

[Report 1955] / Medical Officer of Health, Pontypridd U.D.C.

Contributors

Pontypridd (Wales). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1955

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ended 31st December,

1955.



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

Medical Officer of Health

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT



PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR J. R. CLAYTON, J.P.

Health Committee 1955 - 1956

CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR H. GARDNER

Councillor D. G. BALL, J.P.
" ARTHUR BROWN
" J. R. CLAYTON, J.P.
" H. G. A. DARKE
" JOHN H. DAVIES
" SAM DAVIES
" GOMER EVANS, B.A.
" RICHARD EVANS
" D. W. G. HARRY
" A. W. B. HIGGINS
" LLEWELYN HOPKIN
" C. H. JAMES
" GIRALDUS L. JONES
" STANLEY JONES
" E. W. PECK
" NORMAN RANDELL
" D. J. RICHARDS
" J. STALLARD
" 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

Clerk to the Council

MR. JOHN HILTON
(Resigned March, 1955)

MR. BERNARD M. MURPHY, LL.B.
(Commenced May, 1955)

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members of the Council

COMMISSIONER J. M. GAYNE, C.E.

Members of the Council

COMMISSIONER J. M. GAYNE, C.E.

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Public Health Department,
Central Clinic,
Pontypridd.

June 1956.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

Once again it is my privilege to present the Annual Report of my Department. The year 1955 was notable for an exceptionally pleasant summer and these favourable conditions were reflected in the public health which generally maintained a high level of freedom from the major preventable diseases. More than ever before, the citizen of today can look forward to a greater expectation of life, less illness, better medical care and treatment and quicker recovery.

Housing - Medical science is constantly progressing; new discoveries and techniques are quickly put into use, but one vastly important health factor which continues to lag hopelessly behind is housing. Pontypridd is endeavouring to get rid of many of its sub-standard dwellings, but the public are too easily satisfied with bad housing conditions, lack of amenities in the home, and existence in dwellings that are worn-out and incapable of proper repair or modernisation. There can be no confidence in the progress or even the maintenance of the public health until this socio-economic problem has been overcome, and primitive housing standards superseded.

Health in Pontypridd - Amongst the statistical data in the body of this report, the most noteworthy figures relate to the continued low level of deaths from tuberculosis and the absence of maternal mortality. There was a considerable drop in the number of births within the urban area, but the infantile mortality rate was unfortunately above the average; the majority of the infant deaths occurring in the first month of life. There were no deaths from any of the major infectious diseases.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the level of care on the mortality rate of patients with congestive heart failure. The study was conducted in a large, tertiary care hospital over a five-year period. The study included 1,234 patients who were admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of congestive heart failure. The patients were divided into two groups: one group received standard care, and the other group received intensive care. The primary outcome measure was the mortality rate at 30 days. The study found that the mortality rate was significantly lower in the intensive care group compared to the standard care group. This finding suggests that intensive care may be beneficial for patients with congestive heart failure.

Study-tour in Russia - Last Autumn, at the invitation of the Ministry of Health of the U.S.S.R., and in the company of a small number of specialists in various aspects of public health, education and administration, I made an extensive tour of European and Asiatic Russia. Visits were paid to a wide range of institutions, hospitals and clinics in many cities, and a detailed examination of the health services of the U.S.S.R., was made. Interchanges of this kind are of value in promoting international understanding and fostering better relations amongst the great nations of the world.


Conclusion - The Health Department of Pontypridd has not been very conspicuous during the year - this is as it should be, and is indicative of a smooth-working and efficient service. The loyal co-operation of all the staff has contributed to this end and I would thank all concerned for their support. I would stress in particular the happy relations which prevail with the heads of the other Council Departments and all Members of the Health Committee.

I am,

Yours obediently,

A. G. M. SEVERN,

Medical Officer of Health.



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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. L. BIRKETT

Sanitary Inspectors:

a.b. W. N. DAVIES

a.b. J. T. DALLIMORE

a.b. J. E. DAVIES (Commenced March 1955)

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Medical Division, Washington, D.C.

DR. M. J. WATSON, M.D., Director, Medical Division, Washington, D.C.

General Veterinary Inspector:

DR. H. H. HINCH

Sanitary Inspector:

DR. V. V. JAMES

DR. J. S. JAMES

DR. J. S. JAMES (Commenced March 1922)

Director, Bureau:

DR. J. S. JAMES

DR. J. S. JAMES

DR. J. S. JAMES

Sanitary Inspector, District:

DR. J. S. JAMES

Sanitary Inspector, District:

DR. J. S. JAMES

a. Certificate of Sanitary Inspector and
Sanitary Inspector Examination Form

b. Certificate of Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat and Game Foods

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (mid-year 1955) as estimated by Registrar General	...	...	37,980
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	38,633
Area (acres)	...	...	8,141
Number of inhabited houses (1954)	...	...	9,836
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1951)	...	...	11,022
Rateable Value (1st April, 1955)	...	...	£181,095
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1st April, 1955)	...	...	£684

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births 1955

Legitimate - Males	252	Females	258	Total	510	523
Illegitimate - Males	9	Females	4	Total	13	
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	13.8

Deaths 1955

Males	302	Females	233	Total	535
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	14.1

Deaths of Infants (under one year) 1955

Legitimate - Males	13	Females	7	Total	20	20
Illegitimate - Males	-	Females	-	Total	-	

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births 1955

Legitimate -	39.2	Illegitimate -	Nil	Total	38.2
Neo-Natal Death Rate	...	...	...	...	28.7

Still Births 1955

Legitimate - Males	10	Females	10	Total	20
Illegitimate - Males	1	Females	1	Total	2

Maternal Mortality 1955

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

	<u>Total Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 population</u>
Cancer (all ages)	62	1.6
Measles (all ages)	1	0.03
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	0.03

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INFORMATION

Information (mid-year 1957) as estimated by
 Registrar General
 (1957)
 (1954)
 (1957)
 (1957)
 (1957)
 (1957)
 (1957)
 (1957)

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Five Yearly Period

Births - 1957
 Deaths - 1957
 Total
 14.1

Pattern of Deaths (Under and Over 1957)

Under 1957
 Over 1957
 Total

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births 1957

1957
 Total

2011 Pattern 1957

1957
 Total

Infant Mortality 1957

1957
 Total

the first paragraph omitted

1957
 Total
 1.8
 0.03
 0.03

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1955 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population		Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
	For Birth Rate	For Death Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-registered in the district	Of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 year of age	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	At all ages	Rate per 1,000 population
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
1955	37980	37980	523	13.8	653	17.0	227	109	20	38.2	535	14.1

1822	20200	20200	282	12'9	623	11'0	550	700	50	30'5	282	74'7
1824	20200	20200	670	10'5	655	10'10	700	75	68	27'0	282	74'5
1823	20500	20500	250	12'5	237	10'2	50	33	11	13'0	282	70'0
1825	20200	20200	202	11'4	217	10'1	700	34	72	30'0	657	75'0
1827	20100	20100	607	11'2	632	10'0	570	07	50	21'2	282	71'0
1820	20550	20550	600	10'3	220	10'5	700	355	21	27'1	282	72'7
1828	20000	20000	201	11'2	700	12'5	200	700	56	21'7	282	72'2
1826	20000	20000	130	10'1	230	11'0	300	100	57	70'0	460	75'0
1821	20000	20000	402	10'0	100	10'1	650	100	00	20'2	280	73'1
1829	20100	20100	130	10'7	627	11'7	550	07	07	25'0	205	76'0
Notes:	1826 1824 1821	1825 1827 1820	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826 1827 1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
Notes:	1826 1824 1821	1825 1827 1820	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826 1827 1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833

1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833

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 Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, 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 1955 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	...	...	8
Treated water going into supply	...	...	25

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	...	...	5
Treated water going into supply	...	...	6

Reports on the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. 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 7.3, and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. The Analyst states that this process "indicates satisfactory treatment". Additional supplies are obtained from Taf Fechan Water Board.

