice-cream shops
..... 24	Ice-cream shops

All the above are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

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

The Council's Public Analyst is still operating under the Government's scheme for the certification of all slaughterhouses.

The following are particulars for 1931 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
3,000	1,440	14,880	912	20,232

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

..... 628	Visits and revivals made to the Public Abattoir by Meat Inspectors
..... 1,180	Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1932
..... 1,808	Total

Summary of unwholesome meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1931:-

	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Total
Public Abattoir (Unwholesome Meat)	10	8	10	8	10
Public Abattoir (Discarded Meat)	10	8	10	8	10
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods)	11	8	11	8	13
Total	14	8	14	8	13

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1951, of those carcasses affected with

(1) Tuberculosis

(2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>
Number inspected	3,099	1,448	912	14,856
(1) <u>Tuberculosis only:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	8	1	8	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	327	3	44	4
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10.8%	0.26%	5.7%	0.02%
(2) <u>All diseases other than Tuberculosis:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	12	6	2	21
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,372	2	10	652
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	44.3%	0.55%	1.31%	4.54%

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, 1951 was 17.

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

JEWISH METHOD OF SLAUGHTER

A casting pen for the slaughter of animals in accordance with the Jewish faith has lately been installed in the Abattoir under regulations made by the Ministry of Food (Livestock Division). The Jewish method involves severing the throat of the beast in the manner laid down in the Mosaic law and prior to the installation of the casting pen, the beast was positioned for slaughter by the securing of the feet and turning over on to their backs by means of a hoisting apparatus. The new method is a considerable improvement on the original technique and the pen itself is of a pattern which has received the approval of the Ministry.

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1951, of those carcasses affected with

(1) Tuberculosis

(2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis

Number inspected	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs
14,856	3,066	1,446	912	14,856
(1) Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcasses condemned	8	1	8	-
Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned	30V	8	44	8
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10.82	0.262	8.72	0.082
(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis:				
Whole carcasses condemned	12	2	2	21
Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned	1,372	2	10	632
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	44.32	0.882	1.322	4.222

TABLE OF ANIMALS ACT, 1953

The number of slaughterhouses holding valid licences issued by the Slaughterhouse Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the above Act at 31st December, 1951 was 17.

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

TABLE OF Slaughterhouses

A casing pen for the slaughter of animals in accordance with the Jewish law has lately been installed in the Slaughterhouse under regulations made by the Ministry of Food (Livestock Division). The Jewish method involves severing the throat of the beast in the manner laid down in the Jewish law and prior to the installation of the casing pen, the beast was positioned for slaughter by the severing of the feet and turning over on to their backs by means of a rotating apparatus. The new method is a considerable improvement on the original technique and the pen itself is of a pattern which has received the approval of the Ministry.

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	...	...	...	137	2
Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	3	4
Sponge Mixture	...	...	...	4	2
Cake and Bun Mixture	...	...	...	1	4
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	-	1
Horseradish Cream	...	...	...	1	-
Aspirin Tablets	...	...	...	2	-
Olive Oil	...	...	...	2	-
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	17	4
Dessert Powder	...	...	...	1	-
Baking Powder	...	...	...	1	-
Mustard	...	...	...	1	-
French Mustard	...	...	...	1	-
Pepper Flavoured Compound	...	...	...	2	-
White Pepper	...	...	...	2	-
Mixed Spice	...	...	...	2	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	...	...	...	2	-
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	1	-
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	1	-
Lime Juice Cordial	...	...	...	1	-
Table Jelly	...	...	...	1	-
Health Salts	...	...	...	2	-
Koray Tablets	...	...	...	1	-
Custard Powder	...	...	...	2	-
Vinegar	...	...	...	3	-
Gelatine	...	...	...	1	-
Saccharin Tablets	...	...	...	2	-
Yeast Tablets	...	...	...	1	-
Anadin Tablets	...	...	...	1	-
Castor Oil	...	...	...	2	-
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	2	-
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	1	-
Dessicated Coconut	...	...	...	1	-
Semolina	...	...	...	1	-
Soya Flour	...	...	...	1	-
Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	1	-
Blancmange Powder	...	...	...	1	-
Cornflour	...	...	...	1	-
Stuffing	...	...	...	1	-
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	2	-
Table Salt	...	...	...	1	-
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	1	-
Mixed Herbs	...	...	...	1	-
Cinnamon	...	...	...	1	-
Currie Powder	...	...	...	1	-
Dried Peas	...	...	...	1	-
Beef Sausages	...	...	...	1	-
Meat Paste	...	...	...	2	-
Fish Paste	...	...	...	2	-
Coffee	...	...	...	1	-
Glucose	...	...	...	1	-
Mince-meat	...	...	...	2	-
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	1	-
Jam	...	...	...	1	-
Essence of Vanilla	...	...	...	1	-
Table Jelly Crystals	...	...	...	1	-
Stomach Powder	...	...	...	1	-
Aspro Tablets	...	...	...	1	-
Disprin Tablets	...	...	...	1	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	1	-
				<u>233</u>	<u>17</u>

