

**[Report 1925] / Medical Officer of Health, Breconshire County Council.**

**Contributors**

Breconshire (Wales). County Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1925

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ekg4f5bm>

**License and attribution**

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

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

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



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

BRECONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**FOR THE YEAR 1925.**

BY

HERBERT DAVIES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.),

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

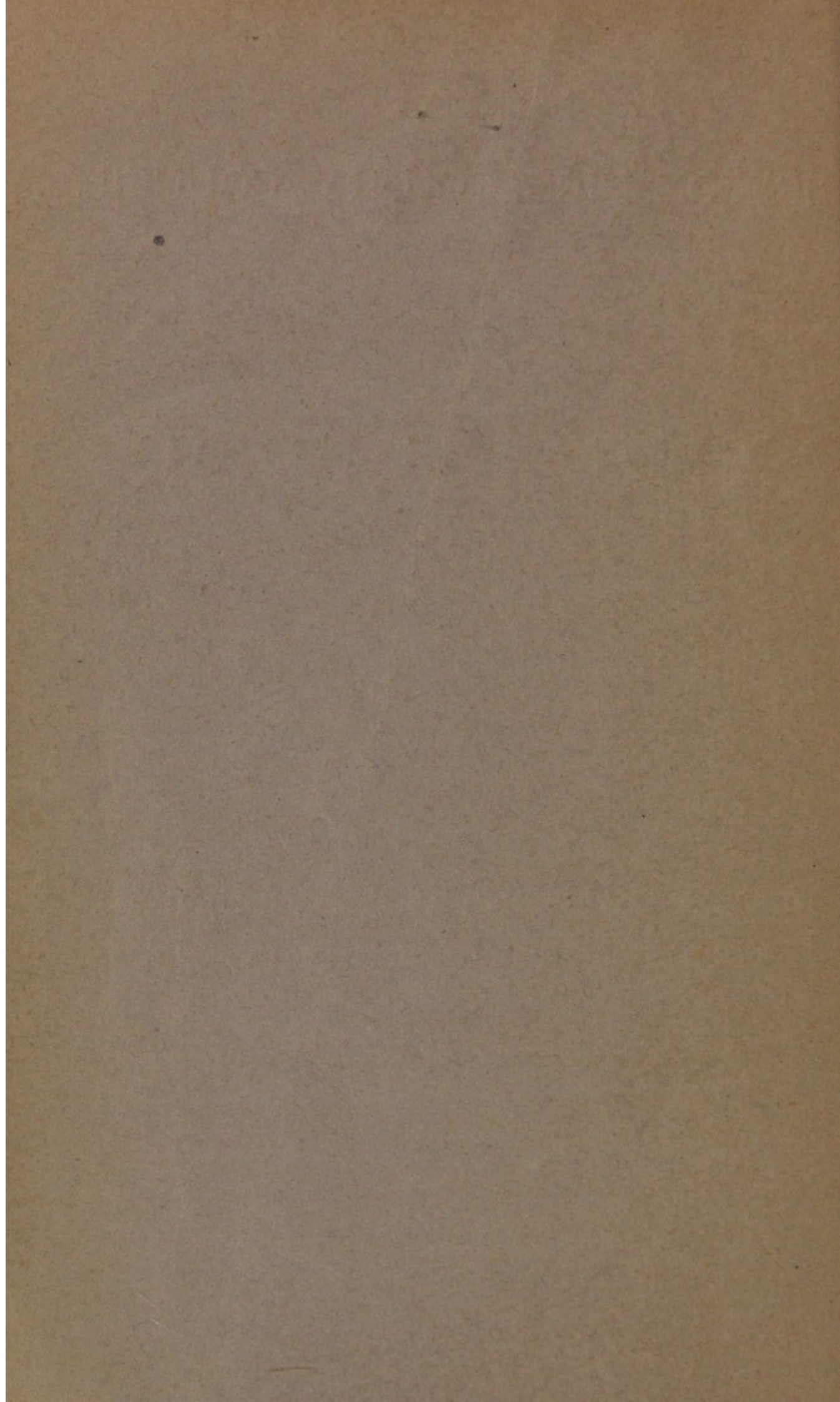


BRECON :

COUNTY TIMES LTD., BULWARK AND LION STREET.

1926.





BRECONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**FOR THE YEAR 1925.**

BY

HERBERT DAVIES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.),  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



BRECON :

COUNTY TIMES LTD., BULWARK AND LION STREET.

1926.



RECORDS OF THE

# ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1921

PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH

BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER

JOHN J. HARRIS, M.D.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
BRECONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

---

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Seventh Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition of Breconshire for the year 1925.

The Report for this year is a Survey Report in accordance with the requirements of Circular 648 (Wales) of the Ministry of Health dated December 31st, 1925.

The Vital Statistics for the year are as follows:—

	<i>Breconshire.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>
Birth Rate ...	19'2	18'3
Death Rate ...	11'6	12'2
Infantile Mortality Rate ...	71	75

and for the previous year (1924):—

Birth Rate ...	19'3	18'8
Death Rate ...	12'7	12'2
Infantile Mortality Rate ...	81	75

On page 6 of the Report a table is given of the above Statistics for the years 1920 to 1925 from which it will be seen that the Birth Rate for the County and for England and Wales is on the decline. The Death Rate is also on the decline for the County, whereas this Rate for England and Wales remains fairly stationary. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the County and for England and Wales has also been reduced, which is a very pleasing feature.

I have to express my thanks to the Public Health Committee of the County Council for the interest taken and the support given in all matters relating to my work during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HERBERT DAVIES,

County Medical Officer of Health,

County Health Offices.

Watton Mount, Brecon.

July 31st, 1926.



## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY.

**Population.**—The estimated population for Birth and Death Rates for 1925 are :—

For Birth Rate	...	...	62,260
For Death Rate	...	...	62,050
1921 Census Population	...	...	61,257
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	...	...	12,893
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	...	...	13,350

**Physical Features and General Character of the County.**—The area of the Administrative County of Brecknock is 469,281 statute acres (including land and inland water), and is the fourth largest administrative County in Wales. Generally speaking, the surface of the County consists of :—

- (a) Two large river basins, those of the Usk and Irfon, separated by the Eppynt Mountains ;
- (b) Two mountainous districts—one in the North and another along the whole of the South of the County ;
- (c) The Black Mountains, in the East of the County, extending North and South from Hay to Crickhowell ;
- (d) Hills in the West bordering Carmarthenshire, of which the Sugar Loaf is the highest point.

In the County there are 5 Urban Districts and 8 Rural Districts, as follows :—

**URBAN.**—Brecon, Brynmawr, Builth Wells, Hay and Llanwrtyd Wells.

**RURAL** —Brecknock (divided into three sub-districts, viz. : Devynock, Llangorse and Merthyr Cynog), Builth, Crickhowell, Hay, Neath (Ystradfellte), Rhayader (Llanwrthwl), Vaynor and Penderyn, and Ystradgynlais.