The number of houses supplied direct from the mains in Pontypridd is 9,955.

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.

SAVITRY TREATMENT OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is obtained from the ...
... and is treated by ...
... and is distributed to the ...

All the water is treated by ...
... and is ...
... during periods of ...

The water is treated by ...
... and is ...
... by the ...

The water is treated by ...

The water is treated by ...
... and is ...

The water is treated by ...
... and is ...

The water is treated by ...

The water is treated by ...
... and is ...

The water is treated by ...

The water is treated by ...

The water is treated by ...
... and is ...

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1955 have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	4.62
February	2.78
March	2.73
April	3.36
May	6.53
June	7.70
July	0.64
August	1.74
September	2.34
October	3.62
November	6.54
December	9.43
TOTAL	<u>52.03</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 39 years is 61.06 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 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 sanitary board is the best I have been kindly provided by the Joint Sanitary Board:

Installation of Sewer at Grand Reservoir, Indianapolis.

Month	Feet
January	4.82
February	5.14
March	5.17
April	4.78
May	5.25
June	5.70
July	6.04
August	6.74
September	7.14
October	7.82
November	8.25
December	8.47
Total	58.02

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 10 years is 51.02 inches.

RAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, extending also in length, controlled by the City of Indianapolis and Hamilton County, Indiana, extends from the Reservoir area to the city. All authorized installed houses in the territory above mentioned are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 buildings which are outside the sanitary district.

In addition to the above a small number of temporary buildings is the size of necessity requiring the connection system of sewerage.

WATER SUPPLY

There are approximately 30 houses in the district which require direct water supply, and water direct service is made of two houses. This latter is probably temporary and is not approved by the city.

Summary of transactions and receipts in the course of
the year ending 31st March 1954

	1953	1954	
Balance forward	
Receipts	
Payments	
Balance carried forward	

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1955, twenty 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 fifteen cases the work had been completed at the date of the adjourned hearings and the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs; in three instances the Court made orders for the work to be carried out within three months; the remaining two cases were dismissed.

In charges against the occupier and owner respectively in regard to land alleged to be used as an unauthorised camping site, the occupier was fined £2 and £1. 1. 0d costs but the case against the owner was dismissed.

Two charges against the owners of adjacent properties in respect of repairs to a drain were dismissed by the Court.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 67 visits to factories during the year and, in 5 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 instance was it necessary to take legal action for the contravention of any of the provisions of the above Act.

CREMATORIUM

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

Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1954	1,898
Cremations for year ended 31st December, 1955	2,097

The cremations in 1955 show an increase of 199 over 1954.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1955, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 20,201.

A new electronic organ was installed in the Chapel during 1955 and dedicated on 7th January, 1956.

Towards the end of the year, permission was given to construct a car park and to lay out the adjacent land for a Garden of Rest to provide additional burial plots for the interment of caskets containing cremated remains.

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.

EXHIBITION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1937, the following were notified as being in possession of articles which are prohibited under the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following names and addresses are given in the list of persons notified and the names are given in the list of persons notified. The names are given in the list of persons notified. The names are given in the list of persons notified.

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1937, the following were notified as being in possession of articles which are prohibited under the Public Health Act, 1936.

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EXHIBITION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The following names and addresses are given in the list of persons notified and the names are given in the list of persons notified.

Generally, all the articles were found to be in a state of decay and it was necessary to take action for the destruction of the same.

EXHIBITION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The following names and addresses are given in the list of persons notified and the names are given in the list of persons notified.

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EXHIBITION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The following names and addresses are given in the list of persons notified and the names are given in the list of persons notified.

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 1955 the Council did not need to use this provision.

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 1955 amounted to 13,668 tons, an average of 44½ 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 1955:-

Number of Premises Treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
26	Business Premises	19
<u>594</u>	Others	<u>374</u>
<u>620</u>	Total infestations	<u>393</u>

The sewers in the area were treated in March and September, 1955. In the March treatment, sausage rusk and zinc phosphide were the bait and poison and in September, bread mash and arsenious oxide were used.

This work was successful and is considered to have reduced the surface infestation to a fair degree.

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	10
(ii) Other dwelling houses	15
(iii) Other premises	9

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1955.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 56 of the Municipal Government Act grants local authority to make a resolution to a party of members of the Council to the authority that resolution are listed on residents in the district are managed by the Council to be adopted of resolution resolution, but under the Council to be used to use this provision.

The original system which is now, in effect, obsolete is the present but, has undoubtedly solved the local problem but it is difficult to bring the provisions appear to give proportionately.

REVENUE

The collection of rates and taxes is estimated for 1937 to be 15,000 tons, an average of 14 1/2 tons per working day.

The rate is expected to a tip of 100 per centum which is not from the 100 per centum is also applied. As the output is 100 tons per day, the rate is 100 per centum, so that there should be no increase from the 100 per centum in operation.

REVENUE

The rate is expected to be 100 per centum, which is not from the 100 per centum is also applied. As the output is 100 tons per day, the rate is 100 per centum, so that there should be no increase from the 100 per centum in operation.

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Table of Revenue

Year	Total Revenue	Other	General Revenue
1937	15000	1000	14000
1938	15000	1000	14000
1939	15000	1000	14000

The amount of the rate which is expected to be 100 per centum, which is not from the 100 per centum is also applied. As the output is 100 tons per day, the rate is 100 per centum, so that there should be no increase from the 100 per centum in operation.

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REVENUE

The amount of the rate which is expected to be 100 per centum, which is not from the 100 per centum is also applied. As the output is 100 tons per day, the rate is 100 per centum, so that there should be no increase from the 100 per centum in operation.

- (i) Council member
- (ii) Other member
- (iii) Other member

This list of members was not announced or printed.

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.

Six samples of bath water were taken on two occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination. In spite of the prolonged hot weather and the consequent extensive use of the bath and pool only one sample was unsatisfactory; this sample was taken from the bath outlet pipe. An adjustment of the water treatment was immediately effective and a follow-up sample was 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.

HOUSING

In the post-war period 807 new houses have been completed and occupied. During 1955 advance preparation of a portion of the Glyncoch Site in readiness for the erection of 250 houses has been completed. 66 traditional type houses have been erected and occupied and work has begun on the construction of a further 100 traditional-type houses on this site.

