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MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

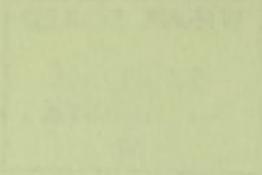
for the Year ended 31st December,

1952



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

Medical Officer of Health



PORTLAND HEALTH DISTRICT BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st December,

1932

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

Medical Officer of Health

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR H. G. A. DARKE, J.P.

Health Committee 1952 - 1953

CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR J. R. CLAYTON

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" JOHN H. DAVIES
" H. GARDNER
" D. W. G. HARRY
" A. W. B. HIGGINS
" LLEWELYN HOPKIN
" C. H. JAMES
" J. WYNNE JONES
" STANLEY JONES
" E. W. PECK
" J. POWDERHILL
" MRS. BLODWEN RANDELL
" D. J. RICHARDS
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" J. STALLARD
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" J. WARREN, M.A.
" A. R. WATKINS
" E. R. WILLIAMS
" MRS. G. WILLIAMS
" J. Ll. WILLIAMS

OBIT

Councillor JOHN HOWELL, J.P.
" E. MORGAN PHILLIPS

Solicitor: Clerk to the Council

MR. JOHN HILTON

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CONVICTOR M. G. A. DAVIS, J.P.

Health Committee - 1902

CHAIRMAN: CONVICTOR J. A. CLAYTON

CONVICTOR M. G. A. DAVIS, J.P.

MEMBER

CONVICTOR M. G. A. DAVIS, J.P.

MEMBER

MEMBER

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CONVICTOR JOHN HOWARD, J.P.

MEMBER

Secretary: Clerk to the Council:

MR. JOHN HILTON

Public Health Department,
Central Clinic,
Pontypridd.

July, 1953.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I take pleasure in presenting the Annual
Report of my Department for 1952.

This provides an opportunity for stocktaking and
may be regarded as a public health balance sheet, with
significant items on both the debit and credit sides, and,
it is hoped, with some amount of profit for the year's
effort.

The infantile mortality rate reached a new low
level in this town, a good index of sanitation; and the
general death rate has never been less in the past twenty
years. Both these results are highly satisfactory and
reflect an improved standard of hygiene.

On the other hand, the considerable number of
cases of paratyphoid fever which occurred in South Wales in
1952 is an indication and warning that vigilance in health
matters can never be relaxed. Pontypridd did not escape
this epidemic, but the numbers were small in our town and did
not cause undue anxiety.

Tuberculosis showed some increase, which may be
temporary. The outlook in this disease is increasingly
hopeful, but is likely to be long-term in character. The
mass radiographic survey undertaken during the late summer,
has been of paramount assistance in helping to define the
extent of this disease amongst our population. Further
details of this survey are given in the appropriate section
of this report. Once again opinion is widely and rightly
held that better housing conditions are probably the most
fruitful line of attack.

Fatal diseases of the heart and circulation both
here and throughout the country, are steadily on the upgrade;
although this trend is probably largely due to the increasing
age of the population, as well as the tension of modern life.

Public Health Department
Central Office,
Wellington

July, 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Incorporated Council of the District Councils

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure in presenting the Annual
Report of my Department for 1958.

This provides an opportunity for stock-taking and
may be regarded as a public health balance sheet, with
significant items on both the debit and credit sides, and
it is hoped, with some amount of profit for the year's
effort.

The infantile mortality rate reached a new low
level in this town, a good index of sanitation; and the
general death rate has never been less in the past twenty
years. Both these results are highly satisfactory and
reflect an improved standard of hygiene.

On the other hand, the considerable number of
cases of paratyphoid fever which occurred in South Wales in
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matters can never be relaxed. Paratyphoid has not escaped
this epidemic, but the numbers were small in our town and did
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Tuberculosis showed some increase, which may be
temporary. The outlook in this disease is increasingly
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mass radiographic survey undertaken during the late summer,
has been of paramount assistance in helping to define the
extent of this disease amongst our population. Further
details of this survey are given in the appropriate section
of this report. One's opinion is widely and rightly
held that better housing conditions are probably the most
fruitful line of attack.

Fatal diseases of the heart and circulation both
here and throughout the country, are steadily on the increase;
although this trend is probably largely due to the increasing
age of the population, as well as the tension of modern life.

There is one local feature which must not be overlooked, and which is causing widespread concern; this is the disgusting state of the disused canal which traverses the length of the Urban Area. This is more than an aesthetic offence; it is potentially dangerous to health. The time is overdue for concerted action on the part of the several owners of sections to attack the problem both efficiently and thoroughly. Fortunately nature is helping to obscure some of its worst aspects by overgrowth of dank vegetation; but a radical cure is needed. This is presumably a costly and complicated engineering operation, however it is none the less essential.

The Pontypridd Clean Food Association is getting under weigh. The ideals for which it stands are permeating the various trades organisations, and there is a gradual and welcome transformation taking place in our retail shops. The more cleanly and attractive presentation of foodstuffs, and improved hygiene in their handling, are further and valuable aids towards the public health.

In conclusion I would thank my staff collectively for their loyalty and interest, which have done so much to promote the facile and pleasant working of the Health Department throughout the year.

Yours obediently,

A. G. M. SEVERN,

Medical Officer of Health.

There is one local feature which must not be overlooked, and which is usually widespread concern; this is the disagreeable taste of the blood and which pervades the length of the Uremic Area. This is more than an aesthetic ailment; it is potentially dangerous to health. The time is overdue for concerted action on the part of the several centers of research to attack the problem both efficiently and thoroughly. Unfortunately nature is helping to obscure one of the worst aspects by overgrowth of dark vegetation; but a rational cure is needed. This is presumably a costly and complicated engineering operation, however it is none the less essential.

The foregoing ideas have been presented in a preliminary under weigh. The ideas for which it stands are permeating the various public organizations, and there is a gradual and welcome transformation taking place in our renal therapy. Not more clearly and effectively presentation of botanical and improved systems in daily handling, the further and valuable aids towards the renal health.

In conclusion I would thank my staff collectively for their loyalty and interest, which have done so much to promote the facile and pleasant working of the Health Department throughout the year.

Yours obediently,

A. G. M. SEYMOUR

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. JONES

a.b. T. T. REES
(commenced 1st. February, 1952)

Clerical Staff:

M. REES

A. L. THATCHER

JOYCE W. FRANCIS

Caretaker, Public Abattoir:

R. J. STROUD

Van 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.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (mid-year 1952) as estimated by Registrar General	...	38,340
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, 1952)	...	£175,692
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1st April, 1952)	...	£640

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births 1952

Legitimate - Males	280	Females	274	Total	554)	565
Illegitimate - Males	5	Females	6	Total	11)	
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	14.7

Deaths 1952

Males	278	Females	183	Total	461
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	12.0

Deaths of Infants (under one year) 1952

Legitimate - Males	13	Females	2	Total	15)	15
Illegitimate - Males	-	Females	-	Total	-)	

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births 1952

Legitimate -	27.0	Illegitimate -	Nil	Total	26.5
Neo-Natal Death Rate	...	...	...	...	10.6

Still Births 1952

Legitimate - Males	12	Females	12	Total	24
Illegitimate - Males	-	Females	-	Total	-

Maternal Mortality 1952

Deaths from puerperal causes:- 1

	<u>Total Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 population</u>
Cancer (all ages)	77	2.01
Measles (all ages)	-	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	0.03

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

38,340	...	Population (mid-year 1932) as estimated by Registrar General
42,717	...	Population (General 1931)
8,140	...	Population (1931)
9,311	...	Population of industrial houses (1940)
10,178	...	Number of families or separate occupiers (General 1931)
478,888	...	Marriage value (1st April, 1932)
1040	...	As represented by a penny rate (1st April, 1932)

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births 1932

588	(Total 588)	274	Female	314	Male	...	...
14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Deaths 1932

481	Total	185	Female	296	Male	...	...
18.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Deaths of Infants (under one year) 1932

13	(Total 13)	5	Female	8	Male	...	...
...

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births 1932

26.8	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Still Births 1932

24	Total	12	Female	12	Male	...	...
-	Total	-	Female	-	Male	...	...

Infant Mortality 1932

Rate from postnatal census: 1

2.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-
0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1952 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-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
1943	37750	37750	700	18.5	660	17.5	242	73	48	60.0	491	15.0
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
1952	38340	38340	565	14.7	561	14.7	177	77	15	26.5	461	12.0

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 1952 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	...	...	13
Treated water going into supply	...	...	37

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	...	...	6
Treated water going into supply	...	...	8

Reports on practically 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 6.6 to 7.3, 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 9,411.

