

**[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Pontypridd U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Pontypridd (Wales). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1958

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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1958



D. W. FOSTER, B.Sc., M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
CENTRAL CLINIC  
PONTYPRIDD

Telephone No. 2007

PONTYPRID URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# REPORT

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1928



D. W. FOSTER, B.S., M.B., B.C., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CENTRAL CLINIC

PONTYPRID

Telephone No. 203

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor Ll. Hopkin J.P.

Health Committee, 1958 - 1959

CHAIRMAN: D.W.G. Harry

Councillor J.G. Anzani.  
Councillor D.G. Ball. J.P.  
Councillor J.R. Clayton.  
Councillor W.J. Cheeseman.  
Councillor H.G.A. Dark.  
Councillor John H. Davies.  
Councillor J. Davies.  
Councillor Sam Davies.  
Councillor Gomer Evans, B.A.  
Councillor Richard Evans.  
Councillor H. Gardner.  
Councillor A.W.B. Higgins.  
Councillor C.H. James.  
Councillor Giraldu L. Jones.  
Councillor S. Jones.  
Councillor E.W. Peck.  
Councillor Norman Randall.  
Councillor D.J. Richards. B.E.M.  
Councillor J. Stallard.  
Councillor W.J. Thomas, F.A.L.P.A.  
Councillor F.J.C. Warner.  
Councillor J. Warren. B.A., M.Sc.(Econ).  
Councillor A.R. Watkins.  
Councillor Mrs. G. Williams.  
Councillor J.Ll. Williams.

Clerk to the Council

Mr. Bernard M. Murphy, Ll.B.





Public Health Department,  
Ynysangharad Park,  
Pontypridd.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

In addition to the everyday tasks which are always with us, the attention of the Health Department has been focussed this year on Slum Clearance and Food Hygiene.

As was stated by Doctor Bevan in his report for 1957, housing is undoubtedly the main public health problem in the area. However, due to financial difficulties brought about by the withdrawal of the government subsidy for "general need" houses it was possible to proceed with slum clearance only, and considerable progress was made during the year. It is hoped to continue this programme in the future without interfering with the building of houses for general need.

Food Hygiene has been much to the forefront recently and during the year strenuous efforts were made to bring food premises up to a higher standard with the aid of the Food Hygiene Regulations. These regulations themselves however are open to criticism. Although they are an improvement on previous legislation they are rather timid and limited in scope. There is no valid reason why there should not be an absolute prohibition on touching with the hands any of the food liable to cause food poisoning - for example a tongs could be used for handling cream cakes, and a knife and fork for cooked meats. In addition to this defect, the regulations are unnecessarily vague. As a result, interpretations may vary considerably, and some authorities have already experienced difficulty in the courts. One can only hope that these defects will be put right in the near future.

Lastly I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to the Members of the Council, to Officers of other Departments, and to the Health Department Staff for the warmth of their welcome and for the help extended to me in taking up my post.

Yours obediently,

D. W. Foster,

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

D.W.Foster, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health

R.T.Bevan, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H., (Termination of Appointment  
of acting M.O.H. 31st March,  
1958)

Senior Public Health Inspector

a.b.H.Ll. Birkett

Public Health Inspectors

a.b. W.N.Davies.

a.b. R.O.Hughes. (Appointed 1st April, 1958)

a. W.C.Griffiths. (Appointed 1st September, 1958).

Clerical Staff

M.Rees.

Gwyneth C.Thomas, (Resigned 23rd March, 1958).

Joan Smitherem, (Appointed 3rd February, 1958)

Hilary R.John, (Appointed 19th May, 1958)

Caretaker, Public Abattoir

R.J.Stroud

Van Driver and Disinfecter

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

D.W. Foster, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health

R.T. Brown, M.D., B.Ch., B.S.M., (Termination of Appointment  
of acting M.O.H. 21st March, 1933)  
1933)

Senior Public Health Inspector

A.D.H. Smith

Public Health Inspectors

A.D. W. Davies.  
A.D. W. Davies. (Appointed 1st April, 1933)  
A.D. W. Davies. (Appointed 1st September, 1933).

Clinical Staff

M. Ross.  
Gwyneth G. Thomas. (Resigned 21st March, 1933).  
John Gwyneth. (Appointed 1st February, 1933).  
Miss R. John. (Appointed 1st May, 1933).

Careraker, Public Health

E. J. Brown

Van Driver and Messenger

A. H. Brown

a. Certificate of Royal Society of Health and Public Health  
Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

b. Certificate of Royal Society of Health for Inspector of  
Food and Other Goods.

# SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year, 1958) estimated  
 by Registrar General ..... 37,550  
 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, 1958) ..... £308,158  
 ld Rate Product for 1957-1958 ..... £1,150

## Summary of Vital Statistics for 1958

### Births

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	289	277	566
Illegitimate	5	8	13
Totals	294	285	579

Birth rate 15.42 (England and Wales - 16.4)  
 (Adjusted Birth Rate - 14.80)

### Deaths

Males 276. Females 196. - Total 472.  
 (Death rate 12.57 (England and Wales - 11.7)  
 (Adjusted Death Rate - 13.58)

### Infant Mortality

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	6	8	14
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	6	8	14

Infant Mortality Rate 24.18 (England and Wales - 22.50)  
 Neo-natal Death Rate 20.73 (England and Wales - 16.2)

### Still Births

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	6	6	12

Still Birth Rate 20.6 (England and Wales 21.6)

### Maternal Mortality - Nil.

Maternal Mortality Rate - Nil. (England  
 and Wales - 0.43)

# SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year, 1958) estimated  
by Registrar General ..... 37,850  
Population-Census 1951 ..... 38,833  
Area (Acres) ..... 6,141  
Number of inhabited houses 1954 ..... 9,836  
Number of families or separate households  
(Census 1951) ..... 11,023  
Resale Value (1st April, 1958) ..... £308,138  
Id Rate Product for 1957-1958 ..... £1,190

## Summary of Vital Statistics for 1958

### Births

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	280	277	557
Illegitimate	5	8	13
Totals	285	285	570

Birth rate 15.42 (England and Wales - 15.4)  
(Adjusted Birth Rate - 14.50)

### Deaths

Males 278, Females 199, - Total 477.  
(Death rate 12.57 (England and Wales - 11.7)  
(Adjusted Death Rate - 12.58)

### Infant Mortality

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	8	8	16

Infant Mortality Rate 24.13 (England and Wales -  
22.30)  
Neo-natal Death Rate 20.73 (England and Wales -  
18.8)

### Still Births

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	8	8	16

Still Birth Rate 20.6 (England and Wales 21.6)

