

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Pontypridd U.D.C.

Contributors

Pontypridd (Wales). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/s6vnhuky>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

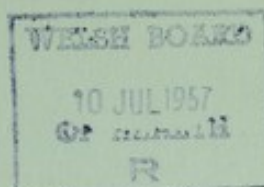
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

W. J. H.



PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year Ended 31st December,
1956.



A.G.M. SEVERN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

COUNCILLOR D.G. BALL, J.P.

Health Committee 1956 - 1957

CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR A.R. WATKINS

Councillor	ARTHUR BROWN
"	J.R. CLAYTON
"	W.J. CHEESEMAN
"	H.G.A. DARK
"	JOHN H. DAVIES
"	J. DAVIES
"	SAM DAVIES
"	GOMER EVANS, B.A.
"	RICHARD EVANS
"	H. GARDNER
"	D.W.G. HARRY
"	A.W.B. HIGGINS
"	LLEWELLYN HOPKIN
"	C.H. JAMES
"	GERALDUS L. JONES
"	STANLEY JONES
"	E.W. PECK
"	NORMAN RANDELL
"	D.J. RICHARDS
"	J. SPALLARD
"	W.J. THOMAS, F.A.L.P.A.
"	F.J.C. WARNER
"	J. WARREN, B.A., M.Sc. (Econ.)
"	MRS. G. WILLIAMS
"	J.L. WILLIAMS

Clerk to the Council

MR. BERNARD M. MURPHY, LL.B.

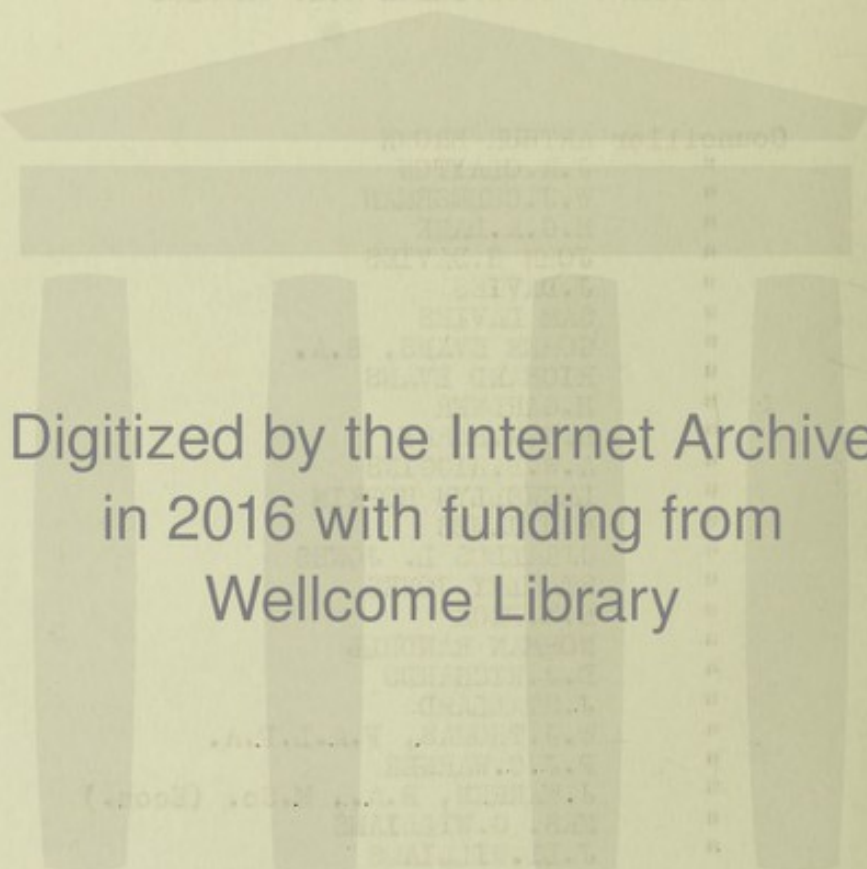
FORTRANING LOCAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Minutes of the Council

COMMITTEE D.O. 1921, 1922

Minutes Committee 1922 - 1923

MEMBERS: COUNCILMAN A.E. BARKER



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

Back to the Council

MR. BARKER A.E. BARKER

Public Health Department,
Central Clinic,
Pontypridd.

31st March, 1957.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege herewith to present my twenty-eighth Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of the Pontypridd Urban area. On account of my impending retirement this will be the last occasion for such a communication, and it is with regret that I relinquish this close association over such a long and sometimes critical period, including, as it did, a major war as well as a number of years of acute economic depression.

In the course of the past quarter of a century there has been a gradual change in the approach towards public health. No longer is it mainly a question of infectious disease and sanitation. Many of the problems which confronted us in the pre-war years have been largely solved; several major plagues have all but disappeared, and the trend is now towards environmental hygiene.

Housing - In this direction the most outstanding requirement today is the better housing of our industrial population. Work to this end, interrupted by the war, should be taken up afresh with renewed determination.

Sub-standard dwellings must be liquidated and a better level of housing for all instituted. The public must demand a wider range of domestic amenities, and this must be the goal of wise government. It is ludicrous to have television in the home and no bathroom.

Clean Food - The period under review has seen many changes for the better in the presentation and treatment of food. A good deal that was commonplace in America years ago has now become usual in this country.

Such familiar things as bottled milk and wrapped bread were not to be met with in Pontypridd when I commenced duties, neither was the public water supply chlorinated; and unwrapped and doubtful ice-cream made by numerous small producers was the rule.

A wide range of our foodstuffs is now protected from insects, dust and contamination by pre-packed cartons, sealed containers or plastic wrappings, and this feature is constantly being extended, although it will take some time and effort before our methods can compare favourably with many other countries. Here again the public needs to be educated, and the Pontypridd Clean Food Association exists for this purpose.

Cremation - Since those early days when that fantastic character, Dr. Price, burned the body of his infant son on a funeral pyre in a field near Pontypridd, this town has been to the fore in furthering the acceptance of cremation as the most sanitary means of disposal of the dead.

Public Health Department,
Central Office,
Pontypool.

1st March, 1937.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege herewith to present my twenty-eighth Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of the Pontypool Urban Area. On account of my increasing retirement this will be the last occasion for such a communication, and it is with regret that I relinquish this office association after such a long and profitable period. Looking back, as it did, a major part as well as a number of years of acute economic depression.

In the course of the past quarter of a century there has been a gradual change in the approach towards public health. No longer is it merely a question of infectious diseases and sanitation. Many of the problems which confronted us in the pre-war years have been largely solved; several major diseases have all but disappeared, and the trend is now towards environmental hygiene.

However - in this direction the most outstanding requirement today is the better housing of our industrial population. Work to this end, interrupted by the war, should be taken up afresh with renewed determination.

But another twelfth what is required and a better level of housing for all is needed. The public must demand a wider range of domestic amenities, and this must be the goal of any government. It is imperative to have television in the home and no bathroom.

Clean Food - The period under review has seen many changes for the better in the presentation and treatment of food. A good deal that was commonplace in earlier years has now become usual in this country.

Such familiar things as bottled milk and wrapped bread were not to be met with in Pontypool when I commenced duties. Neither was the public water supply chlorinated, and unwrapped and doubtful ice-cream made by numerous small producers was the rule.

A wide range of our foodstuffs is now protected from insects, dust and contamination by pre-packed cartons, sealed containers or plastic wrappings, and this feature is constantly being extended, although it will take some time and effort before our standards are on a par with those of any other country. Here again the public needs to be educated, and the Pontypool Clean Food Association exists for this purpose.