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.

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Township and Rhonda 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 Council and County Public Health Laboratory, and they are, in the main, submitted by the above named Board. Samples are taken infrequently by the County Laboratory.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1938 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	...	15
Treated water going into supply	...	37

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	...	8
Treated water going into supply	...	8

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

The soft mountain water, some 2,500,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk, raising the pH figure from 6.8 to 7.5, and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. The analysis states that this process "indicates satisfactory treatment." Additional samples are obtained from the Pochan Water Board.

The number of houses supplied direct from the main in 1938 is 2,411.

There are no stand-pipes in use within the Township.

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

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1952 have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	7.86
February	1.25
March	5.32
April	5.03
May	4.30
June	3.57
July	3.65
August	7.54
September	4.71
October	6.61
November	4.83
December	<u>5.32</u>
TOTAL	<u>59.99</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 36 years is 60.82 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.

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 10 houses were dealt with in 1952.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1982 have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Statistics registered at Belmont Reservoir, Westbury.

Month	Inches
January	7.98
February	1.82
March	2.32
April	2.02
May	2.20
June	2.27
July	2.22
August	7.24
September	2.71
October	2.21
November	2.22
December	2.22
TOTAL	38.28

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 25 years is 40.66 inches.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-sewerage system of sewerage, sewers, manholes and drains, controlled by the Westbury and Belmont Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Belmont Urban area to the sea. All detached residential houses in the Westbury Urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 dwellings which lie within the statutory drainage area.

In addition to the above, a small number of semi-detached temporary dwellings in the area are connected to the sewerage system by means of private drains.

DISCRET ACCOMMODATION

There are approximately 80 houses in the district without separate toilet accommodation, and water closets serving the needs of two houses. This figure is gradually increasing as various improvements are carried out; some 10 houses were dealt with in 1982.

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, 1952:

Public Health Acts:-

House Inspection - First Visits	...	777
- Revisits	...	2,829

Housing Acts:-

Overcrowding	...	4
Infectious Diseases	...	78
Disinfestation	...	20
Public Abattoir	...	971
Markets and Shops	...	1,172
Bakehouses	...	107
Domestic Pig Keepers	...	50
Factories	...	212
Canteens	...	30
Licensed Premises	...	85
Workshops	...	12
Common Lodging House	...	10
Ice-Cream Premises	...	68
Fried Fish Shops	...	117
Cinemas and Theatres	...	25
Dairies	...	78
Refuse Accommodation	...	6
Refuse Dumps	...	34
Cafes	...	156
Miscellaneous (including interviews)	...	1,714

Food Sampled:-

Milk, graded and ungraded	...	186
Food and Drugs	...	123
Ice-Cream	...	42
Water	...	49

Notices Served:-

Informal	...	249
Formal	...	162
Letters sent re Notices	...	410

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED
DURING THE YEAR 1952

Defective drains	166
Defective W.C. flushing cisterns	85
Defective W.C. pans	54
Defective roofs	123
Defective shutes and downpipes	71
Defective wooden floors	29
Defective doors and frames	40
Defective windows	61
Defective plastering	42
Defective chimneys	21
TOTAL	<u>692</u>

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1952, six prosecutions were instituted by the Sanitary Inspectors, as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

In five cases, the work had been completed at the date of the hearing and the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs.

In the remaining case, the hearing was adjourned for two months at the first hearing and later an order was made to carry out the work in one month.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to factories during the year was 224 and, in 14 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, 1951	2,215
Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1952	2,124

The cremations for 1952 show a small decrease from 1951, but the latter year was the occasion of the influenza epidemic and figures for the relevant quarter may never be exceeded. Nevertheless, 1952 still showed an increase of 507 over 1950.

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

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1952, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 13,863.

REPORT ON WILKINSON'S
WORKING THE YEAR 1933

188	Defective ceilings
83	Defective W.C. flushing systems
54	Defective W.C. pans
123	Defective roofs
71	Defective gutters and downpipes
28	Defective wooden floors
40	Defective doors and frames
81	Defective windows
42	Defective plastering
21	Defective chimneys
<u>622</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1933

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1933, six prosecutions were instituted by the Sanitary Inspectors, as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1933.

In five cases, the work had been completed at the date of the hearing and the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs.

In the remaining case, the hearing was adjourned for two months at the first hearing and later an order was made to carry out the work in one month.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to factories during the year was 324 and, in 14 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 commission of any of the provisions of the above Act.

CREMATORIA

The Crematorium Commission is still the only one operating in Wales.

The following particulars have kindly been supplied by the Superintendent.

Creations for year ended 31st December, 1931 2,215

Creations for year ended 31st December, 1932 2,184

The crematorium for 1933 shows a small decrease from 1932, but the latter year was the occasion of the influenza epidemic and figures for the relevant quarter may never be exceeded. Nevertheless, 1932 will show an increase of 307 over 1930.

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

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1933, cremations exceeded one in a hundred (1,665).

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

During 1952, there was no necessity for the Council to invoke the provisions of the Glamorgan County Council byelaw prohibiting the unauthorised camping of gypsies. On the few occasions when sites were occupied, the residents of the areas affected were able to use the byelaw in requesting the gypsies to move without delay.

This nuisance was less prevalent during the year, and it can be assumed that the byelaw is having its desired effect, but, unfortunately, the problem for these itinerants remains acute, both as regards local authorities and the people themselves.

SCAVENGING

The collections of refuse and waste material for 1952 amounted to 14,257 tons, an average of 46 tons per working day.

The refuse is conveyed to a tip at Nantgarw where flue dust from the Upper Boat 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 day-to-day complaints and routine duties of rodent infestation.

The following tables give a summary of action during 1952:-

<u>Number of Premises treated</u>		
<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
27	Business premises	16
<u>605</u>	Others	<u>559</u>
<u>632</u>	Total infestations	<u>575</u>
7105	Estimated kill	6902

The sewers in the area were treated on two occasions at six-monthly intervals by the Surveyor's Department staff. In the March 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.

WATERBORO CAMPING

No licenses 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.

WATERBORO CAMPING

During 1962, there was no necessity for the Council to invoke the provisions of the Wiltshire County Council Bylaws prohibiting the unauthorised camping of gypsies. On the few occasions when sites were occupied, the residents of the area allocated were able to use the provision in requesting the gypsies to move without delay.

This nuisance was less prevalent during the year, and it can be assumed that the problem is being the desired effect, but unfortunately, the provision for these itinerant remains none, both as regards local authorities and the people themselves.

WASTE DISPOSAL

The collection of refuse and waste material for 1962 amounted to 14,237 tons, an average of 46 tons per working day.

The refuse is conveyed to a tip at Sandgate where 17,000 tons from the Wiltshire County Council is also tipped. As the output from the Sandgate tip 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.

ROBUST CONTROL

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

The following tables give a summary of action during 1962:-

<u>Number of Robust treated</u>		<u>Rate</u>
5403	Butterfly Hill	7108
376	Total infestations	332
508	Others	608
12	Butterfly Hill	27
368		

The rovers in the area were treated on two occasions at the monthly intervals by the Surveyor's Department staff. In the March treatment broad-leaves and sprays were used on the hill and both rovers respectively and the alternative treatment of sprays took and also 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 Wiltshire area. The premises are 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	6
(ii) Other dwelling houses ..	15
(iii) Other premises	12

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1952.

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 1952.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Pontypridd possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a paddling pool situated in the Ynysangharad Park. The adult bath holds 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.

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

The paddling pool in particular is greatly appreciated by the younger generation, and at week-ends and during school holidays an enormous number of children take advantage of the facilities provided. These healthy activities in open air and sunlight are most beneficial and rewarding.

VERMONT PREMISES - EXAMINATION OF BUD RUBS

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

- (1) Council houses
- (11) Other dwelling houses
- (11) Other premises

This kind of balance was not pronounced or pronounced in 1933.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

The following overseas travel was established in the district:

- See above and working
-

The above premises and travel are conducted satisfactorily as is shown by the nature of matters.