### Marital Mortality - Wif.

Marital Mortality Rate - Wif. (England  
and Wales - 0.43)



VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT DURING 1958 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Population	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths Belonging to the District				
	Number	Rate Per 1,000	Number	Rate Per 1,000	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 Populat- ion.
1949	39440	681	17.3	600	15.2	175	100	28	41.0	525	13.3
1950	39220	600	15.3	598	15.2	207	122	31	51.7	513	13.1
1951	38460	661	17.9	693	18.0	212	94	26	39.3	575	14.9
1952	38340	565	14.7	561	14.7	177	77	15	26.5	461	12.0
1953	38200	579	15.2	591	15.5	25	79	11	19.0	645	16.9
1954	38140	618	16.2	622	16.3	177	98	22	35.6	543	14.2
1955	37980	523	13.8	653	17.0	227	109	20	38.2	535	14.1
1956	37700	537	14.2	561	14.9	193	98	10	18.6	466	12.4
1957	37590	585	15.56	537	14.3	142	132	17	29.06	527	14.02
1958	37550	579	15.42	486	12.9	127	123	14	24.18	472	12.57





**GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1958.**

	Estimated Population 1958.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY.		NEO NATAL MORTALITY.	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Crude adjusted	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population Crude adjusted	Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Live births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live births.	
England & Wales										
Administrative County										
Urban Districts	743,100	738,323	16.4	526,792	11.7	16,620	22.50	-	-	
Rural Districts	535,600	12,243	16.48	8,829	11.88	353	28.83	251	20.50	
Health Division.	207,500	8,841	16.51	6,366	11.89	265	29.97	189	21.38	
Constituent Districts.		3,402	16.40	2,463	11.87	88	25.87	62	18.22	
Aberdare & Mountain Ash	39,860	564	14.15	591	14.83	16	28.37	13	23.05	
Mountain Ash Urban.	30,540	505	16.54	345	11.30	24	47.52	16	31.68	
Caerphilly & Gelligaer	37,570	701	18.66	380	10.11	16	22.82	11	15.69	
Gelligaer Urban	36,300	647	17.82	384	10.58	18	27.82	15	23.18	
Mid-Glamorgan	14,580	258	17.70	170	11.66	6	23.26	5	19.38	
Bridgend Urban	22,720	386	16.99	243	10.70	12	31.09	7	18.13	
Maesteg Urban	22,070	385	17.44	252	11.42	11	28.57	9	23.38	
Ogmore & Garw Urban	10,500	155	14.76	160	15.24	2	12.90	2	12.90	
Porthcawl Urban	36,500	635	17.40	515	14.11	21	33.07	14	22.05	
Penybont Rural										
Neath & District	31,050	491	15.81	390	12.56	17	34.62	12	24.44	
Neath M.B.	41,440	631	15.23	450	10.86	14	22.19	8	12.68	
Pontypridd & Llantrisant	25,930	483	18.63	282	10.88	15	31.06	11	22.77	
Llantrisant Rural	37,550	579	15.42	472	12.57	14	24.18	12	20.73	
Pont Talbot and Glyncoerwg Urban	9,900	205	20.71	104	10.51	7	34.15	5	24.39	
Clyncorrwg	48,380	1,002	20.71	527	10.89	38	37.92	27	26.95	
Port Talbot M.B.	42,160	745	17.67	440	10.44	21	28.19	13	17.45	
Barry M.B.	40,830	678	16.61	472	11.56	16	23.6	13	19.17	
Cardiff Rural	1,000	11	11.00	14	14.00	-	-	-	-	
Cowbridge M.B.	19,050	358	18.79	133	6.98	10	27.93	7	19.55	
Cowbridge Rural	19,280	307	15.92	247	12.81	7	22.80	6	19.54	
Penarth Urban										
Gower Rural	12,000	191	15.92	160	13.33	4	20.54	2	10.47	
Llwehwr Urban	25,750	319	12.39	290	11.26	8	25.08	6	18.81	
Pontardawe Rural	31,750	426	13.42	451	14.20	8	18.78	7	16.43	
Rhondda	106,400	1,581	14.86	1,357	12.75	48	30.36	30	18.98	
Rhondda M.B.										





## 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 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 periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1958 was:-

#### a. Bacteriological:

Raw Water .....	23
Treated water going into supply .....	22

#### b. Chemical:

Raw water .....	3
Treated water going into supply .....	2

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

The soft upland surface water, some 3,000,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk, raising the pH figure to 7.5, 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 the Taf Fechan Water board, approximately 750,000 gallons, and 200,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied direct from the mains in Pontypridd is 10,185.

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 Fortyninth and Ninetyth 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 tenements on the borders of the Urban area.

All the water is treated by modern 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 periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1933 was:-

#### A. Bacteriological:

Raw Water .....	23
Treated water going into supply .....	23

#### B. Chemical:

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

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

The soft spring surface water, some 3,000,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk, raising the pH figure to 7.5, 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 the Tal Bedon Water Board, approximately 750,000 gallons, and 200,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied differs from the mains in Fortyninth is 10,165.

There are no stand-pipes in use within the Fortyninth 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 1958 have been provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd:

<u>Month</u>		<u>Inches</u>
January	.....	6.49
February	.....	7.21
March	.....	1.26
April	.....	1.77
May	.....	5.02
June	.....	4.83
July	.....	5.96
August	.....	6.45
September	.....	11.06
October	.....	8.20
November	.....	3.07
December	.....	6.40
Total		<u>67.72</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 42 years is 61.12 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.

#### 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 statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1936 have been provided by the Joint Water Board:-

Rainfall registered at Lamwood Reservoir, Pontypool:

Month	Inches
January	6.49
February	7.21
March	1.28
April	1.77
May	2.02
June	4.83
July	2.92
August	2.43
September	11.06
October	2.20
November	2.07
December	2.40
Total	67.72

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 42 years is 61.12 inches.

#### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewers, manholes, and drains in length, controlled by the Pontypool and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda area to the sea. All authorized inhabited houses in the Pontypool Urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 dwellings which lie outside the statutory district.

#### SEWERAGE ACCOMMODATION

There are approximately 80 houses in the district without separate sewerage accommodation, one water closet serving the needs of two houses. This figure is gradually decreasing as sanitary improvements are carried out.