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

Number of houses completed	3
Number of houses commenced	1

GENERAL FINDINGS

The following observations were established in the laboratory:

1. The water was found to be contaminated with bacteria and viruses.

2. The water was found to be contaminated with bacteria and viruses.

WATER SUPPLY

There is only one public water supply in the city. The water is supplied to the city by the city water works. The water is treated in a water treatment plant.

WATER TREATMENT

The water is treated in a water treatment plant. The water is treated with chlorine and filtered. The water is then pumped to the city water works.

The water is treated in a water treatment plant. The water is treated with chlorine and filtered. The water is then pumped to the city water works.

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The water is treated in a water treatment plant. The water is treated with chlorine and filtered. The water is then pumped to the city water works.

CONCLUSIONS

In the past few years the water supply has been found to be contaminated with bacteria and viruses. This is due to the fact that the water is not treated properly.

The water is treated in a water treatment plant. The water is treated with chlorine and filtered. The water is then pumped to the city water works.

Number of houses connected

Number of tanks connected

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Local Authority at the end of 1955 are set out below:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	1,413
Ynys Terrace	28
Gwernygerwn	17
Duffryn House and Danygraig House	4
Taken over by the Council:-	
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 - 1923 and Housing Acts, 1923 - 1925	34
Total	<u>1,496</u>

HOUSING ACT, 1936, Parts II and III HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954, Section 1

To give effect to the requirements of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1951, the department made a survey of the properties in the town and during the inspection, the following matters were taken into consideration as specified in Section 9 of the Act:-

- (a) Repair
- (b) Stability
- (c) Freedom from Damp
- (d) Natural Lighting
- (e) Ventilation
- (f) Water Supply
- (g) Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences
- (h) Facilities for Storage, Preparation and Cooking of Food and for the Disposal of Waste Water.

The Medical Officer of Health's report on the survey, which was adopted by the Council, set out a list of properties considered to be unfit for human habitation, as a suggested 15-year programme and from that list recommended 227 houses for inclusion in clearance areas and 82 houses for demolition action in a 5-year scheme. The Council ultimately selected 48 properties for inclusion in six clearance areas as its programme for the first twelve months ending 31st August, 1956.

In his Circular 54/55, the Minister of Housing and Local Government pointed out to Councils that they should take action to ensure that, as far as possible, intending house purchasers should not, in ignorance of the intentions of local authorities, purchase houses which were likely to be included in clearance area or demolition schemes and in this connection the Pontypridd U. D. C. has published press notices advising would-be purchasers to enquire at the Public Health Department before agreeing to purchase property in this town.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954 - PART II

During 1955, five applications were made for the issue of Certificates of Disrepair. Three certificates were granted, one of which was later revoked on the completion of outstanding works, and the other two were refused.

COUNCIL REPORT

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Corporation local authority at the end of 1935 are set out below:

1,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total					
1,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1935 - PART II

To give effect to the requirements of Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, the Corporation made a survey of the properties in the area and during the survey, the following facts were taken into consideration as specified in Section 2 of the Act:

- (1) The number of dwelling houses in the area.
- (2) The number of dwelling houses in the area which are in need of repair.
- (3) The number of dwelling houses in the area which are in need of improvement.
- (4) The number of dwelling houses in the area which are in need of demolition.
- (5) The number of dwelling houses in the area which are in need of reconstruction.
- (6) The number of dwelling houses in the area which are in need of other works.

The survey was carried out by the Corporation and the results are set out in the following table. The survey was carried out by the Corporation and the results are set out in the following table. The survey was carried out by the Corporation and the results are set out in the following table.

The survey was carried out by the Corporation and the results are set out in the following table. The survey was carried out by the Corporation and the results are set out in the following table. The survey was carried out by the Corporation and the results are set out in the following table.

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1935 - PART II

During 1935, the Corporation made a survey of the properties in the area and during the survey, the following facts were taken into consideration as specified in Section 2 of the Act:

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 1955:-

Distributors	Dairies (Other than Farms)	Dealers		
		T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised
20	13	15	16	13

Pasteurising Plant	Supplementary Dealers		
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised
1	5	5	5

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

Under the above Order, which came into force on the 1st April, 1954, Pontypridd is included in a Specified Area, wherein it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than specially designated milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

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

<u>Graded Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
T.T. Milk	1	1	-
T.T. Pasteurised ..	9	9	-
Pasteurised	26	26	-
Sterilised	1	1	-

Tests for Tubercle Bacilli

During the year, 7 samples were biologically tested at the Laboratory for tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

Ice-Cream

5 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>
4	-	1	-

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

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MILK

Milk and Cream (Special Regulations, 1934)
Milk (Special Regulations) (New York State, 1934)
Milk (Special Regulations) (New York State, 1934)
Regulations, 1934

The following registrations/licenses were issued by the Department of Health during the year 1934:

Registration No.	Class	Expiration Date	Issued to
1	1	12/31/34	John Doe
2	2	12/31/34	Jane Smith

MILK (SPECIAL REGULATIONS) (SPECIAL AREA)
Regulations, 1934

When the above Order, which came into force on the 1st of April, 1934, was issued, it was intended to be applied to all milk sold in the State for human consumption. It is illegal to sell any milk which does not conform to the above regulations.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the year 1934. All samples were submitted to the State Laboratory, Albany.

Registration No.	Class	No. of Samples	Result
1	1	1	1 satisfactory
2	2	2	2 satisfactory
3	3	3	3 satisfactory
4	4	4	4 satisfactory

During the year, 7 samples were bacteriologically tested in the laboratory for tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

5 samples were taken during the year and these were found as follows:-

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
4	1	0	0

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

Other Foods

Five samples were taken from stocks of Chinese liquid egg albumen in a Pontypridd depot which formed the residue of a consignment landed at Liverpool Docks. A sample taken at Liverpool had been found to contain Salmonella organisms. Samples were submitted to the Public Analyst in June and July, 1955 and it was reported that no Salmonella was isolated.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1955, there were 144 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 proposed scheme of major improvements, adopted by the Council in 1954 and referred to in my report for that year, is still held in abeyance pending the legislation which must follow the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses.

Towards the end of the year, however, it became apparent that such major schemes involving the expenditure of public funds were likely to be affected by the Government's declared intention of curbing national and local expenditure, and the Council therefore found its programme delayed by a two-fold obstruction.

During the year 1955, therefore, it was considered prudent to renew existing plant and equipment where necessary and provide comparatively minor improvements which had been envisaged in the annual estimates and which were within the scope of the Council's finances. The most important of these was the provision of new pig pens situated under cover in the basement to replace the original unsatisfactory lairage and provide a higher standard of protection for animals requiring to be retained pending slaughter. The whole lighting system of the basement was reconstructed to permit more thorough cleaning of the pens and improve the facilities for the slaughtermen employed therein.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of personnel using the Abattoir since meat became decontrolled and extra toilet facilities were built during the year.

Five samples were taken from stocks of Chinese silk
in a factory in Hong Kong which found the results of a
analysis to be satisfactory. A sample taken at Hong Kong
and sent to the United States for analysis. Results were
satisfactory in the United States in June and July, 1955 and it was
concluded that no salmonella was isolated.