HEAT AND HOT WATER REGULATION ACTS, 1930 - 1933

No applications were received under the above acts during the year 1933.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Only one person has been granted a municipal swimming bath and a bathing pool situated in the town of

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

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

The bathing pool in question is greatly appreciated by the younger generation and at week-ends and during school holidays an enormous number of children take advantage of the facilities provided. These healthy activities in open air and sunlight are most beneficial and rewarding.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1952:-				
(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	777
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...			3606
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...			20
(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	...	...	...	612
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	...	...	...	153
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	...	...	...	459
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-				
(i) By Owners	...	...	...	419
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	13
(4) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	2

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year 1932:-	
777	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
3036	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
20	(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation
618	(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
2. Number of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-	
183	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers
3. Action under statutory powers during the year:-	
(1) Proceedings under Section 7, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1930:-	
211	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
211	(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
211	(i) By Orders
211	(ii) By local authority in default of Orders
(2) Proceedings under the Public Health Act:-	
489	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied
419	(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
411	(i) By Orders
411	(ii) By local authority in default of Orders
18	(3) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1930
8	(4) Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1930

HOUSING

In the post-war period 622 new houses have been completed and occupied. A further 13 houses are nearing completion by direct labour. The erection of 106 houses of traditional construction by direct labour will commence in March, 1953.

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.

Clearance of a site which will probably accommodate 700 houses has been obtained from the Planning Authority and negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of this site.

During 1952, 86 traditional type houses were erected by the Council and occupied.

Number of houses in course of
erection at the end of the year 13

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

Number of houses completed 5

Number of houses commenced 8

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 exceptional cases.

During the year, nine such houses were utilised for rehousing in special circumstances; six for demolition order properties, two for the tenants of properties subject to closing orders and one to rehouse the occupants of an unfit house. Further similar allocations are planned as houses become available.

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Local Authority at the end of 1952 are set out below:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme 1,228

Ynys Terrace 28

Gwernygerwn 17

Taken over by the Council:-

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts,
1899 - 1923 and Housing Acts,
1923 - 1925 35

1,308

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 1952:-

Distributors	Dairies (Other than Farms)	Dealers			
		T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
21	14	15	16	4	-

Pasteurising Plant	Supplementary Dealers			
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
1	5	6	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	6	6	-
Pasteurised	39	39	-
Sterilised	2	2	-

Bacteriological Examination of Ungraded Milk

During the year, four samples of ungraded milk were submitted to the Cardiff Laboratory; one sample was reported to be unsatisfactory.

Tests for Tubercle Bacilli

During the same period, as many as 17 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 graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
16	-	2	2

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

OTHER FOODS

Three samples of other foods were submitted for bacteriological examination; two from a supply of dried milk food and the third from a consignment of meat pies. In all three cases, the Public Analyst's report was "No pathogens isolated".

INSPECTOR AND SUPERVISOR OF FOOD

Milk and Cream (Milk) Act, 1908
 Milk (Special Regulations) (New Milk) Regulations, 1948
 Milk (Special Regulations) (Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1947

The following regulations/laws were issued by the Inspector of Food during the year 1952:-

Sl. No.	Name of Regulation/Law	Date of Issuance	
		Year	Month
1	Regulation of Milk and Cream	1952	10
2	Regulation of Sterilized Milk	1952	11
3	Regulation of Milk and Cream (New Milk)	1952	12

Regulation of Milk and Cream

The following is a summary of the regulations issued during the year 1952, all of which are contained in the Milk and Cream Act, 1908.

Sl. No.	Name of Regulation/Law	Date of Issuance
1	Regulation of Milk and Cream	1952-10-10
2	Regulation of Sterilized Milk	1952-11-15
3	Regulation of Milk and Cream (New Milk)	1952-12-20

Regulation of Sterilized Milk

During the year, four samples of sterilized milk were submitted to the Laboratory for analysis and reported to be satisfactory.

Tests for Tubercle Bacilli

During the year, as many as 14 samples were analyzed at the Laboratory for Tubercle Bacilli. All were found to be satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

20 samples were taken during the year and these were found to be satisfactory.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
10	2	2	2

Where unsatisfactory samples were found, advice was given to the producer to improve the quality.

OTHER FOODS

Three samples of other foods were submitted for analytical examination and found to be satisfactory. The following is a summary of the results.

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED IN THE DISTRICT

Fried fish shops	28
Butchers making sausages, faggots etc.	24

In past years it has been the practice to enter under the above heading the number of registered premises manufacturing ice-cream, but the modern trend for retailers of this commodity is to purchase the ice-cream ready-made from wholesalers and it is then maintained at the approved temperature in refrigerators provided by these wholesalers. From the quality point of view this is an advanced step and results over recent years have shown an improved standard. At the moment probably only two retailers in the district manufacture their own ice-cream. At 31st December, 1952, there were 107 registered retailers in the town, an indication of the present popularity of this commodity.

All the above are regularly inspected by the Food 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 1952 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>
2,719	1,850	19,438	1,858	25,865

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	971
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1938	<u>1,162</u>
	<u>2,133</u>

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1952:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Public Abattoir (Tubercular Meat)	5	15	2	22
Public Abattoir (Diseased Meat)	19	17	2	0
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods)	4	6	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	<u>29</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

MEMBERS WHOSE FOOD IS INSPECTED IN THE DISTRICT

Tried fish shops 20
 Butchers selling mutton, 20
 Liggins etc. 20

In past years it has been the practice to enter under the above heading the names of registered persons manufacturing ice-cream but the modern trend has resulted in this category as to persons the ice-cream being made from whey-butter and it is these persons at the approved factories in refrigerators provided by the authorities. From the quality point of view this is an advanced step and results over recent years have shown an improved standard. At the present probably only two retailers in the district manufacture their own ice-cream. At East Leinster, 1928, there were 107 registered retailers in the town, an indication of the present popularity of this commodity.

All the above are regularly inspected by the Food Inspector.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

All the District'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 Government's Public Health Act, 1927, provides for the Government's approval for the certification of all slaughtering.

The following are the numbers for 1928 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the district:

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs and Lambs</u>	<u>Fowls</u>	<u>Total</u>
2,710	1,020	10,420	1,830	25,980

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

Visits and minutes made to the Public Health Inspector by meat inspectors 20

Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924

and Food and Drugs Act, 1927 1,182
2,182

Summary of animals meat and other foods inspected and slaughtered during the year ended 31st December, 1928:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs and Lambs</u>	<u>Fowls</u>
Public Health (Meat Regulations) 1924	10	10	10	10	10
Public Health (Meat Regulations) 1924	10	10	10	10	10
Public Health (Meat Regulations) 1924	10	10	10	10	10
<u>Total</u>	30	30	30	30	30

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1952, 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	2,719	1,850	1,858	19,438
<u>(1) Tuberculosis only:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	347	-	82	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	12.7%	-	4.4%	-
<u>(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	3	4	8	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,635	4	15	955
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	60.2%	0.43%	1.1%	5.0%

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, 1952, was 15.

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the Area to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, and with the exception of Kosher meat, all cattle are humanely killed by the captive bolt pistol and the smaller animals are electrically stunned before slaughter.

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	116	2
Dessicated Coconut	2	-
Coconut Squares	2	-
Pudding Mixture	2	-
Sage & Onion Stuffing	1	-
Tomato Ketchup	1	-
White Pepper	2	-
Pepper Flavoured Compound	1	-
Mint Jelly	1	-
Canned Fish	1	-
Dried Peas	3	-
Meat Paste	8	-
Meat Pie	-	1
Fish Cakes	2	-
Cheese Spread	-	3
Table Jelly	4	-
Table Jelly Crystals	3	-
Tea-Time Tablets	1	-
Indigestion Tablets	1	-
Aspirin Tablets	3	-
Ice-Cream	20	2
Fat Extender	6	-
Whipping Compound	1	-
Custard Powder	2	-
Vinegar	5	-
Ground Cinnamon	1	-
Chicken Paste	1	-
Fish Paste	3	-
Sausages	3	-
Flavouring Essence	1	-
Soft Drink	3	-
Lemonade Powder	1	-
Self Raising Flour	1	-
Sauce	1	-
Chutney	1	-
Mustard	2	-
Jam	3	-
Koray Tablets	1	-
Marzipan Paste	1	-
Soya Flour	1	-
Meringue Powder	1	-
Christmas Pudding	1	-
Sponge & Pudding Mixture	2	-
Golden Raising Powder	2	-
Mixed Spice	1	-
Ground Ginger	1	-
Dried Parsley	1	-
Salt	1	-
Bovril	1	-
Carried forward	<u>223</u>	<u>8</u>