# 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, 1958.

## Public Health Acts:

First Visits .....	514
Revisits .....	1089
Infectious Diseases .....	33
Disinfestation .....	22
Public Abattoir .....	814
Markets/Shops .....	450
Bakehouses .....	6
Marine Stores .....	1
Factories .....	69
Canteens .....	27
Licensed Premises .....	5
Pigsties .....	3
Survey of Slot Machines .....	31
Fried Fish Shops .....	7
Cinemas and Theatres .....	10
Dairies .....	12
Smoke Nuisance .....	4
Refuse Dumping .....	19
Cafes .....	53
Miscellaneous (Including interviews) ...	576
Moveable Dwellings .....	62
Slum Clearance Survey .....	9
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.	7
Certificate of Disrepair .....	58
Schools .....	5

3817

## Food Samples:-

Milk .....	134
Other Foods .....	43
Ice-cream .....	2
Water .....	16
Tables Wines .....	9
Baths Water .....	28
Confectionery .....	7

Notices Served:-	Informal .....	124
	Formal .....	56



Summary of inspection and results in the course of routine work was "an excellent" during the year ended 31st December, 1932.

Public Health Acts:

First Visit .....	224
Revisits .....	1030
Infected Persons .....	22
Malnutrition .....	22
Public Health .....	214
Marking Shops .....	432
Revisions .....	2
Water Supply .....	1
Factories .....	29
Canteens .....	27
Licensed Premises .....	2
Regulations .....	2
Survey of Street Houses .....	21
Food Hygiene .....	7
Cinema and Theatres .....	10
Refuse .....	12
Smoke Nuisance .....	4
Refuse Dumping .....	12
Other .....	22
Miscellaneous (including interviews) .....	270
Revisits .....	22
Water Supply .....	2
Food Hygiene .....	7
Regulations .....	22
Schools .....	2
<u>Total</u> .....	<u>2817</u>

Food Hygiene:

Milk .....	124
Other Foods .....	42
Ice-cream .....	2
Water .....	12
Public Houses .....	2
Public Water .....	22
Contaminated .....	7
Notice .....	124
Form .....	22

## PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1958, 3 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, and the cases were withdrawn.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 69 visits to factories during the year and, in seven cases notices were served to abate nuisances, these 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 been supplied by the Clerk of the Board:-

Cremations for the year  
ended 31st December, 1957 .... 1627

Cremations for the year  
ended 31st December, 1958 .... 1634

The cremations in 1958 show an increase of 7 compared with 1957.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1958 cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 25,513.

## 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

Action against unauthorised moveable dwellings can be taken under the following provisions:-

1. Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 269.

This procedure is rather cumbersome and involves the caravans remaining on the site for a definite period. The requirements can be circumvented rather easily.

2. Glamorgan County Council Act, 1952 - Section 56.

Where it appears to a local authority that the amenities of their district are affected or annoyance is caused to residents by the presence of moveable dwellings, the local authority can make a complaint to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1936, 3 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspector 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 hearing, and the cases were withdrawn.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspector paid 25 visits to factories during the year and, in seven cases notices were served to abate nuisances, these were subsequently remedied.

Generally, all the factories were found to be in 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.

CHIMNEY ACT

The following particulars have been supplied by the Clerk of the Board:-

Chimneys for the year  
ended 31st December, 1937 .... 1937

Chimneys for the year  
ended 31st December, 1936 .... 1936

The operations in 1936 show an increase of 7 compared with 1937.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1936 operations carried out in Liverpool totaled 23,475.

DAMPING SITES

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

UNAUTHORISED CAMPING

Action against unauthorised movable dwellings can be taken under the following provisions:-

1. Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 239.

This procedure is rather cumbersome and involves the carrying out of a survey for a definite period. The requirements can be circumvented rather easily.

2. Glasgow County Council Act, 1933 - Section 55.

Where it appears to a local authority that the existence of their district are affected or annoyed by the presence of movable dwellings, the local authority can make a complaint to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.



### 3. Glamorgan County Council Byelaw, June 1950

No person shall occupy a moveable dwelling within 300 yards of any house so as to cause annoyance or disturbance to the occupier of that house after being requested to move by the occupier, his servant or a constable acting on behalf of the occupier.

In December, 1957 a site in the Rhondda Ward was occupied by three moveable dwellings and preparations were made to deal with the matter under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 but on the expiration of the 60 day period (27th February, 1958) the occupiers voluntarily left the site. No legal proceedings could therefore be taken as their destinations were not known.

#### SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1958 amounted to approximately 14,000 tons, an average of 55 tons per working day. Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on a site at Landraw - an angle dozer being used to spread the refuse and cover it down with inert material each day.

During the year, a five day week was introduced for employees. Consequently the frequency of collections of house refuse has been reduced to two per week.

#### RODENT CONTROL

One man is 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 1958.

#### Number of premises treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
32	Business Premises	12
369	Others	255
<u>401</u>	Total Infestations	<u>267</u>

The sewers in the area were treated in March/April and October/November, 1958. 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:-

1. Council .....	22.
2. Other dwelling	
houses ..	9
3. Other premises..	<u>3</u>
	<u>34</u>

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1958.

No person shall occupy a movable dwelling within 300 yards of any horse so as to cause annoyance or disturbance to the occupier of that house after being requested to move by the occupier, his servant or a constable acting on behalf of the occupier.

In December, 1954 a site in the Windsor Ward was occupied by three movable dwellings and preparations were made to deal with the matter under Section 295 of the Public Health Act, 1936 but on the expiration of the 60 day period (27th February) the occupiers voluntarily left the site. No legal proceedings could therefore be taken as their destinations were not known.

#### COLLECTION

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1955 amounted to approximately 14,000 tons, an average of 35 tons per working day. The total is obtained by collecting tipping on a site at Lanchester - an angle being used to spread the refuse and cover it down with inert material each day.

During the year, a five day week was introduced for employees consequently the frequency of collection of house refuse has been reduced to two per week.

#### HOUSE CONTROL

One man is 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 visited

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Business Premises</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
50	200	10	200	500
50	200	10	200	500

The houses in the area were visited in March/April and October/November, 1955. In the March treatment, sewage tank and also drains were the half and portion and in October, broad wash and structural work were done.

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

#### HOUSEHOLDERS

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

1. Council .....	22
2. Other dwelling .....	3
3. Other premises .....	3
<u>Total</u> .....	28

This form of infestation was not pronounced on premises 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 nuisances.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is now no common lodging house in the Pontypridd area. The one premises which has been registered for many years voluntarily ceased during 1958.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Pontypridd possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a paddling pool situated in the Ynysangharad Park. The adult bath holds 460,000 gallons and the juvenile pool 180,000 gallons.

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

28 samples of bath water were taken on 8 occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

The standard of water purity to be aimed at in a swimming bath is equivalent to that for drinking water. It will be appreciated that such a standard is a very high one particularly during periods when large numbers of people make use of baths. Viewed as a whole one can be well satisfied with the results obtained from tests of the Pontypridd baths. However, overcrowding must be avoided and there must be supervision in particular of the very young toddlers using the paddling pool.

