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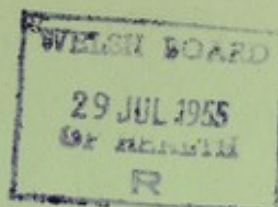
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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

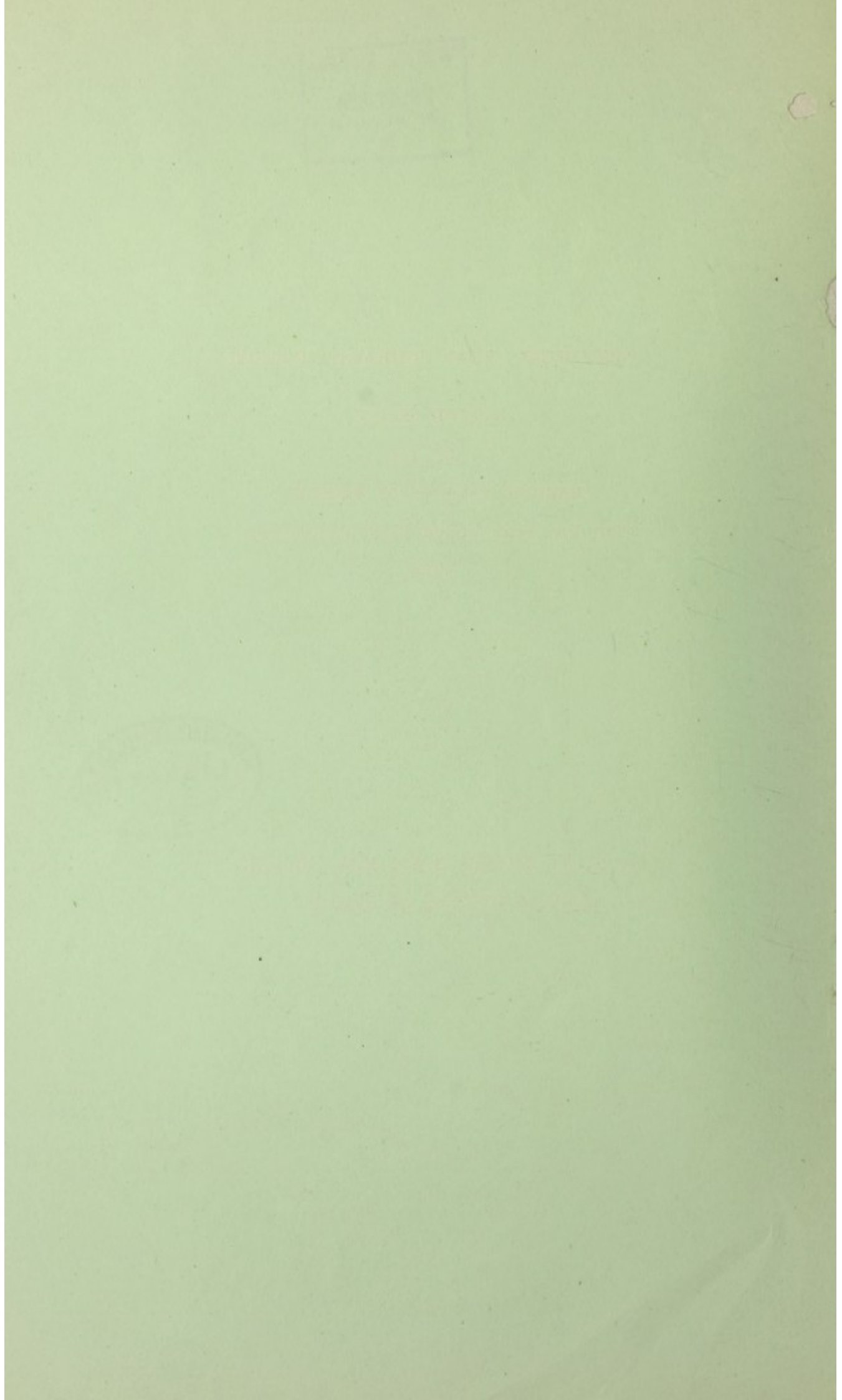
for the Year ended 31st December,

1954.



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

Medical Officer of Health.



PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR JOHN STALLARD, J.P.

Health Committee 1954 - 1955

CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR H. GARDNER


Councillor D. G. BALL, J.P.

" ARTHUR BROWN  
" J. R. CLAYTON  
" H. G. A. DARKE  
" JOHN H. DAVIES  
" SAM DAVIES  
" GOMER EVANS, B.A.  
" RICHARD EVANS  
" H. GARDNER  
" D. W. G. HARRY  
" A. W. B. HIGGINS  
" LLEWELYN HOPKIN  
" C. H. JAMES  
" GIRALDUS L. JONES  
" STANLEY JONES  
" E. W. PECK  
" J. POWDERHILL (Resigned Dec., 1954)  
" NORMAN RANDELL (Elected Dec., 1954)  
" D. J. RICHARDS  
" J. STALLARD, J.P.  
" W. J. THOMAS, F.A.L.P.A.  
" F. J. C. WARNER  
" J. WARREN, B.A., M.Sc. (Econ.)  
" A. R. WATKINS  
" MRS. G. WILLIAMS  
" J. LL. WILLIAMS

Solicitor: Clerk to the Council

MR. JOHN HILTON





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Public Health Department,  
Central Clinic,  
Pontypridd.

June 1955.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege of presenting for your consideration the Annual Report of my Department on matters concerning the public health of Pontypridd, including vital statistics and other related data for the year 1954.

If a quiet and uneventful year is an index of the success of public health activities, then my Department has cause for satisfaction; but one can never afford to become complacent in the matter of infectious disease. Nature has a habit of changing her line of attack without notice, and constant vigilance is the only safe policy.

PUBLIC HEALTH : PONTYPRIDD, 1929 - 1954

I have dealt in some detail with several current aspects of the public health in the body of this report and will not therefore refer to them here; but seeing that a period of twenty-five years has elapsed since my first Annual Report in 1929, it may prove rewarding to make some comparisons and contrasts, in order to see what has been accomplished in this historically insignificant fraction of time.

In the first place, there is no important change in the birth or death rates, but people in general have a greater expectation of life.

A striking feature is the reduction in infant mortality. In 1929 I somewhat proudly recorded that the infantile mortality rate for Pontypridd was 66.8 which at that time was lower than that for London or for the 107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, or for England and Wales as a whole. Today this rate is 35.6 for our town, and it has frequently been even lower; in other words, it has been practically halved. In 1929 the number of still-births in Pontypridd was 65; in 1954 the corresponding figure was 14.

Maternal Mortality also shows a gratifying change for the better. In 1929 nine mothers died in or from the consequences of child-birth. In 1954 there were no such deaths.

In the realm of infectious disease, during 1929 thirteen children died from Measles; in 1954 - none. Infantile diarrhoea in the same period dropped from 5 to one as a cause of death.

It will be seen that the outlook for mothers and children has vastly improved, largely thanks to the Maternity and Child Welfare services established and administered by the local authority, which are now reaping their reward.

Public Health Department,  
Central Office,  
Washington.

June 1955

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health  
Committee of the Washington State Board of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Members:

I have the privilege of presenting for your  
consideration the report of the Washington State  
Public Health Survey, 1954-1955, which was  
conducted by the Washington State Board of Health.

The survey was conducted by the Washington State  
Board of Health, and was the first of its kind  
in the United States. It was a comprehensive  
survey of the public health services in the  
State, and was conducted by the Washington State  
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Public Health Survey, 1954-1955

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in the United States.



## TUBERCULOSIS : INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As regards the general population; in 1929 the number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 39; in 1954 it was 5. On the other hand, deaths from Cancer have approximately doubled, which shows how little our knowledge has increased in this direction.

The following comparative table of the local occurrence of certain infectious diseases in 1929 and 1954 is of interest and sometimes significant:-

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1954</u>
Smallpox	33	Nil
Diphtheria	29	Nil
Erysipelas	18	3
Pneumonia	157	1
Typhoid Fever	1	Nil
Scarlet Fever	91	44
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	1
Anthrax	Nil	1
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	6	2

It will be observed that in the trend towards a healthier community, considerable advance has been made in this short period.

## OTHER HEALTH FACTS AND FACTORS

It is surprising to recall that in 1929 more than 600 of our school population were certified to be suffering from malnutrition. Many children found to have poor clothing and footwear were provided with new boots and clothes from the Lord Mayors' Fund, while a large number of defective boots were repaired at the expense of a locally subscribed fund.