1. **BRECON TOWN** is situated on the Old Red Sandstone. To the South East of the Town, bordering the River Usk, there is a narrow stretch of Alluvium. The chief industries are tanning, woollen manufacture, and the manufacturing of agricultural implements.
2. **BRYNMAWR** is situated on the coal measures, but is in close proximity to the Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone. The chief industries are coal mining and to a lesser extent stone quarrying.
3. **BUILTH WELLS** lies partly on the Upper Silurian and partly on Alluvium formations. To the North of the town there are also Igneous Rocks. The chief industries are agriculture and stone quarrying. The town is also a health resort.
4. **HAY** is situated on the Wye, on the borders of Herefordshire, Radnorshire and Breconshire. It lies on Alluvium formation, but in the vicinity Old Red Sandstone is present. The chief industry is agriculture, but timber sawing is also carried on to some extent.
5. **LLANWRTYD WELLS** lies on the Lower Silurian and in the vicinity of the town outcrops of Igneous Rocks are found. The chief industry is agriculture, and the town is a health resort.



6. BRECON RURAL.—DEVYNOC is situated on Old Red Sandstone. LLANGORSE lies on Old Red Sandstone. There is a large lake in this district covering 353 acres. MERTHYR CYNOG lies on Old Red Sandstone; a small stretch of Upper Silurian is found in Lower Chapel District, near Castle Madoc. The chief industry of these districts is agriculture.
7. BUILTH RURAL lies on Upper and Lower Silurian. The chief industry is agriculture.
8. CRICKHOWELL RURAL is situated on the Old Red Sandstone, with the exception of a narrow stretch bordering on the Usk, which is Alluvium. In the Llangattock and Llangynidr districts Carboniferous Limestone occurs. Formerly these were quarries for lime burning, and to a lesser extent are still used for this purpose, also for road metalling. The chief industries are agriculture, quarrying and coal mining.
9. HAY RURAL lies on Old Red Sandstone. Agriculture is the chief industry.
10. NEATH (YSTRADFELLTE) RURAL is situated on Alluvium, bordering on the coal measures, Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone. The chief industry is agriculture.
11. RHAYADER (Llanwrthwl) RURAL lies on Lower Silurian. The chief industry is agriculture.
12. VAYNOR AND PENDERYN RURAL is situated on Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous Systems. The industries are coal mining, stone quarrying and agriculture.
13. YSTRADGYNLAIS RURAL is situated on Carboniferous Systems, and in the valleys small stretches of Alluvium are found. The industries are chiefly coal mining, brick-making and stone quarrying.

## 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

			£	s.	d.
Assessable Value	...	...	272,264	0	0
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	1,134	8	8

## 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	Male.	Female.	
Births	{ Legitimate	1147	574	573	Birth Rate 19'22
	{ Illegitimate	50	25	25	
Deaths	...	721	355	366	Death Rate 11'61

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—

from Sepsis ... Nil.

from other causes ... 1. The cause of death being—

1. Parturition 27 days.

2. Phlegmasia albadolens, Pulmonary embolism, 12 days.

Age of patient, 44.



## Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—

Legitimate, 81 ; Illegitimate, 4 ; total, 85.

Rate per 1,000 births, 71'01.

„ 1,000 legitimate births, 70'6.

„ 1,000 illegitimate „ 80'0.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... 5

Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 10

Diphtheria (all ages) ... 3

Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... 5

**Births.**—The number of births registered in the County during 1925 was 1,197, being 599 males and 598 females ; as against 1,204 in 1924. This gives a birth rate for the year of 19'22 compared with 19'31 in 1924. The highest rate occurs in the Rhayader (Llanwrthwl) Rural District, viz., 27'8 and the lowest in the Hay Urban District, viz., 14'6. Further particulars of births will be found in Tables 1 and 1c appended.

**Deaths.**—The number of deaths registered in the County during 1925 was 764, giving a rate of 12'31 as compared with 13'16 in 1924. The nett deaths belonging to the County, after allowance for transferable deaths has been made, is 721, giving a rate of 11'61 for the year as compared with 12'79 in 1924. The highest death rate belongs to the Hay Urban District with a rate of 17'1, and the lowest to the Neath (Ystradfellte) Rural District which is 4'4. Further particulars of deaths will be found in Tables 1, 1a, 1b and 1c appended.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**—The Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 nett births for the County during 1925 was 71'01, and in 1924 it was 81'39. The total number of deaths under 1 year for 1925 was 85, and for 1924 it was 98. The highest rate occurs in the Brecon (Merthyr Cynog) Rural District, viz., 181'8, and the lowest, apart from the Hay Urban, Llanwrtyd Wells Urban and Rhayader (Llanwrthwl) Rural Districts, where no deaths of Infants under 1 year occurred, is 29'8 which rate belongs to the Hay Rural District. Further particulars of Infantile Mortality will be found in Tables 1 and 1c appended.

The Vital Statistics for England and Wales and for the County for the past six years are as follows :—

Year.	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality Rate.	
	Brecon-shire.	England and Wales.	Brecon-shire.	England and Wales.	Brecon-shire.	England and Wales.
1920	25'2	25'4	13'8	12'4	86	80
1921	23'1	22'4	13'2	12'1	82	83
1922	20'6	20'6	13'6	12'9	77	77
1923	19'8	19'7	11'4	11'6	71	69
1924	19'3	18'8	12'7	12'2	81	75
1925	19'2	18'3	11'6	12'2	71	75

Reviewing the above figures it will be seen that the Birth Rate for the County is steadily on the decline which also applies to England and Wales.

The Death Rate has also diminished since 1920 for the County whereas that for England and Wales remains fairly stationary.

The Infantile Mortality Rate both for the County and England and Wales has also been reduced which is a pleasing feature.



### 3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Table II, appended, gives the numbers of these diseases notified during 1925. An increase in the cases of Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Measles and Dysenteric Diarrhoea is noted as compared with the figures for 1924, whereas a decrease is noted in the following diseases :—Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever, Tuberculosis (other forms), Chicken pox and Whooping Cough.

The following table shows the numbers of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified during the past 5 years :—

Disease.	Years.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Scarlet Fever	...120	52	45	63	68
Diphtheria	... 93	38	56	70	33
Enteric Fever	... 24	12	20	20	2
Pneumonia	... 71	133	92	106	71
Erysipelas	... 9	18	15	6	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	... 3	2	4	3	2
Puerperal Fever	... 4	3	3	5	2
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	... 37	67	61	59	65
"    Other forms	... 15	15	25	28	15
Encephalitis Lethargica	... 2	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	... 2	—	—	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	... 1	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	... —	—	2	—	—
Dysenteric Diarrhoea	... —	—	—	—	1

### 4. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There were no outstanding causes of sickness noted during the year, and this remark also applies to the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924. (See remarks under Notifiable Diseases above).

### 5. SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

#### Professional Nursing in the Home—

(a) GENERAL.—General Nursing is carried out in the different parts of the County by Local District Nursing Associations. In addition to General Nursing the nurses employed by these associations perform the duties of Midwife and part-time School Nurse and Health Visitor. For their work as part-time School Nurse and Health Visitor the County Council pay grants ranging from £10 per annum to £75, and in the districts of Crickhowell and Ystradgynlais, where two nurses are employed, the sum of £100 per annum is paid.