### HOUSING

In the post war period, 915 new houses have been completed and occupied. During 1958, 18 traditional type houses and 8 Cornish Unit new traditional type flats have been erected and occupied. A further 92 Cornish Unit new traditional type dwellings on the Glyn-coch Site are well advanced.

A tender has been accepted for the erection of 36 two-bedroom three storey traditional type flats at Holly Street, Rhydyfelin, and work will commence immediately. Tenders have been invited for a further 36 one-bedroom two storey traditional type flats at Ynys Farm, Rhydyfelin.

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

Houses completed .....	18
Houses commenced .....	23



## OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in the District:-

Bag storage and sorting ..... 5  
Pelting ..... 1

The above premises and trades are conducted satisfactorily as far as the health of the community is concerned.

## GENERAL LIVING HOUSES

There is now no common lodging house in the District. The one premises which has been registered for many years voluntarily ceased during 1932.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Portsmouth possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a bathing pool situated in the Victoria Park. The adult bath holds 400,000 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.

25 samples of bath water were taken on 6 occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

The standard of water purity to be aimed at in a swimming bath is equivalent to that for drinking water. It will be appreciated that such a standard is a very high one particularly during periods when large numbers of people make use of the bath. As a whole one can be well satisfied with the results obtained from tests of the Portsmouth baths. However, overcrowding must be avoided and there must be supervision in particular of the very young toddlers using the bathing pool.

## HOUSING

In the post war period, 915 new houses have been constructed and occupied. During 1932, 15 traditional type houses and 8 Council War new traditional type flats have been erected and occupied. A further 25 Council War new traditional type dwellings on the Glen-cock site are well advanced.

A tender has been accepted for the erection of 25 two-bedroom three storey traditional type flats at Holly Street, Rhydyfelin, and work will commence immediately. Tenants have been invited for a further 25 one-bedroom two storey traditional type flats at Tyn-y-fryn, Rhydyfelin.

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

Houses completed ..... 15  
Houses commenced ..... 23

### COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Urban District Council at the end of 1958 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme .....	1521
Ynys Terrace .....	28
Gwern-y-gerwn .....	17
Duffryn House and Danygraig House ...	3
Taken over by Council:	
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 and Housing Acts 1923-25.	25
19,20 and 22 Stow Hill .....	3
16 Broadway .....	1
	<hr/>
	1598
	<hr/>

### SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

For the second period of its 5-year Slum Clearance Programme, the Council selected 18 houses in 6 Clearance areas and 13 houses to be dealt with by demolition orders.

Of the 6 areas, the Minister confirmed the following:-

#### Area No.8

Nos. 10a and 11 Cambrian Place, Treforest.

#### Area No.9

Nos. 4,5 and 6 Union Street, Graig.

#### Area No.10

Nos. 2 and 3 Typica Cottages, Hopkinstown.

The properties to be subjected to demolition action during the period were:-

Lock Cottage, Gilfynydd.  
Lock Cottage, Coedpermaen.  
Nos. 1 and 2 Bodwenarth Cottages,  
1 rear Rickard Street, Graig.  
Bryncoed Bungalow, Landraw.  
Fernleigh, Landraw.  
Fairview (Western Fields).  
Melrose Bungalow, Landraw.  
Melrose Cottage, Landraw.  
Ardwyn Bungalow, Landraw.  
No. 17 Castle Ifor Street, Hopkinstown.  
Fairfield Cottage, Hawthorn.

### SLUM CLEARANCE-RE-HOUSING

The families displaced from slum clearance houses are to be accommodated at the Council's Housing Site at Glyncoch, where 100 dwellings have been allocated for the first two periods of the Council's programme.

# COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Corporation  
Urban District Council at the end of 1928 are set out as  
follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme .....	1921
Yrps Terrace .....	28
Green-Y-green .....	17
Bulfin House and Langley House ...	8
Taken over by Council:	
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.	
1899-1928 and Housing Acts 1923-28.	25
19,20 and 22 Bow Hill .....	5
18 Broadway .....	1
<u>1928</u>	<u>76</u>

## SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

For the second period of its 5-year Slum Clearance  
Programme, the Council selected 18 houses in 6 clearance  
areas and 18 houses to be dealt with by demolition orders.  
Of the 6 areas, the Minister specified the following:-

### Area No. 1

No. 100 and 11 Campbell Place, Treforest.

### Area No. 2

No. 4, 5 and 6 Union Street, Gwily.

### Area No. 10

No. 2 and 3 Tyndal Cottages, Hopkinstown.

The properties to be subjected to demolition action  
during the period were:-

Lock Cottage, Gwily.  
Lock Cottage, Gwily.  
No. 1 and 2 Bodmer's Cottages.  
1 near Richard Street, Gwily.  
Brynnon Bungalow, Llanharan.  
Pembroke, Llanharan.  
Palmer (Western Field).  
Hillside Bungalow, Llanharan.  
Hillside Cottage, Llanharan.  
Hillside Bungalow, Llanharan.  
No. 15 Canfield Street, Hopkinstown.  
Palmer's Cottage, Hopkinstown.

## SLUM CLEARANCE RE-HOUSING

The families displaced from slum clearance houses are  
to be accommodated at the Council's Housing Site at Glyncoch,  
where 100 dwellings have been allocated for the first two  
periods of the Council's programme.



This allocation comprises:-

- 12 - 1 bedroom Flats.
- 56 - 2 bedroom Flats.
- 28 - 3 bedroom non-parlour houses.
- 4 - 3 bedroom parlour houses.

The first displacements were in October, 1958, when older residents were transferred to the 1-bedroom flats. The progress of re-housing was rather slower than had been hoped, but the Contractors were undoubtedly affected by the very bad weather and it was confidently expected that building would be speeded up in the Spring of 1959 and the completion was expected in the Summer.

The building programme is designed in the order shown above, so that houses become vacant piece-meal and it may not be possible to require actual demolition until later in the programme.

#### RENT ACT, 1957

During 1958, 61 applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair.

These were subjected to the procedure laid down in part II of the first Schedule 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 1958.

Distributors	Dairies (Other than Farms)	Dealers		
		T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised
19	13	15	16	13

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

This allocation comprises:-

- 12 - 1 bedroom flats.
- 22 - 2 bedroom flats.
- 22 - 3 bedroom non-parlour houses.
- 4 - 3 bedroom parlour houses.