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Non-Genuine</u>
Brought forward	223	8
Salami Sausages	1	-
Cockles	1	-
Whisky	2	1
Vanilla Flavour	1	-
Lemon Flavour Essence	1	-
Cochineal	1	-
Tea	2	-
Honey	1	-
Mincemeat	1	-
Grystallised Ginger	1	-
Chocolate Wafers	1	-
Cake Decorations	1	-
Golden Spread	1	-
Synthetic Cream	1	-
Stoned Dates	1	-
Cut Peel	1	-
Soft Drink Tablets	1	-
Glucose Tablets	1	-
Lung Tonic Pastilles	1	-
Cough Sweets	1	-
Victoids	1	-
Stomach Powder	1	-
Halibut Liver Oil	1	-
Olive Oil	1	-
Aspro Tablets	1	-
Epsom Salts	1	-
TOTAL	<u>251</u>	<u>9</u>

The percentage of the milk samples found to be not genuine including both formal and informal samples, for the year 1952 was 1.73

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1952 was 3.60% milk fat and 8.67% 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:-

Meat Pie	1P	Informal	Mould growth on filling.
Cheese Spread	7P	Informal	Contained excess water.
Cheese Spread	11P	Informal	Contained excess water.
Cheese Spread	18P	Informal	Contained excess water.
Milk	52P	Informal	6% deficient in fat.
Ice-Cream	120P	Informal	20% deficient in fat.
Milk	133P	Informal	16% added water.
Ice-Cream	162P	Informal	31% deficient in fat.
Whisky	P259	Formal	2½% added water.

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

- 1P - The whole consignment was surrendered and destroyed.
- 7P, 11P, 18P - No standard is laid down for this commodity and no action could be taken.
- 52P - Follow-up samples were satisfactory.
- 120P - Further formal samples were satisfactory.

8	822	Brought forward
-	1	Selart Sauages
1	1	Cooley
-	2	Whisky
-	1	Vanilla Flavour
-	1	Lesson Flavour Emulsion
-	1	Coconut
-	2	Tee
-	1	Honey
-	1	Mince
-	1	Crystallized Ginger
-	1	Chocolate Wafers
-	1	Cake Decoration
-	1	Golden Syrup
-	1	Synthetic Cream
-	1	Stoned Dates
-	1	Out Peel
-	1	Soft Drink Tablets
-	1	Ginger Tablets
-	1	Lang Tonic Tablets
-	1	Corn Syrup
-	1	Victoria
-	1	Stomach Powder
-	1	Salivary Liver Oil
-	1	Olive Oil
-	1	Ascorbic Tablets
-	1	Spices Salt
-	1	TOTAL
9	821	

The percentage of the milk samples found to be not genuine including both formal and informal samples, for the year 1982 was 1.7

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1982 was 3.60% milk fat and 8.0% solids-not-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 2% milk fat and 8.2% solids-not-fat.

Following are particulars of the sub-standard foods:-

12	12	Milk
13	13	Chinese Brand
14	14	Chinese Brand
15	15	Chinese Brand
16	16	Milk
17	17	Ice-Cream
18	18	Milk
19	19	Ice-Cream
20	20	Whisky

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

- 12 - The whole consignment was surrendered and destroyed.
- 13, 14, 15 - No standard is laid down for this commodity and no action could be taken.
- 16 - Follow-up samples were satisfactory.
- 17, 18 - Further formal samples were satisfactory.

- 133P - This milk sample was taken at the request of the management of a local factory, from milk in use in the factory's canteen. The milk, which was not for re-sale, was suspected by the management to have been adulterated after delivery. Samples taken from the retailer were satisfactory.
- 162P - The manufacturer, a local man, was advised on production methods. Further samples have been satisfactory.
- P259 - A warning letter was sent to the hotel manager, after full consideration by the Council.

PONTYPRIDD CLEAN FOOD ASSOCIATION

In March, 1952, the Department's Meat and Food Inspectors presented to the Association's Advisory Committee their draft standards for various food trades. These standards had previously been submitted to representatives of the respective trades and the Inspectors had attended meetings of organisations to explain various points and discuss proposed amendments with those whose task it is to implement the requirements of the standards. The Advisory Committee therefore received them as having been mutually agreed and they were formally approved.

Subsequently, applications for membership of the Association were invited, and after considering the Inspectors' reports upon the premises and equipment concerned, the Advisory Committee admitted 23 applicants into membership. On this occasion, one application was refused, four were deferred for three months and another for six months. Emblems and certificates of membership were presented at a public meeting held in the New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd on 24th November, 1952, when the guest speaker was Mr. W. G. Pyatt, M.B.E., Chief Sanitary Inspector of Cardiff. A feature of this meeting was the showing of three Food Hygiene Films on loan from the Central Office of Information.

As the year ended, further applications were being received for consideration early in 1953.

Many improvements to food premises have been carried out since the scheme has come into operation. These developments include:-

1. Provision of constant hot water supplies.
2. Improved lighting and ventilation.
3. Provision of glass coverings on counters where food is exposed for sale.

The scheme has received wide publicity in South Wales. On 15th December, 1952 the Chairman of the Association, Councillor J. R. Clayton, gave a five minutes talk on the objects and activities of the Association in the B.B.C. "News from Wales" programme.

MODEL FOOD BYELAWS

Compliance with the provisions of these byelaws in markets, stalls, retail shops and stores is the constant concern of our Food Inspectors.

It must be admitted that there is much room for improvement in these respects in Pontypridd. An educated public demanding clean food is of the first importance.

The codes of practice of the Clean Food Association, referred to in the previous section, also embody the spirit of the byelaws.

No Police Court action was taken under these byelaws during 1952.

- This milk sample was taken at the request of the management of a local factory from milk in use in the factory's canteen. The milk, which was not for sale, was analyzed by the management to have been adulterated with glycerol. Samples taken from the retailer were satisfactory.
- The manufacturer, a local man, was advised on production methods. Further samples have been satisfactory.
- A warning letter was sent to the hotel manager, after full consideration by the Council.

FOOTWEAR CLEAN FOOD ASSOCIATION

In March, 1933, the Department's Food and Food Inspectors presented to the Association's Advisory Committee their report regarding various food codes. These standards previously been adopted by representatives of the respective trades and the Inspectors had prepared a series of examinations to explain various points and discuss proposed amendments with those whose task it is to implement the regulations of the standards. The Advisory Committee's thorough study and their own preliminary report and they were formally approved.

Subsequently, applications for membership of the Association were invited, and after consulting the Inspectors' reports upon the various and equipment concerned, the Advisory Committee advised 23 applicants that membership, on this occasion, was granted for six months. Four new members for three months and another for six months were also certified for membership of membership were presented at a public meeting held in the New Inn Hotel, London, on 21st November, 1933. The guest speaker was Mr. W. D. Price, M.B.E., Chief Sanitary Inspector of Croydon. A feature of this meeting was the showing of the Food Hygiene films on loan from the Central Office of Information.

As the year ended, further applications were being received for consideration early in 1934.

Many improvements in food premises have been carried out and the scheme has come into operation. These developments include:-

- Provision of constant hot water supplies.
- Improved lighting and ventilation.
- Provision of glass coverings on counters where food is exposed for sale.

The scheme has received the publicity in South Wales. In 1933 the Chairman of the Association, Committee, Mr. H. Clifton, gave a live cinema talk on the subject and received the Association in the S.E.C. "News from Wales" programme.

HOME FOOD BYLAW

Compliance with the provisions of the by-laws in respect of calls, retail shops and stores in the constant concern of our Food Inspectors.

It must be recalled that there is a need for improvement in these respects in the by-laws. An amended public health by-law was introduced in the first instance.

The codes of practice of the Clean Food Association formed in the previous year, also show the state of the by-laws.

No further action was taken under these by-laws during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 - SAMPLING DUTIES

The department maintained its standard of food and drugs sampling during the year, both in quantity and variety.

In the early part of the year, preparations were made to submit an application for the retention of food and drugs sampling powers which were likely to be ceded to the Glamorgan County Council in view of the fall in population expected to be announced officially when the 1951 census figure is published. At the end of the year, while nothing certain was known, it was confidently expected that these duties would remain with the Pontypridd Council.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The above Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1952 is designed to ensure the humane treatment of pet animals, and it prohibits the sale of such animals except from premises which are licenced by the Local Authority. The Act does not affect the sale of pedigree animals.

