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Rhondda Urban District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1947.

TONYPANDY :

ROBERT DAVIES AND CO., PRINTERS, ETC.



Rhondda Urban District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

District School Medical Officer

For the Year 1947.

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Florida Urban District Council

REPORT

1947

Medical Officer of Health

District School Medical Officer

For the Year 1947

Rhondda Urban District Council

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Chairman of the Finance Committee (*ex-officio*).

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 Mrs. M. J. WILLIAMS.

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare
Committee.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS.

*Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the
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D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

*Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child
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GWLADYS D. DAVIES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer for M. and C.W. Work :—
WINIFRED LL. ACRAMAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
(Lond.).

Medical Officer in charge of the Rheumatism Clinic :—
JOHN GRIFFITH JONES, M.D., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School
Medical Officers :—*
EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
(Lond.).

EILEEN JOYCE EVANS, M.B., B.Ch. (Wales).
JOY ALINE MACGREGOR, M.B., B.Ch. (Wales).

For portion of the year :
HARRY O'FLANAGHAN, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ireland), D.P.H.
(Dublin), L.M. (Dublin).
HANNAH P. EVANS, M.B., B.Ch. (Wales), B.Sc.

Specialist Officers (part time) :—
Ophthalmic Surgeon—
J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Consulting Obstetrician—

R. GLYN MALIPHANT, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S.
(Edin.).

Medical Officer, Birth Control Clinic—

SYBIL M. MORGAN, B.Sc. (Wales), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Public Analyst (part time) :—

DANIEL EVANS JONES, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Dental Surgeon :—

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., Eng.).

Assistant Dental Surgeons :—

MARGARET E. BYRNE, B.D.S. (Ireland).

NORMAN HARDY, L.D.S. (R.C.S., England) (for portion
of year).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

Matron of Fever Hospitals :

OLIVE EVANS.

Assistant Matron :

ANNE E. WILLIAMS.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE *Telephone No.*
... Pentre 3255

Sanitary Inspectors :

		<i>District No.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
(a.c.)	WILLIAM JAMES EVANS	9	.....Ferndale 2
(a)	IDRIS T. WATKINS	7	.....Porth 49
(b.c.)	ROBERT BADEN DAVIES	4	.....Tonypanydy3261
(a.c.)	RICHD. OLIVER EVANS	2	.....Pentre 3186
(a.c.)	JAMES JENKYN EVANS	6	.....Porth 175
(b.c.)	RICHARD M. LEWIS	8	.....Ferndale 63
(b.c.)	WYNDHAM CORNELIUS	5	.....Tonypanydy2325
(b.c.)	HAYDN GWYN THOMAS	1	.....Treherbert 285
(b.c.)	WILLIAM R. THOMAS	.....	.....
(b.c.)	STANLEY MASON (part year)	3	.....Pentre 3224

Shop Inspectors :

(b.c.) HARRY GLYN PRICE
(b.c.d.) CHARLES J. BUMFORD.

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and Health Visitors :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE THOMAS (part year).
(e.g.h.) LILIAN MORGAN (part year).

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

		<i>District No.</i>
(g.)	ELIZABETH HUGHES	..... 3
(g.)	EDITH M. WATKINS	..... 2
(g.h.)	ELIZABETH ISRAEL	..... 9
(e)	EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	..... 1
(e.g.h.)	EDITH STEPHENS	..... 7
(g.h.)	MYFANWY BUCKLEY	..... 4
(g.h.)	SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	..... 11
(e.g.h.)	GWYNETH M. GRIFFITHS	..... 10
(e.g.h.)	EIRWEN BONNER —

Health Visitors, etc. (Continued).

	<i>District No.</i>
(e.g.) ADA JACKSON	8
(e.g.h.) GWENLLIAN WILLIAMS	—
(e.g.h.) EVELYN B. HENSHAW	5
(g.h.) BEATRICE M. LLOYD	—
(e.g.h.) CATHERINE DAVIES	—
(e.g.h.) JANE A. JONES	—
(e.h.) ROSA E. JONES.	—

	<i>For portion of the year :—</i>
(e.g.h.) MARY A. HARRIES.	—
(e.g.h.) MYRA E. PHILLIPS.	—
(e.g.h.) MARGARET DANIEL.	—
(e.g.h.i.) MARY BETTY OWEN.	—

Superintendent Physiotherapist :

(h.j.k.l.) WINIFRED M. JENKINS.

Masseuses :

(j.k.) SYLVIA GREATREX.
(j) MARTHA COTTRELL.

Radiographer :

(h) NANCY TIDBALL.

Dental Attendants :

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.
GWYNETH ATKINS.
IRIS TROW (part year).
HANNAH M. EDWARDS.

Municipal Midwifery Service :—

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives :</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-4 (g.h.i.)	EDITH M. REES	Pentre 3241
5-7 (g.h.i.)	EVELINE L. JONES	Tonypandy 3148
8-11 (g.h.i.)	EVELYN M. JAMES	Porth 130

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>	
1-2	(g) ELIZ. A. MORGAN	.....Treherbert 278
	(g) LUCY THOMAS	.....Treherbert 277
	(g.h.) MARTHA A. DAVIES	.....Pentre 3174
	(g) FLORENCE M. TAMLYN	Pentre 2138	
		(part year)	
	(g.h.i.) IRIS HANNAH JONES	.....Pentre 2106
	(g.h.) CARRIE THOMAS (part year)	.....
3-4	(g.h.) ELIZABETH HANNEY	.....Pentre 2190
	(g) EMILY PURSLOW	.....Pentre 2257
	(g) JESSIE POWELL (part year)	.....Pentre 3214
	(g.h.) ELIZ. GRACE WILLIAMS	Pentre 2360 (part year)	
5-7	(g.h.) ANNA J. DAVIES	.....Tonypandy 3283
	(g.h.) BETTY LOCK	.....,, 2132
	(g) LYDIA STEPHENSON	.....,, 3183
	(g) SOPHIA JONES (part year)	.....,, 3278
	(g.h.i.) EILEEN W. E. REES	.....,, 3254
	(g.h.) BERTHAL. WILLIAMS	.....,, 3278
		(part year)	
	(g.h.) BLODWEN EVANS	.....,, 3277
	(g.h.i.) BERYL BUTLER	.....,, 3179
(g.h.) SUSANNAH M. JOHN- DAVIES	.....,, 3116	
8-9	(g) ANNIE M. JAMES	.....Porth 5
	(g.h.) ANNIE M. WATKINS	.....,, 49
	(g.h.) EVELYN C. THOMAS	.....,, 133
	(g.h.) MIRIAM EVANS	.....,, 4318

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives :</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
10-11	(g) MARY A. OSGOOD (part year)	.....Maerdy 25
	(g.h.i.) EDITH MAUD DAVIES (part year)	.....Tylorstown 32
	(g.h.) MARY E. BOWEN	.....Ferndale 49
	(g.h.) BETTY DAVIES	.....Tylorstown 36
	(g.h.i.) GWYNETH REES-JONES	Maerdy 33
	(g.h.) TEIFWEN THOMAS	.....Ferndale 88

Clerks :

A. O. MORGAN	WILLIAM JOHN
D. J. LEWIS	GEORGE A. JONES
SELWYN DAVIES	EDITH DAVIES
(m) GLYNDWR HOWELLS	ARTHUR M. ELLIS
GWYNETH E. JENKINS	

For portion of the year :

CYRIL LEWIS	JACK WILLIAMS
D. GWYNN THOMAS	ENID BEYNON
THOMAS D. EVANS	SARAH TAYLOR
W. CYNLAIS JONES	VERA M. HARE
CATHERINE E. JONES	

Joint Caretakers of the Carnegie Welfare Centre :

DAVID T. WILLIAMS and BEATRICE M. WILLIAMS

Caretakers of Welfare Centres :

Ferndale	..... OWEN THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Treorchy	..... MELVYN WILLIAMS.
Ystrad	..... FRANCIS HENRY STUBBS.
Ynyshir	..... LLEWELLYN JONES.

In charge of the Disinfector :

R. J. FLUDE.

Rodent Control Officers :

DAVID JOHN DAVIES.
WILLIAM INGRAM.
J. MYRDDIN WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM JONES.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate in Sanitary Science granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (i.) Holds Certificate in Obstetric Analgesia.
- (j.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in Massage and Medical Gymnastics.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in Light and Electro-therapy.
- (l.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in Medical Electricity and Medical Hydrology.
- (m.) Holds Associateship in the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Medical Officer of Health—Office	2139,	2140	Pentre
Residence	.....	3204	Pentre
Dr. G. D. Davies, Assistant M.O.H.	.....	206	Porth
Dr. J. Griffith Jones, Rheum. Clinic	.....	94	Porth
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	.....	3247	Pentre
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	.....	191	Porth
Welfare Centre, Treorchy	.....	2293	Pentre
Welfare Centre, Ystrad	3254	Pentre
Welfare Centre, Ynyshir	71	Porth
Welfare Centre, Ferndale	33	Ferndale

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Rhondda Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary Conditions and state of the Public Health in the Rhondda Urban District during the year 1947.

The estimated population of the district at mid-summer, 1947, was 111,840 persons, representing a diminution of 1,280 persons as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year and approximating the population of 111,587 persons recorded in 1900. During the interval of forty-seven years the estimated population attained a maximum of 167,900 persons in 1923 and 1924.

The vital statistics for the year under review were favourable as compared with previous years ; the birth-rate was higher than in any year since 1925 and, though there was an increase of 9 per 1,000 in the infantile mortality rate as compared with 1946, the maternal mortality and still-birth rates were the lowest hitherto recorded in the district. The severe climatic conditions which prevailed during the first three months of the year probably had an unfavourable influence on the infantile mortality.

In regard to infectious diseases, the district remained free from serious epidemics but, in common with other areas, a number of cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the late summer and early autumn months and, as far as could be ascertained, sixteen confirmed cases of this disease occurred in the district. It may be noted that the number of confirmed cases of diphtheria was four, and no death was attributable to this disease during the year.

The clinic established at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, for the treatment of rheumatism and allied diseases was in operation during the year and the description, which is incorporated in this report, of the work done shows that the clinic has contributed to the relief of sufferers from these diseases and the rapid development of the work during the year indicates that there is an urgent need for the establishment of a complete scheme for the study and treatment of these diseases in the mining valleys of South Wales.

There were no important changes in the sanitary conditions prevailing in the district, but the housing problem continued to be acute and its solution unaccomplished ; the progress of the repair of houses was also hampered, particularly on account of the shortage of slates and other building materials, but it may be noted that over 3,500 houses were repaired as the results of efforts made by the sanitary inspectors.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. J. Thomas.

Medical Officer of Health.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

There were no important changes in the sanitary conditions prevailing in the district, but the program continued to be active and its solution was accomplished. The progress of the report of houses was also hastened, particularly on account of the shortage of stoves and other building materials, but it may be noted that over 2,500 houses were reported as the result of efforts in the district by the sanitary inspectors.

SECTION I.

General and Vital Statistics

Rhondda Urban District.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1947.

Area	23,886 acres
Population (Census, 1931)	141,346
Population (estimated at Midsummer, 1947)	111,840
Number of inhabited houses	29,004

	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
Live Births—				
Legitimate	1,199	1,074	2,273	20.3
Illegitimate... ..	48	42	90	0.8
	<u>1,247</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>2,363</u>	<u>21.1</u>

Still Births	33	29	62	0.6
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			25.6	
Deaths from all causes	1,001	703	1,704	15.2

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Total Births
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	4	1.69	1.65
	<u>4</u>	<u>1.69</u>	<u>1.65</u>

Deaths under 1 year—			
All Infants ... 122	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	52	
Legitimate Infants ... 119	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births	52	
Illegitimate Infants ... 3	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births	33	

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Deaths from special causes—		
Measles	3	0.03
Whooping Cough	3	0.03
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	15	0.13
Zymotic Diseases	6	0.05
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	78	0.70
Other Tuberculous Diseases	18	0.16
Cancer	175	1.56

AREA, POPULATION, AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Rhondda Urban District remained unaltered during 1947 and covered 23,886 acres. The District embraces the valleys drained by the Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach rivers, which join at Porth, to form the main Rhondda Valley from Porth to Trehafod where the Rhondda Urban District adjoins the Pontypridd Urban District ; a small portion of the Gilfach Goch area is also included in the Rhondda Urban District.

The population of the district, according to the Registrar-General's estimate at Mid-summer, 1947, was 111,840 persons as compared with 141,346 persons enumerated at the Census of 1931, and the corresponding estimate of 113,120 persons at Mid-summer 1946.

The natural increase of the population, represented by the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths, during the year was 659 persons, equivalent to 5.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The number of occupied houses in the district was 29,004, so that the average number of persons per house was 3.9.

The principal industry in the district is coal mining, in which a large proportion of the male population is employed. However, after the bitter experience of unemployment in the latter part of the inter-war period, persistent efforts have been made to establish other industries in the district in order to absorb the male labour available in excess of that required in the mines, to provide employment for ex-miners who were disabled by injury or disease, and for a large female population. The experience gained as the result of the establishment of a large clothing factory in the district shortly before the second world war

showed that the labour available in the Rhondda was highly adaptable and suitable for industries other than coal mining, and by the end of 1947 large factories for the manufacture of electrical goods, furniture, patent fasteners and several smaller factories producing a variety of materials were in operation in the district. A number of factories, specially adapted for the employment of disabled miners, were also nearing completion or in course of construction. A large number of the residents of the district was also employed on neighbouring trading estates or on constructional work outside the district.

It is satisfactory to note that, though there was evidence of a fair amount of unemployment, the prospects of a fuller degree of employment for the residents of the district were more hopeful during the year under review.

BIRTHS.

	1947	Average for ten years 1937-1946
Number of Births	2363	1992
Birth-rate in Rhondda	21.1	16.8
Birth-rate in England and Wales	20.5	15.9

The total number of births registered in the district during 1947 amounted to 2,838 of which 475 belonged to parents residing outside the area, so that the number of births allocated to the district amounted to 2,363, giving a birth-rate of 21.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The number of births in the successive quarters of the year were 627, 592, 575 and 569 respectively.

Amongst the eleven wards comprising the district the birth-rates varied between a maximum of 34.9 in Ward 9 to a minimum of 13.5 in Ward 2.

The number of male births exceeded the number of female births by 131. The birth-rate of 21.1 for 1947 was the highest recorded since 1925 when a birth-rate of 22.1 was recorded.

Illegitimacy. The number of illegitimate births in the area was 90, representing 38.1 per 1,000 live births; the corresponding rate for the previous year was 45.9 per 1,000 live births, while the annual average for the ten previous years was 36 per 1,000 live births.

DEATHS.

	1947	Average for ten years 1937-1946
Number of deaths	1704	1631
Rate per 1,000, Rhondda	15.2	13.8
Rate per 1,000, England and Wales	12.0	12.2

During the year under review 1,544 deaths were registered in the district, of which 54 were of non-residents, whilst 214 Rhondda residents died at various places situated outside the area. The net number of deaths amongst persons normally resident in the area thus amounted to 1,704, giving a death-rate of 15.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with an annual average rate of 13.8 in the preceding ten years.

The death-rate was highest in Ward 2 where a figure of 17.6 was recorded, whilst Ward 4 with a death-rate of 11.7 provided the lowest rate.

The diseases which were most frequently certified as causes of death, the numbers of deaths caused thereby and the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are shown in the following summary :—

	No. of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 population
Organic Heart Disease	423	3.78
Bronchitis	229	20.5
Intra-cranial vascular disease	183	1.64
Cancer	175	1.56
Phthisis	78	0.70
Pneumonia	53	0.47
Nephritis	34	0.30

The numbers and percentage proportions of the Rhondda deaths for the year allocated in accordance with the respective age-groups were as follow:—

122 or 7.2	per cent.	were under 1 year.
4 or 0.2	„	„ 1 year and 2 years.
13 or 0.8	„	„ 2 years and under 5 years.
9 or 0.5	„	„ 5 „ „ 15 „
47 or 2.8	„	„ 15 „ „ 25 „
129 or 7.6	„	„ 25 „ „ 45 „
422 or 24.8	„	„ 45 „ „ 65 „
958 or 56.2	„	„ 65 years and over.

Still-born Children. The number of still-born children recorded during the year was 62, equivalent to 25.6 per 1,000 total births, and to 0.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The still-birth rate for 1947 was the lowest hitherto recorded in the district.