ICE-TRAIL FISH

At 21st December, 1955, there were 144 registered
ice-trail fish in this area. Of these, probably only two
had their own ice-cream. The majority preferring to purchase
ice-cream from shops. In general, conditions are satisfactory
at the present time in relation to the fish.

These fish are regularly inspected by the Fish
Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE DISTRICT

Water supply in the district is satisfactory.
No major problems are reported.

WATER SUPPLY

The proposed scheme of water improvements adopted by
the Council in 1954 and referred to in my report for that year, is
still in progress. The Committee which was set up to
report on the proposed scheme has reported on its progress.
Towards the end of the year, however, it appears
that some major schemes involving the extension of public
supply are likely to be initiated by the Government's District
Council. The Council's expenditure and the Council's
and its progress during the year is as follows.

During the year 1955, therefore, it was considered
that to remedy existing plant and equipment where necessary and
to complete other improvements which had been envisaged
in the annual estimates and which were within the scope of the
Council's financial resources. The most important of these was the
new plant which was ordered under cover in the budget to replace the
old plant which was obsolete and provide a higher standard of
supply for water supply to be retained pending a further
scheme. It was also agreed that the Government was recommended to
be made aware of the need and improve the facilities for
the purpose of the year and improve the facilities for
the purpose of the year.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of
Council cases in the district since last year. This is due to
the fact that the Council has been able to deal with the year.

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 1955 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>
4	442	2,413	934	22,331	7,413	33,537

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 was as follows:-

Visits and revisits made to the Public Abattoir by Meat Inspectors	693
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food & Drugs Act, 1938	<u>717</u>
	<u>1,410</u>

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1955:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis)	6	11	-	26½
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases) ...	11	2	2	3
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods)	2	12	2	25½
Total	20	6	1	27

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 has assumed this responsibility. 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.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

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

The following are particulars for 1958 of the work of sanitary inspectors and examined at the Abattoir:-

<u>Abattoir</u>	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Other Foods</u>	<u>Total</u>
125	2,413	234	2,647
126	2,413	234	2,647
Total	4,826	468	5,294

The total number of visits made to the Abattoir in 1958 and those by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of inspection of meat and other foods was as follows:-

Abattoir by local inspectors	693
Visits made to other premises under public health (Local Authorities) Acts and Food & Drugs Act, 1958	1,110
Total	1,803

Quantity of mutton, beef and other foods examined and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1958:-

<u>Meat</u>	<u>Other Foods</u>	<u>Total</u>
Abattoir (Meat - Cattle, Sheep, Pigs)	11	11
Abattoir (Meat - Other Animals)	11	11
Other Markets and Shops (Other Foods)	12	12
Total	34	34

CONTROL OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

In accordance with the recommendations of the War Food Control Commission, the Council has issued a number of orders of emergency control and other food control orders, the effect of which is to require the Council to exercise its powers in respect of the production of these animals. The Council is required to collect on a regular basis the carcasses of the animals concerned.

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1955 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 & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
4	442	2,413	934	22,331	7,413

(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	-	3	3	2	-	1
Part	1	80	216	-	-	75
Percentage	25%	25%	4.9%	12.5%	-	1.2%

(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	20	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,207	-	2,095	139
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	42.2%	0.2%	9.4%	1.1%

(3) Cysticercus Bovis

The carcasses of 5 cattle and 1 cow were submitted to treatment by refrigeration, giving a percentage of 0.2.

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.

21 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for the year 1955.

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1957, of those carcasses allocated to

(1) Tuberculosis

(2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis

Number inspected:-

	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Calves</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>
(1) Tuberculosis only	4	42	2,413	334	22,071
(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis	-	1	216	-	-
Percentage	25%	25%	4.2%	12.5%	-

	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Calves</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	2	20
Portions of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	216	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected allocated with diseases other than Tuberculosis	-	25%	4.2%	12.5%	-

(3) Difficulties

The carcasses of 4 cattle and 1 cow were retained for treatment by veterinary giving a percentage of 0.2.

CLASSIFICATION OF CARCASSES AND PORTIONS

Section 1 of the Act is applied to carcasses within the limit of which, with the exception of those carcasses, and with the exception of those carcasses, all carcasses are deemed to be fit for human consumption and the carcasses are accordingly stamped as such.

It should be noted that Section 2 of the Act provides that any carcass which is found to be unfit for human consumption shall be destroyed and the carcasses are accordingly stamped as such.

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 Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, 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	67	-
Cream	3	-
Margarine	2	-
Self-Raising Flour	2	1
Table Salt	1	-
Mustard	1	-
Sausages	19	2
Lemon Squash	1	-
Tea	3	-
Sugar Confectionery	16	-
Backache Pills	1	-
Aspirin Tablets	2	-
Ice-Cream	13	1
Butter	1	-
Cake Mixture	3	-
Sage & Onion Stuffing	1	-
Gravy Browning	1	-
White Pepper	3	-
Cinnamon	1	-
Meat Paste	1	-
Fish Paste	1	-
Fish Cakes	1	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	1	-
Jam	1	-
Table Jelly Products	6	-
Herbal Tablets	1	-
Influenza Powder	1	-
Olive Oil	1	-
Swiss Roll	1	-
Sponge Mixture	4	-
Lentils	1	-
Lemonade Powder	1	-
Beer	12	-
Vinegar	-	1
Whisky	4	-
Rum	2	-
Milk Chocolate	1	-
Dried Potato	1	-
	<u>182</u>	<u>5</u>

EXHIBIT NUMBER 402, 1932

The following Council administrators the above list in 1932 and the Assistant's General Inspectors are appointed (with exception) Mr. D. Evans Jones, R.S.I.C., of the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, as the Public Analyst appointed to the following list:

In the course of the year, the following list of samples (local and imports) were admitted to, and reported upon, by the Analyst:

<u>Non-Genius</u>	<u>Genius</u>	
-	87	Milk
-	2	Green
-	2	Marzipan
1	2	Self-Raising Flour
-	1	Table Salt
-	1	Mustard
2	12	Essences
-	1	Large Spices
-	2	Ice
-	12	Tea
-	1	Vanilla
-	2	Aspirin Tablets
-	12	Ice-Cream
-	1	Butter
-	2	Cake Mixings
-	1	Sage & Green Stuffing
-	1	Gravy Browning
-	2	White Pepper
-	1	Minced
-	1	Wheat Flour
-	1	Wheat Flour
-	1	Wheat Flour
-	1	Wheat Flour
-	1	Coffee & Dairy Essences
-	1	Ice
-	2	Table Jelly Products
-	1	Herbal Tablets
-	1	Influenza Powder
-	1	Olive Oil
-	1	Garlic Salt
-	1	Spices
-	1	Tablets
-	1	Essence Powder
-	12	Beer
-	-	Yinagar
-	4	Whisky
-	2	Ham
-	1	Milk Chocolate
-	1	Dried Peas
-	<u>122</u>	

All milk samples, both formal and informal, were reported to be genuine; the percentage of unsound samples was therefore nil.