The first displacements were in October, 1955, when older residents were transferred to the 1-bedroom flats. The progress of re-housing was rather slow than had been hoped, but the Council were undoubtedly helped by the very bad weather and it was confidently expected that building would be speeded up in the Spring of 1956 and the completion was expected in the Summer.

The building programme is designed in the order shown above, so that houses become vacant piece-meal and it may not be possible to require actual demolition until later in the programme.

# NEW ACT, 1957

During 1955, 51 applications were made for certificates of Disrepair.

These were subject to the procedure laid down in part II of the first Schedule of the Act.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF WORK

### Milk and District Regulations, 1949

Milk (Special Disinfection) (New Milk) Regulations, 1949

Milk (Special Disinfection) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

1949

The following regulations/licences were issued by the Pontypridd Urban District Council under the above regulations during the year 1955.

Distributors	Milk (Other than - Farm)	Milk (Sterilised)	
		W.C.	Isolated
12	12	12	12

Pasteurising Plant	Supplementary Dealers		
	T.T. Pasteurised	Sterilised	Isolated
1	2	2	2



## 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>Nos. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Pasteurised T.T.	3	3
Pasteurised	66	66
T.T.	1	1

### ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1958, there were 162 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 .....	60
General .....	136
Confectioners .....	18
Fruiterers and Greengrocers .....	32
Chemist .....	14
Cafes and Restaurants ...	25
Fish Friers .....	19
Fishmongers .....	6
Bakeries .....	6



# MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1934

Under the above Order, longprinted is included in a Special 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>
Unpasteurized T.P.	3	3
Pasteurized	66	66
T.P.	1	1

## ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At first December, 1933, there were 122 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 retaining it at the required temperature in refrigerators provided by the wholesaler.

These premises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspector.

## FOOD PREMISES

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

Butchers .....	30
Grocers .....	60
General .....	136
Confectioners .....	18
Traders and	
Grocers .....	32
Chemists .....	14
Cafes and	
Restaurants .....	25
Fish Friars .....	19
Fishmongers .....	6
Bakers .....	6

## ABATTOIR

On the 24th January, 1958, in response to a request by the Council, the Abattoir was inspected by Mr. Sillars, the Ministry's Area Technical Advisor on Meat Inspection.

He drew attention to the necessity of carrying out the following works:-

### 1. Cattle Lairage

Improvements of ventilation, treatment of walls to provide an impervious surface, provision of high level feeding racks and minor improvements including floor drainage and little painting.

### 2. Gut Cleansing Room

This work should be taken from the present passage and sited in a room to be provided external to the existing Abattoir.

### 3. Storage of Manure

Offal, manure, etc., must not be stored in a central passage but should be placed in an external room, similar to the gut cleansing room already referred to.

### 4. The installation of one or more stunning pens together with the necessary ramps and high level hoists.

In a subsequent letter the Ministry confirmed the observations made by Mr. Sillars but pointed out that in view of the current restrictions on capital expenditure the Ministry is unable to approve an application by the Council for a loan for carrying out a major reconstruction of the slaughterhouse and in any case such proposals will be considered when the Council submits its report under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958. The Ministry, however, would be prepared to consider an application for a loan limited to improvements necessary to comply with the requirements of the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations.

The position facing the Council in 1958 was therefore as follows:-

1. Relatively small improvements for which a loan would probably be forthcoming.

2. Other alterations and a general scheme of improvements, possibly of a long term nature, for which under present financial conditions, no loan can be anticipated.

3. The ultimate report to the Ministry under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, which has to be submitted after consultations with the Trade, on which the Ministry may decide the future of the Abattoir.

## ABSTRACT

On the 23rd January, 1955, in response to a request by the Council, the Abstract was inspected by Mr. Williams, the Ministry's Area Technical Advisor on Heat Inspection.

He drew attention to the necessity of carrying out the following works:-

### 1. Bathing Laying

Improvements of ventilation, treatment of walls to provide an impervious surface, provision of high level feeding racks and minor improvements including floor drainage and light painting.

### 2. Hot Dressing Room

This work should be taken from the present passage and added in a room to be provided external to the existing Abstract.

### 3. Storage of Manure

Grass, manure, etc., must not be stored in a central passage but should be placed in an external room, either to the hot dressing room already referred to.

4. The installation of one or more stanching pens together with the necessary ramp and high level holts.

In a subsequent letter the Ministry confirmed the observations made by Mr. Williams but pointed out that in view of the current restrictions on capital expenditure the Ministry is unable to approve an application by the Council for a loan for carrying out a major reconstruction of the slaughterhouse and in any case such proposals will be considered when the Council submits its report under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1933. The Ministry, however, would be prepared to consider an application for a loan limited to improvements necessary to comply with the requirements of the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations.

The position facing the Council in 1955 was therefore as follows:-

1. Relatively small improvements for which a loan would probably be forthcoming.

2. Other alterations and a general scheme of improvements, possibly of a long term nature, for which under present financial conditions, no loan can be anticipated.

3. The ultimate report to the Ministry under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1933, which has to be submitted after consultation with the Trade, on which the Ministry may decide the future of the Abstract.



### ABATTOIR - EQUIPMENT

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958 the Council's Abattoir became subject to the Factories Acts, 1937 - 1948.

In September, the Factories Inspector visited the premises and in addition to a few minor items, which have already been dealt with, he drew attention to the need for improving the safety arrangements on the hydraulic lift.

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Three of 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 1958 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>
-	298	2,201	455	15,424	7,287	25,665

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoir, 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 the Public Health Inspectors ... 814

Visits made to other premises under  
Public Health (Meat Regulations),  
1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..... 450

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1,264

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Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1958:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis) ..	4	13	1	19
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases) .	5	11	3	18
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods) .....	3	17	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	10	5	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

# ABATTOIR - WHIMPERY

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1926 the Government's Abattoir became subject to the Slaughterhouse Act, 1927 - 1928.

In September, the Slaughterhouse Inspector visited the premises and in addition to a few minor items, which have already been dealt with, he drew attention to the need for improving the safety arrangements on the hydraulic lift.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Three of the Government'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 1926 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

Pigs	Cows	Horses and Beasts		Calves	Sheep and Lambs		Total
		Beasts	Horses		Lambs	Sheep	
228	228	2,201	488	15,424	7,297	25,662	25,662

The total number of visits made to the Abattoir, 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 Abattoir by the Public Health Inspectors ... 214

Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1925 ..... 480

1,264

Summary of unwholesome meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1926:-

	Tons.	Qtrs.	Grs.	Lbs.
Public Abattoir (Meat - Thermophilic) ..	4	13	1	19
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases) ..	8	11	2	18
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods) .....	2	17	2	0 1/2
	10	3	1	0 1/2



## 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 Abattoir; 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.