The names of the Associations carrying out part-time work for the County Council and the financial arrangements made are as follows :—



Name of Association.	Part-time duties.	Annual Grant paid by the County Council.
		£
1. Abercrave	...Health Visiting (only)	50
2. Beulah (Llwynmadoc)	...Health Visiting and School Nursing	40
3. Brecon (Llanfaes, &c.)	... do.	75
4. Builth Wells	... do.	50
5. Crickhowell	... do.	100
6. Devynock	... do.	50
7. Erwood and Llyswen	... do.	50
8. Gilwern	... do.	50
9. Hay and Cusop	... do.	50
10. Llangorse	... do.	50
11. Llanigon and Glasbury	... do.	45
12. Llanwrtyd Wells	... do.	50
13. Llanwrthwl	... do.	25
14. Newbridge-on-Wye	... do.	10
15. Talgarth	... do.	50
16. Talybont and Llanfrynach...	... do.	50
17. Ystradgynlais	...Health Visiting (only)	100

A new Association is proposed for the Cefn Coed District and it is hoped that this new Association will have a nurse working in the area during 1926.

The following Associations have been formed in the County during the past five years :—

Association.	Year.
Llanwrthwl	... 1922
Newbridge-on-Wye	... 1922
Talybont and Llanfrynach	... 1923
Llangorse	... 1923
Ystradgynlais	... 1923
Talgarth	... 1925
Brecon (Llanfaes, &c.)	... 1925

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Generally speaking the above arrangements suffice for the nursing of infectious cases in the separate districts.

MIDWIVES.—No midwives are employed direct by the County Council. A scheme is in force whereby midwives attending cases at a distance exceeding three miles from their residence, there being no resident midwife in the district in which the birth occurs, are paid an allowance of 3d. per mile after the first three miles, for each day the midwife is in attendance. No payments were made to midwives under this heading during the year.

During the year 72 midwives notified their intention to practice in the County and three to cease practice. Three left the County and three died.

These midwives are classified as follows :—

	Resident in the County.	Residing outside the County.	Totals.
Trained	38	13	51
Bonafide	19	2	21
	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 72

Nineteen of the trained Midwives are attached to Nursing Associations and hold the combined posts of District Nurse, and part-time School Nurse and Health Visitor, under the County Council.

The number of midwives notifying their intention to practise in the County during the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	Trained.	Bonafide.	Totals.
1921	40	43	83
1922	51	37	88
1923	58	30	88
1924	52	25	77
1925	51	21	72

Midwifery Scholarships have been awarded to 5 candidates by the County Council as follows :—

1921—2 scholarships.
1923—1        „
1925—2        „

The following notifications were received from midwives during the year :—

	Live Births.	Still-Births.	Totals.
Trained	860	46	906
Bonafide	147	9	156
	<hr/> 1,007	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 1,062

Forms of sending for Medical Help were received as follows :—

(a) on behalf of mother	...	101
(b) on behalf of child	...	16
		<hr/> 117

These forms are classified as follows :—

(a) on behalf of Mother—

Long Labour	...	...	41
Rupture of Perineum	...	...	18
Abnormal Presentations...	...	...	6
High Temperature	...	...	5
Haemorrhage Ante and Post Partum	...	...	9
Abortions and threatened Abortions	...	...	2
Retained and Adherent Placenta and Membranes	...	...	12
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	1
Other Illnesses during Pregnancy and Labour	...	...	7
			<hr/> 101



## (b) on behalf of Child—

Feebleness and Prematurity of Child	...	10
Deformities or abnormalities	...	2
Inflammation and Discharge from the		
Eyes	...	3
Still-birth (B.B.A.)	...	1
		—
		16

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—Maternity and Child Welfare :—

The following table shows the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in existence in the County during the year :—

Centre.	Where Held.	Day and Time of meeting.	Average Attendance.	
			Expectant Mothers.	Children.
1. Builth Wells	Church Hall	1st Tuesday in month at 2 p.m.	1	21
2. Crickhowell	Tower Street	Alternate Thursdays at 3 p.m.	8	10
3. Devynock	Reading Room Sennybridge.	1st Thursday in month at 2-30 p.m.	—	12
4. Llanwrtyd Wells	Bridgend Cottage Tea Rooms	1st Thursday in month at 2-30 p.m.	—	11
5. Ystradgynlais	Church St.	Alternate Wednesdays at 3 p.m.	—	12

Each of the above Centres is conducted by the Local District Nursing Association, with the exception of Ystradgynlais, which is run by a Child Welfare Committee. All the Centres are assisted by grant from the County Council and are under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health. A medical practitioner is in attendance at each session and is assisted by a nurse who is also the Health Visitor for the district in which the Centre is situated. The Centres at Builth Wells and Ystradgynlais have been opened since 1920. New Centres are to be opened at Abercrave and Brynmawr during 1926.

**Day Nurseries and School Clinics**—At present there are no Day Nurseries or School Clinics in existence in the County

**Inspection of Midwives.**—The Inspection of the Midwives in the County is carried out by the County Medical Officer of Health who inspects their Register of Cases, bags and equipment, etc.

**Health Visiting.**—The Health Visiting Service in the County consists of 5 whole-time Health Visitors who also do School Nursing and 19 part-time Health Visitors and School Nurses. Since 1920 two whole-time Health Visitors have been added to the Health Visiting service and 8 part-time nurses.



Particulars of the number of visits paid to Mothers and Babies are as follows :—

Visits paid to Expectant Mothers—

(1) First Visits, 303 ; (2) Total Visits, 751.

Visits to Infants under 1—

(1) First Visits, 1017 ; (2) Total Visits, 6086.

Visits paid to Children 1 to 5—

(1) Total Visits 9857.

Further particulars of Health Visiting will be found in Table V. appended.

**Notification of Births.**—The number of births notified during 1925 was :—

(a) Notified under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915 :—

By Midwives	...	...	1062.
By Doctors	...	...	102.
By Parents	...	...	3.
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1167.

(b) Notified by Local Registrars (not previously notified)—51.

Sixty-two cases of Still-birth were notified, 55 being notified by midwives and 7 by doctors. This gives a rate of 51·7 per 1,000 births registered compared with 47·3 in 1924.

Two Abortions and 4 Miscarriages were notified during the year.

The following table gives the classification of the causes of Still-birth :—

1. DISEASE OF FOETUS—

(a) Hydramnios	...	...	3
(b) Prematurity	...	...	19
(c) Macerated Foetus	...	...	6

2. ILLNESS OF MOTHER—

(a) General ill-health	...	...	6
(b) Albuminuria	...	...	3
(c) Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	2

3. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOUR—

(a) Contracted Pelvis	...	...	3
(b) Breech Presentation	...	...	8
(c) Twins	...	...	1
(d) Placenta Praevia	...	...	1
(e) Malposition	...	...	3
(f) Prolonged Labour	...	...	2
(g) Craniotomy	...	...	1
(h) Cord round child's neck	...	...	4



**Maternal Deaths.**—All deaths of Mothers are personally investigated by the County Medical Officer who consults both the Medical Practitioner and Midwife in attendance. There was only one death of a mother during the year ; 10 in 1924, 8 in 1923, 8 in 1922 and 16 in 1921.

The Public Health Committee have considered the question of the high Maternal Mortality in the County, at a Special Meeting held on Tuesday, September 30th, 1924, and have as a result taken steps to improve the situation by means of the following :—

- (a) Granting two Midwifery Scholarships per annum for the training of suitable candidates ;
- (b) Assisting in the formation of additional Nursing Associations in the County ; and
- (c) Establishing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in districts where such centres do not exist.

**Infant Deaths and Still-births** are enquired into by the Health Visitors whose reports on same are entered on Enquiry Cards and forwarded to the office.