The Council's Sanitary Inspectors were authorised to inspect premises for this purpose and four licences were issued.

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

A comprehensive list of the above was given in my last pre-war report.

In July, 1952 the Council adopted Section 86 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which gives the Authority a degree of control over the activities of dealers in old metals and Marine Store dealers.

Additionally, this Authority has adopted the Ministry's Model Food Byelaws; and the Glamorgan County Council's Byelaw controlling gipsy or squatters encampments is, of course, applicable within the area.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1935 - SAMPLING RULES

The department maintained its standard of food and drug sampling during the year, both in quantity and variety.

In the early part of the year, preparations were made to submit an application for the retention of food and drug sampling powers which were likely to be ceded to the Glasgow County Council in view of the fall in population expected to be announced shortly. At the end of the year, the 1931 census figure is published. It was confidently expected that the matter would remain with the Corporation Council.

1931 ANIMALS ACT, 1931

The above Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1931, is designed to ensure the humane treatment of pet animals, and to prohibit the sale of such animals except from premises which are licensed by the Local Authority. The Act does not affect the sale of pedigree animals.

The Council's Sanitary Inspectors were authorized to inspect premises for this purpose and their licences were issued.

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

A comprehensive list of the above was given in my last report.

In July, 1932 the Council adopted Section 88 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1927, which gives the Authority a degree of control over the activities of dealers in old metals and articles from dealers.

Additionally, this Authority has adopted the Ministry's Model Food Byelaws, and the Glasgow County Council's Byelaws controlling other on restaurants establishments in, of course, applicable within the area.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases which may be grouped under this heading, gave little anxiety or concern throughout 1952.

Influenza, which assumed epidemic proportions in 1951 subsided to the normal level. Only two deaths were attributed to this disease during the year, nor was there any excessive mortality from associated respiratory complaints. Even the common cold appeared to be less prevalent and troublesome.

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 institution treatment which have recently been inaugurated or extended.

CANCER

The recorded deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypridd for the year ended 31st December, 1952 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
39	38	77

The death-rate from cancer, in its various manifestations, remains high and is this year well above the average.

This reflects to some extent the increasing age of the population; for, generally speaking, cancer is a terminal disease of middle-age and later. However, it is patent that the problems of malignant disease, its causation and treatment, are far from solution.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1952

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	19	7	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	6	-
Pneumonia	8	4	14
Erysipelas	4	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-
Measles	676	10	-
Whooping Cough	10	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	3	3	-
Anthrax	4	4	-
Diphtheria	1	1	-
Paratyphoid-B	11	11	1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The prevalence and risk of this disease of the newborn have been almost eliminated in recent years, thanks largely to better midwifery, the wide use of maternity hospitals and modern anti-biotics; although mild conjunctivitis in infants is by no means uncommon.

Only one case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified in 1952; this was treated in hospital and no impairment of vision resulted.

NON-RESPIRATORY ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles which may be grouped under this heading, gave little activity or concern throughout 1952.

Influenza, which showed evidence of proportion in 1951, subsided to the normal level. Only two deaths were attributed to this disease during the year, but was there any excessive mortality from associated respiratory complications. Even the common cold appears to be less prevalent and troublesome.

Scarlet fever, German measles, streptococcal infections and their complications as no longer exceeded the average

death rate in young children but again to only a slight extent in older years. This improvement, noted last year in this institution and is mainly due to the better utilization of antibiotics for these complications. Hospital and institution cases which have recently been investigated or extended.

DANGERS

The greatest danger from cancer (all forms) in 1952 for the year ended 31st December, 1952 was as follows:-

<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>
77	23	29

The percentage from cancer, in the various manifestations remains high and is this year well above the average.

This reflects to some extent the increasing age of the population, but generally speaking, cancer is a terminal disease and, as such, is not preventable. However, it is hoped that the progress of malignant disease, the detection and treatment, are far from static.

HOSPITAL DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1952

<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total Cases Hospitalized</u>	<u>Other cases to hospital</u>	<u>Total</u>
-	-	1	1	-
-	-	12	12	-
-	-	7	7	-
14	4	9	4	14
-	-	4	4	-
-	-	1	1	-
-	-	1	1	-
-	-	10	10	-
-	-	10	10	-
-	-	3	3	-
-	-	4	4	-
-	-	1	1	-
1	1	11	11	1

OPHTHALMIC DISEASES

The prevalence and risk of this disease in the newborn have been almost eliminated in recent years, thanks largely to the discovery of the use of antibiotic prophylaxis and modern anti-biotic therapy. The rate of blindness in infants is by no means unimportant.

Only one case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified in 1952; this was treated in hospital and no impairment of vision resulted.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

Seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported during the year; six 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 Treforest 2112. 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 diseases.

No such replacement was made in 1952.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1952

Disease	Graig	Rhon- dda	Town	Cil- fynydd	Tra- llwn	Tre- forest	Rhydy- felin	Totals
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	2	2	4	8	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	7
Pneumonia	3	2	-	-	1	-	2	8
Erysipelas	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
Anthrax	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Paratyphoid-B	1	1	-	2	2	2	3	11
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Measles	91	190	42	31	91	90	141	676
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	-	2	4	1	10
Tuberculosis:-								
Respiratory	15	16	3	11	14	4	16	79
Non-Respiratory	1	2	-	1	2	1	3	10
TOTALS	117	216	48	50	116	109	178	834

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM INFECTIONS, 1952

Given cases of respiratory system infections were reported during the period six from hospitals and one from the patient's home.

Each reported to treatment and no deaths recorded.

AMBIENT AIR PARTICLES

The ambient air service is the responsibility of the Birmingham County Council, and the report covering the foregoing year is situated at the Birmingham County Council. The following is a list of the ambient air service and the all types of cases are maintained at this level.

REPORT OF AIR POLLUTION BOARD

Authority is given to the local authority, by Section 107, as amended, of the Public Health Act, 1936, to require bedding and to inspect it containing bacteria which are infectious diseases.

No such requirements were made in 1952.

TABLE OF REPORTS ON AIR POLLUTION IN THE WEST DISTRICT, 1952

Case	Local Council						
1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
	1	-	2	1	-	2	1
	2	-	1	-	-	2	2
	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	2	2	-	1	1
	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
67	121	90	97	23	42	97	97
1	1	4	2	-	-	3	3
2	12	4	14	11	2	12	12
1	3	1	2	1	-	2	2
TOTALS	172	103	116	50	42	218	177

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS NOTIFIED DURING 1952

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	-	1	-	3	5	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	19
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	7
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Paratyphoid-B	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
Polioomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	22	61	83	108	165	224	7	4	2	-	-	-	676
Whooping Cough	1	3	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Tuberculosis:- Respiratory	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	11	32	7	17	5	79
Non-Respiratory	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	10
TOTALS	28	69	84	113	180	237	12	22	50	10	23	6	834

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

With few exceptions none of the notifiable infectious diseases gave cause for concern during the year.

Paratyphoid-B was more than usually prevalent and is the subject of separate consideration in this report.

Diphtheria was represented by a single case. A very different picture from that of a decade since. However, immunisation, which is the direct cause of this happy state, shows signs of being neglected, and steps must be taken to maintain and increase the percentage of protected children.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever reached a very low level, both in numbers and intensity. There is no obvious reason for this, and the position may be reversed at any time. It is important that sufficient hospital beds are available whenever necessary, having regard to the crowded condition of so many of our dwelling houses.

A considerable increase in Measles took place. The notifications totalled 676, of which 10 were admitted to hospital. However, no deaths were attributed to this cause.

Whooping Cough was of very low incidence throughout the year. The present time would appear to be favourable for immunisation against this disease, and this is likely to be put into effect on a fairly large scale in the near future. Some local practitioners have gained a good deal of experience in immunising the young children under their care.

Puerperal Pyrexia failed to maintain the low level of last year. Seven cases were reported but without any deaths, thanks to hospital care and modern anti-biotics.

Meningococcal Infection was represented by three cases; a fair average.

Infantile Paralysis occurred in one instance only, which was promptly and successfully treated in hospital.

The number of Anthrax infections which have emanated from the chemical factory in the Trading Estate is most disturbing. No less than four were reported in 1952. Fortunately all recovered. Proper precautions on the part of the workers concerned should have avoided such dangerous lesions.