Uncertified Deaths. During the year twenty-three deaths were registered, which had not been certified by a medical practitioner or a coroner. All the deaths thus registered were of Rhondda residents.

COLLIERY FATALITIES.

Number of deaths	8
Death-rate per 1,000, Rhondda	0.07

The number of deaths certified as having been caused by accidents in collieries during the year was 8, giving a death-rate of 0.07 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In 6 of these cases, death was caused by falls of roof or coal, one death was due to pulmonary embolism caused by fracture of right fibula two inches above ankle joint, and the other to cardiac failure and shock due to injuries sustained to the left hand of a worker.

DISTRICT CORONERS.

Number of deaths certified by District Coroners in 1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
Rate per cent. of Deaths registered in the District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.6

The number of deaths certified by District Coroners, with or without inquest, during the year was 118, representing 7.6 of the total deaths registered, and a rate of 1.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The principal causes of death and the numbers caused thereby were as follow :—

Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Chest disease (other than silicosis and pneumoconiosis)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Hearth Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Colliery Accidents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Accidental Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Road Accidents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Burns or Scalds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34

The number of fatalities in the district attributed to road accidents during the year amounted to four, compared with six in the previous year. Three of the victims, aged 8, 17 and 74 years respectively, received fatal accidents by being struck by public service motor buses, and one person aged 51 years was struck by a motor lorry.

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Particulars relating to the staff of the Health Department are given at the beginning of this report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The chemical and bacteriological examination of materials submitted by the Health Department of the Council was undertaken at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff without undue interruption during the course of the year. In addition to the samples of milk and other foods referred to in the Sub-sections of this Report dealing with "Milk" and "Food and Drugs Act," the following samples or specimens totalling 1,107 were examined and reported upon during the year:—

Swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli	...	626
Blood or stools or urine for the presence of enteric, dysenteric or food infections	...	46
Swabs for Streptococcal infections	... ..	290
Cerebro-spinal fluids	... ..	98
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	... ..	12
Other specimens	... ..	35

PUBLIC AMBULANCE SERVICE.

There was no material change in the arrangements for the conveyance to hospitals of casualties as a result of accident, emergency, sudden illness, etc., in the streets.

In addition to the ambulances maintained by the various hospitals, the Council had made arrangements with the owners of cars and of private ambulances for the conveyance of casualties. Under these arrangements, eighteen cases were conveyed at a net cost to the Council of £25. 8s. 0d. The following is a summary of the causes of such casualties :—

Injuries by motor vehicles	...	...	7
Cycle accidents	...	...	3
Sudden illness or death	...	...	3
Accidents to children while playing	...	...	2
Falls	...	...	1
Other injuries	...	...	2
			—
			18
			—

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The district nurses provided under arrangements made by the Glamorgan County Nursing Association continued to be available throughout the district. The administration of this service was in the hands of local voluntary committees, and it was maintained by voluntary contributions, income from social events, payments for visits, etc.

PROVISION OF INSULIN.

Supplies of insulin were made available under the provisions of Section 177 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Ministry of Health Circular No. 2734, to the poorer

inhabitants of the locality who were suffering from diabetes and were not entitled to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts or medical relief under Poor Law Acts. The net cost to the Council amounted to £72. 6s. 7d., and below is a summary of the distribution and cost.

	No. of patients.	Value.	Amounts recovered from patients.
School children ...	1	£4 0 0	—
Other persons ...	26	69 14 6	£1 7 11
	27	£73 14 6	£1 7 11

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

In consequence of the closing down of the war-time nursery at Penygraig, and the increasing demand for a welfare centre more easily accessible to the inhabitants of Penygraig and the surrounding area, the building was converted for use as a welfare centre. This brought the total of clinics and welfare centres administered by the Council up to six.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association in the interests of Rhondda residents is situated at Porth House, Porth (telephone No. Porth 193).

Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Council's Clinics.

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Ynyswen, Treorchy ...	...Pentre 2293
Dyffryn Ffrwd, Trafalgar Terrace, Ystrad ...	...Pentre 3254
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw ...	...Porth 191
Preswylfa, Penygraig —
Ynys Villas, Ynyshir ...	...Porth 71
Oakland Terrace, Ferndale ...	...Ferndale 33

Sessional Arrangements of Council's Clinics.

Service	Situation	Wards Served	Sessions—	
			"M"—Morning	"A"—Afternoon "E"—Evening
Ante-Natal. (*Special Clinic attended by obstetric consultant).	Treorchy	1, 2	M.A.	Every Wednesday
	Ystrad	3, 4	A.	Every Friday
	Trealaw	5	A.	Every Tuesday
		6	M.	Every Wednesday
		7, 8	M.	Every Tuesday
	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	{ *Special Clinic. Monday twice monthly (approx.)
	Ynyshir	9, 10	A.	Every Thursday
Ferndale	10, 11	M.	Every Thursday	
		10, 11	A.	Every Wednesday
Infant Welfare.	Treorchy	1	M.A.	Every Monday
		2	M.A.	Every Tuesday
	Ystrad	3	M.	Every Saturday
		4	M.A.	Every Thursday
	Trealaw	5	M.	Every Friday
		6	A.	Every Wednesday
	Penygraig	7	M.	Every Monday
	Ynyshir	8	M.A.	Every Wednesday
		9	M.A.	Every Monday
	Ferndale	10	M.A.	Every Tuesday
		11	M.A.	Every Friday
Birth Control.	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	Alternate Thursdays
Dental.	Treorchy	1—2	M.A.	} Daily, except when Dentist engaged on School Inspection Alternate weeks at— Treorchy/Ystrad Ynyshir/Ferndale
	Ystrad	3—4	M.A.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.A.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.A.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.A.	
Ophthalmic.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	} Tuesdays and Thurs- days as required
	Ystrad	3—4	M.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	
Orthopaedic. (*Special Clinic attended by Orthopaedic Consultant).	Treorchy	1—2	A.	} As required
	Ystrad	3—4		
	Trealaw	5—8		
	Ferndale	9—11		
	*Trealaw	Whole District			*Special Clinic second Wednesday in each calendar month

Sessional Arrangements of Council's Clinics.—*continued.*

Service	Situation	Wards Served	Sessions—	
			"M"—Morning	"A"—Afternoon "E"—Evening
Ultra Violet Light Treatment.	Treorchy	1—2	}	As required
	Ystrad	3—4		
	Trealaw	5—8		
	Ferndale	9—11		
Rheumatism Clinic	Trealaw	Whole District	M.	} Daily As required
			A. E.	
Medical Inspection of School Children	Treorchy	1—2	M.	} Saturdays as required
	Ystrad	3—4	M.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	
Treatment of Minor Ailments	Treorchy	1—2	M.	Mondays
	Ystrad	3—5	M.	Thursdays, Saturdays
	Trealaw	6—8	M.	Mondays, Fridays
	Ynyshir	9	M.	Mon., Wednesdays
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	Saturday
		10—11	M.A.	Tuesdays

HOSPITALS.

The following is a summary of the normal accommodation at the various hospitals in the district apart from the provision available for infectious diseases at the isolation hospitals administered by the Council.

INSTITUTION	No. of Beds			
	For Adults		Child- ren	Total
	Males	Fe- males		
Llwynypia Hospital (Administered by the Glamorgan County Council)				
Accommodation—				
General Cases 146				
Ear, Nose and Throat Cases 14				
Maternity 22				
182	60	90	32	182
Glyncornel Maternity				
Annexe 31	...	31	...	31
(N.B.—18 beds only are in use owing to shortage of staff)				
Treherbert Hospital (Voluntary)	12	12	2	26
Pentwyn Hospital (Voluntary)	11	11	2	24
Porth and District Hospital (Voluntary)	44	28	18	90
	127	172	54	353

Approximately one half of the beds at the Llwynypia Hospital and two thirds of the beds at Glyncornel were available for Rhondda residents.

During the year the large modern hospital erected by the Glamorgan County Council at Church Village, near Pontypridd, was opened as a general hospital and became available for the treatment of Rhondda patients. Many Rhondda residents were also treated both as in-patients and as out-patients at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, whilst children requiring in-patient treatment under the Council's orthopaedic scheme received such treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There was no change in the arrangements for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases at the above Hospital during 1947.

The following table gives the number of admissions, number of deaths, and fatality rate for each of the diseases as notified on admission to the Hospital during the year.

	No. of Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria	29	1	3.45
Scarlet Fever	233	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	23	3	13.04
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	1	12.50
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	25	1	4.00
Pneumonia	11	3	27.27
Whooping Cough	7	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	2	1	50.00
Measles	14	—	—
Anthrax	2	—	—
Pemphigus	1	—	—
Glandular Fever	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina	1	—	—
	<hr/> 368	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 2.72
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

In addition to the above one baby was admitted with his mother who was suffering from puerperal pyrexia, and one nursing mother was admitted with her baby.

Amongst the 29 cases who were admitted as suffering from diphtheria, the diagnosis was confirmed in only four instances, and the fatality occurred amongst one of the unconfirmed cases, the cause of death being certified as due to cerebral haemorrhage.

Of the 23 cases admitted as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, the diagnosis was confirmed in eleven instances and all these patients recovered; the three deaths which occurred amongst patients admitted with a diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever were caused by cerebral tumour, tubercular meningitis and acute poliomyelitis, respectively.

Amongst the 25 persons who were admitted as suffering from acute poliomyelitis, it was concluded that 13 were suffering from the disease, whilst 12 were suffering from

other diseases ; one child in the latter group was suffering from pneumonia and the illness ended fatally. All the confirmed cases and some of the unconfirmed cases were seen by Mr. Rocyn Jones, the Council's orthopaedic consultant, and after discharge from the Hospital were referred for treatment and supervision at the orthopaedic clinic or were admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for further treatment.

The death which occurred amongst the women who were admitted as suffering from puerperal pyrexia was certified as due to chronic nephritis associated with pregnancy and parturition and there was no evidence of puerperal sepsis or pyrexia.

The two cases admitted as suffering from enteric fever were found to be suffering from other diseases, whilst the two cases of anthrax resembled anthrax clinically though the diagnosis was not confirmed by bacteriological methods.

The number of patients admitted from each of the eleven wards in the district is shown in the following table :—

Disease	Total Cases Admitted	Ward										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Diphtheria ...	29	2	3	2	—	4	3	4	4	1	5	1
Scarlet Fever ...	233	13	29	18	19	32	13	15	44	14	21	15
Cerebro-spinal Fever	23	2	—	—	3	1	2	3	2	4	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum ...	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	24	—	3	1	2	3	4	1	3	—	1	6
Pneumonia ...	11	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	4
Whooping Cough ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	14	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	1	—	6	—
Anthrax ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pemphigus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Glandular Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	363	17	36	22	27	48	32	31	62	20	40	28

In addition to the above two cases of puerperal pyrexia and one case each of enteric fever and acute polio-myelitis were admitted from the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District and one case of anthrax from the Pontypridd Urban District at the requests of the Medical Officers of Health of those Districts.

The average period of detention of patients admitted as suffering from diphtheria was 26.4 days, and the corresponding average in respect of scarlet fever cases was 27.2 days.

The following table gives detailed particulars of expenditure in respect of the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital during 1947. The maintenance rate per patient per week amounted to £10. 8s. 6d., excluding, and £11. 14s. 1d. including general repairs, painting, etc., which amounted to £1,699. 18s. 1d.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

					£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	7,639	6	0
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	527	11	4
National Insurance Contributions	...	...	...	...	216	14	5
Milk	...	...	...	...	488	3	3
Eggs	...	...	...	...	58	15	0
Fish	...	...	...	...	70	1	0
Vegetables and Fruit	...	...	...	...	464	7	1
Meat	...	...	...	...	354	15	7
Groceries	...	...	...	...	555	2	1
Bread	...	...	...	...	67	11	4
Drysaltery (Soap, Polishes, etc.)	...	...	...	...	77	9	6
Brushes, etc.	...	...	...	...	45	4	2
Crockery, Drapery, etc.	...	...	...	...	36	8	1
Furniture, Repairs and Ironmongery	...	...	...	...	62	2	6
Stimulants, Brandy, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	17	0

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

						£	s.	d.
Drugs, Instruments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	788	5	0
Gas	...	...	...	...	...	115	3	3
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	102	8	1
Water	...	...	...	...	...	114	18	4
Gas, Water and Electricity Repairs or Renewals						204	13	0
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	781	15	10
Advertisements	...	...	...	...	...	55	1	11
Stationery, Printing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	50	6	0
Postages, Fares, Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	2
Telephone Charges	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	4
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	78	8	8
Rates	...	...	...	...	...	635	17	0
Garden Requisites	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	6
Chimney Sweeping	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	8
Ambulance Upkeep	...	...	...	...	...	183	13	1
Machinery Repairs and Renewals	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	10
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	5
						<hr/>		
						£13,895	11	5
General Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	418	6	1
Painting	...	...	...	...	...	625	1	2
Furniture Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	152	4	7
Refrigerator	...	...	...	...	...	225	13	6
Replacement of Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	278	12	9
						<hr/>		
						£15,595	9	6
						<hr/>		

PENRHYS (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL.

This hospital is a temporary building erected for the accommodation of persons suffering from small pox and, on the recognised standard of 144 square feet per bed, can be used for the reception of 14 cases. No case of small pox was admitted to the hospital during 1947. In

the absence of patients the male caretaker was employed during the day time at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the hospital during the year was as follows:—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

						£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	59	16	0
National Insurance Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	8
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	10
Gas	...	...	...	...	...	0	19	11
Water	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	3
Rates	...	...	...	...	...	59	8	0
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11
Telephone Charges	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
						170	14	7
Building Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	74	10	5
						£245	5	0

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

The treatment of rheumatism and allied diseases at the clinic established at the Carnegie Centre, Trealaw, was commenced in December, 1946, and was continued in increasing volume and effectiveness during the year under review under the direction of Dr. J. Griffith Jones, Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic.

As the work constitutes a pioneer effort on the part of a local sanitary authority under powers conferred by the Public Health Act, 1936, in the interests of the inhabitants of their district, the following report prepared and submitted by Dr. Jones is inserted in full.

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

Report on the work for the Year 1947.

Submitted by Dr. J. Griffith Jones, Medical-Officer in Charge.

General.

The Council's Rheumatism Clinic has now been working for a full year, and it is possible to make an assessment of its progress.

During the year 1947, 505 applications for treatment were received, and of these 264 were admitted as patients. Of the remainder, 13 were removed from the list for various reasons, e.g., leaving the district, so that a waiting list of 228 remains.

All modern methods of treatment are available at the Clinic, both in Physiotherapy and in the general field of Medicine and Surgery. In the year 1947, 14,913 treatments were administered.

To meet the requirements of patients wishing to continue at work, evening sessions were commenced in the latter part of the year. They are held on Monday and Thursday evenings and have proved very satisfactory.

The Orthopaedic Consultant is in regular attendance at the Clinic, and arrangements have been completed for the first visit of the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant.

In the last quarter of the year an ambulance service was commenced and is proving a great boon.

Finally, the use of additional room space at the Carnegie Welfare Centre was granted in the closing weeks of the year.

Statistics.

During the year 1947, 505 applications for admission were received, of which 264 were admitted. Of the re-

mainder, 13 were removed from the Register for various reasons, e.g., leaving the District, so that, at December 31st, 1947, 228 patients were awaiting consultation. In this connection it must be understood that a large number of patients were admitted at the commencement of the year in order to work up to the optimum possible with existing staff. Once this optimum was reached new admissions had to bear a relationship to discharges. With a chronic condition like Rheumatism, periods of treatment of 18 months to 2 years are not unusual, so that a rapid turnover of patients is not to be looked for. The Clinic is, however, now entering the stage of equilibrium, and increasing numbers of patients are becoming ready for discharge. During the year, 109 patients were discharged after treatment. This number includes those who were found to be suffering from conditions other than Rheumatism and who were transferred to the appropriate service, e.g., a case of Miliary Tuberculosis to the Tuberculosis Officer and a case of Sarcoma of the Femur to the Surgical Department of a General Hospital. Such cases serve to emphasise the need for thorough general medical examination and investigation, time-consuming though these procedures may be.

TABLE I.