The Sanitary Council administers the Food Act in this area and the Sanitary Inspectors are appointed by the Council. 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:-

Non-Grocery	Grocery		
2	137	...	Milk
4	3	...	Padding Machine
2	4	...	Orange Mixture
2	1	...	Cake and Bun Mixture
1	-	...	Self-Raising Flour
-	1	...	Herbert's Cream
-	2	...	Aspirin Tablets
-	2	...	Olive Oil
4	IV	...	Ice-Cream
-	1	...	Essential Powder
-	1	...	Baking Powder
-	1	...	Mustard
-	1	...	French Mustard
-	2	...	Pepper Flavouring Compound
-	2	...	White Pepper
-	2	...	Mixed Spice
-	2	...	Coffee & Cherry Flavouring
-	1	...	Chocolate Spread
-	1	...	Sandwich Spread
-	1	...	Like Juice Candy
-	1	...	Table Jelly
-	2	...	Health Salts
-	1	...	Koray Tablets
-	2	...	Essential Powder
-	3	...	Vinegar
-	1	...	Gelatin
-	2	...	Saccharin Tablets
-	1	...	Yeast Tablets
-	1	...	Amber Tablets
-	2	...	Essential Oil
-	2	...	Essential Salts
-	1	...	Orange Spread
-	1	...	Essential Coconut
-	1	...	Saccharin
-	1	...	Soya Flour
-	1	...	Essential Flavouring
-	1	...	Essential Powder
-	1	...	Essential
-	2	...	Malt Vinegar
-	1	...	Table Salt
-	1	...	Tomato Ketchup
-	1	...	Mixed Herbs
-	1	...	Cinnamon
-	1	...	Garlic Powder
-	1	...	Dried Peas
-	1	...	Boat Sausages
-	2	...	Meat Paste
-	2	...	Wish Paste
-	1	...	Coffee
-	1	...	Onions
-	2	...	Mineral
-	1	...	London Cheese
-	1	...	Ham
-	1	...	Essence of Vanilla
-	1	...	Table Jelly Crystals
-	1	...	Essential Powder
-	1	...	Aspirin Tablets
-	1	...	Essential Tablets
-	1	...	Essential of Soda

The percentage of the milk samples found to be not genuine, including both formal and informal samples, for the year 1951 was 1.44.

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1951 was 3.49% milk fat and 8.65% 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:-

Milk	29P	Informal	76% deficient in fat
Cake & Pudding Mixtures ...	44P-49P	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Self-Raising Flour	52P	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Milk	P88	Formal	6% deficient in fat
Sponge Mixture	105P	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Ice-Cream	117P	Informal	20% deficient in sugar
Ice-Cream	128P	Informal	25% deficient in fat
Ice-Cream	149P	Informal	33% deficient in fat
Ice-Cream	150P	Informal	18% deficient in fat
Sponge Mixture	175P	Informal	Infested with weavils
Cake Mixture	180P	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Pudding Mixture	221P	Informal	Infested with meal mites

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

- 29P - Subsequent formal samples were satisfactory.
- 44P-49P - Complete consignments were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 52P - Consignment voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- P88 - This sample of Channel Island milk was satisfactory under the Food and Drugs Act, but the deficiency was reported to the Ministry of Food for action at the discretion of the Ministry.
- 105P - Consignment voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 117P - Further formal samples were satisfactory.
- 128P, 149P, 150P - Further formal samples were satisfactory.
- 175P - Voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 180P - Voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 221P - Voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

The percentage of the milk samples found to be not genuine, including both formal and informal samples, for the year 1951 was 1.44.

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1951 was 3.49% milk fat and 8.63% 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:-

Milk	.....	297	Informal	70% deficient in fat
Condensed Milk	.....	447-457	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Condensed Milk	.....	507	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Milk	.....	108	Formal	6% deficient in fat
Condensed Milk	.....	1087	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Condensed Milk	.....	1177	Informal	20% deficient in sugar
Condensed Milk	.....	1287	Informal	25% deficient in fat
Condensed Milk	.....	1487	Informal	35% deficient in fat
Condensed Milk	.....	1507	Informal	18% deficient in fat
Condensed Milk	.....	1737	Informal	Infested with weevils
Condensed Milk	.....	1807	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Condensed Milk	.....	2217	Informal	Infested with meal mites

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

- 297 - Subsequent formal samples were satisfactory.
- 447-457 - Consignment certificates were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 507 - Consignment voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 108 - This sample of Channel Island milk was satisfactory under the Food and Drugs Act, but the deficiency was reported to the Ministry of Food for action at the discretion of the Ministry.
- 1087 - Consignment voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 1177 - Further formal samples were satisfactory.
- 1287, 1487, 1507 - Further formal samples were satisfactory.
- 1737 - Voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 1807 - Voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- 2217 - Voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The year 1951 saw the actual formation of the Pontypridd Clean Food Association, with elected officers and constitution. Its objects are:-

1. The promotion of improvement in the hygienic manufacture, storage, exposure for sale, handling, protection from contamination and distribution of foodstuffs (both food and drink) in the Urban District of Pontypridd.
2. The application of codes of practice drawn up and agreed upon by the Advisory Committee of the Association.
3. To encourage the co-operation of the general public in maintaining a suitable standard of food hygiene.