Also 133 children were noted as suffering from orthopaedic defects.

In 1929 again, it is recorded that 21 children were excluded from school on account of ringworm of the scalp, and another 47 for scabies; both of which it would be difficult to find today.

## GENERAL

In 1929 there was no bottled milk to be obtained in the town, neither was wrapped bread available. Meat was handled in a way that would be frowned upon today.

In another field, there were 28 cremations in 1929; the figures for recent years being around the two thousand mark.

# EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA

As regards the general population, in 1933 the number of deaths from tuberculosis was 201. In 1934 it was 18. On the other hand, deaths from cancer have significantly declined, which shows how little our knowledge has increased in this direction.

The following comparative table of the local occurrence of certain infectious diseases in 1933 and 1934 is of interest and sometimes significant:

1933	1934
33	141
26	141
18	3
137	1
1	141
91	84
18	2
141	1
8	2

It will be observed that in the present country a healthier community, considerable advance has been made in this short time.

## OTHER HEALTH FACTS AND FACTORS

It is surprising to recall that in 1933 more than 500 of our school population were certified to be suffering from malnutrition. Many children found to have poor clothing and footwear were provided with new boots and clothes from the local Welfare Fund, while a large number of defective houses were repaired at the expense of a locally subscribed fund.

Also 133 children were noted as suffering from orthopaedic defects.

In 1937 again, it is recorded that 21 children were excluded from school on account of rickets of the limbs, and another 27 for scoliosis, both of which it would be difficult to find today.

## GENERAL

In 1937 there was no bottled milk to be obtained in the town, neither was any good bread available. Most was made in a way that would be frowned upon today.

In another field, there were 20 convalescents in 1933; the figures for recent years being around 200 and 300 respectively.



## CONCLUSION

We have learned to our cost that progress is not necessarily inevitable, and that the mid-Victorian concept of determination is far from reality; for example, there has been a major war during the period under review, as well as many other unforeseen setbacks. However, it is profitable to indulge in stocktaking now and again, and the above exercise in this province is presented without apology.

Lastly, I would like to emphasise the smooth working of my Department in the past year, and to thank all my staff for their help to this end.

Yours obediently,

A. G. M. SEVERN.

Medical Officer of Health.

CONFIDENTIAL

We have learned in our past that progress is not  
necessarily immediate, and that the situation is  
often changed in the long run. For example, the  
major was during the period under review, and it is  
other, however, is to be made. It is possible to find  
in the situation that the result, and the above results in this  
provision is presented without delay.

Finally, I would like to emphasize the fact that  
of my department in the past year, and to thank all my staff  
for their help to this end.

Yours obediently,

A. O. M. SEVERIN.

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 (Resigned March 1954)

a.b. J. T. DALLIMORE (Appntd. June 1954)

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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Medical Officer of Bureau:

A. E. K. [Name], M.D., M.A., M.S., M.P.H., D.P.H., D.Sc.

Special Laboratory Investigator:

A. E. K. [Name]

Sanitary Investigator:

A. E. K. [Name]

A. E. K. [Name]

A. E. K. [Name] (Assigned March 1933)

A. E. K. [Name] (Assigned June 1934)

Chemical Staff:

A. E. K. [Name]

A. E. K. [Name]

JOHN W. [Name]

Investigator, Public Health:

A. E. K. [Name]

Sanitary & Chemical:

A. E. K. [Name]

at [Location] of [Organization] and  
[Organization] [Location] [Location]

at [Location] of [Organization] and  
[Organization] [Location] [Location]



## SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (mid-year 1954) as estimated by Registrar General	...	38,140
Population (Census 1931)	...	42,717
Area (acres)	...	8,140
Number of inhabited houses (1954)	...	9,836
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	...	10,178
Rateable Value (1st April, 1954)	...	£178,253
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1st April, 1954)	...	£670

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births 1954

Legitimate - Males	300	Females	301	Total	601)	618
Illegitimate - Males	11	Females	6	Total	17)	
Birth Rate	...		...		...	16.2

### Deaths 1954

Males	318	Females	225	Total	543
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	14.2

### Deaths of Infants (under one year) 1954

Legitimate - Males	13	Females	9	Total	22)	22
Illegitimate - Males	-	Females	-	Total	-)	

### Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births 1954

Legitimate - 36.6	Illegitimate - Nil	Total	35.6
Neo-Natal Death Rate	...	...	27.5

### Still Births 1954

Legitimate - Males	5	Females	7	Total	12
Illegitimate - Males	1	Females	1	Total	2

### Maternal Mortality 1954

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 births</u> <u>(live &amp; still)</u>
Deaths from puerperal causes	Nil	-

	<u>Total</u> <u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000</u> <u>population</u>
Cancer (all ages)	88	2.3
Measles (all ages)	-	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	0.02



# Summary of Census Statistics

Population (1950)	10,000,000
Population (1955)	11,000,000
Population (1960)	12,000,000
Population (1965)	13,000,000
Population (1970)	14,000,000
Population (1975)	15,000,000
Population (1980)	16,000,000
Population (1985)	17,000,000
Population (1990)	18,000,000
Population (1995)	19,000,000
Population (2000)	20,000,000

## Summary of Vital Statistics

### Live Births 1950

White	10,000,000
Black	10,000,000
Hispanic	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000

### Deaths 1950

White	10,000,000
Black	10,000,000
Hispanic	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000

### Infant Deaths (under one year) 1950

White	10,000,000
Black	10,000,000
Hispanic	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000

### Infant Deaths Rate per 1,000 Live Births 1950

White	10,000,000
Black	10,000,000
Hispanic	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000

### Still Births 1950

White	10,000,000
Black	10,000,000
Hispanic	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000

### Maternal Mortality 1950

White	10,000,000
Black	10,000,000
Hispanic	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000

### Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 1950

White	10,000,000
Black	10,000,000
Hispanic	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000

### Total Deaths

White	10,000,000
Black	10,000,000
Hispanic	10,000,000
Other	10,000,000

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1954 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population		Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
	For Birth Rate	For Death Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents registered in the district	Of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
									Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
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
1953	38200	38200	579	15.2	591	15.5	25	79	11	19.0	645	16.9
1954	38140	38140	618	16.2	622	16.3	177	98	22	35.6	543	14.2





## 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 1954 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	...	...	19
Treated water going into supply	...	...	36

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	...	...	4
Treated water going into supply	...	...	13

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 upland surface water, some 3,250,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk, raising the pH figure to 7.2, 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 9,838.

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

Miscellaneous samples were taken from mountain springs and streams; some were reported to be unsatisfactory in varying degree, and appropriate action was taken.





The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1954 have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	3.85
February	7.41
March	6.12
April	1.53
May	3.18
June	6.60
July	5.40
August	5.88
September	9.55
October	12.06
November	13.14
December	6.77
TOTAL .....	<u>81.49</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 38 years is 61.30 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 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.

The following statement of the local rainfall for the year 1934 have been kindly provided by the local water board:-

Rainfall registered at Llanwood Observatory, North Wales.

Month	Inches
January	2.88
February	7.47
March	6.12
April	1.33
May	6.15
June	6.50
July	2.40
August	2.84
September	6.22
October	12.05
November	12.24
December	2.72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65.12</b>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the year is 65.12 inches.

### EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS

A complete water-works system of drainage, sewerage, and supply, constructed by the Corporation and Llanwood Water Board, and the town of Llanwood is now in the hands of the Corporation. All drainage, sewerage, and supply are under the control of the Corporation, and the Corporation are responsible for the maintenance of the system. In addition to the above, a small number of temporary buildings in the area of the works are also under the control of the Corporation.

### LOCAL AMBULANCE

There are approximately 50 houses in the district without separate drainage, and water supply. The need of the district is gradually increasing, and a railway line is being built.