No case of Food Poisoning was notified in the urban area in the course of the year.

There were no deaths in 1952 from any of the infectious fevers in Pontypridd, with the exception of the one case of Paratyphoid-B referred to in the next section of this report.

PARATYPHOID-B

The summer and autumn of 1952 were notable for a large number of cases of Paratyphoid-B in South Wales and Monmouth, amounting to several hundreds in all.

Pontypridd did not escape this epidemic, and altogether eleven cases were notified during the year; one of which was fatal. This was a young woman of 18 years.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

With few exceptions none of the notified infectious diseases gave cause for concern during the year.

Paratyphoid-B was more than usually prevalent and is the subject of separate consideration in this report.

Diphtheria was represented by a single case, a very slight picture from that of a decade since. However, immunisation which is the direct cause of this happy state, shows signs of being neglected, and steps must be taken to maintain and increase the percentage of protected children.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever reached a very low level in 1952. There is no doubt that the position may be reversed at any time, it is important that sufficient hospital beds are available whenever necessary, having regard to the crowded conditions of so many of our dwelling houses.

A considerable increase in Measles took place. The notifications totalled 628, of which 40 were admitted to hospital. However, no deaths were attributed to this disease.

Whooping Cough was of very low incidence throughout the year. The present time would appear to be favourable for immunisation against this disease, and this is likely to be put into effect on a fairly large scale in the near future. Some local practitioners have gained a good deal of experience in immunising the young children with this vaccine.

Paratyphoid B was notified in 1952 in 10 cases, 7 of which were reported but without any deaths, thanks to prompt and successful treatment in hospital.

Notifiable infectious diseases were represented by these cases.

Infantile Paratyphoid occurred in one instance only, which was promptly and successfully treated in hospital.

The number of notified infectious diseases which have occurred in the children's factory in the Trading Estate is most disturbing. No deaths were reported in 1952. Presumably all recovered. Proper precautions on the part of the workers concerned should have averted such dangerous lesions.

No case of food poisoning was notified in the urban area during the year.

There were no deaths in 1952 from any of the infectious diseases in the urban area, with the exception of the one case of Paratyphoid-B referred to in the next section of this report.

PARATYPHOID-B

The number and extent of 1952 were notable for a large number of cases of Paratyphoid-B in South Wales and elsewhere, amongst several outbreaks in all.

Paratyphoid B has become this epidemic, and although even cases were notified during the year, one of which was fatal. It was a young woman of 18 years.

Intensive investigations on the part of the Ministry of Health and associated experts failed to establish with certainty the cause of this outbreak. It seems probable that there were two main causes operating in different areas and at different times. Artificial cream and/or dried egg may have been implicated in some groups of cases, whereas a good deal of evidence pointed to milk as being the agent concerned in others.

In Pontypridd six cases were notified during May. In all these the only common factor appeared to be the milk supply. Accordingly the public in this town were advised to boil all their milk. This apparently had an immediate effect and no more cases were reported while this precaution was in force.

However, there is little doubt that milk was not to blame in many other districts, and emphasis tended to become concentrated upon some other ingredient widely used in the confectionery trade. Positive proof nevertheless was lacking and the actual vector of the disease was and still is obscure.

Pontypridd was very lightly affected considering that Paratyphoid was so prevalent in many nearby localities. Owing to our proximity to other centres of infection it is not surprising that a few additional cases were reported in this town during the latter half of the year. These had no connection with the group of cases previously mentioned as occurring in May, nor did they bear any relationship to one another which might have suggested a common cause.

The situation thus remains unsatisfactory, but a great deal of information is available and centrally tabulated, which can be readily utilised in the event of a recrudescence of Paratyphoid in South Wales in 1953.

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 30. 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.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff and at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda. In practice, 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 treatment of tubercular meningitis and military tuberculosis, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Isolation Hospital at Tonteg, formerly administered by the Pontypridd Council re-opened in September as a hospital for the reception of ten female pulmonary tuberculosis patients. By the end of the year, accommodation had been increased to sixteen beds and plans were well advanced to modernise the existing wards to provide a total accommodation of fifty beds.

Intensive investigations on the part of the Ministry of Health and associated experts failed to establish with certainty the cause of this outbreak. It seems probable that there were two main causes operating in different areas and at different times. Artificial cream and/or dried egg may have been implicated in some groups of cases, whereas a food-bowl of evidence pointed to milk as being the agent concerned in others.

In 1957, notified air cases were notified during May. In all these the only common factor appeared to be the milk supply. Accordingly the public in this town were advised to boil all their milk. This apparently had an immediate effect and no more cases were reported while this precaution was in force.

However, there is a high doubt that milk was not to blame in many other districts, and emphasis tended to become concentrated upon some other ingredients wholly used in the conventional bread. The relative great non-viability was lacking and the normal vector of the disease was still in evidence.

Paratyphoid was very lightly affected considering that paratyphoid was so prevalent in many nearby localities. Owing to our proximity to other centres of infection it is not surprising that a few additional cases were reported in this town during the latter half of the year. These had no connection with the group of cases previously mentioned as occurring in May, nor did they bear any relationship to one another which might have suggested a common cause.

The situation thus remains unsatisfactory, but a great deal of information is available and centrally tabulated, which can be readily utilized in the event of a reoccurrence of paratyphoid in South Wales in 1958.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the paratyphoid area. The number of suspected specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 50. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid etc.

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

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CASES OF TYPHOID DISEASE

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are lodged at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff and at the Tyngfa Isolation Hospital, Tonrefe. In practice, 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 treatment of tubercular meningitis and military tuberculosis, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Isolation Hospital at Tonrefe, formerly administered by the Tyngfa Isolation Hospital, was re-opened as a hospital for the reception of low grade pulmonary tuberculosis patients. By the end of the year, accommodation had been increased to sixteen beds and plans were well advanced to modernize the existing wards to provide total accommodation of fifty beds.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 - SECTION 62 and
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1952.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1952

Age Periods	New Cases					Deaths				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
1 to 5 years	1	4	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	14	9	2	-	25	-	-	-	1	1
25 to 35 years	8	12	2	2	24	3	3	-	-	6
35 to 45 years	5	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1
45 to 65 years	15	2	-	-	17	6	-	-	-	6
65 and upwards	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	48	31	6	4	89	12	3	1	1	17

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1952 and the previous five years was as follows:-

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>
Respiratory	0.39	0.33	0.51	0.43	0.66	0.77
Non-Respiratory	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.16
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.44	0.36	0.56	0.48	0.74	0.93

The number of local deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1952 comprised 12 males and 3 females. The high ratio of male to female deaths is presumably due to the increased risk attending cases of pneumoconiosis amongst underground miners who form a large proportion of the manual workers of South Wales. Other forms of tuberculosis accounted for 1 male and 1 female death; a total of 17.

Of this total, 14 had been notified to my Department before death. Three had not been so notified. The percentage of prior notifications is therefore 82%.

The missed cases included tubercular peritonitis, and another in which the presence of tubercular infection was only disclosed at post-mortem examination.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

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

In this country opinion has been rather more conservative; however, Dr. J. Glyn Cox, Chest Physician for the district which includes Pontypridd, together with his medical staff, is following up this preventive treatment with much energy and interest.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
1952 - SECTION IV

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1952.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
1952 - SECTION IV