An emblem competition was held and the winning entry, with slight modifications, has been adopted as the Association's official emblem for display in the establishments of members of the Association.

The greater part of the year was taken up with the preparation of codes of practice for the separate food trades by the Health Department and to this end, the Sanitary Inspectors visited many food trade organisations at their sessional meetings to advise and explain the importance of the campaign and especially to discuss the traders' own suggestions for codes of practice. Towards the end of the year, codes had been drafted and already accepted by most of the trade organisations.

The Association arranged two food hygiene displays in connection with Town functions and sponsored a very successful, well-attended lecture on Food Poisoning by Dr. Scott-Thomson, of the Public Health Laboratory.

MODEL FOOD BYELAWS

No Police Court action was taken under the above byelaws during 1951.

Observance of the provisions of the byelaws is always being urged on food retailers by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the codes of practice of the Clean Food Association, referred to in the previous section, also embody the spirit of the byelaws.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases which may be grouped under this heading, gave little trouble or concern throughout 1951, except for the acute outbreak of influenza which is described separately overleaf.

Mumps, chicken-pox, German measles, streptococcal infections and their complications at no time exceeded the average.

Gastro-enteritis in young children led again to only one death in those under two years. This improvement, noted last year, is thus maintained and is surely due to the better utilisation of facilities for infant consultation, diagnosis and institutional treatment which have lately been inaugurated or extended.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The year 1981 saw the actual formation of the London and Essex Food Association, with elected officers and constitution. The objects were:-

1. The promotion of improvement in the hygienic manufacture, storage, exposure for sale, handling, protection from contamination and distribution of foodstuffs (both food and drink) in the Urban District of Potters Bar.
2. The application of codes of practice drawn up and agreed upon by the Advisory Committee of the Association.
3. To encourage the co-operation of the general public in maintaining a suitable standard of food hygiene.

An earlier competition was held and the winning entry, with eight modifications, has been adopted as the Association's official emblem for display in the establishments of members of the Association.

The greater part of the year was taken up with the preparation of codes of practice for the separate food trades by the Health Department and for this end, the Secretary inspected visited many food trade organisations at their seasonal meetings to advise and explain the importance of the campaign and especially to discuss the traders' own suggestions for codes of practice. Towards the end of the year, codes had been drafted and already accepted by most of the trade organisations.

The Association arranged two food hygiene displays in connection with Town Functions and sponsored a very successful well-attended lecture on Food Poisoning by Dr. Scott-Thompson, of the Public Health Laboratory.

MODEL FOOD BYLAWS

No Police Court action was taken under the above bylaws during 1981.

Observance of the provisions of the bylaws is always being urged on food retailers by the Sanitary Inspector, and the codes of practice of the Clean Food Association, referred to in the previous section, also embody the spirit of the bylaws.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases which may be grouped under this heading, gave little trouble or concern throughout 1981, except for the acute outbreak of influenza which is described separately elsewhere.

Measles, chicken-pox, German measles, streptococcal infections and their complications all no time exceeded the average.

Gastro-enteritis in young children led again to only one death in those under two years. This improvement, noted last year, is thus maintained and is surely due to the better utilisation of facilities for infant consultation, diagnosis and institutional treatment which have lately been inaugurated or extended.

INFLUENZA

The serious epidemic of influenza which prevailed on the Continent during the autumn of 1950, not unexpectedly, spread to England and reached Wales at the latter end of December. It accounted for wide-spread disability and absenteeism for many weeks amongst the employees of factories, mines and workshops of this district. It is considered that information concerning this epidemic is worth recording in some detail.

Although many parts of Great Britain early became involved, as far as Pontypridd is concerned, nothing unusual was observed before Christmas 1950 and the early effects of this epidemic became noticeable during the first week of January. There was a marked increase in the next two weeks and the peak was reached in the week ended 28th January. After this a decline set in which continued without any further exacerbation. One medical practitioner reported that on the morning of the 22nd January he had 75 new calls. This sort of thing appears to have been the general experience.

All age-groups were more or less affected, but it was most common in adults between 20 and 50 years of age. The type of illness was often severe but serious complications were rare in those persons below 60 years of age. Post-influenzal bronchitis, laryngo-tracheitis and pneumonia were frequent in the older people. The length of illness was generally from 10 to 14 days with corresponding absence from work in employed persons. There was no particular sex incidence.