# 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, 1954.

## Public Health Acts:-

House Inspection - First Visits	...	755
Revisits	...	2,306

## Housing Acts:-

Overcrowding	...	...	-
Infectious Diseases	...	...	47
Disinfestation	...	...	7
Public Abattoir	...	...	944
Markets and Shops	...	...	1,097
Bakehouses	...	...	56
Domestic Pig Keepers	...	...	12
Factories	...	...	119
Canteens	...	...	15
Schools	...	...	-
Licensed Premises	...	...	32
Workshops	...	...	18
Common Lodging House	...	...	10
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	9
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	58
Cinemas and Theatres	...	...	20
Dairies	...	...	23
Refuse Accommodation	...	...	-
Refuse Dumps	...	...	10
Cafes	...	...	98
Miscellaneous (including interviews)	...	...	1,264
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	142

## Food Sampled:-

Milk, graded and ungraded	...	...	101
Food and Drugs	...	...	117
Ice-Cream	...	...	24
Water	...	...	21
Iced Lollies	...	...	2

## Notices Served:-

Informal	...	...	251
Formal	...	...	139
Letters sent re Notices	...	...	283



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BODIES

Summary of Association and activities in the course of the year ending 1903. During the year ended 1903 the Association had 1,200 members.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BODIES		1903	
1903	1,200	1,200	1,200
1902	1,100	1,100	1,100
1901	1,000	1,000	1,000
1900	900	900	900
1899	800	800	800
1898	700	700	700
1897	600	600	600
1896	500	500	500
1895	400	400	400
1894	300	300	300
1893	200	200	200
1892	100	100	100
1891	50	50	50
1890	25	25	25
1889	12	12	12
1888	6	6	6
1887	3	3	3
1886	1	1	1
1885	1	1	1
1884	1	1	1
1883	1	1	1
1882	1	1	1
1881	1	1	1
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1812	1	1	1
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## PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1954, five 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 four cases the work had been completed at the date of the adjourned hearings and the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

In the remaining case, the Court made an Order for the work to be carried out within two months.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 119 visits to factories during the year and, in 4 cases, notices were served to abate nuisances, all of which were subsequently remedied.

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 one of the pioneer Crematoria of Great Britain. Until recently it was the only Crematorium in Wales, thus serving a wide area and large population, including Southern Ireland.

For many years the demand for cremation facilities remained at a low level, but the Pontypridd Crematorium was planned with considerable foresight. When this means of disposal of the dead steadily achieved popularity and the numbers had vastly increased, this presented no difficulties in Pontypridd. The Crematorium was able to cope with the present-day demand, and in peak periods as many as three hundred bodies have been incinerated in one month.

The equipment has always been maintained satisfactorily and extended from time to time, so that this Crematorium is today surpassed by few, even of the most modern construction.

In the year under review, a great deal of structural work was carried out to enhance the dignity and efficiency of the service provided, and to promote the comfort and welfare of the staff.

Naturally, when Cardiff Corporation opened its own Crematorium at Thornhill there was a substantial drop in the cases dealt with locally, but this abrupt decline now shows a steady and definite trend towards the former high level. In other words, there is ample scope for more than one Crematorium in Wales.

The following particulars have kindly been supplied by the Superintendent:-

Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1953 ..... 2,343

Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1954 ..... 1,898

The cremations for 1954 show a decrease of 445 from the record year of 1953.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1954 cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 18,104.



In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1937, the prosecutions were initiated by the Ministry of Labour, as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

In four cases the work had been completed at the date of the adjournings and the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

In the remaining cases, the Court made an Order for the work to be completed within two months.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Ministry inspected 1,119 visits to factories during the year, and in 11 cases, notices were served to abate nuisances, all of which were subsequently removed.

Generally, all the factories were found to be in 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.

### CREMATORIA

The Crematorium Ordinance is one of the pioneer enactments of Great Britain. Until recently it was the only Crematorium in Wales, and serving a wide area and large population in the South Wales district.

For many years the demand for cremation facilities remained at a low level, and the Crematorium Ordinance was amended with considerable frequency. When this means of disposal of the dead steadily achieved popularity and the number of cremations increased, this presented no difficulties in the early days. The Crematorium was able to cope with the present-day demand, and in some periods as many as three hundred bodies have been cremated in one week.

The Ordinance has always been maintained and extended and extended from time to time, so that this Ordinance is today surpassed by few, even of the most modern enactments.

In the year under review, a great deal of attention was given to the extension of the Ordinance, and to the provision of services provided, and to promote the comfort and safety of the public.

Naturally, when the Crematorium Ordinance was amended, the Ministry of Labour was not a subordinate body in the sense that it is usually, but this large body has shown a steady and definite trend towards the highest level. In other words, there is a scope for more and more cremations in Wales.

The following particulars have been supplied by the Department:-

Year	Number of Cremations
Year ended 31st December, 1937	1,119
Year ended 31st December, 1936	1,000

The cremations for 1937 show a decrease of 119 from the previous year of 1936.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1937 cremations carried out in crematoria totalled 11,119.

## 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

Section 56 of the Glamorgan County Council Act permits a local authority to make a complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction where it appears to the authority that amenities are affected or residents in the district are annoyed by the conduct of the occupiers of moveable dwellings, but during 1954 the Council did not need to use this provision. On the few occasions when sites were occupied, residents in the locality themselves secured the removal of the offending caravans.

The original byelaw which is now, in effect, absorbed in the present Act, has undoubtedly eased the local problem but the difficulties facing the itinerants appear to grow proportionately.

## SCAVENGING

The collections of refuse and waste material for 1954 amounted to 14,592 tons, an average of 47 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 should be 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 1954:-

### Number of Premises Treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
17	Business premises	21
624	Others	435
<u>641</u>	Total infestations	<u>456</u>

The sewers in the area were treated in March 1954 by the Surveyor's Department staff. In this treatment bread-mash and arsenious oxide were used as the bait and poison respectively. The work was very successful and reduced to a considerable degree the surface infestation.





### VERMINOUS PREMISES

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 .....	15
(ii) Other dwelling houses .....	39
(iii) Other premises .....	5

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1954.

### 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.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

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

### 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.

16 samples of bath water were taken on two 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, when the weather permits. These healthy activities in open air and sunlight are most beneficial and rewarding.

## THE FISHING BOATS

The methods employed in this locality for dealing with the fishery have been described in previous reports. The number of boats used in the fishery is as follows:

(1) Small boats (about 10 ft. long) .....	15
(2) Medium boats (about 15 ft. long) .....	10
(3) Large boats (about 20 ft. long) .....	5

The total number of boats used in the fishery is 30.

## THE FISHING BOATS

The following table shows the results of the fishery in the locality:

Small boats (about 10 ft. long) .....	15
Medium boats (about 15 ft. long) .....	10
Large boats (about 20 ft. long) .....	5

The total number of boats used in the fishery is 30.

## THE FISHING BOATS

There is only one fishing boat in the locality. The boat is used for fishing in the locality. The boat is used for fishing in the locality.

## THE FISHING BOATS

The following table shows the results of the fishery in the locality:

Small boats (about 10 ft. long) .....	15
Medium boats (about 15 ft. long) .....	10
Large boats (about 20 ft. long) .....	5

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## THE FISHING BOATS

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Small boats (about 10 ft. long) .....	15
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Large boats (about 20 ft. long) .....	5

The total number of boats used in the fishery is 30.



## HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year 1954:-	
(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	755
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,306
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	1
(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 ... ..	257
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 ...	110
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
(1)	Proceedings under Sections 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 ... ..	139
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(i) By Owners ... ..	116
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	1
(3)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	1
(4)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	Nil



# REMARKS

1. Investigation of dwelling houses during the year 1934:-

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for  
 sanitary defects (under Public Health or Housing  
 Acts) ... ..

(b) Number of insanitary cases for the purpose

(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state  
 so dangerous or injurious to health as to be  
 unfit for human habitation ... ..

(d) Number of dwelling houses belonging to those  
 referred to under the preceding sub-heads,  
 found not to be in all respects reasonably fit  
 for human habitation ... ..

2. Number of defects during the year without notice of  
 formal notice:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered  
 fit in accordance of formal notice by the  
 Local Authority or other persons ... ..

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 11 of  
 the Housing Act, 1933:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which  
 notices were served requiring repairs ... ..

(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered  
 fit after notice of formal notice:-

(i) By Order ... ..  
 (ii) By Local Authority in  
 default of Order ... ..

(2) Proceedings under the Public Health Act:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which  
 notices were served requiring repairs to  
 be made ... ..

(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects  
 were remedied after notice of formal notice:-

(i) By Order ... ..  
 (ii) By Local Authority in  
 default of Order ... ..

(3) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the  
 Housing Act, 1933 ... ..

(4) Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing  
 Act, 1933 ... ..

## HOUSING

In the post-war period 741 new houses have been completed and occupied. A further 66 houses are in course of construction by direct labour.