The following table shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1958 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>
-	298	2201	455	15,424	7,287

### 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	-	1
Parts	-	108	53	-	-	101
Percentage	-	37.2%	2.4%	.65%	-	1.3%

### 2. All Diseases other than Tuberculosis:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	-	3	20	-
Parts	845	-	700	210
Percentage	33.8%	0.6%	4.7%	0.3%

### 3. Cysticercus Bovis:

The carcasses of 5 cattle and 3 cows were submitted to treatment by refrigeration, giving percentage of 0.4%

## Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954

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.

27 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954) were granted by the Council to operate for the year 1958.



# CONTAMINATED MEAT AND BONE

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food for the effect of local authorities should control the disposal of contaminated meat and bone 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 retained by the owners 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.
3. Cysticercus Bovis.

Number inspected:

Sheep and Lambs	Cattle	Pigs	Cows	Goats	Other
18,422	422	2,227	222	222	222

1. Tuberculosis only:

Sheep and Lambs	Cattle	Pigs	Cows	Goats	Other
-	2	1	-	-	-
-	-	101	-	-	-
-	-	1.32	-	-	-

2. All Diseases other than Tuberculosis:

Sheep and Lambs	Cattle	Pigs	Cows	Goats	Other
20	2	-	-	-	-
700	-	210	-	-	-
2.72	0.42	0.32	-	-	-

3. Cysticercus Bovis:

The carcasses of 2 cattle and 2 cows were submitted to treatment by refrigeration, giving percentage of 0.42.

## Slaughter of Animals (Amendment Act, 1954)

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the area to sheep, cows, goats, pigs and lambs, and with the exception of horses, all cattle are humanely killed by the captives half pistol and the smaller animals are electrically stunned before slaughter.

27 licences under Section 2 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment Act, 1954) were granted by the Council to operate for the year 1955.

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:

Sample	Genuine	Non-Genuine
Milk	64	
Cream	4	
Marzipan	1	
Pancake	1	
Sausage	8	
Fish Paste	3	
Confectionery	5	2
Apples	-	2
Butter	2	
Jam	2	
Jelly	3	
Chocolate Eclairs	1	
Dried Milk Food	1	
Ice-cream	2	
Margarine	1	
Beef Suet	1	
Flour	2	
Vinegar	2	
Pepper	1	
Custard	1	
Soup	1	
Table Wines	9	
Coffee	1	
	116	4





The average composition of genuine milk samples for 1958. was 3.92 milk fat and 8.72 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 details of the substandard food:-

Confectionery	....	12P	-	informal	-	Devoid of butter fat.
Confectionery	....	P17	-	Formal	-	Devoid of butter fat.
Apples	....	P15	-	Formal	-	Contained a considerable amount of lead.
Apples	....	P16	-	Formal	-	Contained a considerable amount of lead.

In respect of the above deficiencies, the following action was taken:-

12P and P17	-	Butter creams.	-	Insufficient evidence to justify Court Proceedings.
P15 and P16	-	Apples.	-	Retailers warned to clean produce thoroughly before selling to the Public.

#### 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 dispatched 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 regularly inspected.

The average composition of genuine milk samples for 1933 was 8.92 milk fat and 8.75 solids-not-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 32 milk fat and 8.52 solids-not-fat.

Following are details of the analysed food:-

Confessionary ....	12P - Informal - Level of butter fat.
Confessionary ....	21P - Formal - Level of butter fat.
Apples ....	21S - Formal - Contained a considerable amount of lead.
Apples ....	21S - Formal - Contained a considerable amount of lead.

In respect of the above deficiencies, the following action was taken:-

12P and 21P - Butter cream.	- Insufficient evidence to justify Court proceedings.
21S and 21S - Apples.	- Retailers warned to clean produce thoroughly before selling to the public.

#### DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Consignments of food which have been condemned by the Public Health Inspector as being unfit for human consumption are enumerated, dated and attached to the Council's controlled list. The Authority is fortunate in having available a plentiful and regular supply of fish dust, and the food, with all other refuse is more than adequately covered. The tip is regularly inspected.

## CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Pontypridd recorded during 1958 were as follows:

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
44	37	81

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 2.1 per 1,000 population show a slight increase on those of last year, when the total reached 77 with a death rate of 2.0. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1958 was 15 including two women, giving an increase of 2 over 1957.

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

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

### (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1958

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Food Poisoning	4	-	-
Sonne! Dysentery	22	1	-
Scarlet Fever	39	13	-
Pneumonia	6	6	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	6	-
Measles	506	4	1
Whooping Cough	4	-	-
Op. Neonatorum	1	1	-
Erysiples	2	-	-

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS 1939

Seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported during the year, six from Hospital. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district in 1958. This gratifying result can be attributed to improved care of mothers before, during and after confinement, and reflects credit on the general practitioner, hospital and local authority services. Modern drugs to combat infection have of course played a great part in this improvement.



# DEATHS

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in Hong Kong recorded during 1955 were as follows:

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
44	37	81

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 2.1 per 1,000 population show a slight increase on those of last year, when the total reached 77 with a death rate of 2.0. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1955 was 18 including two women, giving an increase of 2 over 1954.

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

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1955

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Food Poisoning	4	-	-
Scarlet Fever	32	1	-
Scarlet Fever	32	13	-
Dysentery	8	8	14
Enteric Typhoid	7	8	-
Measles	305	4	1
Whooping Cough	4	-	-
Op. Nocardiosis	1	1	-
Trachoma	2	-	-

## ENTERIC TYPHOID DURING 1955

Seven cases of Enteric Typhoid were reported during the year, six from Hospital. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There were no notifiable diseases in the district in 1955. This excellent result can be attributed to improved care of patients before, during and after confinement, and to the credit on the general population, Hospital and local authority services. Modern drugs to which infection have of course played a great part in this improvement.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service is the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and the depot serving the Pontypridd area is situated at Hawthorn, near 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 1958.

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

1958

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Graig</u>	<u>Rhon- dda</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Cil- fynydd</u>	<u>Tral- lwn</u>	<u>Tre- forest</u>	<u>Rhydy- Felin</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scarlet Fever.	2	6	3	11	5	4	8	39
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	-	3	-	-	1	7
Pneumonia	1	1	2	1	2	-	1	6
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Measles	25	24	64	100	45	109	139	506
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	4	2	3	7	-	6	4	26
Non-Respiratory	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Sonne' Dysentery	-	11	-	-	-	2	9	22
Food Poisoning	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Totals	33	51	76	124	53	122	164	623





CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

NOTIFIED DURING, 1957.