**Orthopaedic Treatment.**—The question of Orthopaedic Treatment for Infants and Elementary School Children has been discussed during the year and it is hoped that a scheme for such treatment will be adopted during 1926.

**Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Cases are personally investigated by the County Medical Officer on notifications being received. In the case of Puerperal Fever the midwife being promptly notified to suspend herself until further notice.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during 1925, the one being nursed at home and the other removed to hospital, both cases recovering.

Two cases of Ophthalmia were also notified during the year, both being nursed at home, and both recovering.

### **Tuberculosis.—**

#### **1. Summary of the arrangements entered into with the Welsh National Memorial Association for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.**

- (a) The Association provides dispensary treatment at its Dispensaries and Visiting Stations, which are available for all persons resident in the County who are suffering from tuberculosis.
- (b) The Association provides for all tuberculous patients resident in the County recommended by the Association's Tuberculosis Physicians or Surgeons within the limits of the accommodation and facilities provided in one or other of its Sanatoria or Hospitals.



- (c) The Association makes provision for the examination by one of its Physicians or Surgeons at the request of the Medical Officer of Health of the County, or the Medical Officer of Health of any Local Authority within the County, of any person submitting himself for examination, who has been in contact with a person suffering from tuberculosis, or in whom there is reason to suspect the presence of that disease, and such Physician or Surgeon furnishes to the Medical Officer of Health a report of such examination.
2. The following is a list of the Dispensaries in the County where patients are seen by the Tuberculosis Physicians of the Welsh National Memorial Association :—

**Centres attended by Dr. N. T. K. Jordan—**

Brecon.—Fridays, 10 to 1, at No. 2, Bulwark.

Brynmawr.—Thursdays, 11-30 to 1, at No. 218, King Street.

Builth Wells.—1st and 3rd Mondays in the month, 12 to 1, at Haulybryn, Castle View.

Crickhowell.—By appointment, Thursdays.

Hay.—2nd Tuesday in the month, 11 a.m., at Mr. H. Batts, Castle Street.

Ystradgynlais.—Alternate Wednesdays, 1-45 to 3, at Brodawel, Church Road.

Craig-y-Nos Hospital.—Alternate Wednesdays.

**Centre attended by Dr. Martin P. Thomas—**

Merthyr Tydfil.—Memorial Institute, 4, Church Street.

3. There is no residential institution in the area exclusively available for patients resident in the County.

The following is a list of Resident Institutions owned or controlled by the Welsh National Memorial Association, all of which are available for the treatment of patients from this area :—

**Number of Beds.**

Institution.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Cases treated.
The South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth	304	—	304	Male patients.
The North Wales Sanatorium, Llangwyfan	92	142	234	Surgical tuberculosis in men, women and children Pulmonary in female cases
The West Wales Sanatorium, Llanbyther	58	—	58	Women and Children
The Penhesgyn Open-Air Home, Menai Bridge	16	—	16	Pulmonary cases



## HOSPITALS.

The Glan Ely Hospital, near Cardiff	92	92	184	Pulmonary and sur- gical cases
Cefn Mably Hospital, near Cardiff	110	—	110	Male and female pul- monary cases
Pontsarn Hospital, Merthyr	38	—	38	do.
Cymla Hospital, Neath	46	—	46	do.
Tregaron Hospital	32	—	32	do.
Meadowslea Hospital, Penyffordd	54	—	54	do.
Brynseiont Hospital, Carnarvon	38	—	38	do.
Llangefni Hospital, Llangefni	22	—	22	do.
Adelina Patti Hospital, Craig-y-nos	104	—	104	do.
Sealyham Hospital, Wolf's Castle	30	—	30	do.
Machynlleth Hospital, Machynlleth	30	—	30	do.
Kensington Hospital, St. Brides	—	100	100	Surgical cases in children
Mardy Hospital, Mer- thyr Tydfil	28	—	28	Pulmonary cases
	<hr/> 1094	<hr/> 334	<hr/> 1428	

4. Close co-operation is maintained with the County Sanitary Authorities, through the Medical Officer of Health, and full interchange of information is maintained between the two departments.
5. Cases in which the diagnosis is doubtful are examined from time to time, and where the diagnosis remains in doubt such cases are admitted to an institution for further observation.
6. The contacts to cases of tuberculosis are requested to attend for examination; the Tuberculosis Sister and Health Visitors can usually persuade the contacts to attend the Visiting Stations and the District Nurse pays periodic visits to the homes.
7. The Tuberculosis Committee of the Breconshire County Council is the same Committee as the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and is constituted as follows:—

County Aldermen	...	7
County Councillors	...	23
Co-opted Members	...	6 (4 ladies and 2 doctors).

The Members of the Committee are appointed by the County Council.



The Committee has met quarterly since March 27th, 1923, to consider the Report of the County Medical Officer of Health on the Tuberculous Patients in the County, their Housing and Home Conditions, and particulars as to the condition of patients supplied by the County Health Visitors, etc. All cases in which the housing conditions are not considered to be satisfactory are referred to the Local Sanitary Authority.

8. In addition to the Tuberculosis Sister, the Welsh National Memorial Association has entered into arrangements with Local Nursing Associations, whereby the Nurses in these associations are available under the direction of the Tuberculosis Physician for the home nursing of tuberculous patients.

Extra nourishment is provided where deemed necessary by the Association in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Parliamentary Grant available for this purpose.

9. The Welsh National Memorial Association has three Institutions particularly for the treatment of tuberculosis of bones and joints in adults and children, viz., at the North Wales Sanatorium, Near Denbigh; the Glan Ely Hospital, Near Cardiff and the Kensington Hospital, St Brides, Pembrokeshire.

In addition the Association has established a Surgical After Care Scheme whereby Wales and Monmouthshire is divided into three areas, viz., North Wales Counties in charge of Dr. V. Emrys Jones (Acting Medical Superintendent at the North Wales Sanatorium); South East Wales in charge of Dr. A. Brownlee (Medical Superintendent of the Glan Ely Hospital); South West Wales in charge of Mr S. G. Dunn (Medical Superintendent of the Kensington St. Brides Hospital).

10. Many of the patients attend periodically for examination. The patients on the Register are visited by the Health Visitors of the County and a record is kept of all ex-Sanatorium cases, and their present condition is ascertained, if still residing in the area, from time to time. A Care Committee has recently been formed in Breconshire and has a sum of over £100 in hand for assisting necessitous cases.
11. The Visitors of the Tuberculous patients in the County are requested to help the tuberculous patient to find suitable employment or such desirable modification of the existing employment as can be arranged with the employer.
12. A certain number of shelters are available on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Physicians. The main principle governing their issue is that there must be evidence of overcrowding and that the patient for whom the shelter is recommended is not able to have a bedroom to himself.
13. The following quotations are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Welsh National Memorial Association, Breconshire and Radnorshire area.

In the report for the year 1922, Dr. N. T. K. Jordan states :—



"During the year a number of cases of tuberculosis have occurred in members of the clerical profession. There is little doubt that the conditions under which many members of this profession work are not as satisfactory as one could desire: and it should be realised that the indoor conditions of the office can be made equally as satisfactory to the ex-sanatorium patient as the light open air job which seldom materialises. It is felt that employers in the commercial world should give their careful consideration to such matters, not forgetting, however, that, except in well-ventilated offices, the risk to others may be considerable."