During the year the Council acquired a site which will probably accommodate between 700 and 800 houses. Development of the site has commenced and 66 houses are in course of erection. A contract has just been let for the advance preparation of a further portion of the site in readiness for the erection of about 250 houses. It is likely that the construction of these houses will begin during the coming year. Some of these houses will be of traditional type and the remainder will be of new traditional construction.

During 1954, 106 traditional type houses were erected by the Council and occupied.

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

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

Number of houses completed ..... 3

Number of houses commenced ..... 3

## HOUSING ACT, 1936

The Council took no direct action in connection with overcrowding or slum clearance during the year. These problems were, however, eased to a certain extent by the allocation of Council houses in exceptional cases.

During the year, eleven such houses were utilised for rehousing in special circumstances; nine of these for demolition order properties, and two to rehouse the occupants of unfit houses. 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 1954 are set out below:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme .....	1,347
Ynys Terrace .....	28
Gwernygerwn .....	17
Duffryn House & Danygraig House .....	4
Taken over by the Council:-	
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 - 1923 and Housing Acts, 1923 - 1925 .....	34
TOTAL .....	<u>1,430</u>

# HOUSING

In the post-war period 741 new houses have been completed and occupied. 7,411 more are in course of construction by direct labour.

During the year the Council acquired a site which will probably accommodate between 700 and 800 houses. Involvement of the site has commenced and 25 houses are in course of erection. A contract has been let for the advance preparation of a further portion of the site in readiness for the erection of 250 houses. It is likely that the construction of these houses will be completed by the end of the year. Some of these houses will be of traditional type and the remainder will be of new traditional construction.

During 1954, 100 traditional type houses were erected by the Council and occupied.

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

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

Number of houses completed .....

Number of houses commenced .....

## HOUSING ACT, 1953

The Council took no direct action in connection with overcrowding or with clearance during the year. These problems were, however, dealt to a certain extent by the allocation of Council houses in exceptional cases.

During the year, eleven small houses were allotted for occupation in special circumstances; none of these for demolition or for extension, and two to replace the occupants of white houses. For new small houses are planned on better sites available.

## COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Corporation local authority at the end of 1954 are set out below:

Completed housing stock .....	1,504
In progress .....	2
Overgrown .....	13
Other houses & private houses .....	4
Total owned by the Council .....	
Small housing construction 1953 - 1954 and 1954 - 1955 .....	34
1953 - 1954 .....	1,430
TOTAL .....	1,430



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

### Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 Milk (Special Designation) (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 1954:-

Distributors	Dairies (Other than Farms)	Dealers			
		T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
20	13	17	18	9	2

Pasteurising Plant	Supplementary Dealers			
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
1	6	6	3	2

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1954

The above Order came into force on 1st April, 1954. Under its provisions, the Minister of Food classified a substantial area of South Wales, North Wales and Monmouthshire as a Specified Area, wherein it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than specially designated milk. Pontypridd is included in this Specified Area.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

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>Graded Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
T.T. Milk .....	1	1	-
Pasteurised ...	23	23	-
Sterilised ....	1	1	-

### Tests for Tubercle Bacilli

During the year, 12 samples were biologically tested at the Laboratory for tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

### Ice-Cream

6 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>
5	-	1	-

In the case of the unsatisfactory sample, advice was given as to better production/storage methods.

# INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS OF FOOD

This was done in the laboratory of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C., in the year 1941. The results of the investigation are given in the following tables.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the food samples collected during the year 1941.

Sample No.	Sample Name	Sample Description	Sample Weight (gms.)	Sample Volume (mls.)	Sample Density (g/ml)
1	Sample 1	Sample 1 Description	100	100	1.00
2	Sample 2	Sample 2 Description	100	100	1.00
3	Sample 3	Sample 3 Description	100	100	1.00
4	Sample 4	Sample 4 Description	100	100	1.00
5	Sample 5	Sample 5 Description	100	100	1.00
6	Sample 6	Sample 6 Description	100	100	1.00
7	Sample 7	Sample 7 Description	100	100	1.00
8	Sample 8	Sample 8 Description	100	100	1.00
9	Sample 9	Sample 9 Description	100	100	1.00
10	Sample 10	Sample 10 Description	100	100	1.00

## RESULTS OF ANALYSIS (continued)

The above table shows the results of the analysis of the food samples collected during the year 1941. The results of the analysis are given in the following tables.

### ANALYSIS OF FOOD SAMPLES

The following table shows the results of the analysis of the food samples collected during the year 1941. The results of the analysis are given in the following tables.

Sample No.	Sample Name	Sample Description	Sample Weight (gms.)	Sample Volume (mls.)	Sample Density (g/ml)
1	Sample 1	Sample 1 Description	100	100	1.00
2	Sample 2	Sample 2 Description	100	100	1.00
3	Sample 3	Sample 3 Description	100	100	1.00
4	Sample 4	Sample 4 Description	100	100	1.00
5	Sample 5	Sample 5 Description	100	100	1.00
6	Sample 6	Sample 6 Description	100	100	1.00
7	Sample 7	Sample 7 Description	100	100	1.00
8	Sample 8	Sample 8 Description	100	100	1.00
9	Sample 9	Sample 9 Description	100	100	1.00
10	Sample 10	Sample 10 Description	100	100	1.00

The above table shows the results of the analysis of the food samples collected during the year 1941. The results of the analysis are given in the following tables.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of the food samples collected during the year 1941. The results of the analysis are given in the following tables.

Sample No.	Sample Name	Sample Description	Sample Weight (gms.)	Sample Volume (mls.)	Sample Density (g/ml)
1	Sample 1	Sample 1 Description	100	100	1.00
2	Sample 2	Sample 2 Description	100	100	1.00
3	Sample 3	Sample 3 Description	100	100	1.00
4	Sample 4	Sample 4 Description	100	100	1.00
5	Sample 5	Sample 5 Description	100	100	1.00
6	Sample 6	Sample 6 Description	100	100	1.00
7	Sample 7	Sample 7 Description	100	100	1.00
8	Sample 8	Sample 8 Description	100	100	1.00
9	Sample 9	Sample 9 Description	100	100	1.00
10	Sample 10	Sample 10 Description	100	100	1.00

The above table shows the results of the analysis of the food samples collected during the year 1941. The results of the analysis are given in the following tables.



## Other Foods

13 samples of other foods were submitted for bacteriological examination; 7 from scattered stocks of an artificial cream suspected of typhoid infection; 2 of tinned fruit; one fruit juice; 1 canned fish and 2 iced lollies. All stocks of the suspected brand of cream were withdrawn from shops and warehouses; the Public Analyst reported the remaining samples to be satisfactory.

## ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1954, there were 132 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only two manufacture their own ice-cream, the majority preferring to purchase the ice-cream ready-made, in hygienic containers, and maintaining it at the required temperature in refrigerators provided by the wholesaler.

These premises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspectors.

## PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED IN THE DISTRICT

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

## PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The Council's Public Abattoir continued to operate under the Government's scheme for the centralisation of all slaughtering until 3rd July, 1954, when the meat industry was returned to private enterprise.

In accordance with the recommendations of Ministry of Food Circular No. M.F. 5/54 your Medical Officer circulated various meat trade organisations and individuals to ascertain the probable future requirements of the district and representatives later met the Council's Health Committee to discuss those requirements. On the basis of the information gained from these consultations it was possible to divide the applicants for the Abattoir facilities into two main groups, one consisting of a large meat trade organisation and the other embodying individual butchers and one or two small wholesale firms. Use of the three slaughter booths was allocated on a rota basis as between the two groups with the third booth available at all times as an overflow or for any emergency.

The functional transition from Central Control with its timetable efficiency to a comparatively inexperienced private enterprise proceeded fairly smoothly and various anticipated difficulties were gradually resolved. An increase in the "throughput" was immediately obvious and this was maintained during the remainder of the year.

The Council approved a suggestion by the Livestock Division of the Ministry of Food that the Abattoir should be designated a Dead Weight Centre and in due course the Authority provided an office for the Ministry's full-time Meat Grader.

Towards the end of the year, the Council approved in principle a scheme for major improvements, but the main items must be further considered when the Ministry's scheme for Moderate Concentration of Slaughterhouses is announced.

It was becoming increasingly obvious that the tolls approved by the Ministry in May, 1940, were no longer realistic in view of the greatly increased wages and maintenance costs, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, the Council adopted a new scale of charges on 6th July, 1954.