Disease	Under 1 yr.	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	Over 65 years	Total.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	8	4	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	39
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	7
Pneumonia	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Measles	17	58	65	84	121	157	4	-	-	-	-	-	506
Whooping Cough	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Shame ' Dysentery	-	-	16	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	22
Food Poisoning	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
T. B. (Respiratory)	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	4	8	7	1	26
T.B. (Non-Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>623</b>





## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Whilst it must be realised that notification of the less serious infectious diseases is far from complete, nevertheless apart from an epidemic of measles, (for which disease there are no practical preventive measures) cases of infectious disease were relatively few.

Dysentery of the Sonne' type threatened to become a problem in some parts of the county, but we were fortunate in escaping lightly. This disease could be controlled by ordinary methods of personal cleanliness.

The following table gives an indication of the reduction in infectious diseases in Pontypridd:-

Population	1920	1958
	47,390	37,550
Scarlet Fever	150	39
Diphtheria	59	0
Enteric Fever	30	0
Tuberculosis	64	32

Recently immunisation against Poliomyelitis has been introduced and it is hoped that in the future this disease will become a rarity and thus preventing the sometimes serious residual paralyses.

## 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 supplied the following figures showing the progress in the Pontypridd area during the year 1958.

The total number of injections given during the year were 5,533, made up as follows:-

First Injections .....	2,257
Second Injections .....	1,606
Third or 'Booster' injections ..	470

Vaccination of persons over the age of 15 years did not commence until 1959 except in the case of expectant mothers, medical practitioners and their families, ambulance drivers and their families; and these figures for 1958 are as follows:-

Total number of injections given ... 112.

(56 first injections and  
56 Second injections).



# NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

While it must be realized that notification of the less serious infectious diseases is far from complete, nevertheless apart from an epidemic of measles, for which disease there are no practical preventive measures, cases of infectious diseases were relatively few.

Prophylaxis of the common type of typhoid fever is a problem in some parts of the country, but we were fortunate in controlling it. This disease could be controlled by ordinary methods of personal cleanliness.

The following table gives an indication of the reduction in infectious diseases in 1955:-

Population	1955	1954
	27,500	27,500
Typhoid fever	180	180
Dysentery	50	50
Enteric fever	20	20
Tuberculosis	25	25

Recent vaccination against poliomyelitis has been introduced and it is hoped that in the future this disease will become a rarity and thus prevent the associated serious residual paralysis.

## VACCINATION

The national scheme for the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis commenced in 1955 under the control of the respective County Medical Officers.

The Divisional Medical Officer has supplied the following figures showing the progress in the four periods during the year 1955:-

The total number of injections given during the year was 5,335, made up as follows:-

First injections .....	2,635
Second injections .....	1,500
Third or 'booster' injections ..	200

Vaccination of persons over the age of 15 years did not commence until 1955 except in the case of export workers, medical practitioners and their families, ambulance drivers and their families; and these figures for 1955 are as follows:-

Total number of injections given ... 115.

(55 first injections and  
60 booster injections).

## 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 99. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

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

### HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, and at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda. In practice, the more serious types of infectious diseases, such as poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at Cardiff. Special facilities also exist at the hospital at Canton for the treatment of tubercular meningitis and 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. The 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 1958.

## LABORATORY WORK AND POSITIVE

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the hospitals and clinics. The number of specimens and positive reactions sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 100. These included blood and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Quarantine for the collection of specimens for examination should be sent to the office of the Public Health Department for the use of medical practitioners of the town.

## HOSPITAL PREVISION FOR DEATH OF PATIENTS IN THE TOWN

Where hospital provision is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, and at the Tynnyr Isolation Hospital, Pontypridd. 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 Canton for the treatment of tuberculous meningitis and other tuberculous, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Isolation Hospital at Tynnyr, formerly administered by the Pontypridd General and Tynnyr as a tuberculosis sanatorium under the control of the Welsh National Hospital Board. The 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 1928 - SECTION 22 AND TYNNYR HOSPITAL ACT 1928 - SECTION 10

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1928.



# TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

DURING 1958

	<u>New Cases</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>Res-</u>	<u>Non-res-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Res-</u>	<u>Non-res-</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>piratory</u>	<u>piratory</u>		<u>piratory</u>	<u>piratory</u>	
	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	M. F.	
Under 1 year	1 -	- -	1	- -	- -	-
1-5 years	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
5-15 years	1 2	- -	3	- -	- -	-
15-25 years	2 6	- 1	9	- -	- -	-
25-35 years	2 1	3 1	7	- -	- -	-
35-45 years	5 -	- -	5	1 -	- -	1
45-65 years	6 1	- -	7	- -	1 -	1
over 65 years	1 -	- -	1	2 -	- -	2
	<b>18 10</b>	<b>3 2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3 -</b>	<b>1 -</b>	<b>4</b>

## TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

The local death rate from Tuberculosis per 1000 of the population for 1958 and the previous five years was as follows:-

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Respiratory	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.27
Non-Respiratory	0.02	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.27

# TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

DURING 1955

	New Cases		Deaths		Total
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	1
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-
6-10 years	1	-	-	-	1
11-15 years	2	-	-	-	2
16-20 years	2	-	-	-	2
21-25 years	2	-	-	-	2
26-30 years	-	-	-	-	-
31-35 years	1	-	-	-	1
36-40 years	-	-	-	-	-
41-45 years	1	-	-	-	1
over 45 years	-	-	-	-	-
	10	0	0	0	10

## TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

The local death rate from Tuberculosis was 1000 of the population for 1955 and the previous five years was as follows:-

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Respiratory	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Non-Respiratory	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

## TUBERCULOSIS

The following information has been supplied by Doctor J.G.Cox, in respect of Pontypridd and Rhondda areas which form the district under his control:-

The reduction in the number of new cases of Tuberculosis in 1958 was slight, but the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year showed a satisfactory reduction. There is, in some quarters unfortunately, an entirely erroneous view that Tuberculosis is a problem no longer. Such a view might lead to complacency with unfortunate results. It is true that Tubercle is no longer a major killing disease, but continued all-out effort is needed if the marked improvement in the prognosis and the continued reduction in the mortality and notification rates is to be recorded in future years.

There is still a solid core of chronic infectious cases in the district some known and being treated, but others unfortunately unknown to the Clinic and these cases will tend to keep the disease going for some time to come. Every effort on the part of all concerned with Tuberculosis work must be continued towards combating this disease. Increased contact examination, early diagnosis, and prompt treatment must be our aim. B.C.G. Vaccination of all Tuberculin negative reactors will reduce the number of primary infections, and in the long run, help to reduce the number of active infectious cases in the district.