The average composition of the genuine milk samples for 1955 was 3.54% 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:-

Sausage	51P	Informal	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Ice-Cream	54P	Informal	Deficient in fat 32%.
Sausage	61P	Informal	Contained preservative, without declaration.
S.R. Flour	127P	Informal	Infested with meal mites.
Vinegar	P154	Formal	Consisted of coloured, dilute solution of acetic acid.

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

- 51P, 61P - Dealers instructed to display notices. Later samples satisfactory.
- 54P - Interviewed on the instructions of the Council and advised on apparatus and methods of production.
- 127P - Stock voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.
- P154 - Warning letter sent to vendor.

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

In the course of the year a further five food traders brought their premises up to the high standard required by the Association and were presented with their certificates by the Chairman of the Council at the April monthly meeting of the Council.

The Food Advisory Officers continue to give food hygiene lectures to various interested societies and informal talks to food handlers at food preparation establishments throughout the urban area.

FOOD BYELAWS

No Police Court action was taken under these byelaws during 1955, 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 previous annual reports, embody the spirit of the byelaws and they are proving of benefit in this connection.

All milk samples, both formal and informal, were reported to be genuine; the percentage of unacid samples was therefore nil.

The average composition of the genuine milk samples was 3.5% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat, compared with 1.5% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat in the milk specimens of 24 milk fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

Following are particulars of the sub-standard foods

Sample	Formal	Informal	Remarks
Sample 1	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 2	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 3	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 4	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 5	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 6	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 7	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 8	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 9	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.
Sample 10	3.5%	8.5%	Contained preservative, without declaration.

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

Sample 1: Vendor interviewed to display notices. Later samples analysed.

Sample 2: Vendor interviewed on the instructions of the Council and advised on standards and methods of production.

Sample 3: Vendor voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Sample 4: Vendor interviewed and advised.

HISTORICAL OF CONDENSED MILK

Condensed milk of food which have been prepared by the process of using milk for human consumption etc. The milk is prepared by the Council's control and regularity in terms of quality and quantity. It is now a part of the food, with all other things, is more adequately covered. The tip is subject to regular inspection.

FOOD PREPARATION AND ASSOCIATION

In the course of the year a number of food samples were presented up to the Milk Division regulated by the Council and were presented with their certificates by the Council at the April meeting of the Council.

The Food Advisory Council continue to give food samples to various interested institutions and informal milk to food preparation establishments throughout the urban area.

FOOD DIVISION

The Police Court action was taken under these provisions in 1951, but compliance with the various provisions is a constant task of the Food Inspectors.

The cooperative action of the Council drawn up by the Food Association referred to in previous annual reports, speedy and the system and they are providing of better in this

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 1955.

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.

Four licences were issued in 1955.

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

A complete list of the above was set out in my Annual Report for 1954.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

None of the diseases usually considered under this heading made any particular impact during 1955.

Preparations were made for the examination and typing of virus concerned in a possible epidemic of influenza. However, little or no true influenza was met with in the course of the year and it certainly did not, at any time, assume epidemic proportions.

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 was the case 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.

SECTION 1

The Council of the County of Los Angeles and also the Board of Supervisors under the provisions of the Act.

During the course of their duties the Inspectors find that the same are not being properly carried out and that the provisions of the Act are not being observed in the various municipalities of the County. It has been found by the Inspectors that the provisions of the Act are not being observed in the various municipalities of the County.

There were no prosecutions during 1933.

SECTION 2

This Act is designed to secure the humane care of dogs and to provide for the control of such animals except those owned by a school district. The Act does not require the licensing of dogs or cats. The County's authority is limited to inspect persons for this purpose.

Provisions were made in 1933.

SECTION 3

A complete list of the dogs was not out in 1933.

SECTION 4

Some of the provisions of the Act were not observed during 1933.

The provisions of the Act were not observed during 1933. The provisions of the Act were not observed during 1933. The provisions of the Act were not observed during 1933.

There was a small increase in the number of dogs during 1933.

There were no cases of dogs being kept in cages or other places during 1933.

There were no cases of dogs being kept in cages or other places during 1933. There were no cases of dogs being kept in cages or other places during 1933.

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypridd recorded during 1955 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
33	29	62

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 1.6, show a decrease on those of last year, when the total reached 88 with a death-rate of 2.3. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung in 1955 was 7, a big decrease from last year's total of 20. As is generally the case, all were males.

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

It is noteworthy that lung cancer now kills more persons than tuberculosis.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1955

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Poliomyelitis:-			
Paralytic	2	2	-
Non-Paralytic	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	29	25	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	-
Pneumonia	7	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	18	2	-
Paratyphoid-B	1	1	-
Anthrax	3	2	-
Measles	904	10	1
Shonke Dysentery	24	8	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported during the year; one from hospital and the other by the family doctor of a patient nursed at home. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

A feature of 1955, to which I also drew attention in my 1954 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.

TABLE

Deaths from Cancer (All Sites) in Kentucky, 1955-1960
 as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1955	1,125	875	2,000
1956	1,150	900	2,050
1957	1,180	920	2,100
1958	1,200	940	2,140
1959	1,220	960	2,180
1960	1,250	980	2,230
Total	6,025	4,575	10,600

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 1.6, indicate an increase of 10% from 1955 to 1960. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung was 1,125 in 1955 and 1,250 in 1960, a 11% increase from 1955 to 1960. Generally the same was true.

It seems likely that the increase in the number of deaths from cancer may be a continuing trend. It is believed that the lung cancer now being reported is the same as that reported in 1955.

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER IN KENTUCKY, 1955-1960

Year	Male	Female	Total
1955	1,125	875	2,000
1956	1,150	900	2,050
1957	1,180	920	2,100
1958	1,200	940	2,140
1959	1,220	960	2,180
1960	1,250	980	2,230
Total	6,025	4,575	10,600

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 1.6, indicate an increase of 10% from 1955 to 1960. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung was 1,125 in 1955 and 1,250 in 1960, a 11% increase from 1955 to 1960. Generally the same was true.

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER IN KENTUCKY, 1955-1960

A review of the data in which I also have reported in my report, is the entire picture of deaths from cancer of the lung in Kentucky. It seems that cancer is being reported in the clinic and national data reported towards this and who will be the most important and valuable data of a health care plan to save the national picture of health care.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Only one case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified in 1955; 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 Hawthorn, Nr. Pontypridd. The telephone number is Pontypridd 2522. 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 1955.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1955

Disease	Graig	Rhon- dda	Town	Gil- fynydd	Tra- llwn	Tre- forest	Rhydy- felin	Totals
Scarlet Fever	2	5	1	5	7	2	7	29
Epidemic Paratyphoid	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Typhoid	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	7
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Septicæmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	4	1	2	1	3	1	6	18
Tuberculosis:								
Respiratory	6	8	5	7	5	10	15	56
Non-Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
Typhoid-B	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disseminated	108	69	88	122	84	194	239	904
Shigellosis	2	1	-	1	-	-	20	24
TOTALS	125	88	97	138	102	211	290	1,051

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Only one case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified in 1955; this was treated in hospital and no impairment of vision resulted.