Period	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
for 1 year	1	-	1	-
for 2 years	1	-	1	-
for 3 years	2	-	2	-
for 4 years	2	-	2	-
for 5 years	2	-	2	-
for 6 years	2	-	2	-
for 7 years	2	-	2	-
for 8 years	2	-	2	-
for 9 years	2	-	2	-
for 10 years	2	-	2	-
for 11 years	2	-	2	-
for 12 years	2	-	2	-
for 13 years	2	-	2	-
for 14 years	2	-	2	-
for 15 years	2	-	2	-
for 16 years	2	-	2	-
for 17 years	2	-	2	-
for 18 years	2	-	2	-
for 19 years	2	-	2	-
for 20 years	2	-	2	-
for 21 years	2	-	2	-
for 22 years	2	-	2	-
for 23 years	2	-	2	-
for 24 years	2	-	2	-
for 25 years	2	-	2	-
for 26 years	2	-	2	-
for 27 years	2	-	2	-
for 28 years	2	-	2	-
for 29 years	2	-	2	-
for 30 years	2	-	2	-
for 31 years	2	-	2	-
for 32 years	2	-	2	-
for 33 years	2	-	2	-
for 34 years	2	-	2	-
for 35 years	2	-	2	-
for 36 years	2	-	2	-
for 37 years	2	-	2	-
for 38 years	2	-	2	-
for 39 years	2	-	2	-
for 40 years	2	-	2	-
for 41 years	2	-	2	-
for 42 years	2	-	2	-
for 43 years	2	-	2	-
for 44 years	2	-	2	-
for 45 years	2	-	2	-
for 46 years	2	-	2	-
for 47 years	2	-	2	-
for 48 years	2	-	2	-
for 49 years	2	-	2	-
for 50 years	2	-	2	-
for 51 years	2	-	2	-
for 52 years	2	-	2	-
for 53 years	2	-	2	-
for 54 years	2	-	2	-
for 55 years	2	-	2	-
for 56 years	2	-	2	-
for 57 years	2	-	2	-
for 58 years	2	-	2	-
for 59 years	2	-	2	-
for 60 years	2	-	2	-
for 61 years	2	-	2	-
for 62 years	2	-	2	-
for 63 years	2	-	2	-
for 64 years	2	-	2	-
for 65 years	2	-	2	-
for 66 years	2	-	2	-
for 67 years	2	-	2	-
for 68 years	2	-	2	-
for 69 years	2	-	2	-
for 70 years	2	-	2	-
for 71 years	2	-	2	-
for 72 years	2	-	2	-
for 73 years	2	-	2	-
for 74 years	2	-	2	-
for 75 years	2	-	2	-
for 76 years	2	-	2	-
for 77 years	2	-	2	-
for 78 years	2	-	2	-
for 79 years	2	-	2	-
for 80 years	2	-	2	-
for 81 years	2	-	2	-
for 82 years	2	-	2	-
for 83 years	2	-	2	-
for 84 years	2	-	2	-
for 85 years	2	-	2	-
for 86 years	2	-	2	-
for 87 years	2	-	2	-
for 88 years	2	-	2	-
for 89 years	2	-	2	-
for 90 years	2	-	2	-
for 91 years	2	-	2	-
for 92 years	2	-	2	-
for 93 years	2	-	2	-
for 94 years	2	-	2	-
for 95 years	2	-	2	-
for 96 years	2	-	2	-
for 97 years	2	-	2	-
for 98 years	2	-	2	-
for 99 years	2	-	2	-
for 100 years	2	-	2	-

TUBERCULOSIS WITH RATES

The local death rate from tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1952 and the previous five years was as follows:

Year	All forms of Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory
1952	0.44	0.08	0.36
1951	0.38	0.08	0.30
1950	0.38	0.08	0.30
1949	0.48	0.08	0.40
1948	0.74	0.08	0.66
1947	0.33	0.18	0.15

The number of local deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1952 comprised 12 males and 3 females. The high rate of male deaths is presumably due to the increased risk attending one of tuberculosis amongst underground miners who form a large proportion of the manual workers of South Wales. Other forms of tuberculosis accounted for 1 male and 1 female death; a total of 2.

Of this total, 14 had been notified to the Department before death. Three had not been notified. The percentage of prior notification is therefore 86%.

The mixed cases included tubercular peritonitis, and another in which the presence of tubercular infection was only disclosed at post-mortem examination.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Vaccination of contacts of tuberculous with B.C.G. has been favourably accepted and practised on the Continent and elsewhere in recent years.

In this country opinion has been rather more conservative however, Dr. J. H. Cox, Chief Physician for the district which includes Penarth, together with his medical staff, is following this preventive treatment with much energy and interest.

He states that during the year 1952 his Department vaccinated 582 contacts living in the Pontypridd area, as compared with 58 in the previous year; a very important increase. The Mantoux reactions converted successfully in all cases and there were no complications.

The procedure has become widely known and is being increasingly accepted by the public as a valuable weapon in the struggle to eradicate tuberculosis.

There is little doubt that this technique holds much promise for the future, and significant long-term results may be anticipated.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

In October, 1952, the Pontypridd Urban District Council co-operated with the Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board in a three-week survey at the Wesley Church Schoolroom, Pontypridd. The survey was preceded by an intensive advertising and propaganda campaign in which the Local Authority was greatly assisted by the local Press, as well as various organisations and business houses; and throughout the three weeks, the interest shown by these bodies was well maintained and contributed in no small way to the success of the event.

The business premises in the town were allocated special morning sessions during which they could send groups of their workpeople, and, later in the survey, this provision was enlarged to allow for the X-ray of persons who were on permanent afternoon-shift work and were therefore prevented from attending the normal afternoon and evening sessions. Special sessions were also arranged for school children and in one school, a subsidiary Unit was sited at the school premises and all children and staff were invited and attended the survey.

Including the schools, the Unit X-rayed over 10,000 people and when it is realised that on one Wednesday evening, the Unit's staff dealt with 350 people in two hours, one must admire their efficiency and the excellent system which has been devised to cut down waiting-time to a minimum; in spite of the large number of photographs taken most people were advised of the result in a few days.

Only 14 persons were found to be suffering from definite pulmonary tuberculosis and a further 37 were stated to need observation for the same disease. Chest abnormalities (pneumoconiosis, fibrosis, etc.) were found in 709 persons, of whom the greater proportion were men. Of these men, the incidence was highest in those over 60 years of age, but this is understandable in this area of intensive coal-mining.

The Council expressed its appreciation of the Unit's work and made known its hopes for a return visit by the Unit at a not too distant date.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952 DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL WARDS

	<u>No. of Deaths</u>
Graig 	3
Rhondda 	6
Town 	-
Cilfynydd 	2
Trallwn 	-
Treforest 	2
Rhydyfelin 	2
TOTAL FOR URBAN DISTRICT ...	15

He stated that during the year 1952 his laboratory reported 528 deaths living in the 10 wards area, as compared with 52 in the previous year, a very unusual increase. The number reported was somewhat unusually high in all cases and there are no explanations.

The procedure has been widely known and is being necessarily accepted by the public as a valuable weapon in the struggle to eradicate tuberculosis.

There is little doubt that the health department is being treated for the future, and significant long-term results may be anticipated.

MASS PARTICIPATION

In October, 1952, the Community Urban Health Council co-operated with the Mass Sanitary Unit of the State Department of Health in a three-week survey of the Woburn Census District. The survey was preceded by an intensive advertising campaign in which the local authority was greatly assisted by the local press, as well as various organizations and business houses; and throughout the three weeks, the interest shown by those who were contacted was maintained and culminated in an amazing success of the event.

The business premises in the town were allotted special visiting hours during which they would accept groups of their employees, and, later in the survey, the provision was enlarged to allow for the entry of persons who were on government ration-ship cards and were therefore prevented from attending the normal afternoon special sessions. Special sessions were also arranged for school children and in one school, a tubercular Unit was also at the school and all children and staff were invited and attended the survey.

Inviting the schools, the Unit X-rays over 10,000 films and when it is realized that on one Saturday evening, the Unit's staff dealt with 500 people in the town, one must realize the efficiency and the excellent system which has been devised to cut down the time to a minimum; in spite of the large number of photographs which were taken of the results in a few days.

Only 14 persons were found to be suffering from definite primary tuberculosis and a further 27 were shown to need treatment for the same disease. These individuals (31 persons) were found in 709 persons, of whom the greater proportion were men. Of these men, the incidence was highest in those over 50 years of age, but this is understandable in this area. Tubercular co-existence.

The Council expressed its appreciation of the Unit's work and made known its hopes for a return visit by the Unit at a future date.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952
LEADING THREE ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL WARDS

Ward	No. of Deaths			
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
TOTAL FOR URBAN DISTRICT

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952

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 months		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Congenital Malformations	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Haemorrhagic disease of new-born	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Umbilical Sepsis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
T.B. Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
All causes:-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	5	1	2	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	13	2	-
Certified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Completion by District by District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ... 18. ... 19. ... 20. ...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Number of Districts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND DISTRICT OF EACH DISTRICT

DATE OF COMPLETION

Handwritten notes and signatures.

INFANT WELFARE

There has been no change in the number or scope of the Infant Welfare Centres in Pontypridd now administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

Pontypridd Central Clinic, Park.
Treforest Queen Street.
Rhydyfelin Ebenezer.
Hopkinstown Workmen's Institute.

In addition fortnightly sessions are held at:-

Hawthorn Bethel Chapel Hall.
Pontshonorton Merthyr Road.