In the report for the year 1925 Dr. N. T. K. Jordan states:—

"The Silicious Scheme, under the provisions of which the workmen employed in the industry have to be examined annually, has now been in operation since 1919 and during this period over 700 examinations have been made at the works in the area.

"The examinations in future will be carried out by a travelling medical board, and under the new scheme only new employees will be examined by the tuberculosis physician. The scheme has been of considerable value to the workmen, as it is possible, in a number of cases, to discover pulmonary disease in an early and curable stage."

14. The Welsh National Memorial Association has in existence an educational Campaign which is conducted under the direction of Dr. R. Owen Morris, Superintendent of Education, assisted by two Lecturers.

This Campaign is carried on chiefly by means of addresses to School Children of the higher standards and also by means of a travelling exhibition. The services of this Spécial Staff are always available on request.

The Travelling Exhibition visited the County during 1925 and visited the separate towns from May 1st to May 18th.

The segregation of advanced cases in the hospitals of the Welsh National Memorial Association and the training in the precautions necessary in regard to sputum and other points of personal hygiene given in all institutions undoubtedly operate favourably in the prevention of this disease.

In addition, at the North Wales Sanatorium, women patients before discharge are trained under the special "cottage scheme" to adapt themselves to the conditions of post-sanatorium life.

15. Difficulties are sometimes encountered in so far as—

- (a) patients, who are in an advanced stage of the disease refusing institutional treatment; and
- (b) patients refusing to remain sufficiently long in an institution who take their own discharge.

**Venereal Diseases**—The Breconshire County Council have an agreement with the Board of Management of the Swansea General and Eye Hospital, Swansea, for the treatment of persons suffering from Venereal Diseases and for supplying medical practitioners with salvarsan or its substitutes for the treatment and prevention of venereal diseases.



The scheme provides for :—

- (a) a special out-patient department open for the diagnosis and treatment of persons ;
- (b) beds for males and females requiring to be dealt with as in-patients ;
- (c) supplying approved medical practitioners with salvarsan or its substitutes ;
- (d) examination of pathological material.

The scheme works satisfactorily in the County. Medical practitioners readily avail themselves of the information available at the County Health Offices, Brecon, and are supplied with outfits for Wassermann tests on application.

Medical Practitioners are notified of the days and hours of the Out-Patient Clinics and the arrangements made for male and female patients, and of any change thereof.

Facilities available for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa, during the intervals between the Clinics, as shewn by the latest statement (List 7 June 1926) are as follows :—

MALES.—Daily (except Sunday), 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

FEMALES.—By arrangement ; Sunday by arrangement.

The figures relating to patients treated at this institution during 1925 are as follows :—

1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1925, were under treatment or observation for—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis	...	4	—	4
Soft Chancre	...	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	...	3	1	4
Conditions other than Venereal	...	1	—	1
		—	—	—
		8	1	9

2. Number dealt with during the year in the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time—

Syphilis	...	5	—	5
Soft Chancre	...	2	—	2
Gonorrhœa	...	1	2	3
Conditions other than Venereal	...	4	—	4
		—	—	—
		12	2	14

3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic—

- (a) before completion of treatment—

1	1	2
---	---	---

- (b) after completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure—

3	—	3
---	---	---



4. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation—

Males.	Females.	Total.
3	—	3

5. Number of persons who, on 1st January, 1926, were under treatment or observation for—

Syphilis	...	8	—	8
Soft Chancre	...	2	—	2
Gonorrhœa	...	1	2	3
Conditions other than Venereal	...	2	—	2
		13	2	15

6. Total attendances of persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from—

Syphilis	...	84	—	84
Soft Chancre	...	3	—	3
Gonorrhœa	...	6	6	12
Conditions other than Venereal	...	8	—	8
		101	6	107

7. Aggregate number of 'In-Patient days' of all patients residing in the area ... 201

8. Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given in the

(a) Out-patient Clinic	...	58
(b) In-patient Department	...	—

Number of Pathological Examinations made at the Swansea Laboratory—

		For Treatment Centre.	For Practitioners.	Total.
For detection of Gonococci	...	16	—	16
For Wassermann re-action	...	17	23	40
		33	23	56

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—

1. Tuberculosis—See pages 12 to 16.
2. Maternity—No Maternity Wards are yet provided or subsidised by the County Council. There is a maternity ward in the Crickhowell War Memorial Hospital and one is proposed for the County War Memorial Hospital in progress of building at Brecon.
3. Hospitals for Children.—None are yet provided or subsidised by the County Council.



4. **Fever, Smallpox and Other Hospitals.**—None are provided or subsidised by the County Council.

There are two Isolation Hospitals in the County, one at Brecon with three wards and accommodation for 32 beds and 1 at Hay with two wards and accommodation for 8 beds. These hospitals serve the areas of Brecon Urban and Rural, and the Hay Urban and Rural Districts.

With regard to Smallpox the only Sanitary Authorities who have made any provision to meet an outbreak are the Urban and Rural Districts of Brecon, the Urban District of Brynmawr, the Rural District of Ystradgynlais and the Urban and Rural Districts of Hay.

A Conference of all Sanitary Authorities in the County was called by the County Council to consider the question of the provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation in the County, on December 12th, 1924, and was reported on in my Annual Report for the year 1924.

Since 1920 an extension of the Isolation Hospital at Hay has been made in the form of a separate building containing 2 wards which could be used for the isolation of cases of Smallpox should occasion arise.

A County Isolation Hospital should be provided and in this connection I would quote Section 61 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1925, as follows :—

"Section 61 (1). For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that where in accordance with section two of the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, a county council is declared by the Minister of Health to be an authority to execute and enforce regulations made under section one hundred and thirty of the Public Health Act, 1875, such regulations may, with the consent of the council, authorise the council to provide or to arrange for the provision of suitable means for the proper isolation and treatment of persons suffering from any disease to which the regulations apply, and may for that purpose apply any of the provisions of the Public Health Acts, 1875 to 1907."

There is also a Cottage Hospital at Builth Wells and a War Memorial Hospital at Crickhowell in addition to the Poor Law Infirmaries in different parts of the County.

**Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the District.**—No provision is made by the County Council.

**Ambulance Facilities.**—(a) For Infectious Diseases, and (b) for Non-Infectious Diseases.

No provision is made by the County Council.

The Hay Urban District Council have made arrangements whereby a horse-drawn conveyance is kept at the Isolation Hospital for use in Infectious cases, and for non-Infectious cases and accidents a motor ambulance is available.



The Crickhowell Rural District Council have also made arrangements for a motor ambulance to be in readiness for the removal of infectious and non-infectious cases. First-aid hampers are also provided by the various ambulance association branches in the district.

## 6. LABORATORY WORK.

The Breconshire County Council have made arrangements with the Clinical Research Association, London, for bacteriological work.

The County Council have also arranged for consultations to be made with Dr. A. F. Sladden, Pathologist and Director of the Laboratory of the Swansea General and Eye Hospital, in connection with any exceptional cases of Infectious Disease occurring in the County. It was not found necessary to call in the services of Dr. Sladden during the year.

## 7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Sanitary administration of the County is conducted by the separate Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities.

I would suggest that a Sanitary Inspector be appointed for the County, to serve under the County Medical Officer of Health.

His duties would be to investigate and report on all cases of Infectious Disease, Housing Conditions of Tuberculous patients and other matters in connection with the Sanitary Administration of the County.