Deaths were practically limited to the older age-groups, and none was recorded amongst young adults, children and infants.

Local deaths during the four-weekly period in which influenza or influenzal pneumonia was recorded on the death certificate, were as follows:-

Week-ending 14th January	...	1
" 21st January	...	6
" 28th January	...	15
" 4th February	...	<u>2</u>
Total	...	<u>24</u>

In a number of the above, of course, influenza was only contributory.

The above deaths took place in the following age-groups:-

35-55	...	3
55-65	...	5
65-70	...	3
70-75	...	5
75 upwards	...	8

In addition to the above, deaths were recorded from the following respiratory diseases in the weeks as stated:-

	<u>Bronchitis</u>	<u>Pneumonia (all forms)</u>
Week-ending 7th January	4	5
" 14th January	2	2
" 21st January	4	2
" 28th January	1	1
" 4th February	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>

Grand Total - 49

INFLUENZA

The various epidemics of influenza which prevailed on the Continent during the autumn of 1920, and especially, spread to England and reached Wales at the latter end of December. It accounted for wide-spread disability and absence for many weeks amongst the employees of factories, mines and workshops of this district. It is considered that information concerning this epidemic is worth recording in some detail.

Although many parts of W. & A. Britain early became involved, as far as Pontypridd is concerned, nothing unusual was observed before Christmas 1920 and the early effects of this epidemic became noticeable during the first week of January. There was a marked increase in the next two weeks and the peak was reached in the week ended 25th January. After this a decline set in which continued without any further exacerbation. One medical practitioner reported that on the morning of the 22nd January he had 75 new calls. This sort of thing appears to have been the general experience.

All age-groups were more or less affected, but it was most common in adults between 20 and 50 years of age. The type of illness was often severe but serious complications were rare in those persons below 50 years of age. Post-influenzal pneumonia, laryngo-bronchitis and bronchitis were frequent in the older people. The length of illness was generally from 10 to 14 days with corresponding absence from work in employed persons. There was no particular sex incidence.

Deaths were practically limited to the older age-groups, and none was recorded amongst young adults, children and infants.

Local deaths during the four-weekly period in which influenza or influenza pneumonia was recorded on the death certificate, were as follows:-

Week-ending 14th January	1
" 21st January	2
" 28th January	15
" 4th February	2
Total	20

In a number of the above, of course, influenza was only contributory.

The above deaths took place in the following age-groups:-

25-35	2
35-45	2
45-55	2
55-65	2
65-75	2
75 upwards	2

In addition to the above, deaths were recorded from the following respiratory diseases in the weeks as stated:-

Bronchitis (all forms)

Week-ending 14th January	2
" 21st January	2
" 28th January	2
" 4th February	1
Total	7

Grand Total - 27

The age groups were as follows:-

		<u>Bronchitis</u>	<u>Pneumonia (all forms)</u>
35-55	...	2	1
55-65	...	-	-
65-70	...	3	2
70-75	...	1	1
75 upwards	...	8	7

As a comparison with the previous year, during the month of January, 1950, there were the following deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases in this area:-

Influenza	...	1
Bronchitis	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms)		3

The above were all over 60 years except one infant.

The effects of the local epidemic on school attendances were felt mainly between January 8th - 28th, when absence of pupils was from 30 - 40% and staff 5 - 10%. The public transport services were very seriously disturbed in the week ending January 28th, and a breakdown was narrowly averted. More than 20% of the staff were home sick - mainly conductors.

The Upper Boat power station suffered a peak absence of 20% personnel in the same week. Enquiries amongst eight factories on the Treforest Trading Estate showed an approximately similar figure for illness of staff. The local Police force and collieries were affected to a lesser degree than the services noted above.

Information from local doctors shows that practically all their cases had the usual signs and symptoms of "flu", e.g., headache, backache, general weakness, muscular and nervous pains.

Complications, which were rare in those below 60 years, were tracheo-bronchitis, pneumonia and occasionally gastro-intestinal symptoms - sometimes a mixture of them all. During the latter part of the epidemic gastric symptoms were rather more often met with, but the prevalent complications were definitely respiratory. Some patients developed sinusitis about a week after their recovery from the acute stages of "flu".

Attendances at our M. & C. W. Clinics were at a low level during the whole of the period, due to illness of parents or children or both. "Heavy colds", bronchitis and catarrh appear to have been the common complaints.

In reviewing all the information which I have been given, the following points seem to emerge:

It took about a week for this infection to spread to an adjoining area.

There was more influenza and allied illness amongst indoor workers, e.g. factory employees, than outdoor workers, e.g. police.

Occupations involving contact with crowds encouraged "flu" e.g. more bus conductors than drivers were affected.

In this outbreak the great majority of young persons escaped infection, or took it very mildly.