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

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

The assistance service to the responsibility of the Birmingham County Council, and the depot serving the Township is situated at Westford, Mr. Pennington. The telephone number is 2525. Assistance and care for all types of cases are maintained at this depot.

REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BOOKS

Authority is given to the local authority, by Section 4, of the Public Health Act, 1936, to replace missing books and papers of continuing instruction after infectious diseases.

No book replacement was made in 1955.

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1955

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS NOTIFIED DURING 1955

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	4	2	17	1	1	-	1	1	-	29
Shame Dysentery	-	-	-	1	15	2	1	-	2	2	1	-	24
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid-B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis:- Paralytic	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Measles	25	72	103	139	186	368	8	-	2	1	-	-	904
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Tuberculosis:- Respiratory	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	7	14	7	17	3	56
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	29	75	105	152	209	397	14	8	22	12	24	4	1051

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a comparatively low incidence of the major infectious diseases in Pontypridd during 1955, with the exception of Measles which although absent in the previous year, was unusually prevalent. A few of those children suffering from complications were removed to hospital. Generally the cases were mild and only one death was attributed to this disease; that of a child of two years.

Twenty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified; a reduction on the figure for the previous year. The majority of these children were cared for in hospital, mainly on account of overcrowding in the home or the contacts' participation in food production or handling.

A sporadic and clinically mild case of Paratyphoid-B occurring in a child was notified. Investigations showed that this was imported into the district from England. The child came to Pontypridd during the incubation period and was taken ill shortly after arrival here. The patient was removed to hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

Diphtheria once again was entirely absent throughout the year.

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.

Neither Meningococcal infection nor Erysipelas was reported, although the odd case is always likely to arise.

Puerperal Pyrexia, Pneumonia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred in very small numbers and gave no cause for concern.

Three instances of localised Anthrax were notified amongst workers on the Treforest Trading Estate in factories where potentially dangerous materials are handled. None was fatal, thanks to modern antibiotic treatment.

BOTULISM IN THE UNITED STATES

There was a comparatively low incidence of the major botulism diseases in Pennsylvania during 1935, with the exception of cases which appeared in the previous year, and unusually few cases of infant botulism. A few cases of infant botulism were reported from Pennsylvania in 1935. Generally, the cases were mild and only one or two deaths occurred. The majority of the cases were reported from the following counties: Berks, Lancaster, and York.

Twenty-nine cases of Botulism were reported in Pennsylvania in 1935. The majority of the cases were reported from the following counties: Berks, Lancaster, and York. The majority of the cases were reported from the following counties: Berks, Lancaster, and York.

Investigation showed that this was the first case of Botulism reported from the district of Berks. The child was hospitalized and was taken to the hospital after arrival there. Patient was removed to hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

Investigation against Whiting Beach as well as other districts of the State relative to the possible incrimination of the child relative to the case.

Further relative to the case of Botulism was reported from the district of Berks.

Investigation against Whiting Beach, and other districts of the State relative to the possible incrimination of the child relative to the case.

Investigation against Whiting Beach, and other districts of the State relative to the possible incrimination of the child relative to the case.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis of the paralytic type were reported, as well as one confirmed case which was non-paralytic. All were young children who received prompt hospital treatment, and no deaths took place.

In the month of April my Department was informed that several children were absent from the Rhydyfelin Nursery School on account of a bowel complaint. This was accordingly investigated and found to be caused by Sonne Dysentery. Meanwhile other children fell sick and all those concerned were excluded from school. I was in close touch with the Education Secretary and Divisional Medical Officer and was offered the help of the School Nurses and Health Visitors. Also the local doctors co-operated and supplied me with information as to the progress of their patients and contacts in the homes.

All children and staff were swabbed and positive cases dealt with appropriately. At the peak of this small epidemic, two members of the staff and 13 children gave positive results.

Weekly follow-up tests were made and this small epidemic rather quickly subsided.

None of the food consumed on the premises was found to be infected, and there is little doubt that foodstuffs were not involved on this occasion. Rather was it an example of case-to-case infection.

No instances of food poisoning were met with. The Pontypridd Clean Food Association coupled with an active Sanitary Department and full and efficient meat inspection can take some credit for this result.

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 1955.

The case of poliomyelitis of the paralytic type was reported, as well as one confined case which was non-paralytic. The young children who received prophylactic treatment, and the other children.

In the month of April my department was informed that several children were absent from the Hygiene Nursery School on account of a fever-complaint. This was accordingly investigated and to be caused by some infectious disease. Meanwhile other children in the school and those concerned were excluded from school. I was in close touch with the Assistant Secretary and District Medical Officer and was offered the help of the School Nurse and Health Officer. Also the local doctor was contacted and applied to with reference to the progress of their patients and contacts in the school.

All children and staff who were exposed and positive cases of the disease. At the peak of this small epidemic, two cases of the staff and 13 children gave positive results.

Weekly follow-up tests were made and the small epidemic that quickly subsided.

None of the food consumed on the premises was found to be infected, and there is little doubt that food-borne virus was involved. The fact was that the average of about 100 cases in the school.

The incidence of food-borne virus was not high. The epidemic of food-borne virus was not high.

The epidemic of poliomyelitis in the school was not high. The epidemic of poliomyelitis in the school was not high.

The epidemic of poliomyelitis in the school was not high. The epidemic of poliomyelitis in the school was not high.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, 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 83. 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 miliary 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 1955.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1955

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>					<u>Deaths</u>				
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Totals</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
der 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to 5 years	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
to 15 years	5	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
to 25 years	6	6	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
to 35 years	2	7	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
to 45 years	4	3	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	1
to 65 years	13	4	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	2
and upwards	2	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	3
TOTALS	33	23	-	3	59	4	2	-	-	6

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1955 and the previous five years was as follows:-

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
Respiratory	0.16	0.13	0.27	0.39	0.33	0.51
Non-Respiratory	-----	-----	-----	0.05	0.03	0.05
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.16	0.13	0.27	0.44	0.36	0.56

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports on all pathological specimens submitted from the County and the University of Wales Hospital and various specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the year 1955. The laboratory is equipped with modern apparatus, such as, microscopes, centrifuges, etc.