15 samples of other foods were submitted for bacteriological examination. 7 from scattered samples of 25 different types submitted for analysis. 2 of them were found to be infected. 1 sample of fish and 2 of other foods. The analysis of these were submitted from shops in the market. The results of the analysis are as follows: 1. At the present time there is no danger of infection in the market.

# THE-LOCAL MARKET

At 51st Street, 1934, there were 158 restaurants in the district. Of these, probably only 20 were really eating places, the majority of them being the ice-cream parlors, the ice-cream parlors, and the ice-cream parlors. At the present time there is no danger of infection in the market.

These results are very satisfactory, and the food is safe.

## THE-LOCAL MARKET IS SAFE TO THE PUBLIC

Food and drink shops ..... 20  
Ice-cream parlors ..... 20

## THE-LOCAL MARKET

The Council's Public Health Committee is active under the Government's orders for the control of all food and drink. In 1934, when the local market was returned to private enterprise.

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It was however interesting to note that the Council's Public Health Committee is active under the Government's orders for the control of all food and drink. In 1934, when the local market was returned to private enterprise.

### 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 following are particulars for 1954 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
14	606	2,671	1,263	28,731	8,013	41,298

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 .....	944
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1938 .....	<u>1,097</u>
	<u>2,041</u>

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1954:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis) .....	6	18	1	12
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases) ...	15	2	2	1
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods) ....	2	12	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total .....	<u>24</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>20<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

### CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that local authorities should control the disposal of condemned meat and offal from their abattoirs, the Council assumed this responsibility towards the end of 1954. Periodically, approved contractors are invited to quote for the purchase of these materials and the Council accepts the most favourable offer, consistent with facilities to collect on agreed days. All proceeds are refunded to the owners of the animals concerned.

# INFORMATION ON THE STATE OF THE NATION

All the Government's primary responsibility towards the public is to ensure that the food supply is sufficient for the population of the country and that this work is regarded as an important part of their duties.

The following are the figures for 1955 of the number of animals slaughtered and consumed in the Republic:

Animals	Beef and Veal	Pork	Other	Total
1955	1,235	28,751	8,013	41,999

The total number of animals sold to the Republic and which were the primary responsibility for the purpose of inspection of meat and other foods is as follows:

Animals	Beef and Veal	Pork	Other	Total
1955	1,235	28,751	8,013	41,999

It may be noted that the number of animals slaughtered and consumed during the year ended 31st December, 1955:

Animals	Beef and Veal	Pork	Other	Total
1955	1,235	28,751	8,013	41,999

## REMARKS ON THE STATE OF THE NATION

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food for the year 1955, the Government should control the supply of foodstuffs and other foodstuffs, the Government should ensure that the food supply is sufficient for the population of the country and that this work is regarded as an important part of their duties.



The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1954 of those carcasses affected with

(1) Tuberculosis

(2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis

Number inspected:-

<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
14	606	2,671	1,263	28,731	8,013

(1) Tuberculosis only:

	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	-	1	3	-	-	5
Part	-	157	103	-	-	203
Percentage	-	26.0%	3.9%	-	-	2.5%

(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	5	1	22	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,454	-	1,561	199
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	44.3%	0.08%	5.5%	2.5%

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

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.

The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 came into operation on 1st October, 1954, and 21 licences under Section 3 of the Act were granted by the Council to operate for the year 1955.

9



# 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 County Public Health Laboratory is the Public Analyst appointed to act for this district.

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

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Non-Genuine</u>
Milk .....	58	5
Desiccated Coconut .....	2	-
Sponge Mixture .....	4	6
Golden Raising Flour .....	2	-
White Pepper .....	7	-
Pepper Flavoured Compound .....	1	-
Mustard .....	1	-
Canned Pineapples .....	1	-
Dried Peas .....	1	-
Dried Beans .....	1	-
Sausages .....	8	1
Fish Paste .....	1	-
Meat Paste .....	1	-
Tea .....	6	-
Jam .....	4	-
Halibut Liver Oil .....	1	-
Pudding Mixture .....	3	-
Cake & Short Bread Mixture .....	3	-
Vinegar .....	4	-
Canned Creamed Rice .....	1	-
Chocolate Cup .....	1	-
Cod Liver Oil .....	1	-
Ice-Cream .....	15	3
Butter .....	3	-
Margarine .....	3	-
Lard .....	2	-
Whipping Compound .....	1	-
Rice .....	1	-
Soya Flour .....	-	1
Custard Powder .....	1	-
Cornflour .....	3	-
Sauce .....	1	-
Curry Powder .....	2	-
Lemonade Powder .....	1	-
Table Jelly Products .....	2	-
Lollies (Boiled Sugar) .....	3	-
Chewing Gum .....	2	-
Candied Peel .....	1	-
Vitamin Capsules .....	1	-
Damiana Tablets .....	1	-
Aspro Tablets .....	1	-
Aspirin Tablets .....	2	-
Sterilised Cream .....	-	1
Christmas Pudding .....	1	-
Pickles .....	1	-
Canned Fish .....	1	-
Soft Drink .....	1	-
Cocoa .....	1	-
Marmalade .....	1	-
Lozenges .....	1	-
Toffee .....	-	2
Stomach Tablets .....	1	-
Glycerine, Lemon & Honey Compound .....	1	-
Olive Oil .....	1	-
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>19</b>





The percentage of the milk samples found to be not genuine, including both formal and informal samples, for the year 1954 was 12.7.

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1954 was 3.83% milk fat and 8.69% solids-not-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

Following are particulars of the sub-standard foods:-

Milk	55P	Informal	Deficient in fat 37%
Milk	56P	Informal	Contained added water 14% and deficient in fat 2%
Milk	P59	Formal	Contained added water 11% and deficient in fat 13%
Milk	P60	Formal	Deficient in fat 39%
Milk	P61	Formal	Deficient in fat 20%
Ice-Cream	81P	Informal	Deficient in fat 51%
Ice-Cream	82P	Informal	Deficient in fat 16%
Ice-Cream	P88	Formal	Deficient in fat 10%
Pork Sausage	135P	Informal	Slightly deficient in meat content.
Sponge Mixture	122P	Informal	Infested with meal mites
Sponge Pudding Mixture	126P	Informal	-do-
Sponge Mixture	127P	Informal	-do-
Sponge Mixture	123P	Informal	Infested with meal mites & book lice.
Cake Mixture	124P	Informal	-do-
Cake Flour Mixture	128P	Informal	-do-
Soya Flour	129P	Informal	Infested with book lice, beetles and silver fish.
Sterilised Cream	144P	Informal	Cheesy smell and taste.
Toffee	172P	Informal	Excess sulphur dioxide, 214 parts per million.
Toffee	P183	Formal	-do-

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

55P	-	Follow-up sample - see P60
56P	-	Follow-up sample - see P59
P59	-	Prosecution not recommended by Clerk owing to lack of evidence.
P60	-	Sample taken within Council's Transport Canteen after delivery. Court action inapplicable.
P61	-	Vendor convicted and fined by Court on 21st July, 1954.
81P, 82P	-	Informal samples. Follow-up formal samples were satisfactory.
P88	-	Warning letter sent to manufacturer, and Sanitary Inspector called to advise on correct methods.
135P	-	Only slightly deficient in meat content. No action taken.
122P, 123P, 124P, 126P, 127P, 128P, 129P	-	All these stocks were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
144P	-	Consignment surrendered and destroyed.
172P	-	Follow up sample taken - See P183
P183	-	Manufacturer convicted and fined by Court. Consignment withdrawn and destroyed.





## DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Consignments of food which have been condemned by the Sanitary Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption are surrendered and despatched to the Council's controlled tip. The Authority is fortunate in having available a plentiful and regular supply of flue dust, and the food, with all other refuse, is more than adequately covered. The tip is subject to regular inspection.

## PONTYPRIDD CLEAN FOOD ASSOCIATION

The Clean Food Association continued to make considerable progress during 1954.

The Advisory Committee considered a further 16 applications for membership and accepted 15 premises as complying with the standards laid down. One application was deferred to enable the proprietor to carry out alterations and redecorate his premises.

Members are not accepted into membership until all the standards set out in the appropriate Codes of Practice have been complied with, and in many cases the work and equipment involved to achieve these standards have been both extensive and costly.

The highlight of the year was a Dinner sponsored by the Association at which the principal speaker was Mr. Morley Parry, Food Hygiene Officer to the Ministry of Food.

This function was graced by the attendance of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council and their wives, together with Members and chief officials.