Applications for Treatment	...	...	505
Number of Consultations	...	...	264
Patients' Names removed from Register	...	...	13
Patients discharged during the Year	...	...	109
Patients still awaiting Consultation	...	...	228
Total Visits made by Patients	...	...	7,347
Total Treatments administered	...	...	14,913

The following Table shows the sex and age distribution of the 264 patients who underwent consultation at the clinic, and the types of disease from which they were found to be suffering.

TABLE II.

Type of Disease	MALES							FEMALES							Totals of both Sexes
	Ages in Years						Totals	Ages in Years						Totals	
	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+		15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+		
Osteoarthritis ...			2	2	3	9	16			1	12	17	20	50	66
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	2	3	3	10	11	6	35	1	4	6	13	13	6	43	78
Fibrositis ...		1	3	7	4	7	22	1	2	12	11	15	10	51	73
Sciatica ...		1	2	1	2		6			1	1		1	3	9
Subacute Rheumatism	2						2	3						3	5
Neurosis ...			1	1			2			2	3	1		6	8
Neuritis ...			1				1					1		1	2
Peripheral Vascular Disease ...						2	2								2
Sacro Iliac Strain				1	1	1	3		1					1	4
Pes Planus ...				1	1		2								2
Paget's Disease ...						1	1						1	1	2
Spondylitis ...			1				1			1				1	2
Other ...				1	1	1	3	1		2	2	3		8	11
Totals ...	4	5	13	24	23	27	96	6	7	25	42	50	38	168	264

During the year, 14,913 treatments were carried out, details of which are included in this Report. It will be seen that in the first quarter 1,393 treatments were carried out, an annual rate of 5,572, while in the final quarter 5,602 treatments were performed, giving an annual rate of 22,408. These figures indicate clearly the very rapid growth of the Clinic's work, but it is considered that the present level of activity represents a maximum with the existing staff.

From the accompanying Table III it will be seen that 7,347 visits were made by patients, during which 14,913 treatments were performed. Thus, on the average, each patient received approximately 2.3 individual treatments; e.g., a patient may require massage and an injection of Gold. It may be recognised that the majority of patients

require a combination of treatments, and the overloading of the Clinic would inevitably mean a reduction in treatments per patient per visit, with a corresponding deterioration of results achieved.

TABLE III. NUMBERS OF TREATMENTS.

Form of Treatment	Quarter ended 31st March	Quarter ended 30th June	Quarter ended 30th Sept.	Quarter ended 31st Dec.	Total
Short Wave ...	179	382	576	754	1891
Infra Red ...	213	353	379	490	1435
Radiant Heat ...	191	353	320	420	1284
Galvanism ...	315	482	867	1161	2825
Sinusoidal ...	—	37	93	94	224
Faradism ...	9	126	195	245	575
Massage ...	238	310	306	209	1063
Movements ...	96	378	365	343	1182
U. V. Light ...	28	69	51	50	198
Wax ...	81	493	652	843	2069
Plasters ...	10	9	47	46	112
Foam Baths ...	—	—	—	—	—
INJECTIONS.					
Gold ...	8	40	14	96	158
Penicillin ...	—	—	—	9	9
Sodium Pentothal ...	—	—	—	4	4
Acid Magnesium ...	—	6	4	28	38
Acid Potassium ...	—	—	8	12	20
Acid S.42 ...	—	1	—	—	1
Lactic Acid ...	—	—	2	4	6
Vaccine ...	—	203	556	560	1319
Vitamin ...	8	56	91	43	198
Novocaine ...	17	30	39	165	251
Prostigmine ...	—	8	17	26	51
Totals ...	1393	3336	4582	5602	14913

Total Number of Visits made by Patients 7,347

TABLE IV. ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	A.C.	G.I.	M.I.	N.C.	A.C.	G.I.	M.I.	N.C.	
Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	3	3	1	3	4	1	3	20
Osteoarthritis ...	2	2	1	1	8	7	1	3	25
Fibrositis ...	7	3	—	—	12	6	—	—	28
Sciatica ...	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
SubAcute Rheumatism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Peripheral Vascular Disease ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Back Strain ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Neuritis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Pes Planus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Scoliosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Neurosis ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	8
Other ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	9
TOTALS ...	21	10	5	7	26	18	2	20	109

KEY. A.C.—Apparently cured ; G.I.—greatly improved ;
M.I.—moderately improved ; N.C.—no change.

On the whole, therefore, the results of this first year's work can be regarded as satisfactory.

The figures given in the report are of limited use only as an indication of the incidence of chronic rheumatism in the district. In this connection, the existence of a long waiting list of patients is important ; large numbers of patients have called at the Clinic to enrol as patients, but on hearing of the waiting list have not done so, hoping to obtain treatment of some kind elsewhere, sooner. Again, it is, perhaps, not sufficiently realised that forms of rheumatism of the less crippling, less dramatic type, are the cause of a greater mass of individual suffering, a greater total of economic loss, than is recognised. Thus, fibrositis, which appears in attacks lasting a few days or weeks, is responsible for a vast amount of suffering and for incalculable loss to the State, not only from time lost, which may often be short, but from lowered efficiency resulting from pain, lack of sleep, etc. It is just this type

of case which is likely to be hidden when treatment facilities are lacking. If such cases could receive immediate treatment, not only would the results of treatment be more successful, but one, if not actually the greatest, of the sources of rheumatic suffering and loss would be on the way to effective control. At present these patients lose a few days' or weeks' work at intervals and return to work in a state of reduced well-being and efficiency.

In Table III are listed the forms of treatment at present in use at the Clinic. It must be remembered that the Clinic is in its early stages, and wide use of certain methods of treatment must wait upon the development of ancillary departments. Thus, if gold therapy is to be used on a large scale, adequate facilities must exist for proper controls, such as regular blood examination. Extended laboratory facilities have been approved by the Council and will shortly be available.

The details of the cases discharged during 1947 are given in Table III. In order to obtain a more complete picture of the relative incidence of the various forms of rheumatism in the district, an analysis of all cases treated during the year is given in the accompanying Table I. of this Report. While it is realised that much closer study is necessary before valid conclusions can be based on these findings, there are, nevertheless, certain points of interest which suggest the lines for scientific enquiry. Thus, it is commonly believed and held by many competent observers that fibrositis is an occupational disease in certain industries, notably coal-mining, but the limited evidence, derived from one year's work only in this Centre, indicates that fibrositis is commoner in women than men.

Thus, in the present series, 22 males and 51 females were suffering from fibrositis. Of the males, 9 are coal-miners, the total occupations being made up as follows:—

9 Coal-miners	1 Dockworker
3 Teachers	1 Chemist
2 Clerks	2 Factory Hands
1 Postman	1 Electrician
1 Fitter	1 Politician

Among the female patients, the occupations were distributed thus:—

36 Housewives	2 Clerks
4 Factory Workers	1 Nurse
4 Canteen Workers	1 Dressmaker
3 Teachers	

These figures are, of course, too small to allow of conclusions being based on them. They do, however, support the need for more intensive enquiry. Thus, it would be interesting to know the incidence of fibrositis which does not present for treatment—housewives can attend for treatment without loss, whereas men measure the degree of disability against lost wages.

Under the heading “rheumatoid arthritis” is included the rheumatoid type of infective arthritis. It will be noted that there are 35 male and 43 female patients with this form of rheumatism, giving a ratio of male to female unlike that usually found. No explanation presents itself, and this point, too, requires closer investigation.

No attempt has been made to differentiate between the various forms of osteoarthritis, the figures given being inclusive of all varieties.

Finally, it is thought that figures giving the results of one year’s work can be of use only as a general guide. The tendency to spontaneous remission, and to relapse, demands that an adequate period of observation should precede any final assessment of results achieved.

Table III also demonstrates the wide diversity of treatment methods employed at the Clinic. It is established that the most important point in treatment is to consider each patient individually. Not all patients respond to a given form of treatment, whereas almost all respond to some form of treatment.

Further study of Table II will reveal the steady increase in what may be called the Medical and Surgical forms of treatments, as distinct from Physiotherapy. It may be mentioned here that Table II and, therefore, the total number of treatments, does not include routine measures employed to increase general resistance. Thus, approximately 30,000 Vitamin capsules have been administered, and many thousands of Iron tablets have been dispensed to patients requiring them. It is certain that attention to general well-being is a pre-requisite of successful treatment.

In the assessment of results achieved during this first year it is of great importance to know the "habits" of the different forms of Rheumatism. Thus, several forms of the disease are liable to relapse, e.g., Rheumatoid Arthritis, so that even though a patient has responded well to treatment, and the disease apparently abolished, it is only after the patient has returned to her normal environment and remains symptom-free that one is justified in pronouncing the disease cured. This principle, that of recognising that a patient is not "finished with" when active treatment terminates, but must be "followed up," is one of the greatest advances in modern Medicine.

Again, patients with osteoarthritis may be "cured" in the sense that their disability has been removed, but time alone will show whether the improvement is permanent, since X-Ray examination demonstrates the liability to recrudescence of symptoms. Because of these

considerations, and of the need for scientific evaluation of existing treatment methods, which alone will lead to their advancement, the term "cured" will be used in this special sense only in this Report. Follow-up Clinics are being arranged, when patients who have been discharged will be re-examined, and the permanency or otherwise of their "cure" determined. Statistics giving these results will be included in the next annual report, when a detailed assessment of the efficacy of the different treatment methods will also be given.

Table IV gives a detailed analysis of patients discharged during the year. It will be seen that 43 per cent. of all cases taken together are at present apparently cured as stated above. "Follow-up" Clinics will be held to keep these patients under observation. A further 25.6 per cent. have shown a considerable improvement, thus giving a total of 69 per cent. showing marked improvement. Table III also shows that 27 patients are unchanged, but this group contains for the most part those patients under "Neurosis" and "Other," i.e., patients who have been transferred elsewhere for appropriate treatment, e.g., Psychotherapy, Surgery, etc.

Staff.

The Staff at the Clinic consists of the Medical Officer, Superintendent Masseuse, two Assistant Physiotherapists, Radiographer, Nurse, Clerk, and Ambulance Driver. In addition to these full-time Officers, an Orthopaedic Consultant makes regular visits. At the latter end of the year arrangements were made for an Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant to be appointed, and steps were taken to obtain the services of an additional Physiotherapist.

It was also proposed at the end of the year that a Laboratory Technician be appointed. This was considered necessary because the work involved in investigating

thoroughly each patient cannot at present be performed by the existing Staff. This matter has been reported upon separately.

Experience in 1947 suggests that in the coming year further additions to the Staff will be necessary. These will probably include an Assistant Medical Officer, a trained Nurse, and a Physiotherapist. Additional space made available to the Rheumatism Clinic during the latter part of 1947 allows of this increase in the Clinic's work. These matters will be reported upon in due course.

The actual clinical work of the Medical Officer has reached such proportions that time for proper "follow-up sessions" and adequate analysis of case types and of treatment methods is no longer available. It is proposed that an Assistant Medical Officer be appointed as soon as possible, since a proper study of all aspects of the work must be carried out if this Clinic is to make its proper contribution to the knowledge of rheumatism.

The appointment of a Laboratory Technician is eagerly awaited, since demands for work of this nature have long since outstripped facilities.

During the present year it is proposed that Specialists in other fields be appointed as Consultants to the Clinic, particularly in Dentistry, Radiology, and Psychiatry. Such appointments, however, must await the appointment of further full-time Staff, especially an Assistant Medical Officer and a trained Nurse.

X-Ray Department.

During 1947, 723 X-Ray examinations were performed, 1,564 films being used. X-Ray examinations are, of course, performed for other of the Council's Health Services. The details of this work are given in Table V.

TABLE V. *X-Ray Examinations.*

Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	443
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	170
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	52
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	54
For Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	4
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	723
					—
Total Number of Films used	...	...	...	...	1,564

Orthopaedic Consultative Sessions.

Since his appointment early in 1947, Mr. N. Rocyn Jones has held 10 sessions, during which 73 patients were examined. Some of these received manipulation under anaesthesia, while others have been operated upon in General Hospitals as a result of these consultations. There is no doubt that this aspect of the work is of the greatest importance.

Financial.

During the year 1947, £559. 8s. 8d. was received in fees. During the latter months of the year a small sum was collected in payment of ambulance charges, but the great bulk was derived from treatment charges.

Many patients are at one time paying for treatment and, at others, receiving treatment free. Each case is reviewed every two months and charges are assessed according to any altered circumstances. This makes it difficult to give a definite figure for paying and free patients, but of the 155 patients at present receiving treatment, 90 receive free service, 58 pay the full rate of 4/10d. per visit, and 7 pay half rate. This is the usual proportion throughout the year, so that it can be said that 60 per cent. of the patients receive free service, 37 per cent. pay full rate, and 3 per cent. pay half rate.

Conclusion.

At present the problem of rheumatism in this district may be said to be approached from a purely medical stand-point. Before such treatment can be fully effective in achieving the best results, other methods, ancillary to the medical, must be incorporated in the work. The functions of re-habilitation and resettlement are becoming increasingly understood, and in no branch of medicine are these concepts likely to produce better results than in rheumatism. Their use requires on the one side, full occupational therapy facilities, and on the other, a well-organised almoner and social service. This latter function must find its place in the full scheme of a Rheumatism Service. Many rheumatic patients may not be able to return to their previous employment but are still capable of filling a useful place in Society. One of the most constant pleas of rheumatic patients is that some degree of independence be restored to them. It is true to say that with efficient resettlement work, a high proportion of all patients can be returned as effective individuals to Society. The pleasure to the patient at such a conclusion can be imagined, while the benefit to the State needs no emphasis.

For a considerable time to come, treatment facilities are likely to lag behind the demand for them, both locally and nationally. It is considered that mobile treatment units, operating from such centres as this and under its control, could go an appreciable way towards filling this need. At the minimum, they would serve to reduce demands upon space, staff and equipment, by reducing the number of visits to the Clinic, thus allowing a greater number of patients to be under treatment at any one time. This plan will be elaborated later.

It is well to remember that preventive measures must have a fundamental role to play in the problem of rheumatism; indeed, there is the opinion, well held, that

prevention may provide the ultimate solution. Many of the factors operating, e.g., housing, are beyond the scope of this report. Liaison with the Orthopaedic Department of the School Health Service of this Council has demonstrated quite clearly that the majority of children are examined for postural defects of various kinds. The treatment of such defects in childhood will, without doubt, have a marked effect in lowering the incidence of certain forms of rheumatism in adult life. It is suggested that this work would be well supported if greater attention were paid to posture, both static and dynamic, in the physical training periods at school. Again, co-operation between a rheumatism centre and the medical and first-aid personnel at colliery undertakings would go far to lessen the ill-effects of cramped, damp conditions and minor injuries, all of which, in the present state of our knowledge, are regarded as predisposing factors in rheumatism.

Rheumatism is a very great problem; its solution is likely to be achieved only when our exertions are commensurate with the task before us. Every centre of population must have its rheumatism centre, and these must feed larger and more elaborate centres based on large Hospitals, preferably Medical School Hospitals. In this way, a complete service covering the whole country will be set up and facilities for research immeasurably increased. A single Clinic such as this, while doing useful work, cannot achieve maximum results while its staff is working in isolation. It is by the all-out method that final success will be achieved.

The year 1947 has taught much in experience. Much has been learned, many improvements in the day to day working have been achieved, and all indications are that the Clinic must increase in size and scope during 1948.

The Clinic's first working year gives cause for quiet satisfaction.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The officially recognised body for the encouragement and improvement of Health Education is the Central Council for Health Education, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions based on population from local authorities. The Central Council asked for an increased subscription for 1947 in view of the extension of their activities.

Although the Rhondda Council has, until now, been unable to make full use of the service, the Central Council for Health Education offers free literature and loan of films, use of cinema projector, films and services of operator at subsidised rates, consultation and assistance in local health campaigns, and the use of a panel of expert lecturers on all health services. The Central Council does not undertake the execution of campaigns, but offers all the necessary guidance, including skeleton campaigns, for the organisation of Health Education.

SECTION III.

Maternity and Child Welfare

INFANT MORTALITY.

		1947	Average for ten years 1937-1946
Rhondda, per 1,000 births	...	52	... 60
126 Great Towns	... ..	47	... 56
England and Wales	... ..	41	... 51

The number of live births registered as belonging to the Rhondda Urban District during 1947 was 2,363, and the number of deaths under one year of age was 122, giving an infantile mortality rate of 52 per 1,000 births; this rate was 9 per 1,000 higher than that recorded in 1946, but was 8 per 1,000 lower than the annual average during the ten years, 1937 to 1946, inclusive.