The age groups were as follows:-

Pharyngitis (all forms)

1	2	...	55-65
1	1	...	65-75
2	3	...	75-85
1	1	...	85-95
7	8	...	95 upwards

As a comparison with the previous year, during the month of January 1950, there were the following deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases in this area:-

1	Influenza
3	Pharyngitis
3	Pharyngitis (all forms)

The above were all over 50 years except one infant.

The effects of the local epidemic on school attendance were felt mainly between January 8th - 28th, when absence of pupils was from 50 - 60% and staff 5 - 10%. The public transport services were very seriously disrupted in the week ending January 28th, and a breakdown was narrowly averted. Many staff of the staff were home sick - mainly conductors.

The Upper Boat power station suffered a total absence of 20% personnel in the same week. Enquiries amongst eight factories on the Trawent Trading Estate showed an approximately similar figure for illness of staff. The local police force and collectors were affected to a lesser degree than the services noted above.

Information from local doctors shows that practically all their cases had the usual signs and symptoms of "flu", i.e., headache, backache, general weakness, muscular and nervous pains.

Complications, which were rare in those below 50 years, were tracheo-bronchitis, pneumonia and occasionally gastro-intestinal symptoms - sometimes a mixture of them all. During the latter part of the epidemic gastro-symptoms were rather more often met with, but the prevalent complications were definitely respiratory. Some patients developed sinusitis about a week after their recovery from the acute stages of "flu".

Attendance at our N. & C. W. Clinic was at a low level during the whole of the period, due to illness of parents or children or both. "Heavy colds", bronchitis and certain types of have been the commonest complaints.

In reviewing all the information which I have been given, the following points seem to emerge:

It took about a week for this infection to spread to an adjoining area.

There was more influenza and allied illness amongst school workers, C.B. factory employees, than outdoor workers, C.B. police.

Occupations involving contact with crowds encouraged "flu", C.B. more bus conductors than drivers were affected.

In this outbreak the great majority of young persons escaped infection, or took it very mildly.

In the aged sick, influenza offered that last straw which their vitality could not resist.

Very acute colds were unusually prevalent just prior to, and at the time of this outbreak.

The above material is supplied from the records of the Health Department and data provided through the courtesy and co-operation of local medical practitioners, public services and factories in this district.

CANCER

The recorded deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypridd for the year ended 31st December, 1951 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
47	23	70

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1951

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Poliomyelitis	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	60	54	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	-
Pneumonia	70	1	21
Erysipelas	2	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-
Measles	78	2	-
Whooping Cough	104	11	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-
Anthrax	1	1	-
Diphtheria	2	2	-
Paratyphoid-B	2	2	-

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

<u>Notified</u>	<u>Cases at Home</u>	<u>Treated in Hospital</u>	<u>Vision Un-impaired</u>	<u>Vision Impaired</u>	<u>Total Blindness</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1	1	-	1	-	-	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported during the year; two from hospitals and one from the patient's home.

Each responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

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

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 1951.

In the aged group, influenza occurred that last season which their vitality could not resist.

Very acute colds were unusually prevalent just prior to, and at the time of this outbreak.

The above material is supplied from the records of the Health Department and data provided through the courtesy and co-operation of local medical practitioners, public services and factories in this district.

CANCER

The recorded deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypool for the year ended 31st December, 1951 were as follows:-

Disease	Notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Colorectal Cancer	1	1	1
Stomach Cancer	60	64	64
Esophageal Cancer	2	2	2
Prostate Cancer	70	71	71
Bladder Cancer	2	2	2
Uterine Cancer	1	1	1
Ovarian Cancer	1	1	1
Endometrial Cancer	1	1	1
Testicular Cancer	1	1	1
Penile Cancer	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1
Unspecified	2	2	2
Total	104	111	111

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Notified	Cases	Treated	Vision	Vision	Total	Deaths
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

FURBERIAL FEVERIA NEGATIONS, 1952

Three cases of Furberial Feveria were reported during the year; two from hospitals and one from the patient's home. Each responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

AMBUANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service is the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and the depot serving the Pontypool area is situated at the Treforest Trading Estate. The telephone number is 1111. Ambulances and cars for all types of cases are maintained at this depot.

REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING

Authority is given to the Local Authority, by Section 147, 88.4, of the Public Health Act, 1936, to replace bedding soiled and suspected of containing infection after infectious disease.