By arrangement with the Glamorgan County Council your Medical Officer of Health continues to act as Medical Officer for four of these centres in this town.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

Once again I have pleasure in submitting the report of the N.S.P.C.C.'s local Inspector, Mr. William Rees.

During the year ended 31st December, 1952 he was called upon to deal with 98 cases in the Pontypridd area. These cases, affecting 116 children, were made up as follows:-

Neglect	45	Moral Danger	9
Beyond Control.....	4	Assault or Ill-treatment ..	15
Advice or Aid Sought ..	24	Abandonment	1

After making 260 supervision calls the Inspector was able to bring about a measure of improvement in the majority of these cases, but in 9 instances he was obliged to resort to Court action. In one of these the parents were sent to prison and the six children were committed to the care of the local authority.

In four cases he was called upon to assist where, for one reason or another, the parents found themselves without shelter; these persons were strangers to the Town who thought that they could find accommodation at a moment's notice.

In seven other cases the Juvenile Court found children to be in need of care or protection, and they were taken from their parents and committed to the care of the local authority.

In three instances he was able to reconcile parents after the mother or father had decided to leave home, and through the reconciliation, life was made happier for the fifteen children concerned.

Mr. Rees concludes, "I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you, Sir, for the many services rendered, such as examination of the children we have from time to time been obliged to take to a 'place of safety', for one reason or another. I would also like to thank members of your staff who at all times are ready to co-operate in the many difficult problems which come our way. This assistance certainly makes my job very much easier, and the children concerned in the problems benefit as a result of this co-operation."

INFANT WELFARE

There has been no change in the number or scope of the Infant Welfare Centers in Montgomery now administered by the Montgomery County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

- Montgomery Central Clinic, Park
- Princeton Main Street
- Highstown Main Street
- Highstown Women's Institute

In addition fortnightly sessions are held at:-

- Highstown Bethel Chapel Hall
- Highstown Northy Road

By arrangement with the Montgomery County Council your Medical Officer of Health continues to act as Medical Officer for two of these centres in this town.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

Once again I have pleasure in submitting the report of W.S.F.C.'s local Inspector, Mr. William Ross.

During the year ended 31st December, 1952 he was called upon to deal with 28 cases in the following areas. These cases, affecting 115 children, were made up as follows:-

Neglect	48	Advice on the ground .. 24
Parent Control	4	Abandonment
Assault or ill-treatment .. 13		
Other	2	

After making 208 supervisory calls the Inspector was able to bring about a measure of improvement in the majority of these cases. In 9 instances he was obliged to resort to Court action. In 10 of these the parents were sent to prison and the six children were committed to the care of the local authority.

In four cases he was called upon to assist where, for a reason or another, the parents found themselves without shelter; persons were strangers to the town who thought that they could find accommodation at a moment's notice.

In seven other cases the Juvenile Court found children to be in need of care or protection, and they were taken from their parents and committed to the care of the local authority.

In three instances he was able to reconcile parents with the mother or father had decided to leave home, and through the reconciliation, this was made happier for the fifteen children concerned.

Mr. Ross concludes, "I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you, Sir, for the many services rendered, such as examination of the children we have from time to time been called upon to-a 'glimpse of safety', for one reason or another. I would like to thank members of your staff who at all times are ready to co-operate in the many difficult problems which come our way. This assistance certainly makes my job very much easier, and the children concerned in the problems benefit as a result of this co-operation.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES (Contd.)

The liaison between Inspector Rees and my department was well maintained during 1952 and I am happy again to express my appreciation of his sound work. National legislation has gone far to better the lot of the nation's children but, from the facts presented in the statement it is quite obvious that there is a need for the Society's work and Mr. Rees has carried out that work in the admirable, conscientious manner we have now come to expect.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1952

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	3	15
Other Tuberculous diseases	1	1	2
Other infective diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasms:-			
Stomach	11	6	17
Lungs	9	2	11
Breast	-	7	7
Uterus	-	5	5
Other sites	19	18	37
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	44	40	84
Coronary disease, angina	40	17	57
Hypertension with heart disease	5	3	8
Other heart disease	29	31	60
Other circulatory disease	7	5	12
Influenza	-	2	2
Pneumonia	11	3	14
Bronchitis	33	9	42
Other diseases of respiratory system	7	3	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	-	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	5	1	6
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	23	17	40
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
Other accidents	5	2	7
TOTALS	278	183	461

The liaison between Inspector Bess and my department was well maintained during 1968 and I am happy to express my appreciation for his co-operation. My liaison has gone far to better the work of the children's division but, from the cases presented in the statement it is quite obvious that there is a need for the Society's work and Mr. Bess has carried out that work in the available circumstances unless we have more cases to report.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1968

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
3	18	cardiac failure of respiratory system
1	1	other infectious diseases
1	-	other infectious diseases
8	11	Stomach
8	9	Lungs
7	7	Heart
2	-	Uterus
18	19	Other sites
1	1	osteomyelitis, rib fracture
3	1	infarct
40	44	cardiac failure of nervous system
17	40	coronary disease, angina
3	3	hypertension with heart disease
21	29	other heart disease
8	7	other circulatory diseases
3	-	influenza
3	11	neurosis
9	23	leukemia
3	7	other diseases of respiratory system
-	3	law of stomach and duodenum
-	1	osteitis, osteitis and arthritis
3	3	osteitis and nephritis
-	7	hypertension of prostate
1	-	varicella, chills, chertan
1	3	osteitis osteomyelitis
14	23	other diseases of ill-defined classes
-	3	other venereal diseases
3	3	other accidents
188		TOTALS

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 160 GREAT TOWNS AND 160 SMALLER
TOWNS AND PONTYPRIDD

(Provisional figures based on weekly & quarterly returns)

	Ponty- pridd	England & Wales	160 C.B.'s & Great Towns incl. London	160 Smaller Towns(res- ident popn. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Admin. County
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</u>				
<u>Births</u>					
Live	14.7	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6
Still	0.62	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34
	(40.7 a)	22.6 a	24.6 a	23.0 a	19.2 a
<u>Deaths</u>					
All Causes	12.0	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	----
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.44	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	----	----	----
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.36	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
<u>Notifications(Corrected)</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.28	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.49	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping Cough	0.26	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	----
Measles	17.65	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia	0.20	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl.Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18
Puerperal Pyrexia	11.88 a	17.87 a	23.94 a	10.22 a	30.77a
<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>				
All causes under 1 year of age	26.5 b	27.6 b	13.2	25.8	23.8
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
(b) Per 1,000 related live births

FIFTH QUARTER CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
MATERIAL MORTALITY AND CAUSE RATES FOR SELECTED DISEASES
BASED ON THE YEAR 1958

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 100 GREAT TOWNS AND 100 SMALLER
TOWNS AND VILLAGES

(Provisional figures based on weekly & quarterly returns)

Age Group	Rate per 1,000 live births				Disease
	100 Smaller Towns (excl. London)	100 G.T.'s Towns (incl. London)	100 Great Towns (incl. London)	100 Smaller Towns (excl. London)	
Under 5 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Scarlet fever
5 to 14 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Diphtheria
15 to 24 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Whooping cough
25 to 34 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Measles
35 to 44 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Polio (corrected)
45 to 54 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Polio (uncorrected)
55 to 64 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Polio (total)
65 to 74 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Polio (total)
75 to 84 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Polio (total)
85 to 94 years of age	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Polio (total)
95 years and over	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Polio (total)
Total	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Polio (total)

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births
 (b) per 1,000 related live births

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

<u>Intermediate List No. and Cause</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u> Pontrypridd	<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>
All5 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	61	0.09	-
All6 (Abortion with toxæmia (Other toxæmias of pregnancy (and the puerperium	-	13	0.02	1
All7 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	-	147	0.21	-
All8 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	-	59	0.09	-
All9 Abortion with sepsis	-	31	0.04	3
All20 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1	47	0.07	5
		138	0.20	-

	Y	1931	(Amount in 1,000 Dollars)	(Amount in 1,000 Dollars)
<p>.....</p>	Y	139	0.30	
<p>.....</p>	-	44	0.04	2
<p>.....</p>	-	27	0.04	2
<p>.....</p>	-	29	0.06	-
<p>.....</p>	-	164	0.37	-
<p>.....</p>	-	79	0.08	7
<p>.....</p>	-	27	0.03	-

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