The infantile mortality varied considerably amongst the eleven Wards comprising the district; Ward 6 with an infantile mortality of 22 per 1,000 births provided the lowest rate, whilst Ward 8 with a corresponding rate of 87 provided the highest figure.

Reference to Table IV (Appendix) shows that 55 or 45 per cent. of the infantile deaths occurred during the first month, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 23 per 1,000 births, which was equal to the corresponding rate in the previous year.

Amongst the various causes of death amongst infants as certified in the death returns, prematurity was the cause of 30 deaths, giving a rate of 12.7 per 1,000 births ; this rate compares favourably with an annual average rate of 18.9 for the previous ten years. Pneumonia was the cause of 16 deaths, and 12 deaths were caused by bronchitis, whilst 13 deaths were certified as due to gastro-enteritis.

The climatic conditions which prevailed during 1947 probably had some effect on the infantile mortality ; in the first three months of the year there was a prolonged period of cold weather with heavy snowfalls and severe frosts, and during this period there was a tendency to keep children indoors in stuffy atmospheres which favoured the incidence of respiratory infections. In the summer and early autumn the weather was sunnier and warmer than usually experienced in the district so that conditions were favourable to the spread of gastro-intestinal infections.

The appended table gives a summary of the information reported by the health visitors in respect of 106 infantile deaths and 61 children born dead.

Table giving in detail the information obtained by the Health Visitors concerning deaths of 106 children under one year and 61 children born dead.

		Deaths of of children under one.		Still-births.	
		Total Number	Per cent. of Total Cases.	Total Number	Per cent. of Total Cases.
Sex	Male	56	53	32	52
	Female	50	47	29	48
Ages at Death	0—12 hours	17	16		
	12—24 hours	10	9		
	1—7 days	16	15		
	1—4 weeks	11	10		
	1—2 months	10	9		
	2—3 months	11	10		
	3—4 months	4	4		
	4—5 months	4	4		
	5—6 months	4	4		
	6—7 months	8	8		
	7—8 months	5	5		
	8—9 months	2	2		
9—10 months	3	3			
10—11 months	1.	1			
11—12 months	—	—			
Maturity	Mature	74	70	37	61
	Premature	32	30	24	39
Insured		14	—		
Not well from birth		50	47		
Previously visited by Health Visitor...		47	44		
Separated from Mother		20	19		
Breast fed		35	33		
Partly breast fed and partly otherwise		18	17		
Bottle fed		26	24		
Spoon fed		7	7		
Unfed		20	19		
Bottle used	Boat-shaped	44	42		
	Tube	—	—		
	Boat-shaped and tube	—	—		
	Cows'	1	1		
Milk	Goats'	—	—		
	Condensed	2	2		
	Dried	41	39		
Patent Foods		7	7		
Abnormal number of flies in house		—	—		
Insanitary condition of house		1	1		
Overcrowding		3	3		
Previous deaths—					
1 child under one year of age		8	8	10	16
2 children under one year of age		4	4	3	5
3 children under one year of age		1	1	—	—
4 or more children do. do.		—	—	—	—
Total number with previous deaths of infants under one year		13	12	13	21
Number with 1 previous still-birth		—	—	7	11
Number with 2 previous still-births		—	—	3	5
Number with 3 previous still-births		—	—	2	3
Number with 4 or more still-births		—	—	—	—
Total number with previous still-births		—	—	12	19
Abnormal condition of mother		7	7	15	25
Difficult birth		16	15	17	26
Illegitimate		4	4	—	—

Premature Births. The number of premature births, as defined by a weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less at birth, notified by midwives in the area during 1947 was 183, of whom 117 were born at home and 66 were born in hospitals.

Of those born at home, 111 were nursed entirely at home, and of these 11 died within 24 hours of birth and 97 survived at the end of a month; of the 66 premature babies born in hospitals 6 died in 24 hours and 58 survived at the end of a month.

The following table gives particulars relating to premature babies notified during the year:—

Weight at birth in lbs.	BORN AT HOME						BORN AT HOSPITALS		
	Nursed at home			Removed to hospital			Died		
	Died			Died			Died		
	No.	in 24 hours	in 1-28 days	No.	in 24 hours	in 1-28 days	No.	in 24 hours	in 1-28 days
$4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$	84	3	—	—	—	—	51	2	2
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$	20	5	—	—	—	—	12	1	—
$2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$	3	—	2	4	—	2	2	2	—
under $2\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	1	2	—	2	1	1	—
	111	11	3	6	—	4	66	6	2

Health Visiting. The following table gives information regarding the work of the health visitors in connection with child welfare during the year:—

Visits to children	}	First Visits	...	...	2,122
under one year		Total Visits	...	...	20,469
Investigations of Still Births			...	...	71
Investigations of deaths of infants			...	...	113
Visits to children, 1—5 years			...	...	13,673
Ophthalmia	}	First Visits	...	...	8
Neonatorum		Total Visits	...	...	25

Each health visitor attended at the welfare centre on at least one day a week, when mothers and babies from her ward were in attendance.

The summarised records of the health visitors showed that 65.5 per cent. of the babies born in the area during 1947 were breast-fed, and an additional 5.8 per cent. were partially breast-fed; the proportion of infantile deaths amongst babies who were entirely breast-fed was equivalent to 33 per cent., and that amongst the partially breast-fed 17 per cent. The number of infantile deaths amongst the artificially fed babies represented 50 per cent. of the infantile deaths, and it may be noted in this connection that amongst the entirely bottle-fed only boat-shaped bottles were used.

Infestation. The health visitors continued to impress on mothers and older children, the necessity for keeping the head and body clean. Advice was given on reducing infestation and metal nit combs were made available at cost price to mothers requiring them. At the end of the year, 253 combs had been sold at cost price.

WELFARE CENTRES.

During the course of the year the adaptation of the temporary war-time nursery building situated at Preswylfa, Hendrecafn Road, Penygraig, for use as a maternity and child welfare centre was completed, and week'y child welfare sessions were regularly held at this centre after it was opened for this purpose in May, 1947.

The total number of sessions held at the six clinics during the year amounted to 908, and the average attendance of children under five years of age was 28 per session as compared with 24 in the previous year.

The total number of children who attended at the centres for the first time and were under one year old at the end of the year was 2,176, whilst 80 children between one and five years of age made their first attendance during the year. The total number of attendances, including revisits, made by babies under one year was 17,865, and of children between one and five years 2,756, making a grand total of 20,621 attendances.

In the absence of special post-natal clinics it may be noted that during the year 1,650 mothers, who had recently been confined, were given advice relative to their post-natal conditions when they attended at the Centres with their babies.

Dental Treatment.—During the year 62 children under five years of age received attention at the Authority's dental clinics on the recommendation of the medical officers presiding at the welfare centres, and in 22 instances extractions were undertaken under nitrous oxide anaesthesia.

During the year, 96 nursing mothers were similarly recommended for dental treatment, and all such cases received treatment, nitrous oxide anaesthesia being administered in all cases.

Dentures were supplied under the Council's scheme to 38 nursing mothers, partial sets being provided in 19 cases and full sets being provided in the other 19 cases. The total net cost to the Council was £62. 19s. 1d., after taking into account the amount of £23. 13s. 6d. received from those mothers who were able to pay for the service.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—During the year under review 138 children of pre-school age were examined by Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., the Council's Orthopaedic Consultant, and the following is a classification of these cases :—

(a) Primary Cases—				
Talipes (Club foot)	...	...	...	20
Knock knees and Bow legs	...	...	...	17
Pes Valgus	...	...	...	9
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	9
Torticollis	...	...	...	6
Bad Posture	...	...	...	2
Injuries	...	...	...	2
				—
Total Primary Cases	...	...	...	65
(b) Re-examinations	...	...	...	73
				—
Total examinations and re-examinations				138

As a result of the above examinations, 4 children were admitted to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for in-patient treatment.

SUPERVISION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

During the year, sessions were regularly held at each of the five welfare centres for the ante-natal supervision of expectant mothers, each session being presided over by a member of the medical staff who was assisted by the health visitors and midwives.

The total number of expectant mothers who attended at these ante-natal clinics during the year was 2,581, comprising 2,018 new cases and 563 mothers who commenced visiting during the previous year and continued to attend during 1947. The total number of attendances of expectant mothers was 10,558, giving an average attendance of 23 cases for the 465 sessions held.

During the year the services of Dr. R. G. Maliphant continued to be available in a consultant capacity, and

expectant mothers who presented any abnormality in the course of the current pregnancies or had previous unfavourable obstetric histories were referred to him for his opinion and advice. Special ante-natal sessions were held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre for this purpose, and during the year 26 sessions were arranged when a total of 304 mothers were seen, of whom 285 were new cases. The total number of visits paid to these special ante-natal clinics was 427, and the average attendance per session was 16.

The principal conditions on account of which mothers were referred to these special clinics were:—

Disproportion	...	...	...	57
Toxaemia	...	...	...	37
Heart Disease	...	...	...	35
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	36
Previous obstetric history	...	...	...	22
Hypertension	...	...	...	13

The number of mothers admitted to the Maternity Department at the Llwynypia Hospital was 666, of whom 142 were admitted after examination by Dr. Maliphant, 108 at the request of the medical officers at the routine ante-natal clinics, 60 at the request of the medical practitioners in the district, and 354 cases on account of unsatisfactory circumstances in the homes. In addition to the above, 4 Rhondda mothers were confined at the Central Homes, Pontypridd.

Dental Treatment.—During the year, 400 expectant mothers received dental treatment at the Council's dental clinics, and general anaesthetics were administered for the purpose of dental extractions on 272 occasions.

Partial dentures were supplied to three expectant mothers and one full denture was supplied to a fourth mother. The net cost to the Council in respect of this service was £7. 3s. 6d., after allowing for a sum of £2. 6s. 2d. which was paid by one patient.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEDICINAL FOODS.

Milk free or at reduced rates.—The provision of milk for consumption by nursing and expectant mothers and by children under five years of age, who were not attending school, was undertaken by the Ministry of Food through the local Food Office. Under the Ministry's scheme one pint of liquid milk or its equivalent in dried milk was obtainable daily by each person belonging to one of the above categories, the price chargeable being 2d. per pint; where, however, the family income was below a scale recognised by the Ministry the milk was issued free of cost.

The issue of the dried milk under the above scheme was undertaken at the Council's Welfare Centres, and the Council also provided supplementary issues of dried milk in those cases where the daily quantity of one pint per person granted by the Ministry of Food was considered, on medical grounds, to be inadequate. These supplementary issues were based on the same scale of income as that prescribed by the Ministry of Food and the cost of the dried milk thus supplied by the Council amounted to £27.

Sale of Dried Milk.—Certain brands of dried milk were also sold at cost price at the Welfare Centres, the mothers being permitted to purchase such forms of dried milk after consultation and on the recommendation of the medical officers at the clinics. The total value of the dried milk disposed of at such sales amounted to £6,738.

Vitamin Supplements.—The distribution of vitamin supplements to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who were not attending schools was carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Food in convenient centres scattered throughout the district, including the Welfare Centres of the Council. The importance of these vitamins and information regarding the system of distribution were constantly brought to the notice of the mothers who attended the Welfare Centres, and by the health visitors during their visits to the homes.

HOME AND DOMESTIC HELP SCHEMES.

The Council continued to administer the Home Help Scheme for the purpose of rendering assistance in the homes of women during confinement, in the lying-in period and, where necessary, prior to the confinement, and the Domestic Help Scheme for providing assistance in homes during periods of illness or on account of infirmity of the inmates in instances where assistance from relatives or neighbours could not be obtained. The two schemes were operated with the same staff, a helper being employed on the home help service or on the domestic help service in accordance with the immediate needs; the interchangeability of the staff enabled the maximum amount of service to be rendered by the staff available. The combined staff employed in these two services at the end of 1947 consisted of one full-time home help and 20 part-time domestic helpers, and assistance was given during the year to 159 cases as compared with 135 cases in the previous year.

The following table gives details of the cases assisted in the respective wards during the year 1947.

Ward	No. of Cases Assisted			Fees claimed from Householders
	Total	Maternity	Other	
1	19	12	7	18 19 10
2	22	19	3	13 6 8
3	4	4	—	4 12 0
4	7	5	2	8 0 0
5	9	5	4	6 13 4
6	17	14	3	17 0 0
7	6	4	2	2 16 0
8	13	12	1	15 8 0
9	15	10	5	0 18 4
10	10	6	4	15 19 4
11	37	21	16	17 2 0
Totals ...	159	112	47	120 15 6

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the district during 1947 amounted to 43, of whom 28 were employed as whole-time domiciliary municipal midwives during the whole or part of the year, 6 were in private practice and 9 were employed in local hospitals.

The number of domiciliary births attended by midwives in the district during the year was 1,638, of which 1,455 or 89 per cent. were attended by the Council's whole-time midwives and the remainder were notified by private midwives.

The appended table gives a summary of the cases in respect of which medical aid was summoned by midwives in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Record of sending for Medical Help, 1947.

Reasons stated for seeking assistance.	Day.	Night.	WARDS											Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Prolonged labour	17	16	1	3	—	—	7	2	4	9	4	0	3	33
Obstructed or delayed labour ...	9	12	3	3	1	2	2	—	2	—	2	3	3	21
Rupture or tear of perineum ...	107	30	13	12	7	10	19	4	11	14	10	15	22	137
Abortion or threatened abortion	42	27	4	7	5	12	6	5	7	11	6	3	3	69
Ante-partum haemorrhage ...	17	10	—	3	2	3	3	—	2	2	3	2	7	27
Post-partum haemorrhage ...	13	9	4	3	—	2	2	2	4	1	—	2	2	22
Haemorrhage	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Pyrexia	18	—	—	3	1	4	—	1	4	—	—	2	3	18
Albuminuria	12	2	1	3	2	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	14
Oedema	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	5
Adherent placenta or membranes	9	9	—	1	3	2	4	—	—	2	2	1	3	18
Abnormal presentation	4	11	—	1	2	3	1	3	2	—	—	3	—	15
Inertia	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Eclampsia	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4
Other complications during pregnancy or labour ...	37	17	3	6	6	5	8	3	4	2	—	4	13	54
Collapse or condition of mother	31	9	3	4	5	8	5	3	1	2	2	2	5	40
Rash	5	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
Inflammation of, or discharge from baby's eyes ...	31	2	2	1	5	10	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	33
Feebleness of infant	8	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	1	1	—	3	13
Prematurity	28	10	7	2	1	4	8	1	4	2	2	2	5	38
Still-born	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other abnormality or complication in case of child ...	30	1	1	2	7	4	3	2	—	3	2	1	6	31
	432	175	46	55	48	75	77	31	55	55	36	47	82	607

The following notifications, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, were also received from the midwives in the course of the year.

Substitution of artificial feeding	...	...	93
Death of child	...	...	9
Death of mother	...	...	1
Delivery of still-birth without attendance of medical practitioner	...	...	20
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	3
Laying out of a dead body	...	...	1

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives was undertaken by Dr. Gwladys D. Davies, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Each midwife was visited at intervals of about three months, and also on other occasions, particularly after the receipt of information regarding liability to be a source of infection.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—The Staff of the Council's Midwifery Service during the year consisted of 28 whole-time midwives, including three sister midwives and 10 other midwives qualified to administer nitrous oxide analgesia in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board, distributed throughout the area as shown below:—

	Number of Midwives	Sister Midwives
Wards 1 and 2	5	} 1
Wards 3 and 4	3	
Wards 5, 6 and 7	8	1
Wards 8 and 9	4	} 1
Wards 10 and 11	5	

The number of births attended by the municipal midwives in the course of the year amounted to 1,455, and represented 89 per cent. of all the domiciliary confinements in the area as compared with a corresponding proportion of 91.6 per cent. for the previous year.

The appended statement gives the ward distribution and certain other details of the cases completed by the Council's midwives during the year, the total amount of fees collected, viz., £1,715. 17s. 6d. being £24. 1s. 0d. greater than the corresponding amount for the previous year.