Sanitation - Since those early days when that fantastic character, Dr. Price, buried the body of his infant son in a barrel lying in a field near Pontypool, this town has been to the fore in furthering the acceptance of sanitation as the most sanitary means of disposal of the dead.

For many years, Pontypridd possessed the only Crematorium in Wales, but, recently Cardiff has erected its own, to be followed in October last by Swansea; and now Newport have proposals in hand.

There has been a remarkable acceleration in the popularity of cremation over the years, and now more than two thousand cases are dealt with annually by the local Board, which must be regarded as an important contribution to the health of the living.

Geriatrics - This is an awkward word for an awkward problem; yet it is one that has to be faced. Thanks largely to past efforts in sanitation and more effective medical treatment, a far greater proportion of people arrive at old age. This extension of the span of life for so many, poses new problems both economic and social. It is little use living to an advanced age, only to be a burden to oneself and the younger generation. A great deal of further study must be applied to this subject so that the late decades of life shall be a matter of happiness and contentment.

As an old age pensioner myself I cannot finish on a more topical and personal note.

My staff and the Chief Officers of the Council, I thank for their ever-ready support and co-operation at all times. I have been favoured with an enlightened succession of Councillors whom I have always respected and appreciated, and I bid farewell with pleasurable anticipation of a retirement coloured with memories of my happy career in Pontypridd.

Yours obediently,

A.G.M. SEVERN

Medical Officer of Health

For many years, Montserrat possessed the only Government
in Wales, but, recently Cardiff has crossed the sea, to be followed
in October last by Swansea; and now Newport have proposals in hand.

There has been a tremendous concentration in the popularity
of cricket over the years, and now more than two thousand games
are dealt with annually by the local Board, which must be regarded
as an important contribution to the health of the living.

Geriatrics - This is an awkward word for an awkward problem; yet it
is one that has to be faced. Thanks largely to great efforts in
sanitation and more effective medical treatment, a far greater
proportion of people survive at old age. This extension of the span
of life for so many, poses new problems both economic and social.
It is little use living to an advanced age, only to be a burden to
oneself and the younger generation. A great deal of research needs
must be applied to this subject so that the late stages of life
shall be a matter of happiness and contentment.

As an old age pensioner myself I cannot finish on a more
topical and personal note.

My staff and the United Officers of the Council, I thank
for their ever-ready support and co-operation at all times. I have
been favoured with an enthusiastic reception of Councilors when I
have always responded and appreciated, and I bid farewell with
pleasantest anticipation of a retirement coloured with memories of
my happy career in Montserrat.

Yours obediently,

A. G. W. BAKER

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Senior Public Health Inspector:

a.b. H. LI. BIRKETT

Public Health Inspectors:

a.b. W.N.DAVIES

a.b. J.T.DALLIMORE (Resigned December 1956)

a.b. J.E.DAVIES

Clerical Staff:

M. REES

A.L. THATCHER (Resigned December 1956)

JOYCE W. STOCKWELL (Resigned September 1956)

GWYNETH C. THOMAS (Commenced September 1956)

Caretaker, Public Abattoir:

R.J. STROUD

Van Driver & Disinfector:

A.H.SEYMOUR

- a. Certificate of Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors Examinations Joint Board.
- b. Certificate of Royal Society of Health for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

A.S.M. BEVIER, M.A. (Comp.), M.D., M.A.C.E., M.R.C.P., D.F.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

A.D. H. H. HINCH

Public Health Inspector:

A.D. W. H. HINCH

A.D. J. V. HINCH (Resigned December 1956)

A.D. J. H. DAVIS

Clinical Staff:

M. HEN

A.D. HINCH (Resigned December 1956)

JOHN W. STOCKWELL (Resigned September 1956)

GEORGE O. THOMAS (Commenced September 1956)

Inspector, Public Health:

A.D. HINCH

Van Driver & Distributor:

A.D. HINCH

a. Certificate of Royal Society of Health and
Public Health Inspector's Examination (Joint Board).

b. Certificate of Royal Society of Health and
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (mid-year 1956) as estimated by Registrar General	..	..	..	37,700
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, 1956)	..	..	..	£339,722
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1st April, 1956)	..	..	..	£1,220 (estd.)

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births 1956

Legitimate - Males 289	Females 233	Total 522)	537
Illegitimate - Males 11	Females 4	Total 15)	
Birth Rate			14.2

Deaths 1956

Males 252	Females 214	Total	466
Death Rate			12.4

Deaths of Infants (under one year) 1956

Legitimate - Males 6	Females 4	Total 10)	10
Illegitimate - Males -	Females -	Total -)	

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births 1956

Legitimate - 18.9	Total	18.6
Illegitimate - Nil		
Neo-Natal Death Rate		7.4

Still Births 1956

Legitimate - Males 7	Females 7	Total ..	14
Illegitimate - Males 1	Females -	Total ..	1

Maternal Mortality 1956

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 births</u> <u>(live and still)</u>
Deaths from puerperal causes	1	1.8

.....

	<u>Total</u> <u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death rate per 1,000</u> <u>population</u>
Cancer (all ages)	66	1.8
Measles (all ages)	Nil	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs. of age)	Nil	-

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1956 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population		Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
	For Birth Rate	For Death Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents registered in the district	Of residents not registered in the district	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
									Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
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
1956	37700	37700	537	14.2	561	14.9	193	98	10	18.6	466	12.4

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 Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1956 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	.. .. .	7
Treated water going into supply	..	10

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	.. .. .	3
Treated water going into supply	..	1

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 9,973.

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.

WATER SUPPLY

WATER SUPPLY

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

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

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are carried out at all stages of the collection, treatment and distribution. These examinations are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, and they are, in the main, satisfactory. The above-named Board, "C.P.W." supplies are taken intensively by the Public Health Laboratory.

The number of samples of water taken during the year 1936 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw water	7
Treated water going into supply	10

(b) Chemical:

Raw water	2
Treated water going into supply	1

Reports on the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. The raw water was also of adequate quality.

The water supply system water, some 5,250,000 gallons a day, is treated at the works with lime at Cardiff, raising the pH value to 8.5, and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no reason to doubt that this process "kills" any bacteria and viruses. Additional supplies are obtained from the Brecknock Water Board.

The number of houses supplied direct from the mains in Pontypool is 9,973.

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

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

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1956 have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	7.82
February	0.44
March	2.04
April	2.27
May	1.76
June	3.90
July	5.36
August	7.54
September	8.39
October	2.41
November	1.98
December	8.13
Total ..	<u>52.04</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 40 years is 60.83 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 rainfall for the year 1930 have been kindly provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Llanelli Reservoir, Pontypool:

Month	Inches
January	7.82
February	2.44
March	2.04
April	2.97
May	1.12
June	2.80
July	2.72
August	7.94
September	2.39
October	1.21
November	1.08
December	4.17
Total ..	52.04

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the year 40 years is 50.85 inches.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewers, sewers, manholes, and drains, controlled by the Pontypool and Llanelli Joint Water Board, extends from the Rhondda area to the sea. All authorised buildings in the Pontypool urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 dwellings which lie outside the statutory district.