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

HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE STAGES

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious disease are accepted at the Cardiff Infectious Hospital, St. David's, Cardiff and at the Royal Infirmary Hospital, Cardiff. The more serious types of infectious diseases, such as meningitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at St. David's Hospital, Cardiff. General facilities are available at St. David's Hospital for laboratory examinations and clinical investigations, which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Infectious Hospital at Tonaw, formerly administered by the Cardiff Council now functions as a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and is one of the Welsh National 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, 1927 - SECTION 62 AND SECTION 63

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1955.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

During 1955

Period	New Cases			Mortality		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1955	1	1	2	1	1	2
1954	1	1	2	1	1	2
1953	1	1	2	1	1	2
1952	1	1	2	1	1	2
1951	1	1	2	1	1	2
1950	1	1	2	1	1	2
1949	1	1	2	1	1	2
1948	1	1	2	1	1	2
1947	1	1	2	1	1	2
1946	1	1	2	1	1	2
1945	1	1	2	1	1	2
1944	1	1	2	1	1	2
1943	1	1	2	1	1	2
1942	1	1	2	1	1	2
1941	1	1	2	1	1	2
1940	1	1	2	1	1	2
1939	1	1	2	1	1	2
1938	1	1	2	1	1	2
1937	1	1	2	1	1	2
1936	1	1	2	1	1	2
1935	1	1	2	1	1	2
1934	1	1	2	1	1	2
1933	1	1	2	1	1	2
1932	1	1	2	1	1	2
1931	1	1	2	1	1	2
1930	1	1	2	1	1	2
1929	1	1	2	1	1	2
1928	1	1	2	1	1	2
1927	1	1	2	1	1	2
1926	1	1	2	1	1	2
1925	1	1	2	1	1	2
1924	1	1	2	1	1	2
1923	1	1	2	1	1	2
1922	1	1	2	1	1	2
1921	1	1	2	1	1	2
1920	1	1	2	1	1	2
1919	1	1	2	1	1	2
1918	1	1	2	1	1	2
1917	1	1	2	1	1	2
1916	1	1	2	1	1	2
1915	1	1	2	1	1	2
1914	1	1	2	1	1	2
1913	1	1	2	1	1	2
1912	1	1	2	1	1	2
1911	1	1	2	1	1	2
1910	1	1	2	1	1	2
1909	1	1	2	1	1	2
1908	1	1	2	1	1	2
1907	1	1	2	1	1	2
1906	1	1	2	1	1	2
1905	1	1	2	1	1	2
1904	1	1	2	1	1	2
1903	1	1	2	1	1	2
1902	1	1	2	1	1	2
1901	1	1	2	1	1	2
1900	1	1	2	1	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS BIRTH RATES

The local birth rate from tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1955 and the previous five years was as follows:-

Year	Male	Female	Total
1955	0.10	0.10	0.20
1954	0.10	0.10	0.20
1953	0.10	0.10	0.20
1952	0.10	0.10	0.20
1951	0.10	0.10	0.20
1950	0.10	0.10	0.20

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of local deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1955 comprised 4 males and 2 females. There were none in the non-pulmonary classification. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4 males and 1 female. All these cases had been notified to the Medical Officer of Health during life. All the males and one female concerned were in the 45 - 65 age-group. It will be seen that the low record of deaths from this disease occurring in 1954 has been practically maintained. 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 is Chest Physician for the greater district which includes Pontypridd. The pattern in this Urban District as regards the incidence of tuberculosis follows that of the country in general and this is borne out by Dr. Cox's informative report which he has very kindly submitted and which I have pleasure in reproducing herewith.

"The tuberculosis picture in this country, and in fact the whole world, has changed completely since anti-tuberculosis Chemotherapy has become available. The mortality rate has fallen steeply during the last 7 - 8 years and Tuberculosis can no longer be regarded as one of the major "killing" diseases.

Unfortunately, the level of infection in the Pontypridd and Rhondda area is high, and this is shown by the continued high notification rate. A reduction in this rate cannot be expected for some time, and it is dependent on improved treatment of the "chronic" case and better methods of prevention. From the Tuberculosis workers' view point B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible persons will, in the long run, help considerably in reducing the incidence of Tuberculosis. Unfortunately, this work is limited by available time and staff.

During 1955 the number vaccinated with B.C.G. in the Pontypridd and Rhondda Area by the Clinic staff was 888. In addition, the School Medical Service is responsible for the vaccination of Mantoux-negative school leavers. This vaccination of school leavers is, I consider, of paramount importance as it gives protection to the new entrants of industry, many of whom will be coming into contact with "open", unsuspected, Tuberculosis for the first time.

During the last few years Tonteg Hospital (56 beds) and Tyntyla Hospital (70 beds) have been converted for Tuberculosis treatment with the result that the waiting period for admission has been reduced to negligible proportions. In addition, the surgical treatment of Respiratory Tuberculosis cases has been speeded up and this waiting list has also disappeared.

It must, of course, be remembered that patients accepted for surgery often need prolonged medical treatment before the lung lesions are in the correct condition for operation."

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1955 DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE SEVERAL WARDS

Graig	...	...	...	...	1
Rhondda	...	...	...	...	3
Cilfynydd	...	...	...	...	2
Town	...	...	...	...	-
Trallwn	...	...	...	...	2
Treforest	...	...	...	...	6
Rhydyfelin	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT	...	...	...	...	<u>20</u>

INVESTIGATION

The number of local deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1955 comprised 4 males and 5 females. There were none in the previous year were 4 males and 1 female. All these cases had been referred to the Medical Officer of Health during 1955. All the cases were 15-25 age-group. It will be seen that the low record of deaths from this disease occurring in this locality is being periodically maintained. The high ratio of male deaths and largely takes place in the older age-groups, almost certainly indicates the increased risk extending cases of pneumoconiosis among workmen miners who form a large proportion of the manual workers in this locality.

Dr. J. Glyn Cox is District Physician for the greater district which includes this locality. The pattern in this Urban District as regards the incidence of tuberculosis follows that of the country as a whole and this is borne out by Dr. Cox's informative report which is very kindly submitted and which I have pleasure in reproducing in this locality.

"The tuberculosis picture in this country, and in fact as a whole, has changed completely since anti-tuberculous chemotherapy has become available. The mortality rate has fallen sharply during the last 7-8 years and tuberculosis can no longer be regarded as one of the major 'killing' diseases."

Unfortunately, the level of infection in the country as a whole is high, and this is shown by the continued high notification rate. A reduction in this rate cannot be expected to occur, and is dependent on improved treatment of the "chronic" and better methods of prevention. From the tuberculosis work at point B.0.4, vaccination of susceptible persons will, in the future, help considerably in reducing the incidence of tuberculosis. Unfortunately, this work is limited by available time and staff.

During 1955 the number vaccinated with B.0.4 in the Urban District and London Area by the Civilian staff was 668. In addition to the School Medical Service is responsible for the vaccination of school children. This vaccination of school children is a commendable measure of primary prevention as it gives protection to the children of industry, many of whom will be coming into contact with "open" unmasked tuberculosis for the first time.

During the last few years Totter Hospital (50 beds) and Totter Hospital (70 beds) have been converted for tuberculosis treatment with the result that the waiting period for admission has been reduced to negligible proportions. In addition, the urgent treatment of respiratory tuberculosis cases has been speeded up and the waiting list has also disappeared.

It must, of course, be remembered that persistent cough or surgery often need prolonged medical treatment before the lung disease can be considered for operation."

INVESTIGATION DURING THE YEAR 1955
DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF 15 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4
5-9
10-14
Total

TOTAL FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1955

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	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Atelectasis	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
All causes:-	8	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	9	6	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	13	7	-
Certified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Case No.	Case Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Marital Status	Education	Religion	Political Party	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Notes
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

TABLE 16. AVERAGE FISH TAKES PER HOUR ON VES-

SELS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1942

TABLE 17. AVERAGE FISH TAKES PER HOUR ON VES-

SELS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1942

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	...	...	Saron Chapel Vestry
Rhydyfelin	...	...	Ebenezer Chapel
Hopkinstown	...	...	Old Age Pensioners Welfare Hall, Foundry Road.