Representatives were present from the Chamber of Trade, Trades Council and from the principal food traders in the town.

The Food Advisory Officers continue to give advice on food hygiene to food-trade employers and employees and give talks to interested organisations.

The total membership at the end of the year was 70.

## FOOD BYELAWS

No Police Court action was taken under these byelaws during 1954, but compliance with the various provisions is a constant concern of the Food Inspectors.

The comprehensive Codes of Practice drawn up by the Clean Food Association, referred to in the previous paragraph, embody the spirit of the byelaws and they are proving of benefit in this connection.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Council's four Sanitary Inspectors are also appointed Shops Inspectors under the above Act.

During the course of their duties the Inspectors found that in many cases, particularly among the smaller shopkeepers, there was but little knowledge of the detailed provisions of the Act and much has been done to draw their attention to the most important facts and requirements.

There were no prosecutions during 1954.

## DISCUSSION OF CURRENT FOOD

Current status of food which has been considered by the Advisory Committee as being subject for future consideration are summarized and discussed in the Committee's annual report. The Committee is fortunate in having available a plentiful and regular supply of fine meat, and the food, with all other services, is more than adequately covered. The ship is subject to regular inspection.

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

The Food and Nutrition Association continued to make considerable progress during 1954.

The Advisory Committee considered a further 15 applications for membership and accepted 13, progress as compared with the standards laid down. One application was deferred to enable the prospective member to carry out alterations and redecorate his premises.

Members are not accepted into membership until all 15 standards set out in the appropriate Code of Practice have been completed with, and in many cases the work and equipment involved to achieve these standards have been both extensive and costly.

The highlight of the year was a dinner sponsored by the Association at which the principal speaker was Mr. Henry Perry, Food Hygiene Officer for the Ministry of Food.

This function was presided by the attendance of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council and their wives, together with members and other officials.

Representatives were present from the Council of Food Trades Council and from the principal food traders in the town.

The Food Hygiene Officers continue to give advice on food hygiene to food-trade proprietors and employees and give talks to interested organizations.

The total membership at the end of the year was 70.

## FOOD HYGIENE

No Police Court action was taken under these provisions during 1954, but compliance with the various provisions is a constant concern of the Food Inspectors.

The comprehensive Code of Practice drawn up by the Food and Nutrition Association, referred to in the previous paragraph, which the spirit of the various and they are proving of benefit in this connection.

## FOOD ACT, 1954

The Committee's own sanitary inspectors are also appointed Shop Inspectors under the above Act.

During the course of their duties the Inspectors found that in many cases, particularly among the smaller shopkeepers there was not little knowledge of the detailed provisions of the Act and much had been done to draw their attention to the most important facts and requirements.

There were no prosecutions during 1954.



## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act is designed to ensure the humane care of pet animals and it prohibits the sale of such animals except from premises which have been licensed by a local authority. The Act does not affect the sale of pedigree animals or birds. The Council's Sanitary Inspectors are authorised to inspect premises for this purpose.

Three licences were issued in 1954.

### ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

The following Acts, wholly or in part, have been adopted by the Council and are in force in the District:-

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act (Parts I,II,III,IV and V)	1890
The Private Street Works Act	1892
The Public Libraries Act	1892
The Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	1899-1923
By Orders of the Local Government Board and of the Home Office, Parts II,III,IV,V,VI, S.86 in Part VII and Part X of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act	1907
Public Health Act (Part II)	1925

Byelaws relating to the following matters have been made by the District Council:-

Buildings  
Libraries  
Tramways  
Nuisances  
Coedpenmaen Common  
Telegraph &c. Wires  
New Streets and Buildings  
Removal of House Refuse  
Whirligigs and Swings  
Hackney Carriages  
Ynysangharad Park  
Lewistown Recreation Ground  
Public Slaughterhouse





Nuisances in connection with the  
removal of offensive or noxious  
matters

Conduct of Persons using Sanitary  
Conveniences

Means of Escape in Case of Fire -  
Factories and Workshops

Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops

Houses let in Lodgings

Employment of Children

Cleansing of Footways, Pavements,  
Privies, Cesspools etc.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar  
structures used for human  
habitation.

Handling, Wrapping and Delivery  
of Food and Sale of Food in  
the Open Air.

In addition to the above, the following byelaws, made  
by the Glamorgan County Council, are in force in the District:-

Prevention & Suppression of Nuisances

Burning Bricks  
Keeping of Cattle & Swine  
Committing Nuisances  
Bathing

Good Rule & Government

Street Noises  
Music near Churches  
Music near Hospitals  
Noisy Hawking  
Organs  
Indecent Language etc.  
Threatening Language etc.  
Indecent Shows  
Wilful Jostling  
Waste paper, refuse,  
advertising Bills, etc.  
Orange Peel etc.  
Broken Glass etc.  
Posting Placards without permission  
Pulling down Notices  
Bulls  
Noisy Animals  
Disturbance of Persons in  
Churches or Chapels  
Throwing Stones etc.  
Carrying carcasses through streets  
Carrying Dangerous Articles on Footpaths  
Spitting in Public Carriages etc.  
Covered Vans  
Disorderly Intrusion into School Premises  
Uprooting of Wild Plants  
Fouling of Footways by Dogs  
Deposit of Litter & Dangerous Substances  
Sale of Contraceptives by Automatic Machines  
Control of Gipsy Encampments  
Deposit of Mud on Highways





### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

None of the diseases usually considered under this heading made any particular impact during 1954.

Little or no true influenza was reported in spite of the long drawn-out winter and inclement summer, although one death was attributed to this disease.

There was only a small and insignificant increase in non-specific respiratory diseases.

Gastro-enteritis amongst those infants or children under two years of age accounted for one death, as compared with nil in the previous year.

There were no school or school department closures through illness, e.g. colds, mumps, epidemic sore-throat; nor did the S.M.O. issue any certificates under Schedule IV of the Code in respect of attendances below 60% due to sickness.

### CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypridd recorded during 1954 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
51	37	88

The above figures, constituting a death-rate of 2.3, show a decrease on those of last year, when the total reached 100; but at the same time the mortality from this disease is disturbingly high, with a progressive trend towards increase from year to year, especially amongst males. The high number of male deaths this year, is mainly accounted for by the heavy incidence of cases of fatal lung cancer. The figure for 1954 is 20, as compared with 7 in the previous year; and it is noteworthy that all of them, without exception, were males.

It seems likely that in this area the prevalence of lung damage due to pneumoconiosis may be a conditioning factor.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1954)

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Poliomyelitis(Non-paralytic)	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	44	28	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	-
Pneumonia	1	1	-
Erysipelas	3	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	22	1	-
Paratyphoid-B	1	1	-
Anthrax	1	1	-

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported during the year; both from hospitals. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

# NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

None of the diseases usually considered under this heading made any noticeable impact during 1964.

Little or no new influenza was reported in spite of the long freeze-out winter and influenza season, although one death was attributed to this disease.

There was only a small and insignificant increase in non-specific respiratory diseases.

Deaths attributable among these infants or children under two years of age accounted for one death, as compared with all in the previous year.

There were no school or school department closures through illness, e.g. colds, flu, etc., although more than the 2,000 cases of pertussis were reported in the State in respect of attendance below 100% due to illness.

## CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in 1964 were as follows:

Male	Female	Total
21	27	48

The above figures, constituting a death-rate of 2.2, show a decrease on those of last year, when the total reached 100 but at the same time the mortality from this disease is alarming, with a progressive trend towards increase from year to year, especially amongst males. The high number of male deaths this year, is mainly accounted for by the heavy incidence of cases of fatal lung cancer. The figure for 1963 is 20, as compared with 7 in the previous year; and it is noteworthy that all of them, without exception, were males.

It seems likely that in this area the prevalence of lung disease due to environmental factors is a contributing factor.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1964)

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	1	1	-
Scarlet fever	41	28	-
Enteroviral fever	2	2	-
Measles	1	1	-
Brucella	2	1	-
Orchitis	1	1	-
Whooping cough	22	1	-
Paratyphoid-B	1	1	-
Antimony	1	1	-

## TUBERCULOSIS (EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1964)

Two cases of tubercular pyrexia were reported during the year; both from hospital. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.



## MATERNAL MORTALITY

A remarkable feature of this year's report is the entire absence of deaths from puerperal causes, coupled with the very low incidence of puerperal pyrexia.