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

SEWERAGE SYSTEM

There are approximately 60 houses in the district without separate direct sewerage, and who are serving the needs of the houses. This system is ultimately discharging as sanitary sewage into the Rhondda estuary.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of inspection and revisits in the course of routine work and "on complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1956:

Public Health Acts:

House Inspection - First Visits	798
Revisits	1942
Overcrowding	3
Infectious Disease	143
Disinfestation	17
Public Abattoir	605
Markets and Shops	823
Bakehouses	23
Marine Stores	2
Factories	137
Canteens	5
Licensed Premises	29
Workshops	10
Common Lodging House	2
Ice-cream Premises	8
Fried Fish Shops	8
Cinemas and Theatres	16
Dairies	30
Refuse Dumping	41
Pigsties	1
Cafes	86
Miscellaneous (including Interviews)	868
Slum Clearance Survey	370
Shops Act, 1950	169
Council House Survey	62
Schools	2
	<u>6200</u>

Food Sampled:

Milk	105
Food and Drugs	147
Ice-cream	16
Water	9
Beer & Spirits	11
Sweet Confectionery	5

Notices Served:

Informal	253
Formal	109
Letters sent re Notices	167

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Summary of inspection and results in the course of routine work and "on complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1955:

Public Health Aspects:

House Inspection - Street Vendors	1955	1954
Inspected	143	143
Overcrowding	7	7
Unsanitary Practices	143	143
Unhygienic	143	143
Public Health	603	603
Markets and Shops	653	653
Restaurants	35	35
Marine Stores	2	2
Factories	137	137
Centres	7	7
Recreational Premises	29	29
Workshops	10	10
Common Lodging Houses	2	2
Ice-cream Vendors	9	9
Printed Fish Shops	2	2
Cinemas and Theatres	18	18
Hotels	30	30
Public Buildings	41	41
Factories	1	1
Cities	64	64
Recreational (including Interviews)	688	688
Sanitary Survey	110	110
Shops Act, 1950	189	189
Common Lodging Survey	62	62
Schools	2	2
	2500	2500

Food Samples:

Milk	128
Food and Drugs	147
Ice-cream	18
Water	9
Beer & Spirits	11
Food Contamination	2

Notices Issued:

General	252
Particular	103
Particular and General	167

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1956, 11 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspectors, as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

In all cases the work had been completed at the date of the hearings or the adjournments, and the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 137 visits to factories during the year and, in 8 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 Clerk to the Board:

Cremations for year ended
31st December, 1955. 2097

Cremations for year ended
31st December, 1956. 2051

The cremations in 1956 show a decrease of 46 compared with 1955.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1956, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 22,252.

The construction of the Car Park with accommodation for some 40 to 45 cars was completed during the year and work was commenced on the laying out of adjacent land as a Garden of Rest.

A new Crematorium to serve the Swansea area was opened at Morriston by the President of the Cremation Society, The Earl of Verulam, on the 23rd of October, 1956. Swansea thus became the third Cremation Authority in the principality.

CAMPING SITES

No licences have been issued in respect of camping sites by the Local Authority; nor are there any sites within the area which are approved for this purpose.

UNAUTHORISED CAMPING

Section 56 of the Glamorgan County Council Act permits a local authority to make a complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction where it appears to the Authority that amenities are affected or residents in the district are annoyed by the conduct of the occupiers of moveable dwellings, but during 1956 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 collection of refuse and waste material for 1956 amounted to 13,649 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 1956:

Number of Premises Treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
	Business Premises	
34	Others	20
400	Total infestations	259
<u>434</u>		<u>279</u>

The sewers in the area were treated in March and October 1956. In the March treatment, sausage rusk and zinc phosphide were the bait and poison and in October, 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	21
(ii)	Other dwelling houses	12
(iii)	Other premises	11

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1956.

WATERBOROUGH, MAINE

Section 56 of the Waterworks Company Charter Act provides a local authority to make a complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction where it appears to the authority that any person has erected or is erecting any structure or building, or any part thereof, which is situated on or adjacent to any watercourse, and which is such that it is likely to obstruct or interfere with the flow of water in the watercourse, or which is such that it is likely to cause any damage to any property situated on or adjacent to any watercourse, or which is such that it is likely to cause any nuisance or annoyance to any person residing in the vicinity of the watercourse.

The original bylaw which is now in effect, amended in the present Act, was undoubtedly based on the local problem, but the difficulties facing the town have since grown proportionately.

WATERBOROUGH

The collection of refuse and waste material for 1955 amounted to 17,445 tons, an average of 4.5 tons per working day.

The refuse is conveyed to a tip at Westport where there has been an improvement in the tip since 1954. As the output from the power station is approximately 500 - 600 tons per day, the refuse is provided with very little cover, so that there should be no nuisance from the point of disposal now in operation.

WATERBOROUGH

Two men are engaged full time to deal with day-to-day complaints and routine duties at present Waterborough.

The following table gives a summary of action during 1955:

Summary of Complaints

Class	Rate
Domestic Complaints	34
Other	400
Total Complaints	434
Cost	275

The results in the year were treated in March and October 1955. In the March survey, 100% of the houses and premises were visited and 100% of the houses and premises were visited and 100% of the houses and premises were visited.

This work was concentrated in the month of March to have reduced the number of complaints to a low figure.

WATERBOROUGH

The results of the survey in this locality for dealing with various problems have been outlined in previous reports. The number of complaints dealt with during the year under review was as follows:

(1) Domestic Complaints	34
(11) Other Complaints	400
(111) Other Complaints	434

This form of nuisance was not prosecuted or prosecuted in 1955.

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.

Four samples of bath water were taken on two occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination and reported to be 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 taking 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, 823 new houses have been completed and occupied. During 1956, 16 traditional type houses have been erected and occupied and work on the construction of a further 84 traditional type houses on the Glyncoch Site is proceeding.

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

Number of houses completed	..	..	3
Number of houses commenced	..	..	12

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in the district:

Has stores and selling
..

The above professions and trades are conducted satisfactorily as far as the minimum of nuisance.

GENERAL LIVING HOUSES

There is only one common living house in the district area. The premises are visited periodically by the sanitary staff and are maintained in a satisfactory manner.

SWIMMING BATHS AND Pools

Portsmouth possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a bathing pool situated in the Riverfront Park. The adult bath holds 450,000 gallons and the juvenile pool 150,000 gallons.

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

Water samples of both water were taken on two occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination and reported to be satisfactory.

The bathing pool in particular is greatly appreciated by the younger population, and at week-ends and during school holidays an enormous number of children taking advantage of the facilities provided, when the weather permits. These healthy activities in open air and sunlight are most beneficial and refreshing.

WORKING

In the post-war period, 525 new houses have been completed and occupied. During 1956, 16 traditional type houses have been erected and occupied and work on the construction of a further 24 traditional type houses on the Alton Road site is proceeding.

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

Number of houses completed 3
Number of houses commenced 12

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Local Authority at the end of 1956 are set out below:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	1,429
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 ..	31
<hr/>	
Total	1,509
<hr/>	

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

To give effect to the requirements of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the Public Health Department made a survey of properties in the town and from the resulting report by the Medical Officer of Health, the Council selected 48 properties for inclusion in 6 Clearance Areas as its programme for the first 12 months ending 31st August, 1956.

The areas were as follows:

- Area No. 1 - Nos. 1, 2 & 12 - 20 Ashgrove, Treforest.
Nos. 1 - 9 Baileys Court and Ivy Cottage,
Baileys Court, Glyntaff.
Nos. 33, 34, 35 Bryn Ilan.
- Area No. 2 - Nos. 2 - 6 Cyrchygwas (Old Rd.) Treforest.
- Area No. 3 - Nos. 10 - 15 Mount Pleasant, Ynysangharad Road.
- Area No. 4 - Nos. 15a and 16a Bassett St., Coedpenmaen.
- Area No. 5 - Nos. 6 and 7 Davies Court, off Taff Street.
- Area No. 6 - Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 Canal Place, Coedpenmaen.