Some County Authorities have appointed a whole-time Sanitary Inspector, e.g., Monmouthshire.

Extracts from the latest available reports of each Medical Officer of Health are given as follows :—

### BRECON URBAN DISTRICT, 1925.

The Sewerage Scheme is a water carried one and all except 5 of the houses are drained to the Sewers.

The Water Supply is drawn from the Brecon Beacons and stored in a Reservoir outside the town. It is ample and excellent ; but I am advised that new filters are required at the waterworks.

The places where food is prepared are inspected and found to be satisfactory. 34 tins of food and 80lbs. of beef unfit for human consumption were destroyed.

There is still no Steam Disinfector provided. All places where Infectious Disease occurs are disinfected as far as possible.

A Register is kept and periodical inspections made of all Cowsheds and Dairies. These are satisfactory and the quality of the milk very good. There is, however, still room for improvement in the cleanliness of the milkers' hands and more attention to this is necessary.

The Public Slaughter House is regularly inspected and under the control of the Council. The general conditions here can not be described as altogether satisfactory. There are no private Slaughter Houses in the area.



The Common Lodging House is also inspected and is very satisfactory.

With Smallpox still prevalent in the country, Vaccination is necessary and strongly recommended.

There were no Schools closed during the year on account of epidemics.

### **BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT, 1924.**

#### **Scavenging.**

This has been efficiently carried out. The Ford Motor Lorry now used has collected 3,834 loads of street and house refuse. Approximately 1,000 loads have been collected by hired horse vehicles. The use of the motor has been very effective, the removal of refuse, etc., being more quickly done.

Workshops, Bakehouses, Slaughter-houses and Dairies have been regularly inspected and found satisfactory.

#### **Sewerage Works.**

These are now well in hand and nearing completion but owing to the bad weather has been greatly hindered. When in full working order it should not only remove the worry and menace to our neighbouring Council but prove an effective method of disposing of our sewage.

#### **Water.**

The Water supply has been plentiful and with few exceptions of good quality. Owing to the smallness of the filter beds and their age they are not so efficient. I should recommend that the matter of a better method of filtration should be considered and more protection to the reservoir in the way of fencing be done to prevent contamination from the animals on the mountain.

I reported a water supply from an old spout which I considered to be unfit for use. It was one used for many years in its neighbourhood, viz., the Golddigger's Spout, and one used especially during a drought. Samples were taken in May and were reported on by the Analyst as being totally unfit for any use.

I applied for a Closing Order which was granted by you, and in the following month an order was obtained from the magistrates for the closing of same which was then carried out.

In my opinion it was the cause of several cases of diarrhoea which occurred in that district as I found on enquiry that in the majority of the cases they used this supply.

At the same time the town supply was analysed from three sources, viz :—(1) Entrance to reservoir.

(2) After filtration.

(3) In the town.

Report was :—RESERVOIR contaminated by peat and animal matter.

AFTER FILTRATION—in tank slight contamination.

IN TOWN—Good.

I may conclude by saying that the general Sanitary Administration of the town has been well maintained.



### BUILTH WELLS URBAN DISTRICT, 1925.

**Water.**—The main supply is derived from Tycapel on the Eppynt Mountain, where there is a large reservoir, but it is in a bad state of repair, and much water runs away. The quality of the water is good, it is soft, no plumbo-solvent action has been noted ; this supply is mixed with the supply from Hengwm, which issues from the rock, and is harder.

The supply is constant, and all dwelling-houses are connected. A small supply is also derived from a well at Newry, this is supplied to Oaklands, in the Rural District of Builth, but is not filtered. The water from Tycapel passes through a filter bed.

In dry weather the supply is inadequate, in 1924 the Council obtained the services of an expert, who reported that a larger reservoir should be constructed, but the Council were of the opinion that the scheme was too expensive, and have not yet decided how the deficiency shall be remedied.

**Rivers and Streams.**—There is no pollution from the rivers and streams.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—All houses with the exception of 11 have water closets, and are connected with the sewers ; in the former cases, owing to the difference in the levels, it is impossible to connect them ; they have privies.

The sewer empties into the River Wye, that portion which drains the Smithfield passes through a septic tank.

**Closet Accommodation.**—This is dealt with in the paragraph above.

**Scavenging.**—House refuse is removed twice weekly, in many cases movable ashbins with covers are used. The streets are well swept and are kept clean. Ten privies were emptied.

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**—The Sanitary Inspector reports that he has made the following number of inspections :—

Nuisances	... 51
Food preparing places	... 72
Slaughter-houses	... 416
Cowsheds	... 468
Stables and Piggeries	... 50
Dairies	... 144
Bakehouses	... 54
Lodging House	... 52
Offensive trade	... 52
Houses disinfected	... 2
Total number of inspections	...1359

Notices issued :—

Informal	... 16
Statutory	... 2
Notices complied with	... 18

With regard to the various premises enumerated above as having been inspected, the results were that the same were generally kept in good order and were clean.

### Smoke Abatement.

No occasion for action has occurred.



### Premises and Occupations.

Which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

Slaughter-houses	...	4
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	5
Offensive Trade, Fellmonger	...	1
Lodging-house	...	1

There are no underground sleeping rooms.

### Schools.

There is one elementary and one secondary school.

The sanitary condition and water supply are good. Neither school was closed for infectious disease.

## HAY URBAN DISTRICT, 1925.

### Water Supply

This is from a public service under the control of your Council. There are two main sources, Llangwathan and Hay Common. The Llangwathan supply is from springs collected by underground pipes which carry the water into collecting tanks, one below Llangwathan and one below New Forest, it is wholesome and free from pollution. The Hay Common Waterworks consist of a storage tank, sand filter beds and an equalising tank or service reservoir. Water is collected here from three sources, Wernwilhouse, Werns Wood and springs in field above reservoir. Your Surveyor has periodically examined the water from both sources of supply. Hay Common is liable to pollution from Wernwilhouse and the Werns Wood, and shows a percentage of ammonia. During 1924 to 1925 considerable improvements to the Hay Common Reservoirs were effected. The storage tank was examined and found to be leaking badly, this was thoroughly overhauled and made watertight. The filter bed was enlarged, lined with concrete and bitumen sheeting, and rendered thoroughly watertight. The reservoir was enlarged to about double its capacity and lined with reinforced concrete. Since this was done it has been found possible to give a continuous supply to the whole of the district.

Tests of the water mains and services are frequently made and defects remedied.

The majority of the houses have the water supply laid on to the sinks, but in a number of cases there is one outside tap to two houses.

### Drainage and Sewerage.

There is a combined sewerage system. The sewers on the whole are satisfactory ; many of the old culverts have been replaced with stone-ware pipes, the remaining portion now being only about one-fourth of the total. There are 20 pit privies in the district which have not been dealt with owing to the shortage of water, but now that the supply is satisfactory, notices are being served requiring the owners to convert to water closets.

### Scavenging.

House refuse is removed regularly and deposited on a site remote from the town. There are a number of unsatisfactory receptacles for refuse ; it would be an advantage if the Council could see their way to insist on the provision of proper dust bins.