One of the most insistent and laudable aims of a health service has been to make the natural process of childbirth less hazardous for the mother. It seems that success is being achieved and that the clinics and maternal care devised towards this end were well conceived.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Only one case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified in 1954; this was treated in hospital and no impairment of vision resulted.

Both in number and intensity, this disease has almost disappeared, as compared with two or three decades ago. Modern treatment of mother and infant has led to this gratifying result.

## 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 1954.

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1954

Disease	Graig	Rhon- dda	Town	Cil- fynydd	Tra- llwn	Tre- forest	Rhydy- felin	Totals
Scarlet Fever	3	9	2	7	10	3	10	44
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid-B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	3	1	3	12	-	2	22
Tuberculosis:-								
Respiratory	10	10	5	4	3	8	13	53
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	16	22	8	15	27	13	32	133





CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS NOTIFIED DURING 1954

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	-	2	2	5	2	26	7	-	-	-	-	-	44
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Paratyphoid-B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	2	3	4	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Tuberculosis:-													
Respiratory	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	6	19	6	9	6	53
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	4
TOTALS	3	4	5	10	4	40	10	8	19	11	12	7	133





### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The year under review was noteworthy for a remarkably low incidence of infectious disease generally in the Urban Area.

A sporadic and clinically mild case of Paratyphoid-B occurring in a young person, was notified. Investigations failed to give any indication of the source of the infection.

No other form of enteric disease and no food poisoning was reported. The Pontypridd Clean Food Association coupled with an active Sanitary Department and full and efficient meat inspection can take some credit for this result.

Cases of Scarlet Fever to the number of 44 were notified, and the available hospital accommodation was well able to cope with those necessitating removal.

Diphtheria once again was entirely absent throughout the year.

Measles appears to have been non-existent, and Whooping Cough sank to a very low level of occurrence. No deaths from either of these diseases took place.

Inoculation against Whooping Cough as well as Diphtheria is provided by the Child Welfare service, and the combined inoculation is becoming increasingly accepted by parents.

There was one instance of Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) of the non-paralytic type which occurred in the Autumn in a child of fourteen years. A good recovery was made.

Meningococcal infection was not reported, although the odd case is always likely to arise.

Puerperal pyrexia, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Erysipelas were represented in much reduced numbers and gave no cause for concern.

The industry at the Treforest Trading Estate which imports bones from India for manufacturing purposes, was responsible for one case of localised Anthrax. The man concerned was treated at Tyntyla Hospital, Rhondda, and made a satisfactory recovery. Protective clothing and warning notices at the factory in question no doubt minimise the occurrence of Anthrax amongst their employees, but it is obvious that the precautions observed are not entirely effective in preventing this potentially dangerous infection.

The subject and statistics of Tuberculosis are dealt with in a further section of this report.

Little else of epidemiological interest occurred in Pontypridd during 1954.

## EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

The present paper reports on the results of a series of experiments designed to determine the effect of various factors on the rate of absorption of a drug from the gastrointestinal tract.

A number of experiments were conducted in which the rate of absorption was determined by measuring the concentration of the drug in the blood at various intervals after administration. The results of these experiments are summarized in Table I.

It was found that the rate of absorption was significantly affected by the pH of the solution, the presence of food, and the type of dosage form. The rate of absorption was highest in the case of the solution and lowest in the case of the tablet.

It was also found that the rate of absorption was affected by the presence of certain ions in the solution. The rate of absorption was highest in the case of the solution containing sodium ions and lowest in the case of the solution containing calcium ions.

The results of these experiments indicate that the rate of absorption of a drug from the gastrointestinal tract is a complex process which is influenced by many factors.

Further studies are needed to determine the relative importance of these factors and to develop methods for controlling the rate of absorption of drugs.

The authors wish to thank the National Science Foundation for the grant which supported this work.

There was one instance of toxicity (death) of the non-toxic type which occurred in the rat in a dose of 100 mg/kg. A good recovery was made.

The above results indicate that the drug is highly toxic in the rat.

Further studies are needed to determine the toxicity of the drug in other species and to develop methods for controlling the toxicity of drugs.

The laboratory of the Institute of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, California, is indebted to the National Science Foundation for the grant which supported this work.

The authors wish to thank the National Science Foundation for the grant which supported this work.

In February 1965, the authors wish to thank the National Science Foundation for the grant which supported this work.



## LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The County Public Health Laboratory examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Pontypridd area. The number of suspected and routine specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 84. 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 disease 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 now functions as a Tuberculosis Sanatorium under the control of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. This hospital has a capacity of fifty-six beds and both male and female cases are admitted for treatment. Ten of the beds are provided for children.

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

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1954.

## TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1954

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 to 5 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	2	4	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	3	10	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	10	2	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	1
35 to 45 years	3	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 65 years	6	3	1	-	10	3	-	-	-	3
65 and upwards	4	2	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS ....	29	24	3	1	57	4	1	-	-	5

## TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1954 and the previous five years was as follows:-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>
Respiratory	0.13	0.27	0.39	0.33	0.51	0.43
Non-Respiratory	-----	-----	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.13	0.27	0.44	0.36	0.56	0.48



# LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The County Public Health Laboratory examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the hospital and the records of microscopic and roentgen examinations sent by the hospital. The laboratory also performs blood typing, blood grouping, and other special tests. The laboratory is equipped with a variety of instruments and facilities for the examination of specimens.

Facilities for the collection of specimens for examination are provided at the office of the Public Health Department and at the various hospitals of the county.

## HOSPITAL REPORTS FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

When hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are reported to the County Public Health Department. The hospital reports are submitted to the County Public Health Department, which in turn reports them to the State Department of Health. The hospital reports include the name of the patient, the date of admission, the nature of the disease, the treatment given, and the outcome of the case.

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## REPORTS OF THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The County Public Health Department reports the results of its investigations to the State Department of Health. The reports include the number of cases of infectious diseases, the number of deaths, and the number of persons who have been vaccinated.

## REPORTS OF THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - 1934

Age Group	Males		Females		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1 year	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
1 to 4 years	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
5 to 14 years	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
15 to 24 years	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
25 to 34 years	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
35 to 44 years	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
45 to 54 years	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
55 to 64 years	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
65 and over	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
TOTALS	8	0.8	8	0.8	16	1.6

## REPORTS OF THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The County Public Health Department reports the results of its investigations to the State Department of Health. The reports include the number of cases of infectious diseases, the number of deaths, and the number of persons who have been vaccinated.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Population	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000
Deaths	100	110	120	130	140
Infants	10	11	12	13	14
Children	20	21	22	23	24
Adults	70	78	86	94	102

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of local deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1954 comprised 4 males and one female. There were none in the non-pulmonary classification. All these cases had been notified to the Medical Officer of Health during life. Three of the males concerned were in the 45 - 65 age-group. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 9 males and one female. The high ratio of male deaths, which largely take place in the older age-groups, almost certainly reflects the increased risk attending cases of pneumoconiosis amongst underground miners who form a large proportion of the manual workers in this locality.

Dr. J. Glyn Cox, Chest Physician for the greater district which includes Pontypridd, very kindly submits the following information and remarks relating to his activities within our area.

"The number of persons vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1954 in Pontypridd was 211, this shows a fall of 10 on the figure for 1953. Notifications of Tuberculosis show very little variation over the last two years.

The waiting list for admission to Hospital is about the same as it has been over the last year or so, i.e., about 2 to 3 months, but it is hoped that this period will be reduced in time. Since last summer we have commenced to do chest surgery at East Glamorgan Hospital and this saves considerable time in the treatment of those cases fortunate enough to be suitable for such treatment."

Dr. Cox goes on to say - "I should like once again to stress the need for the urgent rehousing of tuberculous patients in this area;" at the same time he expresses his thanks for anything which has been done in this connection in the past.

Reverting to my opening paragraph, this must surely be the lowest number of deaths from this disease that has ever happened in Pontypridd, certainly the records contain nothing like it.

This is the ray of hope for tuberculosis sufferers which has been sought after for so many years and which has proved so elusive as to be almost Utopian.

The failure to achieve a similar fall in the attack-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis underlines the aspect and scope of the problem which must form the focal point of research and effort until the age-old scourge of tuberculosis is finally resolved.





## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board paid its second visit to Pontypridd from 29th June to 27th July, 1954. The arrangements were the same as during the visit in 1952, and once again special provision was made for examining school children and people on difficult working shifts.