Objections were made by the owners in respect of Areas numbered 1, 2, 5 and 6, and towards the end of 1956 the Council was informed that the Ministry's Inspector would hold his Public Inquiry on 2nd January, 1957.

In the meantime the Department was considering its recommendations for the Council's second year programme to 31st August, 1957. These will be presented to the Authority early in the new year for their consideration and subsequent action.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954 - PART II

During 1956, four applications were made for the issue of Certificates of Disrepair. These certificates were granted, and one which was granted in 1955 was revoked.

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 1956:

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, 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	5	5	-
T.T. Pasteurised	3	3	-
Pasteurised ..	57	57	-

Tests for Tubercle Bacilli:

During the year, 20 samples were biologically tested at the Laboratory for tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

Ice-Cream:

8 Samples were taken during the year and these were graded as follows:

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
5	-	-	3

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

LABORATORY AND SUPERVISION OF MILK

Milk and Dairy Regulations, 1942
 Milk (Special Regulations) (New Milk) Regulations, 1942
 Milk (Special Regulations) (Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1942

The following regulations/licences were issued by the
 Registrar of Milk and Dairy during the year 1942

Distributors	Milk (Other than Milk)	T.T. Milk	Distributors	
			Sterilized	Other
20	12	12	12	12
Total	T.T. Milk	Sterilized	Distributors	
			Sterilized	Other
1	2	2	2	2

Milk (Special Regulations) (Sterilized Milk)
 Order, 1942

Under the above Order, Sterilized is included in a Special
 Area, which is to be used for milk for human consumption
 and with other than specially designated milk.

LABORATORY SUPERVISION

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

Grade of Milk	Examinations	Examinations	Examinations
T.T. Milk ..	2	2	2
T.T. Sterilized ..	2	2	2
Sterilized ..	2	2	2

Tests for Tubercle Bacilli

During the year, 10 samples were bacteriologically tested at
 the laboratory for tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

Incubation

8 samples were taken during the year and these were graded
 as follows:

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
2	-	-	1

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples, advice was
 given as to better production methods.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1956, there were 149 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.

FOOD PREMISES

The following statement sets out the totals of the various types of food premises within the Pontypridd Urban District:

Butchers	39
Grocers	59
General	135
Confectioner	19
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	31
Chemists	14
Cafes and Restaurants	25
Fish Friers	19
Wet Fish Shops	6
Bakeries	6

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The proposed scheme of major improvements, adopted by the Council in 1954, is still held in abeyance, pending the legislation which must follow the report of the interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses, and in this connection the Ministry has deferred consideration of the Council's application for sanction to borrow £4,927 towards the cost of those improvements.

During 1956, therefore, it was considered advisable to renew existing plant and equipment where necessary and the Council adopted a scheme for the installation of overhead carrying rails in the Piggery. The equipment was scheduled for installation early in 1957. This scheme, together with the modernised lighting and new pig-pens, erected in 1955, has brought the Piggery to a very fair standard so that future programmes may be concentrated on new equipment in other parts of the Abattoir.

During 1956, the Ministry refused an application for loan sanction to acquire and develop the land on the north side of the Abattoir.

FOOD PROMISES

At 21st December, 1955, there were 149 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only two manufacturers 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 promises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspector.

FOOD PROMISES

The following statements set out the details of the various types of food promises within the Pontypridd Urban District:

Butchers	34
Grocers	23
General	155
Confectioners	19
Butchers & Grocers	31
Chemists	14
Cafes and Restaurants	25
Fish Bars	19
Hot Food Shops	6
Restaurants	6

FOOD PROMISES

The proposed scheme of major improvements, suggested by the Council in 1955, is still held in abeyance, pending the legislation which must follow the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Disinfectants, and in the meantime the Ministry has refused consideration of the Council's application for assistance to borrow £2,500 towards the cost of those improvements.

During 1955, therefore, it was considered advisable to renew existing plant and equipment where necessary and the Council adopted a scheme for the replacement of overhead delivery vans in the town. The equipment was purchased for £1,000 in 1955. This scheme, together with the replacement of existing and new pipework, erected in 1955, has brought the district to a very high standard as far as hygiene is concerned and has equipment in other parts of the district.

During 1955, the Ministry refused an application for loan to acquire and develop the land on the north side of the A470.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

All the Council's Public Health 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 1956 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>
-	350	2,687	1,017	19,642	8,273	31,969

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoir and markets and shops by the Public Health 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	605
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food & Drugs Act, 1938	823
	<u>1,428</u>

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1956:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Llbs.</u>
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis)	3	12	-	20
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases)	9	8	3	20
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods)	3	1	-	9½
Total ..	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21½</u>

CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that local authorities should control the disposal of condemned meat and offal from their abattoirs, the Council 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 Public Health 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 1956 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoirs:-

<u>Swine</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Poultry</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
550	2,587	1,017	19,862	8,277	31,993

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoirs and markets and shops by the Public Health Inspectors for the purpose of inspection of meat and other foods was as follows:-

Visits and reviews made to the Public Abattoirs by Meat Inspectors	605
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food & Drugs Act, 1938	627
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,232</u>

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1956:-

<u>Food</u>	<u>Qnty.</u>	<u>Wt.</u>	<u>Value</u>
Public Abattoirs (Meat - Tuberculosis)	3	12	50
Public Abattoirs (Meat - Other Diseases)	3	8	20
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods)	2	1	35
<u>Total</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>105</u>

CONTROLLED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that local authorities should control the disposal of condemned meat and other foodstuffs, the Council has assumed this responsibility. Periodically, approved inspectors 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 returned to the owner of the animals concerned.

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1956 of those carcasses affected with:

- (1) Tuberculosis
- (2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis
- (3) Cysticercus Bovis

Number inspected:

<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
-	350	2,687	1,017	19,642	8,273

(1) Tuberculosis only:

	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	-	-	2	2	-	2
Part	-	66	123	-	-	59
Percentage	-	18%	4.7%	0.2%	-	0.7%

(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	5	13	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,240	-	736	99
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	40.8%	0.5%	4.0%	1.2%

(3) Cysticercus Bovis:

The carcasses of 11 cattle and 3 cows were submitted to treatment by refrigeration, giving a percentage of 0.4%

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.

26 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for the year 1956.

The following table shows the percentage losses for the year ended 31st December, 1956 of those countries affected with:

- (1) Tuberculosis
(2) Brucellosis
(3) Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

Number reported:

India	Cow	Sheep and Goats	Other	Percentage
1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

(1) Tuberculosis only

India	Cow	Sheep and Goats	Other	Percentage
1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis

India	Cow	Sheep and Goats	Other	Percentage
1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

(3) Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

The outbreak of 11 cattle and 5 cows were submitted to treatment by vaccination, giving a percentage of 0.44

DISCUSSION

Section 1 of the Act is a definition which states that a sheep, goat, cow, bull, or horse, and any other animal, which is a member of the family Bovidae, and which is kept or used for any purpose, shall be deemed to be a domestic animal.