### Sanitary Inspection of Area.

The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year is as follows :—

Houses examined as to Infectious Diseases	...	nil.
" " General Conditions	...	75
" " Alleged Nuisances	...	27

Total number of Nuisances found in the above and other houses :—

Dirty	...	0
Defective or stopped Drains	...	14
Defective roofs or eaves	...	13
Offensive Pig-styes	...	1
Other Nuisances	...	4
		—
Total	...	32

of these 31 have been abated during the year, leaving 1 yet to be dealt with.

Number of Statutory Notices served	...	1
" Preliminary	...	19
" Verbal	...	9
Number of visits to Common Lodging House		12
" Workshops	...	46
" Cowsheds and Dairies	...	76

The Common Lodging House, Dairies and Cowsheds, have on the occasion of each visit been found clean and in a satisfactory condition. There are two registered slaughter-houses, they have been found clean on each inspection and are regularly lime-washed.

No carcases or parts of carcases have been condemned during the year on account of Tuberculosis.

25 tins of Meat and Fish, 30 tins of Fruit and 6 tins of Condensed Milk were condemned as unfit for use. These have been surrendered by their owners and destroyed.

**Smoke Abatement.**—There are no manufactories in the district which cause any nuisance from smoke.

**Premises and Occupations** which can be controlled by bye-laws and regulations.—There is only one common lodging-house in the district, and no houses let in lodgings. The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops have been kept in a satisfactory condition, also the Bake-houses. There are no offensive trades or underground sleeping rooms.

**Schools** have been inspected and found in a clean and satisfactory condition. Water supply and lavatory accommodation are adequate.

### LLANWRTYD WELLS URBAN DISTRICT, 1925.

**Water.**—The supply is from water works, and is constant. The collecting ground is free from pollution, and has no houses or cultivated land above the intake. Practically all houses are supplied direct. The water main from the reservoir is too small (3 inch) to supply the full demand during the Summer season, and a larger main is advised.



**River Pollution.**—The untreated sewage of the town mostly flows directly into the River Irfon, and causes it in times of drought to be heavily polluted and, at times, offensive.

**Sewage Disposal.**—Where not dealt with by cesspools or soakaways, the sewage flows untreated into the River Irfon.

**Closet Accommodation.**—With very few exceptions, these are all water closets.

**Scavenging.**—Moveable ashbins. Scavenger takes refuse away twice a week in Winter, and three times a week during Summer.

**Housing.**—General housing conditions are good with very few exceptions.

**Milk Supply.**—Sufficient, and of fair quality. No graded milk sold in the district.

**Slaughter Houses.**—Two private slaughter-houses inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector. No Meat Inspector has yet been appointed.

**Bakehouses.**—Premises suitable and well kept, and inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector.

### **BRECON RURAL (LLANGORSE AND DEVYNOCK) DISTRICT, 1925.**

**Sewerage Schemes** are again recommended for Llanfrynach, Talybont and Llangorse. With regard to Llanfrynach Village, the question of the drainage of this Village has been receiving attention and it is hoped it may be possible to have improvements effected during 1926.

**The Closet Accommodation** is improving but several closets of the old 'privy' type still exist.

**Water Supplies.**—Water supplies have been laid on and are satisfactory at—

- |                                 |             |                          |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Llanfrynach                  | 2. Pencelli | 3. Cross Oak             |
| 4. Talybont                     | 5. Pennorth | 6. Llanfihangel-Talyllyn |
| 7. Llangorse, and 8. Llanfillo. |             |                          |

The question of laying on a water supply in the Aber District is under consideration and it is hoped that a supply will shortly be laid on to this district. The Water Supply at Abercynrig is still unsatisfactory.

**Trecastle.**—During the year a Survey was made and Levels taken with a view to carrying out of a much needed Scheme of Water Supply for this Village. So far it has not been possible to secure the consent of the Owner to the acquiring of a suitable source.

**Heol Seny.**—Efforts are now being made for this Village to be supplied with a satisfactory Water Supply. It is hoped that arrangements may shortly be come to whereby water may be laid on to the houses as well as to the local Council School.



**Drainage.**—To replace a defective old stone culvert used for waste water drainage on the North side of the main road through the Village of Trecastle a piped sewer has been laid and will shortly be completed. It has been so arranged that when at a future time a proper water supply shall have been provided, the Section of the Sewer now laid can be extended and made to form part of a more complete Sewerage Scheme.

The Places where food has been prepared have been inspected and found clean. No unsound food or meat has been brought to my notice.

**Cowsheds.**—Several of the registered cowsheds in the district had substantial improvements effected during the year in the way of more sanitary flooring, the removal of objectionable ceilings, the cement rendering of internal wall surfaces and in the provision of additional light and means of ventilation. Plans have now been approved by the Council for the erection of a new cowshed on a large scale and which being constructed on the most approved lines will be serviceable as a model in the locality. There are still a few cowsheds which are unsatisfactory and the Proprietors have been served with notices and warned that unless requirements are carried out their Registrations may be cancelled.

There is no *steam disinfector* in the area but all places where Infectious Disease occurs are disinfected as far as possible.

Owing to the extremely rural nature of the district there is no organised *collection of refuse*, but schemes for the regular collection of refuse are again recommended for Sennybridge, Devynock, Talybont and Llangorse.

An unpleasant feature is the number of persons who remain *unvaccinated*. With *Smallpox* still prevalent, vaccination is recommended and necessary.

**Schools.**—The following schools were closed on account of Infectious Diseases during the year for the periods and reasons stated :—

Closed.					On Account of
School	From		To		
Senny Council ...	25/3/25	...	6/4/25		Influenza.
Llanhamlach N.P.	1/6/25	...	8/6/25		Mumps.

### BRECON RURAL (MERTHYR CYNOG) DISTRICT, 1923.

The population is scattered. The unit of settlement is not the Village, as in England, but the homestead or farm. Villages are few and small. Frequently the Church, so commonly the centre of a settlement in Teutonic lands, is seen to stand isolated, or with a single farm-house near by, and this arrangement undoubtedly favours health, and prevents the easy spread of contagious disease.

The water supply is almost entirely from wells and springs, but a few hamlets have usually a short pipe line for conveying the water from some spring a little removed. There are no modern methods of sewerage disposal.



**Necessary Work.**—Water flows from the Supply Pipe at Upper Chapel, one drip at a time. This is the feed for Village and School. Could not some arrangement be come to for improving matters? This is the third year in succession I have reported it, and in a dry year it is a serious matter.

### BUILTH RURAL DISTRICT, 1925.

**Water.**—The water supply consists mainly of shallow wells and springs. In many cases, farms and other buildings (including three hotels at Llangammarch Wells) are provided with a constant supply conveyed in pipes from springs. Oaklands is supplied with water from the mains of the Builth Wells Urban District, and the drainage empties into the sewers of that District. The supply of water at Garth is unsatisfactory both in quantity and quality, a scheme for a better supply is under consideration.

There are 48 houses connected to a main supply.

**Rivers and Streams.**—There does not appear to be any pollution of rivers.

**Closet Accommodation.**—There are 112 water closets, and 834 privies; as the area is scattered, it does not appear that the privies are a danger to health.

**Scavenging.**—This is carried out in Oaklands by the Parish Council; otherwise, refuse is disposed of by the occupiers.

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**—The Sanitary Inspector reports that he has made the following number of inspections :—

Nuisances	...	22
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	59
Bakehouses	...	2
Houses disinfected	...	8
Notices served :—		
Informal	...	6
Statutory	...	1

The above notices have been complied with.