Ward	Total Completed Cases	Complete Domiciliary Confinements attended	Ante-natal attendance only	Abortions
1	196	190	—	6
2	111	108	—	3
3	85	78	1	6
4	149	134	2	13
5	107	100	1	6
6	134	129	1	4
7	145	137	1	7
8	194	186	—	8
9	147	139	3	5
10	133	127	4	2
11	133	127	4	2
Totals	1,534	1,455	17	62

	£	s.	d.
Full value of service indicated above, calculated in accordance with the prescribed scale of fees	2,213	17	6
Amount remitted by Council in necessitous cases	466	10	0
Amount of fees payable by patients or persons responsible for their maintenance	1,747	7	6
Amount of fees actually collected	1,715	17	6
Fees outstanding at end of year	31	10	0

Gas-air analgesia was administered by the three sister midwives to 602 women in labour during the year, the necessary medical certificates having been issued in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board.

Compensatory Payments for the loss of Midwifery Fees. The compensatory payments made to private midwives in respect of loss of fees incurred by the admission of mothers to hospital for confinement on the recommendation of Dr. Maliphant or the medical officers at the ante-natal clinics amounted to £6. 15s. 0d. in respect of 9 cases at the rate of 15/- per case.

Payment of Medical Practitioners' Fees. The total fees paid to medical practitioners in the district during the year for services rendered in response to the calls sent by midwives for medical aid amounted to £229. 10s. 6d. Where the incomes of the patients' families were in excess of the prescribed scale adopted by the Council, efforts were made to recover the fees claimed by the doctors, and the total amount thus recovered during the year amounted to £54. 2s. 6d.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Total number of maternal deaths	...	...	4
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	1.69
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	0
Deaths from other Puerperal causes	...	...	4
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	1.69

The number of deaths attributed to diseases or conditions peculiar to pregnancy or child-birth during the year

amounted to 4, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.69 per 1,000 live births, and 1.65 per 1,000 total live and still births.

It is satisfactory to note that no death from puerperal septic conditions has occurred in the district for the second year in succession. Of the four deaths from other puerperal cases two were caused by pregnancy and labour occurring in mothers who were suffering from severe heart disease and in all probability their deaths would have been postponed for a few years if pregnancy and labour had not supervened; these two mothers had attended the routine and special ante-natal clinics and had received appropriate advice during the course of the pregnancies and were admitted to hospital.

The third maternal death was attributed to shock caused by haemorrhage following a natural miscarriage occurring in the sixteenth to the eighteenth weeks of the pregnancy, and death occurred soon after admission to hospital.

The remaining death was certified as due to post-partum haemorrhage and post-partum eclampsia occurring in about the thirtieth week of gestation; the patient had arrived in the district two days prior to the termination of the pregnancy and no arrangements had been made for attendance by a local doctor or midwife.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

During the year, Dr. Sybil Morgan supervised the Birth Control Clinic, which is held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, on alternate Thursday afternoons. There were 93 new cases throughout the period under review, and revisits amounting to 370 were made, making a total of 463 consultations.

Attendance at this Clinic results from a recommendation by the Council's Medical Officers at the ante-natal Clinics or by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, the obstetric consultant. The principal conditions giving rise to these recommendations were as follow :—

Frequent pregnancies	...	...	25
Anaemia	...	...	12
Kidney trouble	...	...	11
Bad Obstetric History	...	...	10
General Debility	...	...	8
Heart Trouble	...	...	8
Tuberculosis	5
Bronchitis	4
Mental condition of husband	2
Other conditions	8

—

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CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

	1st Jan., 1947	...	31st Dec., 1947
Number of Foster Parents registered	2	...	1
Number of Children registered	2	...	1

No new cases were registered during the year under the Child Life Protection Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936. One child left the district, and its name was consequently removed from the Register. Thus, one child and one foster parent remained under supervision at the end of 1947. The Council's Supervising Health Visitor, in her capacity as Child Protection Visitor, paid seven visits of inspection to the homes of the above-mentioned children; the home conditions and welfare of the children were reported to be satisfactory.

The Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, came into operation on the 1st June, 1943, but no notification was received during the year that any person other than a registered adoption society or a Local Authority had participated in the making of arrangements for the placing of a child under the age of nine years in the care and possession of a person who is not the parent or guardian or a relative of the child.

SECTION IV.

Sanitary Circumstances

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the water supplies of the district during 1947; the houses in the upper and middle portions of the Rhondda Fawr Valley, with the exception of Cwmparc, were supplied from the Council's own system, whilst the rest of the district with the exception of portions of Pontygwaith, was supplied from the distribution system controlled by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

No complaints regarding the quantity or quality of the public water supplies were received during the year except in one small portion of the district where, owing to the altitude of the houses, the supply was intermittent. In order to remedy this defect proposals were adopted for the installation of a small tank situated at a suitable elevation and into which water from the Council's mains could be regularly pumped.

According to information received from Mr. Elwyn Jones, the Council's Gas and Water Engineer, the daily consumption per head of the population in the Council's area of supply was 29.02 gallons of which 2.4 gallons were used daily for trade purposes.

The bacteriological examinations of 36 samples of water obtained from the three main intakes to the Council's system showed that 5 samples were satisfactory, 10 were fairly satisfactory, 11 were of moderate bacterial purity, 8 were of doubtful purity and one each was reported on as being unsatisfactory and contaminated, respectively; of 10 samples taken from the Council's mains all were reported on as being of satisfactory bacteriological purity. The chemical examination of samples taken from the service pipes showed that the water was soft and neutral.

The bacteriological examinations of 22 samples of raw untreated waters obtained by officers of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board showed that 8 were satisfactory, 9 were fairly satisfactory, 2 each were of moderate and doubtful bacterial purity and the remaining sample was unsatisfactory; similar examinations of 24 samples obtained after treatment showed that 21 were satisfactory, 2 were of doubtful purity, and the remaining sample was fairly satisfactory.

The chemical examination of samples of untreated and treated waters from the Board's supply system showed that efficient treatment had been carried out.

In the whole district the number of houses and their population supplied from public water mains direct to the houses were 28,040 and 110,730, respectively, and the number of houses and population supplied by means of stand-pipes were 6 and 24, respectively.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewerage system of the district, which discharges into the main sewer of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, was maintained under the supervision of Mr. Eli Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor,

and no extensions or alterations were introduced during the year under review.

During the year there were 352 instances (1,678 houses) of defective sewers (formerly known as combined drains) referred to Mr. Taylor for attention on account of defects. Seventeen such sewers, serving 97 houses, were also dealt with after the service of formal statutory notices on the owners.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Although there was a slight improvement in the general condition of the rivers and streams, there was still a considerable amount of pollution. The major part of this pollution results from the local collieries' effluents, and some pollution is caused by the surreptitious depositing of household refuse. It is hoped that the former cause may be reduced by improved methods of coal mining and refuse deposition and that the second cause will eradicate itself as health education becomes more extensive.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses in the area unconnected to the sewerage system at the end of the year amounted to 108. Most of these houses are isolated farms or cottages, situated at some distance from the sewer, and in circumstances which make connection impracticable.

The appended table indicates the extent and character of the means of excrement disposal in the Rhondda Urban District at the end of 1947 :—

No. of privies with fixed receptacles (middens, cesspits, etc.)	...	...	...	...	41
No. of privies with moveable receptacles	...	...	...	...	31
No. of water closets (fresh water, cistern flushed)	26,328	...	...	...
No. of water closets (waste water)	...	...	...	...	—
No. of water closets (hand flushed)	...	...	...	...	2,235

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging of the whole district was carried out by the Council under the supervision of Mr. Taylor, the Council's Engineer, by direct labour, with the exception of the portion of Gilfach Goch which is within the area.

The total cost of the collection of house refuse and its cartage to the refuse destructor, or to the tips, during the year ended 31st March, 1947, amounted to £30,453, this being equivalent to a cost of £1.1s. 0d. per house per annum.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The sanitary inspection of the area was carried out by nine district sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the following summary contains particulars relating to the work done during the year :—

Inspection of houses served by defective public sewers (formerly combined drains)	1,678
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated ...	427
Revisits to Infected Houses	260
Disinfections carried out in infected houses	4
Inspections under the Housing and Public Health Acts	3,172
Visits to :—	
Unabated Nuisances and Unremedied Defects	15,049
Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops	1,122
Slaughterhouses	555
Bakehouses	275
Common Lodging-houses	12
Ice-cream vendors	232
Fried Fish Shops	128
Factories and Workshops	668

New Buildings (Drains of)	93
Scavenging Depots	145
Re Waste Water	151
Back Lanes	1,262
Piggeries	228
Interviews	3,019
Overcrowding Surveys	1
	28,910

House Inspection :—	
Preliminary Notices served	2,169
Warning Notices served	—
Statutory Notices served	1,754
Work done without notice	683
Notices complied with—	
Preliminary	339
Statutory	1,143
New buildings certified	215
Drain connections :—	
No. of connections made	215
No. of Houses connected	215
Total houses connected at end of year ...	28,148
Total houses unconnected at end of year ...	108
Meat condemned lbs.	43,554
Meat Offal condemned lbs.	70,042
Other Foods condemned lbs.	18,288

There were 2,170 informal notices and 1,806 statutory notices served in the course of the year in respect of nuisances, housing defects and other contraventions of by-laws and during the same period nuisances were abated or repairs effected in 807 instances without the service of notices. During the year, 333 informal notices and 1,064 statutory notices were complied with. These figures are included in the work shown in the table on housing statistics.

**Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws,
Regulations or Orders.**

At the end of the year there were 161 premises in the district which were controlled by Bye-Laws, Regulations or Orders as compared with 188 such premises in the previous year.

Detailed Summary of Premises subject to Bye-Laws, Regulations or Orders, and requiring periodical inspection.

Description	Sanitary Districts									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses ...	8	7	5	6	6	5	4	4	10	55
Cowsheds ...	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	5	2	22
Dairies and Milkshops	17	7	2	10	4	10	7	9	9	75
Common Lodging-houses ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Slaughter-houses ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Offensive Trades ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	29	17	13	18	12	17	15	18	22	161

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year, two premises were registered as places where offensive trades were carried on. One was a rag and bone business at Trealaw, and the other was situated in Ton Pentre, where a certain amount of gut scraping, fat boiling, etc., was carried out.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

At the end of the year, there were two common lodging houses in the district. These were situated at Nos. 120 and 126 William Street, Ystrad, and had accommodation for 44 and 10 persons respectively.

The District Sanitary Inspector made 12 visits of inspection to the houses, and reported that they were conducted in a satisfactory manner.

SHOPS.

Number of shops in the District in 1946	...	...	1,647
New shops established in 1947	...	...	189
Shops removed from the Register in 1947	...	...	160
Net increase in shops in 1947	...	...	29
No. of Shops in District in 1947	.....	.....	1,775
Number of shops subject to a Local Closing Order			937
Number of shops in which assistants are employed			830
Number of shops exempted from Weekly Half-holiday	...	...	799
Number of shops exempted from Weekly Half-holiday and in which assistants are employed...			320
Number of assistants in exempted shops	...	...	508
Number of shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	...	...	367
Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	...	...	638
Legal Proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1947	...	...	—

The number of shops remaining on the register at the end of 1947 amounted to 1,775, showing a net increase of 29 over the previous year. The number of shop assistants increased from 2,050 to 2,141.

In addition to the 2,141 assistants employed in the shops, there were 638 persons under 18 years of age who, though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants, were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

The detailed administration of the Shops Acts was continued by two shops inspectors, who are also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1930.

These Inspectors rendered occasional assistance in the general duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and, more frequently, assisted with the inspection of meat at the Government Slaughter-house, Ton Pentre.

The following summary provides information as to the main activities of the two inspectors during the year:—

Observation Duty—number of hours	518
Visits to Shops:	
Primary Routine inspections	198
Re-inspections	4,481
Regarding hours of employment, meal-times, etc.	98
For De-registration	115
Unsound Food	5
Other visits	73
Number of warnings given	38
Sampling Action (Food and Drugs Acts) No. of hours	538

Details are given in the appended table regarding defects discovered in shops during the year:

Nature of Defect	Number of Defects	
	Discovered during 1947	Remedied during 1947
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of Ventilation	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature	2	1
Sanitary conveniences—		
Not provided	1	—
Not maintained	5	1
Means of lighting	—	—
Washing facilities	—	—
Facilities for the taking of meals ...	—	—
Total number of defects	8	2
Total number of shops involved ...	8	2

No application was received by the Council for a certificate under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, giving exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop.

The Shops Inspectors did not report any case during the year in respect of which it was necessary to institute legal proceedings for any infringement of the Shops Acts and the Closing Orders made thereunder.

In the following table, which gives summarised information regarding the various classes of shops in the district, it will be seen that assistants were employed in 47 per cent. of the shops as compared with 45 per cent. in the previous year. The table also shows that 28 per cent. of the male assistants and 37 per cent. of the female assistants were under 18 years of age.

Report of Shops Inspectors for the Year 1947

TRADES	Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	Number of Assistants employed				Weekly Half-Holiday						No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Orders.	Legal Action Taken.								
							Males		Females		Shops			Assistants												
							Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon-day	Thurs-day	Satur-day	Exempt	Mon-day	Tues-day			Wednes-day	Thurs-day	Fri-day	Satur-day				
							Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20	21		
Bazaars and Fancy Dealers	...	2	2	1	14	8	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	...	...
Boot and Shoe Dealers	...	7	12	13	86	30	15	26	12	26	26	111	75	9	2	193	3	3	69	69	...	...	10	86	14	...
Butchers and Meat Purveyors	...	10	13	2	116	80	69	108	6	18	18	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	59	59	...	...	8	114	...	...
Chemists, Herbalists and Drug Stores	...	2	2	14	36	26	4	30	10	22	22	...	36	...	...	2	3	6	40	40	...	...	7	36	...	...
Confectioners and Bread Dealers	...	4	...	...	129	28	2	1	19	31	31	...	...	...	129	2	3	6	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Dairy Produce and Milk Shops	13	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drapers, Hosiery and Milliners	...	6	15	...	109	47	6	29	92	131	131	...	105	4	...	1	...	...	236	236	...	...	...	20	109	...
Fried Fish and Potato Shops	...	11	7	7	79	32	6	9	14	25	25	...	60	19	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...	18	79	...	...
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Sewing Machine Shops	...	3	3	3	37	21	4	31	10	21	21	...	34	3	...	...	...	...	59	59	...	...	7	37	...	...
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	...	18	10	10	128	53	26	11	30	46	46	...	...	...	128	10	13	20	67	67	...	...	3	...	...	...
Grocers and Provision Dealers	...	7	6	6	221	157	90	311	98	152	152	...	210	11	...	1	1	2	572	572	...	...	79	221	...	...
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	8	7	7	77	36	6	6	17	19	19	...	70	7	...	1	1	2	36	36	...	...	6	77	...	...
Hardware, Chinaware, Paper, Paint and Oil Vendors	...	2	1	1	24	4	1	1	1	2	2	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	24	...	...
Ironmongers, Electrical, Gas, Water and Sanitary Fittings	...	10	2	2	59	23	4	19	3	16	16	...	56	3	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	4	59	...	...
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Stationers	...	14	9	9	78	39	17	14	16	15	15	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	59	59	...	...	3	...	...	...
Photographers and Picture Framers	...	1	1	1	7	3	...	...	2	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	7	...	...

FACTORIES.

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, is 825, made up as follows:

	Total	With Mechanical power	Without Mechanical power
Factories ...	747	415	332
Building Operations ...	10	10	—
Engineering Construction	1	1	—
Institutions ...	2	2	—
Electrical Stations ...	10	10	—
Bakehouses ...	55	38	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	825	476	349
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The sanitary inspectors paid 275 visits to bakehouses and 668 visits to factories during the course of the year.