It is pointed out that the Act is a definition which states that a sheep, goat, cow, bull, or horse, and any other animal, which is a member of the family Bovidae, and which is kept or used for any purpose, shall be deemed to be a domestic animal.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The Pontypridd Council administers the above Act in this area and the Authority's Public Health 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:

	Genuine	Non-Genuine		Genuine	Non-Genuine
Milk	20		Puff Pastry Mix ..	1	
Sterilised Cream	3		Bread	1	
Desicated Coconut	1		Blancmange Powder	1	
Pearl Barley ..	1		Pickles	2	
Ground Rice ..	1		Chutney	2	
Cornflour .. .	2		Sauce	2	
Cake Mixture ..	2		Curry Powder .. .	2	
Self Raising Flour	5		Canned Strawberries	-	2
Malt Vinegar ..	2		Lemonade Powder ..	1	
White Pepper ..	1		Marmalade	1	
Ground Ginger ..	1		Jam	2	
Split Peas .. .	1		Glucose	2	
Sausages	20		Shredded Suet .. .	2	
Soft Drinks .. .	8		Tomatoe Puree .. .	1	
Cider	1		Fruit Curd	1	
Beer	6		Mixed Peel	2	
Coffee Essence	2		Soda Mint Tablets	1	
Honey	1		Whipping Compound	2	
Gelatine	3		Christmas Pudding	1	
Table Jelly .. .	11		Pickled Gherkins	1	
Sugar			Ground Cinnamon ..	1	
Confectionery..	19		Canned Peas	1	
Currants.. . . .	3		Canned Pudding .. .	2	
Raisins	2		Faggots	1	
Sultanas	4		Black Pudding .. .	1	
Mixed Fruit .. .	2		Brawn	1	
Glace Cherries	2		Meat Paste	1	
Tonic	3		Whiskey	4	
Bicarbonate of			Mincemeat	1	
Soda	3		Sugar	1	
Ice-cream	8	1	Bottled Cherries	1	
Butter	1		Dates	1	
				183	3

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 1956 was 3.62% milk fat and 8.73% 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:

Ice-cream	P 94	Formal	Deficient in fat, 42 per cent.
Canned Strawberries	88 P	Informal	Sample discoloured, contained excessive amount of iron (350 p.p.m.)
Canned Strawberries	89 P	Informal	Sample discoloured, contained excessive amount of iron (340 p.p.m.)

In respect of these above deficiencies the following action was taken:

P 94 - Police court proceedings. Vendor found guilty and fined £10, with £5.5s.0d. Advocates Fee, 14s.0d. Costs and 4s.0d. Summons Costs.

88 P & - Not considered sufficient evidence to
89 P classify the food as dangerous.

On the 2nd March, 1956, the District Food & Drugs Inspector seized 881 tins of unsound food from a shop within the Pontypridd District. Court proceedings were instituted and the vendor was fined £15 on each of two charges with £5.5s.0d. Advocates Fees and 8s.0d. Summons Fees. The consignment was disposed of in the presence of the Inspector.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

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

PONTYPRIDD CLEAN FOOD ASSOCIATION

The Association, which was inaugurated in 1952 by the combined efforts of the Pontypridd Urban District Council and the Pontypridd Chamber of Trade to promote the hygienic manufacture, distribution, and handling of food stuffs in the locality, has continued its activities during 1956, and has made steady progress during the year, at the end of which the total membership was 70.

The Advisory Committee are fully aware of the importance of teaching food hygiene to all persons engaged in the food trades, and particularly young persons entering the trade. The general public must also be taught to appreciate the efforts which are being made on their behalf in this direction, and encouraged to follow up these efforts by the careful handling and storage of food in their own homes.

With this end in view the Food Advisory Officers have undertaken the following duties:

- (a) Short informal talks to employers and employees during routine visits to food shops, canteens and factories.
- (b) Talks to food trade organisations and groups of young persons engaged in food handling.
- (c) Talks and demonstrations on food hygiene to various interested organisations.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955-56

FOOD BYE-LAWS

No Police Court action was taken under these bye-laws during 1956, 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, and which form the basis of membership of the Association, embody the spirit of the bye-laws and they are proving of benefit in this connection.

SHOPS ACT 1950

The Council's four Public Health 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 1956.

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 Public Health Inspectors are authorised to inspect premises for this purpose.

Four licences were issued in 1956.

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 particular impact during 1956.

Influenza and non-specific respiratory diseases caused no concern, and no deaths from Gastro-enteritis were reported among children under two years of age.

With this and in view the Food Laboratory Office have
submitted the following data:

- (a) Short interval time to employees and
employees during routine visits to food
shops, restaurants and groceries.
- (b) Make to food in the organizations and
groups of persons engaged in food
handling.
- (c) Time and circumstances on food systems
to various interested organizations.

FOOD INSPECTION REGULATIONS 1934-35

FOOD ACT 1930

The Food Act 1930 was passed under the Food
Act 1930, and contained within the various provisions is a
detailed account of the Food Inspectors.

The executive bodies of the Food Act 1930 are by the
Food Act 1930, and which have the duty of enforcing
the provisions, namely the duties of the Food Inspectors and
provision of the Food Act 1930.

FOOD ACT 1930

The Food Act 1930 Food Inspectors are also
appointed under the Food Act.

During the course of their duties the Food Inspectors found
in many cases, particularly among the smaller shops,
that they had little knowledge of the detailed provisions of the
Food Act 1930 and have been able to draw their attention to the more
important provisions and regulations.

There were no prosecutions during 1934.

FOOD ACT 1930

This Act is designed to ensure the proper care of food
and to prohibit the sale of such articles except from persons who
are licensed by a local authority. The Act does not affect
the sale of foodstuffs or other articles. The Food Act 1930
provisions are intended to protect persons for this purpose.

Food licenses were issued in 1934.

FOOD ACT 1930, BYELAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

A complete list of the above was sent in an annual
report for 1934.

FOOD INSPECTION REGULATIONS 1934-35

None of the diseases usually considered under this heading
were reported during 1934.

Intestinal and non-specific respiratory diseases caused no
deaths, and no deaths from gastro-enteritis were reported during
the year 1934.

There were no school or school department closures through illness, e.g., colds, mumps, epidemic sore-throats; not did the S.M.O. issue any certificates under Section IV of the Code in respect of attendances below 60% due to sickness.

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypridd recorded during 1956 were as follows:

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
35	31	66

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 1.8 show a slight increase on those of last year, when the total reached 62 with a death rate of 1.6. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1956 was 9, 1 of whom was a woman, giving an increase of 2 over 1955.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1956

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Scarlet Fever	128	70	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	6	-
Pneumonia	7	3	16
Erysipelas	6	1	-
Whooping Cough	38	-	-
Paratyphoid-B	4	4	-
Measles	90	1	-
Sonne Dysentery	1	-	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS 1939

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One maternal death was reported in 1956.

There were no such deaths in Pontypridd during 1954 and 1955, but in spite of this slight increase one feels that we are now seeing the justification of the aim of the health service towards safe child-birth.

There were no school or school department closures through
 these, e.g., colds, influenza, etc.; not did the
 U.S. Census say anything about section IV of the Code in
 regard to school closures due to sickness.

TABLE

Department Census (all forms) in Pennsylvania recorded
 during 1955 were as follows:

Illness	Deceased	Total
35	21	56

The above figures, representing a death rate of 1.8 show
 slight increase on those of last year, when the total reached
 5 with a death rate of 1.6. The number of deaths from lung
 cancer in 1955 was 9, 1 of whom was a woman giving an increase of
 0.1 per cent.