No such replacement took place in 1951.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS NOTIFIED DURING 1951

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	-	-	7	5	7	24	13	2	2	-	-	-	60
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	6	-	2	1	6	8	-	1	9	6	18	13	70
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Paratyphoid 'B'	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	2	10	14	8	22	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	78
Whooping Cough	10	13	18	25	17	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	104
Tuberculosis:- Respiratory	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	9	24	3	8	1	50
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	-	-	12
	20	25	43	41	54	77	17	15	40	12	27	16	387

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1951

Disease	Graig	Rhon-dda	Town	Cil-fynydd	Tra-llwn	Tre-forest	Rhydy-folin	Totals
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Scarlet Fever	2	14	3	15	5	3	18	60
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
Pneumonia	17	17	9	1	3	9	14	70
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Paratyphoid-B	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	5	14	3	11	16	6	23	78
Whooping Cough	12	22	4	8	10	14	34	104
Tuberculosis:-								
Respiratory	8	5	9	4	1	8	15	50
Non-Respiratory	1	3	2	2	-	-	3	12
TOTALS	46	76	32	42	37	42	112	387

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

This was another comparatively quiet year as regards the notifiable infectious diseases.

Diphtheria has relatively disappeared since the adoption and general acceptance of immunisation in our young population.

Scarlet fever was once more below the average, and only sixty cases were notified, most of which were treated in hospital on account of unsatisfactory facilities for isolation in the homes.

One case of infantile paralysis (paralytic) occurred, in which a good recovery of function took place.

Cerebro-spinal fever (meningococcal infection) was of particularly low incidence, with one case only, which did well.

Puerperal pyrexia remained the same as last year - three cases - a satisfactory position, and a credit to all concerned in the care of motherhood.

Measles was greatly reduced in number, while whooping-cough maintained its previous rather high level.

Two cases of Paratyphoid-B were reported, the origin of which was untraced in spite of investigation.

The chemical factory on the Trading Estate where Indian bones are used in the preparation of gelatine, again yielded a further case of Anthrax. This is a very disturbing aspect of this trade, only mitigated by the success of modern treatment in securing the recovery of the great majority of those who become infected.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1931

Disease	Grange	Renton	Town	City	Tru-	Pro-	Physi-	Total
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Scarlet Fever	2	14	3	12	5	2	12	60
Prophylactic Typhoid	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
Prophylactic Typhoid	17	14	9	14	3	9	14	70
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Ascaris	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hematuria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Poliovirus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Paratyphoid-B	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	12	22	4	8	10	14	24	106
Respiratory	8	8	9	4	1	8	18	56
Non-Respiratory	1	3	2	2	-	-	2	12
TOTALS	46	78	32	42	37	42	112	387

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

This was another comparatively quiet year as regards the notifiable infectious diseases.

Diphtheria has relatively disappeared since the adoption and general acceptance of vaccination in our young population.

Scarlet fever was once more below the average, and only sixty cases were notified, most of which were treated in hospital on account of unsatisfactory facilities for isolation in the homes.

One case of infantile paratyphoid (paratyphoid) occurred in which a good recovery of function took place.

Whooping-cough fever (measles) occurred in a particularly low incidence, with one case only, which did well.

Prophylactic typhoid remained the same as last year - three cases - a satisfactory reaction, and a credit to all concerned in the care of motherhood.

Measles was greatly reduced in number, while whooping-cough maintained the previous rather high level.

Two cases of paratyphoid-B were reported, the origin of which was traced in spite of investigation.

The chemical factory on the Twining Estate where Indian bones are used in the preparation of gelatin, again yielded a further case of Ascaris. This is a very disturbing aspect of this trade, only mitigated by the absence of modern treatment in securing the recovery of the great majority of those who become infected.

It is hoped that a better system of scrutiny and a fuller appreciation by the workers of the risks involved will ensure early recognition and thus reduce the chance of a fatality.

It is pleasing to record another year in which no death took place in this area from any of the infectious fevers.

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 military tuberculosis, both of which diseases require skilled and prolonged nursing and medical care.

The Isolation Hospital at Tonteg, formerly administered by the Pontypridd Council, remained closed throughout the year for the reception of patients.

The cubicle block is undergoing considerable reconstruction for the eventual treatment of tuberculosis cases. When the other wards are also reconditioned and brought into use, this hospital, with its exceptionally healthy situation, will be capable of good work in this important field of usefulness.

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 1951.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1951

Age Periods	New Cases					Deaths				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	2	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	8	8	1	1	18	-	1	-	-	1
25 to 35 years	11	6	-	2	19	2	1	-	-	3
35 to 45 years	2	1	2	1	6	1	-	-	-	1
45 to 65 years	7	1	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	7
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2
TOTALS	31	19	5	7	62	11	2	1	-	14

NOTIFICATIONS

<u>No. of Deaths</u> <u>Registered</u>	<u>No. Notified</u> <u>to M.O.H</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
14	14	100

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1951 and the previous five years was as follows:-

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>
Respiratory	0.33	0.51	0.43	0.66	0.77	0.78
Non-Respiratory	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.16	0.02
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.36	0.56	0.48	0.74	0.93	0.80

INOCULATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Inoculation of contacts of tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine has been very favourably accepted and practised on the Continent and Scandinavia in recent years.

In this country opinion has been rather more conservative and the numbers so treated have not yet attained a high level. There are certain difficulties and theoretical risks associated with this type of preventive inoculation, but experience has tended to minimise the dangers.