The subjoined tables provide statistical information relating to the trades carried on at the premises to which the above-mentioned Act applies, the inspections made during the year and the results of action taken in connection therewith.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	361	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	307	—	—
Totals ...	668	2	—

2. Defects found

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			No. of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences ...	2	2	—	—
	2	2	—	—

Return of Factories.—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Jewellers	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Lacquered Metal	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leather Goods	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Metal Combs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Milk Pasteurising Plant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Milliners	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mineral Waters	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Motor Repairs	29	2	3	2	...	3	4	3	4	2	1	25
Novelties	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Painters & Decorators	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Photographers, etc.	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Plastic Goods	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poster Writing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Precision Engineers	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Printers	11	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	11
Quilting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber Soles and Heels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rug & Basket Makers	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Saw Mills	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	5
Sculptors	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4
Smokers' Requisites	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stocking Repairs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	
Swiss Embroidery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tinsmiths	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Toy Makers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubular Furniture Makers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Travel and Luggage Cases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undertakers	31	1	3	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	14	4	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	2	...	17
Upholsterers	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
Wagon Builders	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wireless Repairs	19	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
Zip Fasteners	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	747	29	38	39	31	25	65	32	62	26	21	47	415	39	52	36	19	22	15	53	28	7	29	332	332
Other Premises to which the Act applies :—																									
Bakehouses	55	4	2	5	1	2	6	4	2	2	2	8	38	3	5	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	2	...	17
Building Operations	10	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Construction	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Institutions	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Stations	10	2	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals	825	45	40	44	33	32	75	36	65	28	23	55	476	42	57	36	20	25	15	55	28	8	31	349	349

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The emission of black smoke of such density as to call for legal action under the provisions of the Byelaw adopted by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, was not observed during the year, and no complaints were received of nuisances caused by the emission of smoke or grit from colliery stacks in the district. The closing down of some collieries has obviously lessened the likelihood of this nuisance.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 21 houses, including one house belonging to the Council, were treated for the eradication of bed bugs. The methods adopted consisted of spraying the walls and crevices with zaldecyde and D.D.T. fluid, fumigation with formaldehyde vapour, the stripping off of wall-paper and the remedying of structural defects which favoured the harbouring of vermin in the houses.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are five swimming baths in the Rhondda. Those at Treherbert, Ystrad, Porth and Ferndale are owned by the Council, and the bath at Wattstown is controlled by the Miners' Welfare Scheme. All the baths are uncovered and this fact, coupled with the weather, serves to restrict the period for which they can be used every year.

Parties of school children, under the supervision of teachers or other responsible persons, made regular use of the baths, and a number of them obtained proficiency certificates in swimming and life-saving.

The Council-owned baths are each in charge of a qualified attendant, and the water is changed and cleansed by means of efficient purification plants. The bath at Wattstown is not subject to the same close supervision but no serious complaint was received during the year regarding the maintenance of this pool.

It is pleasing to note the increasing popularity of swimming in the district, especially among the younger element of the population.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

A fairly comprehensive scheme of rodent control was undertaken by the Council during 1947, and appreciable progress was made with the programme which consisted of:

- (1) the completion of the survey and treatment of private business and other property under the Special Scheme which was initiated towards the end of the previous year ;
- (2) the treatment of all drain inspection chambers throughout the district ;
- (3) maintenance treatment of sewers ;
- (4) survey of streams and river banks, with a view to treatment ;
- (5) general work, including the investigation of complaints and the treatment of conditions thus found.

During the early part of 1947 the Council's rodent staff were mainly engaged on the treatment of the premises which were found to be infested in the course of the survey carried out late in 1946, in accordance with the special scheme outlined in Local Authority Circular No. 12 of the Ministry of Food. This work continued until the end of May when the services of the 19 temporary assistant rodent

operatives, who had been engaged for the purpose, were terminated. Under this scheme 40% of the cost incurred in the treatment of private dwellings is borne by the Local Authority and the remaining 60% is met by Exchequer grant, on the understanding that the cost of treatment of business premises is charged to the occupiers thereof. Although some of the occupiers of business premises were inclined at the outset to dispute the charges levied upon them, this tendency gradually subsided as the work progressed and members of the public became more appreciative of the service undertaken in their interests.

Following the completion of the private dwellings scheme it was considered advisable to undertake the treatment of all the drain inspection chambers throughout the district and the services of the remaining rodent staff were utilised for this purpose between the 2nd June and the 27th September.

The grant conditions of the Ministry of Food in respect of the extended period allowed for the treatment of private dwellings stipulated that two maintenance treatments of the Council's sewers should be undertaken during the fiscal year and the first of these two treatments was completed between the 15th September and the 22nd November, 1947.

In the course of the various special schemes of rodent treatment carried out in the district it became apparent that, in order to make a reasonably comprehensive effort to solve the rodent problem, it would be necessary to undertake a thorough treatment of the river banks. With this object in view representations were made to the Ministry of Food, but although some preliminary steps, by way of survey, etc., were taken it was not found practicable to commence the systematic treatment of the river banks before the end of the year.

The following tables give detailed information regarding the work carried out under the foregoing schemes as well as in dealing with the complaints and special requests received by the Council's Officers in the course of the year.

TABLE I.—SURVEY.

Wards	PREMISES SURVEYED					PREMISES INFESTED		
	Total	Private Houses	Business Premises	Other Premises or Sites	Total	Private Houses	Business Premises	Other Premises or Sites
1	818	730	74	14	157	151	6	—
2	1270	1196	44	30	164	153	7	4
3	610	546	58	6	83	75	7	1
4	401	397	2	2	51	50	—	1
5	1398	1345	47	6	234	226	7	1
6	1575	1361	202	12	150	125	22	3
7	1258	1158	98	2	150	139	10	1
8	2332	2138	182	12	319	290	27	2
9	708	666	40	2	118	115	1	2
10	833	790	38	5	127	125	—	2
11	1583	1554	22	7	447	445	2	—
	12786	11881	807	98	2000	1894	89	17

TABLE II.—TREATMENT OF INFESTED PREMISES.

Ward	Private Houses	Business Premises	Other Premises	No. of Baits laid	Estimated Kill (Rats only)
1	522	35	19	12547	1030
2	385	81	22	13067	2024
3	277	49	20	7121	867
4	336	33	14	8386	272
5	307	22	4	7567	271
6	388	37	22	8718	381
7	277	19	18	6529	279
8	354	33	2	8180	297
9	257	13	12	3761	568
10	433	20	9	8224	615
11	858	59	7	9464	711
	4394	401	149	93564	7315

TABLE III.—TREATMENT OF DRAIN INSPECTION CHAMBERS.

Ward	No. of chambers treated	Pre-bait takes			Poison baits laid
		Complete	Partial	No takes	
1	551	27	103	462	89
2	658	116	268	554	95
3	219	102	108	161	58
4	102	23	83	62	40
5	350	3	271	277	72
6	524	—	363	356	170
7	537	—	138	444	115
8	357	—	28	329	28
9	436	—	14	422	14
10	409	—	—	409	—
11	464	26	117	321	143
Totals ...	4607	297	1493	3797	824

TABLE IV.—MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF SEWERS.

Ward	Man-holes treated	Pre-bait takes			Poison baits laid
		Complete	Partial	No. takes	
1	430	24	46	393	35
2	255	25	23	231	24
3	268	46	67	212	56
4	259	44	116	179	80
5	371	16	164	281	90
6	455	44	184	341	114
7	318	—	190	223	95
8	514	8	238	391	123
9	412	15	125	242	70
10	266	38	114	190	76
11	496	172	169	342	153
Totals ...	4044	432	1436	3025	916

TABLE V.—GENERAL WORK.

Premises treated :					
Private premises	...	...	...	...	176
Business premises	...	...	...	...	51
Other premises	...	...	...	...	43
Token baits laid :					
Number of premises	...	...	...	...	270
Number of doses	...	...	...	...	5,262
Poison baits laid :					
Number of premises	...	...	...	...	252
Number of doses	...	...	...	...	1,498
Post baits laid :					
Number of premises...	...	...	...	...	45
Number of doses	...	...	...	...	198
Traps set :					
Number of premises	...	...	...	...	1
Number of traps	...	...	...	...	4
Estimated kill (rats only)	...	...	...	...	1,111

PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

There are two public mortuaries provided by the Council, while each of the five general hospitals has a mortuary which is available for the reception of bodies other than those from the institutions.

At the public mortuary in the grounds of Llethreddu Cemetery, Trealaw, post mortem examinations were carried out on four of the five bodies received. At the mortuary, Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, six bodies were admitted, and post-mortem examinations were carried out in five instances.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1947.

In addition to the ordinary statistical matter, the following subjects were dealt with in reports placed before the Council during the year :—

- Acute Poliomyelitis—Prevalence.
- Annual Meeting—Women Public Officers' Association.
- Carnegie Welfare Centre—
- Cleaning assistance.
 - Holiday arrangements.
 - Kitchen grate.
 - Laundry rates.
 - Relief caretaker.
 - Repair of path.
- Central Council for Health Education—Annual contribution.
- Dangerous and Dilapidated Buildings—
- Penygraig
 - Treherbert.
 - Tylorstown.
- Dentures, Artificial—
- Application for provision (2).
 - Expectant and nursing mothers.
- Deputy Medical Officer of Health—Appointment.
- Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944—
- Food Orders, Fluorine in Food.
- Health Visitors—Duties and residence.
- Home and Domestic Helps—
- Work done (10).
 - Resignations and appointments (4).
- Hospitals—Transfer to Ministry of Health.
- Hospital treatment—Payment for.
- Housing Act, 1936—
- House Repairs (9).
 - Houses for Demolition.
 - Underground Rooms (5).
- Housing (Declaration of Unfitness) Regulations, 1947.
- Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947—
- Observations.
- Ice-cream—
- Manufacture.
 - Registration of premises.

Insulin—Provision of.

Labelling of Food—

- Beer.
- Butter.
- Cocktails, liquors, etc.
- Pre-packed fruit and vegetables.

Lodging Houses—Application for registration.

Milk Purveyors—Applications for registration (2).

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations—

- Applications for licences (2).
- Results of tests.

Municipal Midwifery Service—

- Applications for transfer (3).
- Appointments (3).
- Administration of analgesia.
- Gas/air apparatus.
- Midwife's residence.
- Midwife at Trehafod.
- Motor Hire (2).
- Relief Midwives.
- Sick leave.
- Uniform.

Penygraig Clinic—Cleaning.

Post-natal Clinics.

Public Ambulance Service—Work done (8).

Public Health Act, 1936—

- Maintenance of Sewers (5).
- Nuisances in Watercourses.

Rats and Mice Destruction—

- Claim for loss of fowls.
- Private dwellings (3).
- River bank treatment.
- Staff.
- Sewer maintenance.
- Work done.

Refuse bins—Provision of.

Rheumatism Clinic—

- Accommodation.
- Additional staff (4).
- Conveyance of patients.
- E.N.T. surgeon
- Laboratory technician.
- Orthopaedic surgeon.
- Payment of fees.
- Work done.

Sheets for expectant mothers.

Shops—Winter closing hours (2).

Slaughter-houses—Applications for registration (6).

Slaughtermen—Applications for registration (4).

Staff—

- Application for transfer.
- Appointments.
- Ambulance Driver.
- Assistant Dental Surgeon (3).
- Health Visitors.
- Caretakers' holidays.
- Employment of married women.
- Illness of Sanitary Inspector.
- Overtime payments.
- Part-time specialists' remuneration.
- Physiotherapists' salaries.
- Post-graduate courses.
- Refresher courses.
- Relief caretaker (2).
- Revision of salary.
- Staff reports.
- Temporary employees.
- Uniform clothing (3).
- Vacancies (5).

Tyntyla Isolation Hospital—

- Ambulance.
- Foul linen allowances.
- Non-nursing staff (3).

Tyntyla Isolation Hospital—*Continued.*

- Non-resident staff.
- Nurses' salaries and conditions.
- Tenders for provisions.

Verminous conditions—Dover Street, Gelli.

Water supply—

- Brick Row, Ystrad.
- Greenhill, Ystrad.
- Penrhys Road, Ystrad.

Welfare Centres—

- Equipment.
- Issues of dried milk.

Welfare Foods—Vitamin tablets.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year in respect of any contravention of the enactments connected with the work of the Health Department.

SECTION V.

Housing.

HOUSING.

The lack of suitable housing accommodation constituted one of the most serious problems affecting the health and happiness of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the district. By the end of the year most of the men who had served in the War and were married during that period had returned to the district and were becoming dissatisfied with the arrangements for bringing up families in apartments or rooms; similarly, young men who had continued to work in the mines or other essential industries in the district or neighbourhood were placed in the same position in regard to accommodation for their young families. The housing position in the district is aggravated by the fact that very few of the 29,004 houses in the district were designed for occupation by two or more families, and the occupation of the average type of house in the district by more than one family frequently leads to friction and unhappiness amongst the occupants.

The extent of the need for housing accommodation may be judged from the number of applications received at the Health Department, and by the end of the year the number had accumulated to approximately 3,600.

The erection of houses in the district, in accordance with the programme adopted by the Council, proceeded as expeditiously as circumstances permitted, and the follow-

ing summary indicates the progress which had been made by the end of the year in the period since the building of houses was resumed in 1945 :—

I.	Permanent Houses—traditional type :—			
	In course of construction	...	...	82
	Completed and occupied	...	...	18
II.	Permanent Pre-fabricated (B.I.S.F.) Houses :—			
	In course of construction	...	...	60
	Completed and occupied	...	...	90
III.	Temporary pre-fabricated bungalows :—			
	In course of construction	...	...	44
	Completed and occupied	...	...	206

In addition to the above, 48 vacant houses or properties had been requisitioned, repaired and occupied by families who were inadequately housed.

The number of occupied houses repaired in the district during the year as the result of informal action by the Sanitary Inspectors or in consequence of the service of notices requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from conditions of disrepair after inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors amounted to 3,557 as compared with 2,818 houses in the previous year.

Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1936, were made in respect of underground rooms in three houses. No Demolition Order under the provisions of the above Act was made during the year and no house was demolished consequent upon the issue of such an Order.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year :—

1. **Slop Sinks.**

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| <i>a.</i> | Slop sinks repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 3 |
| <i>b.</i> | Waste pipes repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 27 |

2. **Water Closets.**

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>a.</i> | Provision of new water closet | ... | ... | 1 |
| <i>b.</i> | Rebuilding of water closet | ... | ... | 11 |
| <i>c.</i> | Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc., repaired | ... | ... | 224 |
| <i>d.</i> | Flushing appliances repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 218 |
| <i>e.</i> | Flushing appliances provided | ... | ... | 18 |
| <i>f.</i> | Pans renewed or provided | ... | ... | 167 |
| <i>g.</i> | Water Supply provided | ... | ... | 2 |
| <i>h.</i> | Water service pipes repaired | ... | ... | 105 |

3. **House.**

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----|-----|------|
| <i>a.</i> | External walls, woodwork, etc., repaired | ... | ... | 1305 |
| <i>b.</i> | Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc., repaired | ... | ... | 531 |
| <i>c.</i> | Windows made openable | ... | ... | 3 |
| <i>d.</i> | Window area increased | ... | ... | 1 |
| <i>e.</i> | Pantry or food safe provided | ... | ... | 1 |
| <i>f.</i> | Water supply pipes and fittings repaired, etc. | ... | ... | 74 |

4. **Drains.**

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>a.</i> | Cement well around the gully trap | ... | ... | 14 |
| <i>b.</i> | Grid or cover to gully trap | ... | ... | 5 |
| <i>c.</i> | Gully trap renewed | ... | ... | 15 |
| <i>d.</i> | Ventilating shaft repaired or extended | ... | ... | 10 |
| <i>e.</i> | Drains unblocked by owners | ... | ... | 290 |
| <i>f.</i> | Drains repaired by owners | ... | ... | 46 |
| <i>g.</i> | Drainage of subsoil made good | ... | ... | 5 |
| <i>h.</i> | Inspection chamber repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 6 |

5. **Area.**

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>a.</i> | Paving repaired | ... | ... | 68 |
| <i>b.</i> | Paving repaired and extended | ... | ... | 1 |
| <i>c.</i> | Steps repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 51 |
| <i>d.</i> | Boundary walls or fences repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 114 |
| <i>e.</i> | Retaining walls repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 44 |

6.	Rain-water shoots and downpipe repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	394
7.	Dilapidated structures repaired or fixed anew	...					2
8.	Structures obstructing light and/or ventilation of living rooms removed or altered	...					3
9.	Dampness abated	...	...	...	...	...	333
10.	Dirty houses cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	6
11.	Manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
12.	Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	7

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1947.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	3,172
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	3,172
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...				66
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	66
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...				—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...				2,988

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 2,512

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs (Section 9) 5

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 5

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 2,173

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners 1,043

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 2

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

LICENSING OF CIVIL BUILDING WORK— DEFENCE REGULATION 56A.

The licensing of civil building work under the above Regulation continued in operation during 1947, and the Medical Officer of Health acted as licensing officer in respect of works licensable by the local authority.