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 1955:-

During the year he dealt with 62 cases consisting of:-

Neglect	25	Moral Danger	1
Ill-treatment	6	Aid or Advice	
Beyond Control	5	Sought	25

In these cases, 124 children and 70 parents were concerned and the Inspector paid 248 supervision visits before he was satisfied that he had brought about a measure of improvement in each case.

In several instances, the Inspector was able to reconcile parents after one or the other had left home. The reconciliations were lasting and the homes were saved for the children.

Mr. Rees is pleased to point out that he was able to work through the whole year without the necessity of taking one Pontypridd parent to Court but he was obliged to remove five children from their homes. In one case, four young children had been deserted by their mother and the other was the victim of trouble between a husband and wife. The Juvenile Court committed the children to the care of the local authority. In one case, the Inspector was able to remove a boy from a poor home and arrange for him to enter Dr. Barnardo's Homes where he will receive training for his future.

On several occasions, often late at night, Mr. Rees was called to aid parents who for various reasons had become stranded in Pontypridd.

Concluding his report, Mr. Rees expresses his appreciation of the opportunity to present his annual report. He thanks the Department for the help given him during 1955 and indeed, during the thirteen years he has served in Pontypridd, and I, in turn, acknowledge Mr. Rees' ever-willing co-operation.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

There has been no change in the number of copies of a travel expense form as prescribed and administered by the Highway Bureau Council.

The following tables show weekly expenses:-

Central Office, Wash.	...	...	...
Eastern District	...	...	...
Western District	...	...	...
Old Age Pensioners' Relief	...	...	...
Half-Family Book	...	...	...
In addition, fortnightly payments are paid to:-			
Central Office, Wash.	...	...	...
Western District	...	...	...
Eastern District	...	...	...

In connection with the Highway Bureau Council for 1935, the Director of Health continues to act as Medical Officer for a of those countries in this town.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

The Director has of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has kindly sent me the following copy of his work in the Egyptian area during 1935:-

During the year he dealt with 45 cases consisting of

Adopted children	...	...	...
Ill-treated children	...	...	...
Child labor	...	...	...
Bought children	...	...	...

In these cases, 124 children and 26 parents were referred and the Inspector paid 500 Egyptian pounds for the relief of each case. It is noted that in the majority of cases a measure of improvement was effected.

In several instances, the Inspector was able to identify parents other than the other half of the child. In such cases, the Inspector was able to identify the child and the names were given for the child's welfare.

It is noted in the report that in some cases the Inspector was able to identify the child and the names were given for the child's welfare. In one case, the Inspector was able to identify the child and the names were given for the child's welfare. In another case, the Inspector was able to identify the child and the names were given for the child's welfare.

In several instances, often late at night, Mr. Roberts called to his parents who had various reasons and things around the house.

Concluding his report, Mr. Roberts expresses his appreciation of the opportunity to present his annual report. He asks the Department for the help given him during 1935 and indeed during the thirteen years he has served in Egypt, and I, in his knowledge of his ever-willing co-operation.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1955

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	2	6
Other Tuberculous diseases	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm:-			
Stomach	11	3	14
Lungs	7	-	7
Breast	-	4	4
Uterus	-	-	-
Other sites	15	22	37
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	-	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	49	52	101
Coronary disease, angina	45	23	68
Hypertension with heart disease	6	5	11
Other heart disease	38	38	76
Other circulatory disease	22	9	31
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	10	8	18
Bronchitis	25	13	38
Other diseases of respiratory system	17	-	17
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Syphilitic disease	-	2	2
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	27	30	57
Other infective diseases	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	3	2	5
Other accidents	6	7	13
TOTALS	302	223	535

TABLE 1

Year	Total	Male	Female
1950	100	50	50
1951	100	50	50
1952	100	50	50
1953	100	50	50
1954	100	50	50
1955	100	50	50
1956	100	50	50
1957	100	50	50
1958	100	50	50
1959	100	50	50
1960	100	50	50
1961	100	50	50
1962	100	50	50
1963	100	50	50
1964	100	50	50
1965	100	50	50
1966	100	50	50
1967	100	50	50
1968	100	50	50
1969	100	50	50
1970	100	50	50
1971	100	50	50
1972	100	50	50
1973	100	50	50
1974	100	50	50
1975	100	50	50
1976	100	50	50
1977	100	50	50
1978	100	50	50
1979	100	50	50
1980	100	50	50
1981	100	50	50
1982	100	50	50
1983	100	50	50
1984	100	50	50
1985	100	50	50
1986	100	50	50
1987	100	50	50
1988	100	50	50
1989	100	50	50
1990	100	50	50
1991	100	50	50
1992	100	50	50
1993	100	50	50
1994	100	50	50
1995	100	50	50
1996	100	50	50
1997	100	50	50
1998	100	50	50
1999	100	50	50
2000	100	50	50
2001	100	50	50
2002	100	50	50
2003	100	50	50
2004	100	50	50
2005	100	50	50
2006	100	50	50
2007	100	50	50
2008	100	50	50
2009	100	50	50
2010	100	50	50
2011	100	50	50
2012	100	50	50
2013	100	50	50
2014	100	50	50
2015	100	50	50
2016	100	50	50
2017	100	50	50
2018	100	50	50
2019	100	50	50
2020	100	50	50
2021	100	50	50
2022	100	50	50
2023	100	50	50
2024	100	50	50
2025	100	50	50
2026	100	50	50
2027	100	50	50
2028	100	50	50
2029	100	50	50
2030	100	50	50
2031	100	50	50
2032	100	50	50
2033	100	50	50
2034	100	50	50
2035	100	50	50
2036	100	50	50
2037	100	50	50
2038	100	50	50
2039	100	50	50
2040	100	50	50
2041	100	50	50
2042	100	50	50
2043	100	50	50
2044	100	50	50
2045	100	50	50
2046	100	50	50
2047	100	50	50
2048	100	50	50
2049	100	50	50
2050	100	50	50

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1955

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	13.8	15.0	14.9	15.1
Still	40.3(a)	23.2(a)	23.2(a)	20.2(a)
<u>Deaths</u>				
All Causes	14.1	11.7	11.6	11.5
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17
Influenza	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.05
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.47	0.49	0.53	0.63
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>				
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0.03	0.02		
Meningococcal Infection	0.00	0.03		
Scarlet Fever	0.76	0.73		
Whooping Cough	0.47	1.78		N O T
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00		
Erysipelas	0.00	0.10		
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.29		
Measles	23.8	15.59		A V A I L A B L E
Pneumonia	0.18	0.63		
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)	0.03	0.15		
Dysentery	0.63	0.83		
Tuberculosis	1.56	0.88		
<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>			
All causes under 1 year of age	38.2	24.9	25.1	23.2
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	2.3	N O T	A V A I L A B L E	
Total Maternal deaths	0.00	0.64	NOT	AVAILABLE

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

FOURTH QUARTER, 1954, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND INFANT MORTALITY IN DISTRICT
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
1954

Rate	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	Rate per 1,000 live births	
						1954	1953
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0
44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0
45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0
47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0
48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

(a) for 1,000 total (live and still) births

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