Dr. J. Glyn Cox, Chest Physician for the area which includes Pontypridd, is following up this work with much interest, and he has expressed his satisfaction with results attained to date.

Dr. Cox kindly informs me that during 1951 he inoculated 58 contacts living in the Pontypridd district. In all cases this has resulted in successful conversion of the Mantoux reaction. There is little doubt that this technique holds much promise for the future.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951
DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL WARDS

				<u>No. of Deaths</u>
Graig	...	...	...	5
Rhondda	...	...	...	3
Town	...	...	...	2
Cilfynydd	...	...	...	-
Trallwn	...	...	...	3
Treforest	...	...	...	4
Rhydyfelin	...	...	...	9
TOTAL FOR URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	<u>26</u>

INFANT WELFARE

The infantile mortality rate in Pontypridd shows an encouraging improvement in 1951. This figure has only once been improved upon - in 1948.

Infant Welfare Centres, administered by the Glamorgan County Council, continue to be popular and well attended. In the course of the year a new Centre was established in Treforest, which meets each Monday afternoon. In consequence, the additional session in Rhydyfelin was discontinued. This represents an improvement in the balance of clinics in the southern part of the district, and has proved of assistance to mothers in the Treforest Ward. 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.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951

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
Prematurity	5	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Atelectasis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All causes:-	6	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	7	7	2	4	2	-	2	1	1	-	14	12
Certified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	2	13
Other Tuberculous diseases	1	2	1
Syphilitic diseases	1	-	1
Whooping cough	-	1	1
Other infective diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm:-			
Stomach	15	8	23
Lungs	12	2	14
Breast	-	1	1
Uterus	-	4	4
Other sites	20	8	28
Leukaemia, aloukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	5	3	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	47	28	75
Coronary disease, angina	41	13	54
Hypertension with heart disease	8	4	12
Other heart disease	52	45	97
Other circulatory disease	12	11	23
Influenza	19	15	34
Pneumonia	12	9	21
Bronchitis	30	20	50
Other diseases of respiratory system	15	4	19
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	-	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	2	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-	6
Congenital malformations	3	2	5
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	26	29	55
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
Other accidents	5	4	9
Suicide	1	1	2
TOTALS	358	217	575

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1901

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Other diseases of respiratory system	11	2	13
Other tuberculous diseases	1	2	3
Syphilitic diseases	1	-	1
Whooping cough	-	1	1
Other infectious diseases	1	-	1
Malicious neoplasms			
Stomach	15	8	23
Lungs	12	2	14
Breast	-	1	1
Uterus	-	4	4
Other sites	20	2	22
Leukemia, lymphoma	1	-	1
Diabetes	2	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	47	29	76
Coronary disease, angina	41	15	56
Hypertension with heart disease	9	4	13
Other heart disease	32	43	75
Other circulatory diseases	12	11	23
Influenza	19	15	34
Phthisis	12	9	21
Bronchitis	20	20	40
Other diseases of respiratory system	12	4	16
Ulcer of stomach and intestines	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4
Hypertrophy of prostate	2	-	2
Gonorrheal proctitis	2	2	4
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	22	22	44
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
Other accidents	2	4	6
Self-inflicted	1	1	2
TOTAL	258	219	477

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSES OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951

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	17.2	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still	0.47	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
<u>Deaths</u>					
All Causes	14.9	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	----
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.88	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	----
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.55	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough	2.70	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.05	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	----
Measles	2.03	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	1.82	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-Paralytic	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
<u>Deaths</u>					
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age	39.3	29.6 a	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</u>					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	4.42	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

(a) Per 1,000 related live births

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSES OF MORTALITY
NATIONAL MORTALITY AND CAUSE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 1951 GREAT TOWNS AND 145 SMALLER
TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

(Provisional figures based on weekly & quarterly returns)

Deaths					
All causes under 1 year of age					
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age					
Notifiable Diseases (Corrected) Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births					
Typhoid	4.63	10.86	13.77	8.08	14.1
Deaths per 1,000 Live Births					
Food Poisoning	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.1
Non-Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
(incl. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis	1.82	0.09	1.04	0.05	0.7
Measles	2.03	14.07	13.93	14.32	14.6
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Erysipelas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Diphtheria	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.1
Whooping Cough	2.70	3.37	3.82	4.00	3.7
Scarlet Fever	1.83	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.7
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Notifiable Diseases (Corrected) Rates per 1,000 of Population					
Pharyngitis	0.84	0.61	0.83	0.83	0.8
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Influenza	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Tuberculosis	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.8
Diphtheria	0.35	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.3
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
All Causes	14.9	12.3	12.4	12.5	13.1
Still-births	0.57	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.3
Live-births	17.2	12.6	17.3	12.7	17.6
England & Wales					
1951					
London					
1951					
Great Towns (res-ident popn. 25,000 or more)					
1951					
145 Smaller Towns (res-ident popn. 25,000 or more)					
1951					