All applications for licences were investigated by the sanitary inspectors in whose districts the works were proposed to be carried out; the sanitary inspectors also investigated numerous applications for the purchase of small quantities of controlled materials required in order to carry out repairs or works, the cost of which did not exceed £10.

The following summary relates to the licences issued during the year :—

	No. of Licences	Estimated Cost £
Dwelling Houses :—		
Rebuilding	1	1,180
New House	1	1,187
Repairs	1,018	43,479
Alterations and Additions ...	127	8,413
Painting	69	3,674
Conversions	7	12,585
Garages	11	482

Hotels, Churches, Clubs, Cinemas,
etc. :—

Repairs	132	8,713
Alterations and Additions ...	4	377
Painting	34	2,029
Heating Apparatus	17	990

Shops, Factories, etc. :—

Repairs	137	6,531
Alterations and Additions ...	39	2,772
Painting	82	2,736
Heating Apparatus	2	115
Total	1,681	95,263

The number of licences refused during the year was 37.

While 49 applications for licences were forwarded to the Regional Licensing Officer for consideration. The number of certificates issued in respect of controlled materials amounted to 6,698, 6,464 of these being in respect of materials required for the repair of dwelling-houses and the remaining 234 for materials required for other classes of properties.

SECTION VI.

Inspection and Supervision
of Food.

MILK.

The numbers of persons registered for the production, sale or distribution of milk in the district during 1947 were as follow :—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	17
Purveyors of Milk and Milk-shop keepers	...	...	...	...	...	73
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	4

The average daily quantity of liquid milk consumed in the district during the year was estimated to be 9,825 gallons, representing 0.70 pints per head of the population. Of the total average daily quantity of milk consumed in the district only 138 gallons were produced on farms situated in the district, so that the bulk of the milk was imported from various areas in South Wales or the West of England, largely through whole-sale companies engaged in the milk trade.

There were 95 premises in the district directly concerned with the production, sale or distribution of milk, and the sanitary inspectors made 1,222 visits of inspection to such premises during the course of the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders. The following licences in respect of graded milk were issued by the Council under the provisions of the above Orders during 1947 :—

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk—

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	2
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	2

Tuberculin Tested” Pasteurised Milk—

Dealers' Licences	7
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

“Accredited” Milk—

“Dealer's” Licence	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

“Pasteurised” Milk—

Pasteuriser's Licence	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	70
Supplementary Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	2

It will be noted from the above figures that most of the purveyors of milk in the district were licensed to sell pasteurised milk and, consequently, nearly all the milk sold in the district was sold under the designation of “pasteurised” milk.

Milk Sampling. Apart from the sampling of milk which was undertaken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, sampling of milk was undertaken at approximately weekly intervals for the purpose of bacteriological examination. The number of samples of milk sold as “pasteurised” milk taken during the year was 210 and of these 179 or 85 per cent. were reported upon as being satisfactory; amongst the unsatisfactory samples, 26 gave unsatisfactory results on applying the Methylene Blue test, and in 8 instances the Phosphatase Test indicated that the milk had not been adequately treated.

During the year 26 samples of milk produced on local farms were submitted to examination and 18, or 75 per cent., were reported on as being satisfactory; the remaining six samples, which were unsatisfactory, all showed the presence of *Bacillus Coli* in 1/100 of a millilitre and in two instances the Methylene Blue test also gave decolourisation in less than 4½ hours. The examination of the 24 locally-produced samples of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli showed that these organisms were absent in each instance.

National Milk Testing Advisory Scheme. The participation by officers of the Health Department in the arrangements for the taking of samples of milk from local farms for examination under the above mentioned scheme was discontinued at the end of 1946 and no samples were taken during 1947.

MEAT.

The number of slaughter-houses licensed in the district under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was seven, but nearly all the slaughtering in the area was carried out at the two slaughterhouses situated at Llanfoist Street, Ton Pentre. One sanitary inspector devoted the whole of his time to the inspection of carcasses at these two slaughterhouses and was given assistance when considered necessary. The inspection of carcasses in the other slaughterhouses was undertaken by the sanitary inspectors in whose districts the slaughterhouses were situated.

The quantities of meat and offal surrendered and condemned owing to the presence of diseased conditions amounted to 43,554 lbs. and 70,042 lbs., respectively, the amounts attributable to tuberculosis being 19,463 lbs. and 12,853 lbs. respectively.

The following table gives a summary of the results of inspection of the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the district during the year :—

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1947

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,355	1,368	2,125	26,186	1,534
Number inspected	2,355	1,368	2,117	26,091	1,534
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	43	2	62	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,324	1,133	38	4,872	49
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	56.40	85.75	1.89	22.74	3.32
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	20	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	57	122	13	—	74
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.72	10.38	.61	—	4.89

OTHER FOODS.

There were 55 bakehouses in the district which, with few exceptions, were of small size. There were no underground bakehouses as defined in the Factories Act, 1937. The sanitary inspectors made 275 visits to bakehouses during the course of the year.

A large bacon curing and "cooked meat" products factory was kept under regular supervision by the sanitary inspector in whose area the factory was situated.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The principal articles of food, apart from meat in the slaughterhouses, condemned during the course of the year were as follows :—

					lbs.
Swedes	...	...	...	...	9,520
Tinned and preserved meats				...	4,017
Fresh fish	...	...	...	...	3,844
Tinned milk	...	...	...	...	2,735
Tinned vegetables	...	...	...	...	1,692
Tinned fruit	...	...	...	...	1,680
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	1,568
Bread	...	...	...	...	782
Cereals, flour, cake, etc.			...	...	737
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	...	723
Jam	...	...	...	...	548
Sugar	...	...	...	...	518
Tinned fish	...	...	...	...	503
Bacon	...	...	...	...	422
Cheese	...	...	...	...	334
Dried fruit	...	...	...	...	273
Butter and margarine			...	...	173
Fresh fruit	...	...	...	...	146
Eggs	...	...	...	...	131

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The duties of part-time Public Analyst for the district were undertaken during the whole of the year under review by Mr. D. Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, and the total number of samples submitted for examination amounted to 485, consisting of 193 formal and 292 informal samples, the details of which are given in the appended summary.

**Summary of Samples submitted to the Public Analyst
during 1947.**

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	169	169	—	215	212	3
Margarine	4	4	—	1	1	—
Butter	6	6	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	7	7	—	—	—	—
Tea	1	1	—	3	3	—
Jam	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of soda	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tonic Wine	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sausages	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lard compound ...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Macaroni	—	—	—	3	3	—
Cake mixture	—	—	—	10	10	—
Semolina	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ice-cream	—	—	—	24	24	—
Gelatine	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pudding mixture ...	—	—	—	2	1	1
Baking powder ...	—	—	—	4	4	—
Flavouring essence	—	—	—	1	1	—
Flour	—	—	—	3	3	—
Sweet sauce	—	—	—	2	1	1
Glycerine	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rubbing Oil	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cough mixture ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Oat cakes	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rolled oats	—	—	—	3	3	—
Tinned peaches ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Spaghetti	—	—	—	1	1	—
Prunes	—	—	—	1	1	—
Coffee	—	—	—	1	1	—
Caraway seeds ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pearl Barley	—	—	—	1	1	—
Soya flour	—	—	—	1	1	—
Barley Flakes ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tinned Milk	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pilchards	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cocoa	—	—	—	1	1	—
Marmalade	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cordial	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pepper	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sauce	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS ...	193	193	—	292	287	5

It will be observed from the foregoing table that all the formal samples submitted were genuine.

Five of the informal samples were not genuine. Of these, three samples were of milk, one of pudding mixture, and one of sweet sauce.

The following statement contains details of the informal samples reported as not genuine.

Ref. No.	Description	Result of Analysis.
285/S	... Milk	...The sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than three (3) per cent.
289/S	... Pudding mixture	...The sample was infested with meal-mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
319/S	... Sweet Sauce	...The sample was infested with meal-mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
333/S	... Milk	...The sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than six (6) per cent.
362/S	... Milk	...The sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than three (3) per cent.

SECTION VII.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1947.

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1947.

DISEASE	Cases Notified.													Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths													
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years	35-45 yrs.	45-65 years	65 and over		All ages	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and over	
		12	12	12	12	33	42	131	63	11	2	3	233
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	311	2	12	12	33	42	131	63	11	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	25	3	2	1	2	1	3	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	205	27	12	10	8	11	13	15	7	23	16	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	30	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	3	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	16	4	3	1	1	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	20	1	3	2	3	1	5	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2221	118	215	315	454	481	605	23	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	126	14	16	19	24	24	26	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	2992	181	264	360	525	563	786	110	28	55	27	46	47	346	41	12	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	8	12	

Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths from the zymotic group of diseases—small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, enteric fever and diarrhoea—during 1947 amounted to 25, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.22 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Of these 25 deaths, 19 were caused by diarrhoea (including enteritis) whilst three each were attributed to measles and whooping cough.

Small Pox.—No case of this disease was notified in the district during 1947.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the area during the year under review amounted to 311 as compared with 343 notifications received in the previous year; the number of cases notified represented an incidence rate of 2.78 cases per 1,000 of the estimated population. No death was certified as due to this disease, and the majority of the cases notified showed a mild degree of infection.

Amongst the eleven wards in the district, Ward 2 with 47 notifications provided the largest number, whilst Ward 9 with 15 cases was least affected.

The disease was most prevalent during the last three months of the year when 158 cases were notified with a maximum of 66 cases during December; the lowest monthly incidence occurred in May and August, 10 cases being notified in each of these two months.

The number of cases admitted to the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital was 233, representing 75 per cent. of the total number notified.

Diphtheria.—The total number of persons notified as suffering from diphtheria during the year amounted to 25. All the notified cases were admitted to the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital where the diagnosis was confirmed in

only four instances. No death was certified as due to diphtheria in the district during the year under review.

The campaign for promoting the immunisation of children against diphtheria was persistently carried out during the year, especially by means of personal contact between parents and the staff of the Health Department, and immunisation clinics were held at the welfare centres and at certain schools and other premises during approximately two sessions per week. As a result of these activities, 1,738 children under 5 years and 256 children between 5 and 15 years received the requisite course of injections during the year. At the end of the year it was estimated that 64.8 per cent. of children under 5 years and 86.8 per cent. of children between 5 and 15 years of age had received the appropriate course of injections of diphtheria prophylactic.

Enteric Fever.—One person, a man of 28 years residing in Ward 5, was notified as suffering from para-typhoid fever in December but, on further observation and investigation, the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year was 7, representing an incidence rate of 2.9 cases per 1,000 live and still births. No death was certified as due to puerperal sepsis in the district during the year. The number of patients suffering from puerperal infections admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the District was six.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—The number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever notified during the year amounted to 16, of which 11 were finally diagnosed as suffering from the disease; amongst the 11 cases diagnosed as suffering from the disease meningococci were found in the cerebro-spinal fluids in eight instances whilst in the remaining three instances the cellular characteristics of the fluids indicated

the probability of a meningococcal infection. All the confirmed cases of this disease occurred during the first five months of the year with a maximum incidence of five cases during March. These eleven cases were also distributed amongst eight of the eleven wards comprising the district, so that the distribution was widespread, but there was no evidence of the existence of an epidemic of this disease during the year under review.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Towards the latter half of summer and in the autumn months the district, in common with other parts of the country, suffered an unusually heavy incidence of acute poliomyelitis; 10 cases were notified in August, 7 in September and 3 during October, making a total of 20 cases notified during the year under review. In four instances, however, the diagnosis was not confirmed so that as far as could be ascertained by the method of notification 16 cases occurred during the year, of which 8 were notified in August, 6 in September and 2 during October. The maximum incidence of the confirmed cases occurred in Wards 5 and 11 with 4 cases each, whilst no case occurred in Wards 1, 7 and 8; the incidence of the disease was therefore fairly widespread throughout the district, the 16 cases being distributed amongst eight of the eleven wards. The confirmed cases were equally distributed amongst the two sexes, but amongst 12 cases who were under 10 years of age, 7 were girls and 5 were boys, and amongst 4 cases who were over 15 years of age 3 were male persons. The age distribution of the confirmed cases varied between eighteen months and forty-eight years; 3 of the cases were between 1 and 2 years of age, 6 were between 2 and 5 years of age, 3 were between 5 and 10 years old, one was between 15 and 25 years old, 2 were between 25 and 45 years of age and the remaining case was over 45 years of age. The severity of the disease also varied considerably; in 6 instances the attack was considered abortive or characterised by transient weakness of certain muscles

of the limbs, in 2 instances facial paralysis only occurred, in 6 instances there was definite paralysis of one or more limbs, in one instance there was severe paralysis of the lower limbs and lower abdominal and trunk muscles, whilst in the remaining case, a young man of 26 years, there was extensive paralysis, including the respiratory muscles, and the patient died after being in the "iron lung" for about twelve hours. Seventeen of the notified cases, including thirteen of the confirmed cases, were admitted to the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital where they were seen by Mr. Rocyn Jones, the Council's Orthopaedic Consultant; the remaining three confirmed cases were seen by Mr. Rocyn Jones at the orthopaedic clinic at the Carnegie Centre after the recognised infectious periods had expired. One child was transferred to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, direct from the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital, and arrangements were made for the treatment and after-care of the other persons affected, either at the Prince of Wales Hospital or in the orthopaedic clinic when considered necessary. No source of infection of any of the confirmed cases could be traced; two of the adult cases were possibly infected at places situated outside the district. No evidence could be obtained that the infection had been transmitted by the use of the public swimming baths in the district, and no steps were taken with the view of closing the baths.

As soon as the occurrence of cases was known in the district a circular letter was forwarded to all medical practitioners in the area inviting them to communicate with the Health Department whenever a case or suspected case of poliomyelitis came under their observation and offering any assistance which might be helpful in establishing the diagnosis.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—A child of 16 months residing in Ward 6 was notified as suffering from this disease in September, but, on further observation and investigation, the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified during the year amounted to 30, of which 8 were notified during January, whilst the numbers notified in each of the succeeding eleven months of the year varied between a maximum of four in April and one case each in March, June, August, September and November.

Amongst the various wards, Ward 5 with 13 cases provided the largest number of notifications whilst no case was notified from Wards 1, 2, 3 and 9.

The number of deaths from this disease was 7, giving a mortality rate of 23.3 per cent. amongst the cases notified.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—During 1947, 205 persons were notified as suffering from acute primary pneumonia as compared with 132 notifications in the previous year. The monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 36 cases notified during January and a minimum of 8 cases each in August and November. The Ward distribution of the notifications showed maximum incidence in Ward 11 where 44 cases were notified whilst Ward 3 with 9 notifications was least affected.

Persons of all ages were notified as suffering from acute primary pneumonia, but it is noteworthy that 27 babies under one year old were notified as suffering from the disease.

The number of deaths from acute primary pneumonia amounted to 30, representing a mortality rate of 14.6 per cent. amongst the total number of cases notified. As in previous years the mortality was heaviest amongst persons in the younger and older age groups; 9 deaths occurred amongst babies under one year old and 10 deaths amongst persons over 65 years of age.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Nine cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during 1947, giving an incidence rate of 3.8 cases per 1,000 births. Four babies were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment but the infections were mild and quickly responded to treatment. All the cases of this disease notified during the year recovered without any impairment of vision resulting therefrom.

A summary of the available information regarding cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year is given in the following table :—

Notified	Cases		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Still under treatment at end of year	Deaths	Removed from District
	Treated							
	At Home	In Hospital						
9	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—

Measles.—The number of cases of measles notified during the year amounted to 2,221 as compared with 44 cases notified in the previous year. The disease was most prevalent during the middle third of the year, i.e., in May, June, July and August, with a maximum of 488 cases notified during July; the lowest incidence occurred in January when only four cases were notified.

The ward distribution of the notified cases varied between a maximum of 389 cases in Ward 10 and a minimum of 66 cases in Ward 4.

The age distribution of the cases showed that the disease was, as usual, more prevalent amongst children under 5 years of age, who represented 71 per cent. of the total cases notified; 118 cases were notified amongst babies who were under one year old and the incidence increased

amongst children in each year to a maximum of 481 cases amongst children who were between 4 and 5 years of age. It may be noted that two persons over 45 years of age were notified as suffering from measles.