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

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER (OTHER
 THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1955

Illness	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Acute leukemia	128	70	-
Chronic leukemia	5	6	-
Myeloid leukemia	7	5	16
Lymphatic leukemia	3	1	-
Myeloid leukemia	30	-	-
Lymphatic leukemia	4	-	-
Myeloid leukemia	90	-	-
Lymphatic leukemia	1	-	-

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER (OTHER
 THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1955

Six cases of leukemia, 1 lymphatic, were reported during the year;
 all from hospitals. These responded to treatment and no deaths
 resulted.

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER (OTHER
 THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1955

The national death rate reported in 1955.

There were no cases of lung cancer in Pennsylvania during 1954 and 1955,
 but an effort to find slight increase and to find that we are now seeing
 the possibility of the rate of the death rate towards 1955.
 colds, etc.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during 1956.

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. Ambulance 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 1956.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1956

Disease	Graig	Rhon- dda	Town	Cil- fynydd	Tra- llwn	Tre- forest	Rhydy- felin	Totals
Scarlet Fever	24	32	3	29	4	15	21	128
Puerperal								
Pyrexia	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	6
Pneumonia	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	7
Erysipelas	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	6
Whooping Cough	5	9	2	3	-	7	12	38
Tuberculosis:								
Respiratory	4	5	2	3	6	6	14	40
Non-Respiratory	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Paratyphoid-B	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Measles	13	49	6	1	5	10	6	90
Sonne Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	51	98	16	40	17	45	58	324

DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

Re case of Departmental Memorandum dated 1/15/35.

1/15/35

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 condition.

AMERICAN SOCIETY

The American Society is the responsibility of the American Society, and the report of the American Society is situated at Washington, D. C. The American Society is situated at Washington, D. C. The American Society is situated at Washington, D. C.

REPLACEMENT OF DEFECTIVE MACHINES

Authority is given to the local authority, by Section 107, 4, of the Public Health Act, 1935, to replace defective machines suspected of containing infection after infectious diseases.

No such replacement was made in 1935.

CAUSE OF INFECTION DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1935

Discharge	Oral	From the	From Tons	From Tons	From Tons	From Tons	From Tons	From Tons
After Fever	24	25	3	23	4	15	21	128
Septic	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	6
Protein	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	7
Septic	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	6
Septic	5	3	2	3	-	7	12	33
Septic	4	3	2	3	4	4	14	40
Septic	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Septic	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Septic	13	43	6	1	3	10	6	93
Septic	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	51	98	16	40	17	42	50	324

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS NOTIFIED DURING 1956

Disease	Under 1 year	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs	15-20 yrs	20-35 yrs	35-45 yrs	45-65 yrs	65 & over	Totals
Scarlet Fever	1	4	2	11	14	69	21	3	3	-	-	-	128
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	6
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	1	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6
Paratyphoid-B	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Measles	4	11	9	10	15	33	5	1	2	-	-	-	90
Whooping Cough	2	7	4	6	8	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	38
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	5	11	6	12	1	40
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
Totals:	10	22	16	27	37	114	32	12	26	9	15	4	324

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of major infectious diseases in Pontypridd during 1956 were again relatively low.

Measles to the number of 90, indicated a big drop on the figures for the previous year when the high total of 904 cases was reached.

One only of these children, suffering from complications, was removed to hospital. Generally the cases were mild and no deaths were reported.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than has been observed for a number of years, and this was mainly accounted for by a sharp outbreak in the Spring when there occurred a large proportion of the 128 total cases notified in the course of the year. Rather more than half of the children were cared for in hospital, mainly on account of overcrowding in the home or the contacts' participation in food production or handling.

Once again the district was entirely free from Diphtheria throughout the year.

Six cases of Erysipelas were notified as compared with none in the previous year and meningococcal infection was conspicuous by its absence, as was also Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Poliomyelitis. Inoculation against Poliomyelitis is referred to in a later section.

Pneumonia was of low incidence and the figure of seven notifications was similar to that of last year.

No case of Anthrax occurred in 1956, although this disease is likely to be met with amongst workers on the Treforest Trading Estate, where potentially dangerous materials are handled; this would appear to reflect increased care and vigilance on the part of the staff and management.

Inoculation against Whooping Cough as well as Diphtheria is provided for by the Child Welfare Services, and combined inoculation has become increasingly accepted by parents.

A mild case of Paratyphoid-B occurred in a young girl, but investigations failed to reveal the source of infection.

An unusual group of cases of Paratyphoid-B occurred in the Maternity Ward of a hospital serving the Pontypridd area.

This somewhat unaccountable epidemic affected 3 infants in Pontypridd and after their removal from the Maternity Hospital they were sent to an Isolation Hospital for treatment until they were shown to be free from infection.

Food Poisoning again was rare or absent and the Sanitary measures taken by the Department in meat and food inspection can take some credit for this result, as well as cleanliness and care on the part of the staff of shops, market stalls, dairies and food production premises generally.

Notification of major infectious diseases in Tennessee during 1955 was again relatively low.

Measles to the number of 90, indicated a big drop on the figure for the previous year from the high total of 904 cases reported.

One case of diphtheria, involving three complications, was reported to hospital. Generally the cases were mild and no deaths were reported.

Scarlet fever was more prevalent than has been observed for a number of years, and this was mainly accounted for by a heavy outbreak in the spring when there occurred a large proportion of the 128 total cases reported in the course of the year. Rather more than half of the children were taken for hospital, mainly on account of overcrowding in the home of the parents, particularly in food production or feeding.

Once again the district was entirely free from typhoid throughout the year.

Six cases of leptospirosis were notified as compared with none in the previous year and meningococcal infection was consequent on the absence, as was also diphtheria. Infection against poliomyelitis is referred to in a later section.

Incidence was of low incidence and the figure of seven notifications was similar to that of last year.

No case of Anthrax occurred in 1955, although this disease is likely to be met with amongst workers on the livestock farms, where potentially dangerous animals are handled; this would appear to reflect increased care and vigilance on the part of the staff and management.

Investigation against Whooping Cough as well as diphtheria is provided for by the Child Welfare Service, and continued notification has become increasingly accepted by parents.

A mild case of Paratyphoid-B occurred in a young child, but investigation failed to reveal the source of infection.

A somewhat group of cases of Paratyphoid-B occurred in the Maternity Unit of a hospital serving the Tennessee area.

This somewhat unusual epidemic affected 5 infants in hospital and other than the Maternity Unit the Maternity Unit they were sent to an Infectious Hospital for treatment until they were shown to be free from infection.

Food poisoning again was rare or absent and the sanitary measures taken by the Department in meat and food inspection can take some credit for this result, as well as of course on the part of the staff of shops, market stalls, dairies and food production premises generally.

The subject and statistics of tuberculosis are dealt with in a further section of this report; they show a significant reduction in the figures for a number of years past.

Little else of epidemiological interest occurred in Pontypridd during 1956.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The national scheme for the vaccination of children against Poliomyelitis commenced in 1956 under the control of the respective County Medical Officers.

The Divisional Medical Officer has kindly given the following figures showing the progress in the Pontypridd area during the year:

No. of children selected	653
No. of children who completed a full course of injections	327
No. of children who received one injection and who still awaited a further injection on 31st December, 1956	62

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 92. 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 subject and statistics of tuberculosis are dealt with in a further section of this report; they show a significant reduction in the figures for a number of years past.

Little else of epidemiological interest occurred in Kentucky during 1935.

TUBERCULOSIS VACCINATION

The national campaign for the vaccination of children against tuberculosis commenced in 1935 under the control of the respective County Health Officers.