(a) per 1,000 related live births

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

<u>Intermediate List No.</u> <u>and cause</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u> <u>Pontypridd</u> <u>England and</u> <u>Wales</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Total</u> <u>(Live and Still) Births</u> <u>(England and Wales)</u>	<u>Rates per million</u> <u>women aged 15 - 44</u> <u>(England and Wales)</u>
4115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	70	0.10	
(Abortion with toxæmia	3	0.00	0
4116 (Other toxæmias of pregnancy (and the puerperium	167	0.24	
4117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	91	0.13	
4118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	37	0.05	4
4119 Abortion with sepsis	66	0.09	7
4120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .	125	0.18	

ADOPTIVE ACTS BYELAWS	...	7
AMBULANCE FACILITIES	...	24
BIRTHS	...	5
CAMPING SITES	...	12
CANCER	...	24
CAUSES OF DEATH	...	30
CLEANSING CENTRE	...	13
CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN	...	21
CLOSEST ACCOMMODATION	...	9
COMMON LODGING HOUSES	...	12
COUNCIL HOUSES	...	15
CREMATORIUM	...	11
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE	...	9
FACTORIES	...	11
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938	...	19 & 20
GYPSIES (UNAUTHORISED CAMPING SITES)		12
HOSPITAL PROVISION (INFECTIOUS DISEASES)		27
HOUSING STATISTICS	...	14 & 15
ICE-CREAM	...	16
INFANTILE MORTALITY	...	28 & 29
INFANT WELFARE	...	28
INFLUENZA	...	22, 23 and 24
LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES	...	7
MEAT INSPECTION	...	17 & 18
MILK	...	16
MODEL FOOD BYELAWS	...	21
NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES		21
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES	...	25, 26 and 27
NUISANCES ABATED	...	11
N.S.P.C.C.	...	7
OFFENSIVE TRADES	...	13
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	...	24
POPULATION	...	5
PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED	...	17
PROSECUTIONS	...	11
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	...	24
RAINFALL	...	9
RENT & MORTGAGE RESTRICTION ACTS	...	13
REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING	...	24
RODENT CONTROL	...	12
SANITARY INSPECTION	...	10
SCAVENGING & REFUSE COLLECTION	...	12
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933	...	18
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 - STATUTORY EXCEPTION		18
STAFF	...	4
STATISTICS, COMPARATIVE	...	31 & 32
STATISTICS, GENERAL AND VITAL	...	5 & 6
SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL	...	13
TUBERCULOSIS	...	27 & 28
VERMINOUS PREMISES - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS		13
WATER SUPPLY	...	8

3	WATER SUPPLY	...
13	VERMINOUS PREMISES - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS	...
27 & 28	TUBERCULOSIS	...
13	SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL	...
2 & 3	STATISTICS, GENERAL AND VITAL	...
21 & 22	STATISTICS, COMPARATIVE	...
4	STATISTICS OF ANIMALS ACT, 1925 - STATISTICAL EXPLANATION	...
13	SLAUGHTERS OF ANIMALS ACT, 1925	...
13	SLAUGHTERS OF ANIMALS ACT, 1925	...
13	SCAVENGING & REFUSE COLLECTION	...
10	RAW MILK INSPECTION	...
13	ROBERT CONTROL	...
13	REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BRIDGING	...
24	RENT & MORTGAGE REGISTRATION ACTS	...
13	RAINFALL	...
24	PURPERAL FEVER	...
11	PROSECUTIONS	...
13	PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED	...
13	POPULATION	...
24	OPHTHALMIA MONITORUM	...
13	OPPRESSIVE TRADES	...
7	M.S.P.C.O.	...
11	MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS	...
24	NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES	...
24, 25, and 27	NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES	...
21	MODEL FOOD BYELAWS	...
21	MILK	...
13	MEAT INSPECTION	...
17 & 18	LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES	...
7	INFIRMARIA	...
22, 23, and 24	INFANT WELFARE	...
22	INFANTILE MORTALITY	...
22 & 23	ICE-CREAM	...
13	HOUSING STATISTICS	...
14 & 15	HOSPITAL PROVISION (INFECTIOUS DISEASES)	...
27	EXPERIA (UNAUTHORISED CAMPING SITES)	...
13	FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1925	...
19 & 20	FACTORIES	...
11	DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE	...
2	ORNAMENTATION	...
11	COUNCIL HOUSES	...
13	COMMON LODGING HOUSES	...
13	GUEST ACCOMMODATION	...
9	CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN	...
21	CLEANING CENTRE	...
13	CAUSES OF DEATH	...
20	CANCER	...
24	CAMPING SITES	...
13	BIRDS	...
24	ADJECTIVE ACTS BYELAWS	...
7	ADJECTIVE ACTS BYELAWS	...