No death occurred amongst the patients who were notified as suffering from measles but three deaths were certified as due to measles amongst persons who had not been notified as suffering from the disease.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases of erysipelas notified during the year amounted to 19, of which 12 were persons over 65 years of age. No death was certified as due to this disease. The monthly distribution of the notifications varied between a maximum of four notifications during May and total absence of notifications during February. No case was notified from Wards 3 and 9 whilst Ward 11 with five cases provided the largest number.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—No death was certified as due to diarrhoea during the year but 19 deaths were attributable to enteritis, 15 of which occurred in babies under twelve months old, whilst the remaining 4 deaths were of persons who were over 65 years of age. There was no evidence of any severe epidemic of this disease in the district during the year; the monthly summaries of the fatalities showed maximum incidence in December when 5 deaths occurred and no death occurred during March, April, May and September. No death from enteritis occurred in Ward 4, 10 and 11 whilst Ward 2 with 5 deaths suffered the highest mortality.

Influenza.—The number of deaths in the district certified as due to influenza amounted to 20, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.18 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The mortality was heaviest in persons over 45 years

of age amongst whom 15 deaths occurred; one death attributed to this disease occurred amongst babies under twelve months old. The disease was most prevalent during the first four months of the year when 18 deaths occurred with a maximum number of 7 deaths during January; the remaining two deaths occurred in December. Ward 11 with five deaths suffered the highest mortality whilst no death was certified from Wards 1, 4 and 7.

Bronchitis.—The total number of deaths certified as due to bronchitis amounted to 229, representing a death-rate of 2.04 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 147 and 1.30, respectively. Approximately one-half of the total deaths from this disease, namely 116, occurred in the first three months of the year with a maximum of 47 deaths during February and it will be recalled that during this period exceptionally severe weather was experienced involving repeated heavy falls of snow and a prolonged period of low atmospheric temperature. The lowest monthly incidence of deaths from bronchitis occurred in August when four deaths were certified. The mortality from this disease fell mainly amongst persons in the older and younger age groups; 153 deaths occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age, 56 fatalities were recorded amongst persons between 45 and 65 years old and 13 deaths occurred amongst babies under one year of age, the remaining seven deaths being of persons between 15 and 45 years of age. The sex distribution of the deaths from bronchitis showed marked preponderance amongst males in the older age groups. Of the 56 deaths amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age, 43 were of male persons and of the 153 deaths amongst persons over 65 years of age 93 occurred amongst men; in contrast it may be noted that amongst the 20 deaths which occurred amongst persons under the age of 45 years, 11 were of female and 9 were of male persons.

Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis.—The number of deaths certified as due to these diseases during the year amounted to 51 as compared with 28 deaths in 1946 and the previous annual maximum of 32 deaths recorded in 1945. Thirty-one deaths occurred in men who were between 45 and 65 years of age, eighteen deaths occurred amongst men over 65 years of age and two deaths were of men between 25 and 45 years old.

The numbers of deaths certified as due to this group of diseases during the last eleven years in this district are indicated in the following table :—

Year.	AGE-GROUPS.			Total.
	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	over 65 years.	
1937	—	6	1	7
1938	1	7	2	10
1939	1	9	1	11
1940	4	11	1	16
1941	3	13	5	21
1942	—	14	3	17
1943	2	18	5	25
1944	5	22	2	29
1945	7	21	4	32
1946	2	14	12	28
1947	2	31	18	51

Anthrax.—A man, who was a resident of Ward 10, but was employed in a leather works situated outside the district, was notified as suffering from anthrax during the year under review. The patient was admitted to the Isolation Hospital and, at the time of admission, the appearance of his left wrist and arm was very suggestive of the early stages of anthrax, the lesion being located on the wrist. The diagnosis was not confirmed by bacteriological methods and the patient recovered after appropriate treatment.

SECTION VIII.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis registered during the year amounted to 167, of which 134 were of the pulmonary form of the disease and 33 were non-pulmonary cases. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 135, 115 and 20 respectively.

At the end of the year, the register of cases kept under the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations contained the names of 1,017 persons as indicated in the following summary :—

	Pul- monary	Non Pul- monary	Total
Cases on Register, 1st January, 1947 ...	731	310	1,041
New cases registered during year ...	134	33	167
Removed from Register during year ...	136	55	191
Cases on Register, 31st Dec., 1947 ...	729	288	1,017

The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year was 96, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.86 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Amongst those persons who died from tuberculosis during the year, 19 or 19.8 per cent. had not been notified to the Health Department as suffering from tuberculosis prior to the dates of death.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in relation to the handling of milk by tuberculous persons or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the removal of persons suffering from tuberculosis during the year under review.

The following table gives a summary of the notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1947, divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	2	5	—	—	—	4	1
5 to 10 years	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
10 to 15 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 years	11	15	2	1	2	3	2	1
20 to 25 years	14	18	1	4	4	9	—	2
25 to 35 years	6	17	1	3	8	10	—	2
35 to 45 years	4	8	2	—	3	9	1	2
45 to 55 years	4	2	—	1	9	—	—	—
55 to 65 years	2	4	—	1	11	3	—	1
65 and upwards	2	1	1	—	5	1	1	—
Totals	47	68	13	12	42	36	8	10

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year amounted to 115, the Ward distribution of the notified cases varying between a maximum of 15 cases in Ward 4 and a minimum of 5 cases in Ward 5.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 78, representing a death-rate of 0.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The largest number of deaths

occurred in Wards 2 and 9, with 9 deaths each, whilst Ward 3 with 5 deaths suffered the lowest mortality.

As indicated in the above table, the number of new cases was greater amongst female persons, the excess being prominent in the age groups between 15 and 45 years of age, and particularly in the age group 25 to 35 years. The mortality was slightly higher amongst male persons, but it may be noted that nine deaths occurred amongst women between 20 and 25 years of age as compared with four male deaths.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year was 25. No case was notified from either Ward 4 or Ward 11, whilst Wards 1, 2, 9 and 10 provided the highest numbers with 4 cases each. Amongst the 25 cases notified, five were of tubercular meningitis, the joints were affected in seven cases, the spine and ribs in four instances, neck glands in three instances, various internal organs were attacked in five instances, and the remaining case was one of generalised or miliary tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 18, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.16 per 1,000 of the estimated population. No deaths were certified from Wards 3, 4, 7 and 8, whilst the largest number amounting to 5, occurred in Ward 10. Of the 18 deaths, 7 were attributed to tubercular meningitis, 5 were due to miliary tuberculosis, 2 were due to infection of the peritoneum and 1 to infection of the stomach, while the remainder were caused by joint or spinal column infections.

examined in Ward 3 and 4 with 9 deaths each, whilst Ward 1 with 5 deaths suffered the lowest mortality of 2.5%. The mortality rate was 1.5 per 1000 per week. As indicated in the above table, the number of new cases was higher amongst female persons, the excess being prominent in the age groups between 15 and 45 years of age and particularly in the age group 25 to 35 years. The mortality was slightly higher amongst male persons, but it has to be noted that one death occurred amongst women between 20 and 25 years of age, compared with four male deaths. The mortality rate was very low in the four male deaths.

Tabular Statement. The number of cases in non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year 1925. The cases were notified from either Ward 3 or Ward 4, whilst Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4 provided the other numbers with 4 cases each. Amongst the 25 cases notified five were of tubercular meningitis. The joints were affected in seven cases, the spine and ribs in four instances, neck glands in three instances, various internal organs were affected in five instances, and the remaining cases were classified as indigestion, tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 18, equivalent to a death rate of 1.6% in the estimated population. No deaths were notified from Ward 3 and 4, whilst the largest number amounted to 5, occurred in Ward 10. Of the 18 deaths

7 were attributed to tubercular meningitis, 5 were due to indigestion, tuberculosis, 2 were due to infection of the peritoneum, 1 to infection of the stomach, while the 12 tubercular were caused by joint or spinal column infection. The mortality rate was 0.5 per 1000 per week.

The mortality rate was 1.5 per 1000 per week. The mortality rate was 1.5 per 1000 per week. The mortality rate was 1.5 per 1000 per week.

TABLE I

Vital statistics of whole District during 1945 and previous years.

Year	Total population		Total deaths		Total deaths per 1,000 population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1945	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12
1944	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12
1943	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12
1942	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12
1941	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12
1940	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12
1939	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12
1938	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12
1937	111,840	111,840	1,244	1,244	11.12	11.12

APPENDIX

Note.—This table is arranged to show the gross birth and death rates in the district and the birth and death rates per 1,000 of population. It is with the corresponding rates.

Notes in Columns 5 and 6 are calculated per 1,000 of population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 7 are the number in Column 6 corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected. The subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

Maternal deaths are deaths of persons who have a live or dead child in England or Wales and in a district other than that in which they resided.

Deaths of District residents exclusive of those reported by others.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1947 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net		Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1940	117,900	2,149	1,934	16.4	1,619	13.7	94	202	116	60	1,727	14.6
1941	123,460	2,352	2,149	17.4	1,832	14.8	115	188	170	79	1,905	15.4
1942	116,600	2,309	2,106	18.1	1,471	12.6	117	189	134	64	1,543	13.2
1943	113,500	2,128	1,933	17.0	1,435	12.6	92	186	104	54	1,529	13.5
1944	118,230	2,243	2,034	17.2	1,402	11.9	91	171	104	51	1,482	12.5
1945	116,480	2,218	2,019	17.3	1,444	12.4	84	187	108	53	1,547	13.3
1946	113,120	2,543	2,220	19.1	1,408	12.4	94	178	95	43	1,492	13.1
1947	111,840	2,838	2,363	21.1	1,544	13.8	54	214	122	52	1,704	15.2

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7 and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered
by water). } 23,886

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1947.—(Continued on two next pages).

CAUSE OF DEATH	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages)										Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District	
	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
Cols.																						
All Causes {	1681	119	4	13	9	47	128	413	948	141	113	124	97	175	145	131	193	142	128	192	194	
Uncertified	23	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	3	...	6	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	4	...	
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	78	1	...	...	18	30	23	6	6	6	9	5	6	8	8	6	8	9	7	6	2	...
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	18	...	...	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	5	4	5	...
8 Syphilitic Disease	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9 Influenza	20	1	...	...	2	2	7	8	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	4	4	5	...	...
10 Measles	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13M Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
13F Cancer of Uterus	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14 Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	57	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	38	5	7	5	2	7	5	2	4	12	2	6	11
15 Cancer of Breast	13	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	1	2	2	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	2	...
16 Cancer of all other sites	89	...	...	...	1	...	9	29	50	6	9	6	5	5	6	9	9	10	9	15	16
17 Diabetes	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	...	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions...	183	2	...	...	...	2	2	41	136	24	15	17	7	16	16	17	26	10	15	20	10
19 Heart Disease	423	...	...	...	1	4	18	108	292	31	57	23	17	34	47	33	49	30	30	62	14
20 Other diseases of the Circulatory System	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	32	...	4	2	3	4	6	5	5	7	...	1	7
21 Bronchitis...	229	13	...	...	...	1	6	56	153	23	41	28	13	26	14	13	26	9	14	22	3
22 Pneumonia	53	15	1	...	1	1	5	15	15	3	4	4	5	4	...	5	7	6	8	7	8
23 Other respiratory diseases	73	1	...	...	...	...	8	38	26	5	6	3	5	14	3	7	9	10	4	7	4
24 Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	4
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	2
26 Appendicitis	7	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5
27 Other digestive diseases	28	3	1	...	...	...	2	3	19	3	5	3	1	4	2	1	5	1	...	3	15
28 Nephritis	34	...	...	...	...	1	5	11	17	2	2	...	2	9	6	1	3	1	5	3	3
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other maternal causes	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8
31 Premature birth	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	5	...	...	6	3	2	3	6	25
32 Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	31	27	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	2	...	1	8	3	...	8	15
33 Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
34 Road traffic accidents	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
35 Other violent causes	30	...	...	1	1	4	4	8	12	4	5	2	...	2	1	2	3	4	6	1	8
36 All other causes	194	10	...	2	2	4	14	33	129	20	29	13	12	26	21	13	19	18	12	11	17
Rhonda	1704	122	4	13	9	47	129	422	958	144	213	125	104	176	146	135	194	142	129	196	194

TABLE III.—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sub-entries included in above figures																						
7 Tuberculous Meningitis	7	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
General Tuberculosis	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
16 Sarcoma	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
20 Arterio Sclerosis	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	1	2	1	3	4	4	2	5	...	...	1
22 Broncho Pneumonia	20	5	1	...	...	1	1	7	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	4	4
Lobar Pneumonia	30	9	...	...	1	...	4	6	10	1	2	3	5	3	...	2	4	4	3	3	4
23 Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis	51	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	18	4	6	3	2	6	2	4	7	10	3	4	3
27 Diarrhoea, etc. (over 2 years)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Congenital Debility
Congenital Malformations	12	8	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	6
Atelectasis	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	4
35 Colliery accidents	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
36 Erysipelas...
Rheumatic Fever	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Pernicious Anaemia	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	1
Old Age	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	16	20	5	7	15	8	4	4	6	2	2	...

TABLE V.

(TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General).

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1947.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	979	689
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	40	33
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
8	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
9	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	8	12
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	9
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	37	23
15	Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	13
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	61	31
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	92	91
19	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	254	179
20	Other diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	17	15
21	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	140	77
22	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	38	16
23	Other Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	60	6
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
25	Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
27	Other Digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	20	12
29	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other Maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
31	Premature Births	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile disease	...	...	...	...	...	20	16
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
34	Road Traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
35	Other violent causes...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12
36	All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	100	77
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	63	57
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	59	55
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
LIVE BIRTHS—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1218	1092
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1172	1059
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	46	33
STILL BIRTHS—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	32	26
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	30	26
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
POPULATION								
		...	...	...	...	...	111,840	

TABLE V

(TABLE 2.D. 30 of the Registrar-General)

Causes of Death in Rhoads Urban District during 1917

Causes of Death		Males	Females
1	Accidents	205	220
2	Influenza	12	15
3	Scarlet fever	1	1
4	Whooping cough	1	1
5	Diphtheria	1	1
6	Dysentery of respiratory system	4	10
7	Other forms of tuberculosis	1	3
8	Syphilitic diseases	1	1
9	Intoxication	1	1
10	Malaria	1	1
11	Acute rheumatism and fibrosarthritis	1	1
12	Acute infectious hepatitis	1	1
13	Heart disease (includes all other forms of heart disease and Osier's disease)	1	1
14	Other forms of heart disease	3	3
15	Stroke of brain and Puerperal	1	1
16	Other forms of stroke	1	1
17	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
18	Stroke	1	1
19	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
20	Stroke	1	1
21	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
22	Stroke	1	1
23	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
24	Stroke	1	1
25	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
26	Stroke	1	1
27	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
28	Stroke	1	1
29	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
30	Stroke	1	1
31	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
32	Stroke	1	1
33	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
34	Stroke	1	1
35	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
36	Stroke	1	1
37	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
38	Stroke	1	1
39	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
40	Stroke	1	1
41	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
42	Stroke	1	1
43	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
44	Stroke	1	1
45	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
46	Stroke	1	1
47	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
48	Stroke	1	1
49	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
50	Stroke	1	1
51	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
52	Stroke	1	1
53	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
54	Stroke	1	1
55	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
56	Stroke	1	1
57	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
58	Stroke	1	1
59	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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61	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
62	Stroke	1	1
63	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
64	Stroke	1	1
65	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
66	Stroke	1	1
67	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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69	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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71	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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79	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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81	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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83	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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85	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
86	Stroke	1	1
87	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
88	Stroke	1	1
89	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
90	Stroke	1	1
91	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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93	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
94	Stroke	1	1
95	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
96	Stroke	1	1
97	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
98	Stroke	1	1
99	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
100	Stroke	1	1
101	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
102	Stroke	1	1
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105	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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107	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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109	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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117	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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121	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
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123	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
124	Stroke	1	1
125	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
126	Stroke	1	1
127	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
128	Stroke	1	1
129	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
130	Stroke	1	1
131	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
132	Stroke	1	1
133	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
134	Stroke	1	1
135	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
136	Stroke	1	1
137	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
138	Stroke	1	1
139	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
140	Stroke	1	1
141	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
142	Stroke	1	1
143	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
144	Stroke	1	1
145	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
146	Stroke	1	1
147	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
148	Stroke	1	1
149	Other forms of stroke (all other sites)	1	1
150	Stroke	1	1



Rhondda Urban District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1947.