The Divisional Medical Officer was kindly given the following figures showing the progress in the Kentucky area during the year:

No. of children selected	603
No. of children who completed a full course of injections	517
No. of children who received one injection and who still wanted a further injection on 31st December, 1935	62

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Kentucky area. The number of suspected and routine specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 92. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

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

HOSPITAL REPORTS FOR CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious disease are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital, at Cardiff, and at the Tyngs Isolation Hospital, Haver, New Hampshire. In addition, 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 Cardiff for the treatment of infectious meningitis and various tuberculous, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Isolation Hospital at Ponteg, 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 1956.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1956

Age Periods	<u>New Cases</u>					<u>Deaths</u>				
	<u>Respira-</u>		<u>Non-</u>		<u>Totals</u>	<u>Respira-</u>		<u>Non-</u>		<u>Totals</u>
	<u>tory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>tory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 yrs.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 yrs.	1	3	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 yrs.	4	7	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 yrs.	2	3	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
35 to 45 yrs.	3	3	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	1
45 to 65 yrs.	8	4	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	1
65 and over	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
	20	20	2	2	44	4	2	-	-	6

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1956 and the previous five years was as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>
Respiratory	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.27	0.39	0.33
Non-Respiratory	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.03
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.27	0.44	0.36

The Tuberculosis Hospital at Boston, formerly administered by the Longwood Medical Laboratories as a tuberculosis hospital under the control of the State Hospital Board. This hospital has a capacity of fifty-six beds and has since the opening of the hospital been administered by the State Hospital Board. The beds are provided for children.

REPORT ON THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, FOR THE YEAR 1935

The report is divided into two parts, one dealing with the general statistics and the other with the clinical statistics.

GENERAL STATISTICS - NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Period	New Cases			Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 yr.	1	1	2	1	1	2
1 to 4 yrs.	1	1	2	1	1	2
5 to 14 yrs.	1	1	2	1	1	2
15 to 24 yrs.	1	1	2	1	1	2
25 to 34 yrs.	1	1	2	1	1	2
35 to 44 yrs.	1	1	2	1	1	2
45 to 54 yrs.	1	1	2	1	1	2
55 and over	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	7	7	14	7	7	14

CLINICAL STATISTICS

The local death rate from tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population for 1935 and the previous five years was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1935	0.16	0.16	0.16
1934	0.16	0.16	0.16
1933	0.16	0.16	0.16
1932	0.16	0.16	0.16
1931	0.16	0.16	0.16

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of local deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1956 was 4 males and 2 females; there were no deaths in the non-pulmonary class. These figures are the same as for 1955 and continued the low figure for deaths which I first noted in my report for 1954. With 3 deaths in the 45-65 year age group, the incidence of deaths in relation to age is maintained as in recent years.

The following information has been kindly supplied by Dr. J.G.Cox the Pontypridd Chest Physician.

Notifications in 1956 were down considerably on the previous year and even more so in comparison with the peak years 1950 - 1951. The 1956 figure however, is the same as that of 1947, but it is probable that the diagnosis of Tuberculosis is now much better than it was at that time. The present reduction in the T.B. notifications indicates a reduced tuberculous infectivity of this district as a result of the effectiveness of present day treatment as well as better economic and housing conditions. This result is, of course, a finding throughout the world and is not confined to this Area.

The local waiting list for admission to Tuberculosis Hospitals has been reduced to negligible proportions for male patients and there is no waiting period for women and children. There are in fact empty female and children's beds available at both Tonteg and Tyntyla Hospitals.

The question of the utilisation of empty Tuberculosis beds, and this number is expected to increase steadily from now on, is occupying the minds of the powers that be. It might be that some of these beds will be used for the investigation and treatment of chronic chest diseases such as Bronchitis and Bronchiectasis, conditions which need, but have not always received, Hospital investigation and treatment.

VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of Contacts of Tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Service, and the vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Medical Service.

The Pontypridd Chest Clinic has continued its B.C.G. work to the fullest possible extent, and the following table gives comparative figures for the last three years.

B.C.G. Vaccinations - Pontypridd and Rhondda Area

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
a. Infants (pre-school children)	137	99	350
b. Children (5 - 15 years)	513	571	560
c. Adults	179	218	208

The total number of Mantoux tests carried out by the Clinic Staff during 1956 totalled 2358.

It will be seen that the numbers for children and adults are almost stationary, and pre-school infant figures have increased considerably in 1956.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of local deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1955 was 4 males and 2 females; there were no deaths in the 1956-1957 period. These figures are the same as for 1953 and 1954. The low figure for deaths since 1951 is due to my failure to report deaths in the 43-45 year age group. The absence of deaths in relation to age is maintained as in recent years.

The following information has been kindly supplied by J. G. Cox, the Postgraduate Chest Physician.

Notification in 1955 was down considerably on the previous year and even more so in comparison with the peak years 1950-1951. The 1955 figure however, is the same as that of 1947, but it is possible that the diagnosis of tuberculosis is now much better than was at that time. The present reduction in the T.B. notification is due to a reduced tuberculosis incidence of this district as a result of the effectiveness of present day treatment as well as better economic and housing conditions. This trend is, of course, standing throughout the world and is not confined to this area.

The local waiting list for admission to tuberculosis patients has been reduced to negligible proportions for some time and there is no waiting period for women and children. There are in fact empty female and children's beds available at St. Luke's and St. Mary's Hospitals.

The question of the utilization of empty tuberculosis beds, and this number is expected to increase steadily from now on, is occupying the minds of the powers that be. It might be that some of these beds will be used for the investigation and treatment of chronic chest diseases such as bronchitis and emphysema, conditions which need, and have had always, hospital investigation and treatment.

VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of contacts of tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Service, and the vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Medical Service.

The Postgraduate Chest Clinic has continued its B.C.G. work in the following extent, and the following table gives comparative figures for the last three years.

B.C.G. Vaccinations - Postgraduate and Hospital Areas

	1954	1955	1956
a. Infants (pre-school children)	137	93	250
b. Children (5-15 years)	213	271	260
c. Adults	175	215	208

The total number of B.C.G. tests carried out by the Clinic all during 1956 remained 735.

It will be seen that the numbers for children and adults are most satisfactory, and pre-school infants figures have increased considerably in 1956.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1956

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
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spina Bifida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute Cardiac Failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All causes:	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	6	4
Certified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INFANT WELFARE

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

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:

Pontypridd	Central Clinic, Park.
Treforest	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

Mr. William Rees, the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has kindly sent me the following report of the Society's work in the Pontypridd district during 1956.

During the year, he dealt with 51 cases, affecting the welfare of 110 children, summarised as:

Neglect	20
Ill-treatment	8
Beyond control	4
Moral Danger	3
Aid or advice sought ..	16

The Inspector expresses his gratification that in the majority of cases, he was able to bring about a measure of improvement in the conditions under which these children lived without resort to prosecution or the removal of the children to Homes, but this entailed very many visits of supervision before the Society was satisfied that there were improvements.

In two instances, he was obliged to take children before the Juvenile Court. In the first, a boy of 14 years had lost his home through his parents separating and had "lodged" in five different places in as many weeks. The second case concerned a mother who was afraid of her 15 year old son who had threatened her on several occasions. Efforts to help him failed and he was eventually sent to an Approved School.

In several instances, Mr. Rees was called to deal with unnecessary suffering to children caused by parents constantly quarrelling and fighting in front of the children. When this occurs, life is made most difficult for the children with serious damage which may affect the child's whole future.

The Inspector closes his report with thanks and appreciation of my department's co-operation over many years, and I reciprocate in acknowledging his kindness, zeal and ever-ready co-operation.