The total number examined was 5,833 composed of 2,705 males and 3,128 females. Of this number only two new cases were diagnosed as suffering from definite pulmonary tuberculosis; while 14 were classified as needing further observation for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Other abnormalities were diagnosed and tabulated as below:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bony Abnormality .....	7	7	14
Chronic Bronchitis & Emphysema .....	11	2	13
Bronchiectasis .....	1	-	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis .....	12	6	18
Pneumoconiosis:-			
Stage 1 .....	50	-	50
Stage 2 .....	155	-	155
Stage 3 .....	37	-	37
P.M.F. ....	53	-	53
Basal Fibrosis .....	3	-	3
Pleural Thickening .....	4	6	10
Congenital Heart Disease .....	-	1	1
Acquired Heart Disease .....	2	5	7
Dextrocardia .....	1	1	2
Healed Primary P.T. ....	5	3	8
Healed Post-Primary P.T. ....	14	18	32
TOTALS .....	355	49	404

It is satisfactory to note that 62 members of the schools teaching staff were X-rayed, and all were reported to be negative.

Dr. T. F. Jarman, Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service, offers the following comments on the 1954 survey:-

"For a normal routine type of general population survey, especially following one done fairly recently, the response on this occasion may be considered satisfactory. One could have hoped for a slightly better response if people had realised that because they were X-rayed in 1952, that was no reason for staying away in 1954. The disease can attack in a far lesser period than two years."

### INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1954 DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL WARDS

Graig	...	...	...	4
Rhondda	...	...	...	5
Town	...	...	...	-
Cilfynydd	...	...	...	3
Trallwn	...	...	...	3
Treforest	...	...	...	4
Rhydyfelin	...	...	...	3
TOTAL FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	<u>22</u>





# INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1954

## 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	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Congenital Malformations	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cardiac Failure	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Birth Injury	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastric Perforation	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All causes:-	7	6	1	-	2	-	1	-	10	7	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	9
Certified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





## 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 Youth Club.  
Rhydyfelin ..... Ebenezer Chapel.  
Hopkinstown ..... Workmen's Institute.

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:-

Hawthorn ..... Bethel Chapel Hall.  
Pontshonnorton ..... Merthyr Road Clinic.

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

Inspector Rees of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has kindly sent me the following report of his work in the Pontypridd area during 1954:-

During the twelve months, he dealt with 70 cases within the urban district. These cases, which affected the welfare of 123 children, necessitated 253 supervision calls and consisted of:-

Neglect .....	32	Illtreatment .....	7
Beyond Control .....	6	Moral danger .....	11
Aid or Advice Sought ...	14		

The Inspector was able to solve these problems and cope with all the attendant difficulties without having to take any parents before the Court.

In one case, where two young children were found to be in need of care and attention, they were taken before the Juvenile Court and committed to the care of the local authority. On four occasions Inspector Rees was called upon to make arrangements for the welfare of children of parents who had, for various reasons, come to Pontypridd and found themselves destitute and twice he had to arrange for the care of children where there were home difficulties. In three cases, it was possible to re-unite separated parents and thus prevent a break-up of the home.

Inspector Rees is justifiably proud to observe that the Society has been able to bring about a measure of improvement in the lives of so many children without resorting to Court action against the parents. It is their aim to give every child an endurable life and they take all possible steps to achieve this object without Court proceedings.

Inspector Rees again expresses his thanks for the assistance we have given him, and on my part, I acknowledge the value of his continued co-operation in the many phases of our work which benefit from joint consultation.



THE NEW ARRIVAL

There can be no change in the number or scope of the Infant Welfare Center in Montgomery and maintained by the Montgomery County Council.

The following children have been accepted:

Montgomery ..... Central Clinic, Mont.  
Trenton ..... Central Clinic, Mont.  
Bryn Mawr ..... Bryn Mawr Hospital  
Bryn Mawr ..... Bryn Mawr Hospital  
In addition, following children are held at:  
Bryn Mawr ..... Bryn Mawr Hospital  
Bryn Mawr ..... Bryn Mawr Hospital

By arrangement with the Montgomery County Council, four of these children are now in the care of the Medical Officer of Health in this town.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTEERS

Inspector Head of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has kindly sent the following report of his work in the Montgomery area during 1934:

During the twelve months, he dealt with 40 cases within the Montgomery area. These cases, which affected the welfare of 123 children, necessitated 235 supervision calls and consisted of:

Neglect .....	32
Physical Abuse .....	11
Mental Abuse .....	11
Aid or Advice Sought .....	14

The Inspector was able to solve these problems and cope with all the attendant difficulties without having to take any action before the Court.

In one case, where two young children were found to be in need of care and attention, they were taken before the Juvenile Court and committed to the care of the local authority. On four occasions Inspector Head was called upon to make arrangements for the welfare of children of parents who had, for various reasons, come to Montgomery and found themselves destitute and when he had to arrange for the care of children where there were no relatives. In these cases, it was necessary to re-arrange separated parents and thus prevent a break-up of the home.

Inspector Head is justifiably proud to observe that the Society has been able to bring about a measure of improvement in the lives of so many children without resorting to Court action against the parents. It is his aim to give every child an admirable life and they take all possible steps to achieve this object without Court proceedings.

Inspector Head again expresses his thanks for the assistance we have given him, and on my part, I acknowledge the value of his continued co-operation in the many phases of our work which benefit from joint consideration.



CAUSES OF DEATH, 1954

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	4	1	5
Other Tuberculous diseases .....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm:-			
Stomach .....	11	7	18
Lungs .....	20	-	20
Breast .....	-	6	6
Uterus .....	-	4	4
Other sites .....	20	20	40
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	1	-	1
Diabetes .....	3	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	42	53	95
Coronary disease, angina .....	50	22	72
Hypertension with heart disease .....	8	3	11
Other heart disease .....	34	48	82
Other circulatory disease .....	17	13	30
Influenza .....	1	-	1
Pneumonia .....	10	6	16
Bronchitis .....	21	7	28
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	23	3	26
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	-	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	4	2	6
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	11	-	11
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	-	-	-
Congenital malformations .....	1	3	4
Other defined or ill-defined diseases ..	25	21	46
Motor vehicle accidents .....	1	-	1
Suicide .....	-	2	2
Other accidents .....	9	1	10
TOTALS .....	318	225	543

CASES OF DEATH, 1964

<u>Genes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	4	1	5
Other tuberculous diseases .....	-	-	-
Whooping cough .....	-	-	-
Benign neoplasms .....	11	7	18
Stomach .....	26	-	26
Large intestine .....	7	2	9
Small intestine .....	7	1	8
Other sites .....	20	20	40
Leukemia, lymphoma .....	1	-	1
Diabetes .....	3	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	42	22	64
Coronary diseases, angina .....	20	22	42
Hypertension with heart disease .....	8	3	11
Other heart disease .....	24	20	44
Other circulatory diseases .....	19	12	31
Myocardium .....	1	-	1
Thrombosis .....	10	8	18
Pneumonia .....	21	7	28
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	23	3	26
Heart of stomach and duodenum .....	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and duodenitis .....	-	2	2
Colitis and rectosigmoid .....	4	2	6
Neoplasms of prostate .....	11	-	11
Prostate, epididymis, testis .....	-	-	-
Genital neoplasms .....	1	2	3
Other defined or ill-defined diseases .....	20	21	41
Motor vehicle accidents .....	1	-	1
Infants .....	-	2	2
Other accidents .....	3	1	4
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>440</b>



BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1954  
PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS

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

	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)
<u>Births</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</u>			
Live	16.2	15.2	16.8	15.45
Still	22.1(a)	24.0(a)	25.8(a)	22.35(a)
<u>Deaths</u>				
All Causes	14.2	11.3	11.11	11.3
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.13	0.18	0.20	0.16
Influenza	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.41	0.48	0.50	0.49
<u>Notifications(Corrected)</u>				
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.002		
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.01		
Meningococcal Infection	0.00	0.02		
Scarlet Fever	1.15	0.95		
Whooping Cough	0.57	2.39		N O T
Diphtheria	0.00	0.003		
Erysipelas	0.07	0.12		
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.20		
Measles	0.00	3.31		A V A I L A B L E
Pneumonia	0.02	0.59		
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0.00	0.02		
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.01		
Dysentery	0.00	0.71		
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>			
<u>Deaths</u>				
All causes under 1 year of age	35.6	25.5	29.2	23.85
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.6	0.80	0.84	0.5
Total Maternal deaths	0.00	0.69	Not available.	

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births





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