The incidence of Tubercle is highest in those contacts living in poor and overcrowded home conditions and the re-housing of these families should be top priority. We must never forget that Tuberculosis is infectious and good living condition is of the utmost importance in helping to prevent the spread of the disease.

### 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.

Number of parental consents requested ...	758.
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination ...	472.
Number of Mantoux tested .....	382.
Number negative .....	276.
Number vaccinated .....	275.

These figures relate to children in the 13-14 age group attending schools in the Pontypridd area only.



## TUBERCULOSIS

The following information has been supplied by  
 Doctor J. B. Cox, in respect of hospitalized and chronic  
 cases which form the district under his control:-

The reduction in the number of new cases  
 of tuberculosis in 1935 was slight, but the number  
 of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end  
 of the year showed a satisfactory reduction. There  
 is, in some districts unfortunately, an entirely  
 erroneous view that tuberculosis is a problem  
 no longer. Such a view might lead to complacency  
 with unimproved results. It is true that  
 tuberculosis is no longer a major killing disease,  
 but continued all-out effort is needed if  
 the desired improvement in the prognosis and the  
 continued reduction in the mortality and  
 notification rates is to be recorded in future years.

There is still a solid core of chronic  
 infectious cases in the district some known and  
 being treated, but others unfortunately unknown to  
 the clinic and these cases will tend to keep the disease  
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 must be continued towards combating this disease.  
 Increased contact examination, early diagnosis,  
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 Vaccination of all tuberculin negative contacts  
 will reduce the number of primary infections,  
 and in the long run, help to reduce the number  
 of active infectious cases in the district.

The incidence of tuberculosis is highest in  
 those contacts living in poor and overcrowded home  
 conditions and the re-housing of these families  
 should be top priority. We must never forget that  
 tuberculosis is infectious and good living conditions  
 is of the utmost importance in helping to prevent the  
 spread of the disease.

## VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

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

Number of parental contacts vaccinated ...	735
Number of vaccinated B.C.G. vaccination ...	472
Number of contacts tested .....	332
Number negative .....	278
Number vaccinated .....	278

These figures relate to children in the  
 15-16 age group attending schools in the Postgraduate  
 area only.

# INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1958

## 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 months		3 - 6 months		6 - 9 months		9-12 months		Total
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Injury at Birth	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cong. Malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cong. Heart Disease	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All Causes:																		
Certified	5	6	-	-	1	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5
Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9





## 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 .....	Hall, Foundry Road.

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:

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

## 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 1958.

During the year, he dealt with 81 cases, affecting the welfare of 140 children, summarised as:

Neglect .....	36
Illtreatment .....	8
Beyond Control .....	6
Moral Danger .....	5
Aid or advice sought ....	26

Again he was able to deal with the cases without having to prosecute any parent from the Pontypridd area, but he was obliged to take action in the Juvenile Courts on three occasions to protect young girls who were in need of care or protection and exposed to moral danger. On three occasions the Society was called on to assist where mothers found that their teenage sons were beyond their control and causing much trouble at home.

The causes of neglect are many, but the Society were really concerned at the neglect and unhappiness caused to children when their parents quarrel and fight in their presence; this happens far too often. Again in several cases much suffering was caused to young children, apart from the danger, by parents going out at night leaving the children at home. In many instances children have become really frightened when they awake and find that their parents are out, and they have been left alone.

Mr. Rees expresses his thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for the help given him and the staff in turn express their appreciation of Mr. Rees' readiness to help at all times.





# CAUSES OF DEATH 1958

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .	3	-	3
Tuberculosis - other sites .....	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm:			
Stomach .....	9	8	17
Lungs .....	13	2	15
Breast .....	-	6	6
Uterus .....	-	2	2
Other Sites .....	22	19	41
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	1	-	1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system .	41	52	93
Coronary disease, angina .....	53	17	70
Hypertension with heart disease ....	2	5	7
Other heart diseases .....	26	30	56
Other circulatory diseases .....	16	21	37
Measles .....	-	1	1
Influenza .....	2	3	5
Pneumonia .....	12	2	14
Bronchitis .....	27	4	31
Other diseases of respiratory system	8	2	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea..	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	3	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ....	-	-	-
Congenital malformations .....	3	2	5
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	17	12	29
Motor vehicle accidents .....	1	1	2
Suicide .....	4	-	4
Other accidents .....	8	3	11
	<hr/> 276	<hr/> 196	<hr/> 472 <hr/>



# TABLE OF DEATHS

Total	Female	Male
2	-	2
1	-	1
		Tuberculosis of respiratory system
		Tuberculosis - other sites
		Malignant Neoplasms
17	8	9
18	8	10
8	8	-
8	8	-
41	10	31
		Ischemic, atherosclerotic
1	-	1
82	82	41
70	17	53
7	8	8
88	30	58
37	21	16
1	1	-
8	3	5
14	8	18
21	4	17
10	8	8
2	1	1
1	1	-
8	8	8
3	-	3
-	-	-
8	2	6
20	12	8
2	1	1
4	-	4
11	8	3
		Other accidents
478	198	280

NOTIFICATION AND DEATH RATES FOR  
CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR  
1958

	Pontypridd	
	Rates per 1,000 Population.	
	1958	1957
<u>Deaths</u>		
Whooping Cough	0.0	0.0
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	0.11	0.13
Influenza	0.13	0.2
Smallpox	0.0	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.0
Pneumonia	0.38	0.4
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0.0	0.06
Meningococcal Infection	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever.	1.03	1.4
Whooping Cough	0.11	0.5
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0
Erysipelas	0.06	0.0
Food Poisoning	0.11	0.0
Measles	13.4	1.8
Pneumonia	0.17	0.3
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.19
Dysentery	0.59	0.0
Tuberculosis	0.9	0.9

NOTIFICATION AND IN THE RATE FOR  
CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR  
1938

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Footnotes
	1937	1938	
<u>Bacteria</u>			
Whooping Cough	0.0	0.0	
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0	
Tuberculosis	0.13	0.11	
Infuenza	0.2	0.13	
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.0	
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.0	0.0	
and Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.0	
Trachoma	0.4	0.38	
<u>Nonbacterial (Corrected)</u>			
Typhoid and			
Paratyphoid Fever	0.0	0.0	
Leptospirosis Infection	0.0	0.0	
Scarlet Fever	1.4	1.03	
Whooping Cough	0.3	0.11	
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0	
Erysipelas	0.0	0.08	
Poon Poliomyelitis	0.0	0.11	
Hepatitis	1.8	1.8	
Trachoma	0.3	0.14	
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.19	0.0	
and Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.38	
Disentery	0.0	0.0	
Tuberculosis	0.2	0.0	



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