INVESTIGATION

There has been no change in the number or scope of the
 Night Welfare Center in Kentucky now administered by the
 Glasgow County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:

Fontenayville	Central Clinic, Park
Tristram	Staten Chapel, Kentucky
Wynfield	Staten Chapel
Hopkinton	Old Age Home, Hopkinton
	Hall, Kentucky Road

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:

Hampton	Staten Chapel, Hall
Hampton	Staten Chapel, Hall

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

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

Mr. William Hesse, the local Inspector of the National Society
 for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has kindly sent me the
 following report of the Society's work in the Kentucky district
 during 1936.

During the year, he dealt with 21 cases, affecting the
 welfare of 110 children, summarized as:

Welfare	20
Ill-treatment	4
Beyond control	4
Moral Danger	3
Aid or advice sought	16

The Inspector expresses his gratification that in the majority
 of cases, he was able to bring about a measure of improvement in the
 conditions under which these children lived without resort to present
 removal of the children to homes, but this entailed very many
 visits of supervision before the Society was satisfied that there were
 no further dangers.

In two instances, he was obliged to take children before the
 Juvenile Court. In the first, a boy of 14 years had lost his home
 through his parents separating and had "lived" in five different
 places in six weeks. The second case concerned a mother who was
 afraid of her 15 year old son who had threatened her on several
 occasions. Efforts to help him failed and he was eventually sent
 to an Approved School.

In several instances, Mr. Hesse was called to deal with
 unnecessary suffering to children caused by parents constantly
 quarrelling and fighting in front of the children. When this
 occurs, life is made most difficult for the children with serious
 damage which may affect the child's whole future.

The Inspector closes his report with thanks and appreciation
 for the co-operation over many years, and I trust
 in acknowledging his kindness, cord and ever-ready co-operation.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1956

PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS

	Pontypridd	England & Wales
<u>Births</u>	Rate per 1,000 Home Population	
Live	14.2	15.7
Still	27.1 (a)	23.0 (a)
<u>Deaths</u>		
All causes	12.4	11.7
All causes under 1 year of age	18.6 (b)	23.8 (b)
Total Maternal Deaths	1.8 (b)	0.6 (b)

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

(b) Per 1,000 Live Births

	Pontypridd	
	1956	1955
<u>Deaths</u>	Rate per 1,000 Home Population	
Whooping Cough	0.0	0.0
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	0.16	0.15
Influenza	0.10	0.10
Smallpox	0.0	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.0
Pneumonia	0.42	0.47
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid, and Paratyphoid Fever	0.11	0.03
Meningococcal Infection	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.39	0.76
Whooping Cough	1.01	0.47
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0
Erysipelas	0.17	0.0
Food Poisoning	0.0	0.0
Measles	2.39	23.8
Pneumonia	0.19	0.18
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.03
Dysentery	0.03	0.63
Tuberculosis	1.17	1.56

MORTALITY, HEALTH STATUS, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERIALS WORKING AND DATA FOR CERTAIN INFECTIONS
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1950

PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS

Disease	Rate per 1,000 Home Population	Fifty-year-olds	Infants & Young
All causes	12.4	12.7	12.7
All causes under 1 year	18.6 (a)	22.1 (a)	22.0 (a)
of age	1.8 (b)		
Total Mortality Deaths			

(a) For 1,000 Total (Age & Mortality) Deaths
(b) For 1,000 Live Births

Disease	Rate per 1,000 Home Population	Fifty-year-olds	1950	1955
Whooping Cough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Intestinal	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Scarlet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Measles	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Scarlet fever	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Whooping Cough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intestinal	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Scarlet fever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Measles	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38
Polioencephalitis & Acute Poliomyelitis	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet fever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17

CAUSES OF DEATH 1956

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	2	6
Malignant neoplasm:			
Stomach	7	7	14
Lungs	8	1	9
Breast	-	8	8
Uterus	-	1	1
Other sites	20	14	34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	35	39	74
Coronary disease, angina	42	26	68
Hypertension with heart disease	9	2	11
Other heart diseases	30	45	75
Other circulatory disease	20	13	33
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	12	4	16
Bronchitis	23	10	33
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	12	1	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	7	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
Other defined or ill-defined diseases ..	11	25	36
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3
Suicide	1	1	2
Other accidents	4	1	5
Totals:	252	214	466

CAUSES OF DEATH 1926

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	4	2	6
Malignant neoplasms:			
Stomach ..	7	7	14
Lungs ..	8	1	9
Breast ..	~	8	8
Uterus ..	~	1	1
Other sites ..	20	14	34
Leukemia, eleuthera ..	~	~	1
Diabetes ..	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	32	33	74
Coronary diseases, angina ..	42	26	68
Hypertension with heart disease ..	9	2	11
Other heart diseases ..	30	42	72
Other circulatory diseases ..	20	13	33
Infarction ..	2	2	4
Pneumonia ..	12	4	16
Bronchitis ..	23	10	33
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	12	1	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	~	~	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	~	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	1	7	8
Hypertrophy of prostate ..	2	~	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	~	1	1
Genital infections ..	2	1	3
Syphilitic diseases ..	~	1	1
Other defined or ill-defined diseases ..	11	25	36
Motor vehicle accidents ..	2	~	2
Child ..	1	1	2
Other accidents ..	4	1	5
Total:	222	214	436

I N D E X

Page No.

ABATTOIR	15
ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC.	20
AMBULANCE FACILITIES	22
BIRTHS	5
CAMPING SITES	10
CANCER	21
CAUSES OF DEATH	31
CLEAN FOOD ASSOCIATION	19
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION	8
COMMON LODGING HOUSES	12
CONDEMNED FOOD - DISPOSAL OF	19
CONDEMNED MEAT/OFFAL - DISPOSAL OF	16
COUNCIL HOUSES	13
CREMATORIUM	10
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE	8
FACTORIES	10
FOOD BYELAWS	20
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955	18
FOOD PREMISES	15
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955/56	20
GYPSIES (UNAUTHORISED CAMPING)	11
HOSPITAL PROVISION (INFECTIOUS DISEASES)	25, 26
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954	13
HOUSING STATISTICS	12, 13
ICE-CREAM	14
INFANTILE MORTALITY	28
INFANT WELFARE	29
LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES	25
MATERNAL MORTALITY	21
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS - INSPECTION	16
MILK	14
NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES	20, 21
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES	21, 22, 23, 24, 25
N.S.P.C.C.	29
OFFENSIVE TRADES	12
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	22

I N D E X (Contd.)

				<u>Page No.</u>
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951	..	..	..	20
POPULATION	..	..	..	5
PROSECUTIONS	..	..	..	10
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	..	..	..	21
POLIO VACCINATION	..	..	..	25
RAINFALL	..	..	..	8
REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING	..	..	..	22
RODENT CONTROL	..	..	..	11
SANITARY INSPECTION	..	..	..	9
SCAVENGING & REFUSE COLLECTION	..	..	..	11
SHOPS ACT, 1950	..	..	..	20
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933	..	..	..	17
STAFF	..	..	..	4
STATISTICS, COMPARATIVE	..	..	..	30
STATISTICS, GENERAL AND VITAL	..	..	..	5, 6
SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL	..	..	..	12
SLUM CLEARANCE	..	..	..	13
TUBERCULOSIS	..	..	..	26, 27
TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. Vaccination	..	..	..	27
VERMINOUS PREMISES	..	..	..	11
WATER SUPPLY	..	..	..	7, 8