The slaughter-houses have been inspected on 21 occasions, these and the above premises have been found on inspection to be clean.

**Smoke Abatement.**—No occasion for action has occurred.

**Premises and Occupations** which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

Slaughter-houses	...	3
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	15
Bakehouses	...	1

**Schools.**—The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools is fairly good, excepting that the school at Garth is not provided with a proper water supply.

The school at Llanafanfawr was closed for an outbreak of Scarlet Fever.



**CRICKHOWELL RURAL DISTRICT, 1925.**  
**WATER SUPPLY.**

Parish, and Source.	Sufficiency.	Quality.	No. of houses on piped service.	Whether stand-pipes or direct.
<b>CRICKHOWELL</b> — Mountain Source, piped service, no possibility of contamination	Auxiliary supply put down in 1922. Still, supply is not sufficient in dry seasons	Good	300 and 2 Schools	Direct supply
<b>CWMDU</b> — (a) Bwlch— Mountain source (b) Tretower— A good supply was purchased by the Council in 1921 (c) Cwmdu—As last	Generally satisfactory, but intermittent in dry seasons Generally satisfactory Ditto	Good Ditto Ditto	36 and School 24 21	Stand-pipes and direct Ditto. Ditto.
<b>LLANBEDR</b> — A piped supply subscribed for, and put down by villagers, hillside source	Generally sufficient	Good	16 and School	Stand-pipes and direct
<b>LLANELLY</b> — (a) Gilwern—Spring in Old Red Sandstone * (b) Clydach and Cheltenham—Springs in limestone (two sources)	Sufficient Intermittent	Good Good	122 and Schools 145 and Schools	Direct supply Stand-pipes and direct

\* Arising out of Dr. Bruce Low's Report on Water Supply for Clydach and Cheltenham, the supply was replaced in 1923—4 and 5, by a new supply from a source situated at Nant-Duar, this source being the only available one at the time, which was free from contamination of the Brynawr Outfall Sewer. As noted above, the supply is really insufficient for the needs of the area, and is intermittent in dry weather.

The B.U.D.C. have now discontinued the use of the old outfall sewer, and have provided a properly equipped sewage disposal plant; therefore it should be possible, at an early date, to use sources at Blackrock, for augmenting the supply.



# WATER SUPPLY (Continued).

Parish, and Source.	Sufficiency.	Quality.	No. of houses on piped service.	Whether stand-pipes, or direct.
(c) Blackrock — Upland surface water, the source being Penlanfach	Sufficient	Good	29	Stand pipes
The principal need in Blackrock is the provision of a service tank at a higher level than the present one, which is at too low an altitude to reach all the houses in the village.				
(d) Waunllapra—Spring in coal measures	Insufficient	Fair	57	Stand pipes
(e) Llammarch—Spring in coal measures	Insufficient	Fair	20	Stand pipes
(f) Darenfelen—New supply provided in 1921 Spring in coal measures	Sufficient	Good	45 and Schools	Stand pipes
(g) Gellifelen—New piped supply provided in 1925	Sufficient	Fair	26	Stand pipes



# WATER SUPPLY (Continued).

Parish, and Source.	Sufficiency.	Quality.	No. of houses on piped service.	Whether stand-pipes, or direct.
LLANGATTOCK— (a) Village, Dardy and Legar— Piped supply at low levels from Old Red Sandstone	Sufficient	Good	84 and School	Stand pipes and direct
(b) Ffawyddog— Ffynnon Gron source	At too low a level to admit of being piped to houses, and several have to go some distance for water	Good	31	Stand pipe
LLANGENNY— (a) Village and Penrhiw (b) Glangrwyney—Springs on Old Red Sandstone	Generally sufficient Generally sufficient	Good	29	Stand pipes
LLANGYNIDR— Springs on Old Red Sandstone Two sources : (a) Upper Village (b) Lower Village	In view of the increased con- sumption, principally due to direct house supplies, quantity is hardly sufficient		(a) 44 (b) 34	Stand pipes in general, but houses are be- ing connected in some cases

The outlying and scattered homes in each parish are provided for by wells and springs, some of which are protected from pollution.



### Rivers and Streams—

With the exception of the river Clydach (in the Parish of Llanelly), there is little serious pollution of rivers or streams, exclusive of the occasional dumping of household refuse therein. With regard to the river Clydach, however, your attention has on many occasions been drawn to the heavy pollution from the Brynmawr Outfall Sewer. But with its abolition (I hope it will be abolished, not only not used), we should have few complaints, provided the new sewerage works are managed carefully.

### Drainage and Sewerage—

The only area served by a system of sewers is at Crickhowell. The remainder of the district, with exception of some of the better class houses, have pail-closets and privies.

At Llangattock parish, a weekly collection of the contents of pail-closets is in operation. In connection with this scheme, attention is being given to convert from the old privy midden type closet (with its unknown capacity) to a pail type, or a privy of known size, capacity and construction. Even where there is no scheme for public cleansing in operation, these changes are encouraged.

The next best thing, in my opinion, to a properly drained and sewered town or village, is the absence of drains and sewers altogether. I am forced to this conviction by the knowledge of the danger that lies around a badly drained house, whereas, if there are no drains, one can generally find all the nuisance, estimate its danger and take steps for its removal.

### Scavenging—

CRICKHOWELL. — House to house collection operates in this town fairly satisfactorily. The collections take place twice weekly.

LLANGATTOCK.—The same method of house to house collection of household refuse twice weekly operates, with this difference that once weekly, owing to the absence of a sewer scheme, a night collection of the contents of pail closets is made. There has been much criticism of this latter method, and several schemes for its abolition and substitution have been before the ratepayers, only to be turned down each time, on a question of cost.

LLANELLY.—The ashpit system obtains in this parish. Undoubtedly, the scavenging of this parish is done more efficiently at the present time, and on a more extended scale than ever before.

In the remaining parishes there is no scavenging scheme in operation.

### Closet Accommodation—

At Crickhowell town, where a sewerage system operates, most of the houses have separate closet accommodation. It is only in the cases of old houses (which have converted privies), the closet accommodation is shared between more than one house, and always in such cases the houses belong to the same owner. Pressure has been brought to bear upon persons owning houses which are without separate closet accommodation, to provide each house with same. In many cases our efforts have been



successful. But generally the rent of these cottages is stated to be too low to admit of the owner embarking upon any great expense out of the 'return' on cottage property. Also, owners of property threaten to close the houses if statutory notices are served upon them under the provisions of the various Public Health or Housing Acts.

In other parts of the District, the pail and privy type of closet predominate. With the exception of Llanelly, and some of the parts where the houses are grouped together, or where there is a small garden, or garden sloping down towards the house, the two types of closet referred to work fairly well. Of course one is aware that this method is quite out of date and leaves much to be desired. It is remarkable that one still finds people in some of the outlandish parts who profess to have no desire to provide themselves with any of the conveniences generally associated with civilised lands. And in the inspection of premises occupied by this class of people one is often surprised and puzzled at the absence of anything to complain of, as a result of their ideas.

#### **Sanitary Inspection of Area—**

These matters are dealt with under the headings of Housing and Public Health Acts.

#### **Smoke Abatement—**

Only one case of complaint from smoke nuisance has been received, and that is in respect of a factory, on a small scale, which has an old plant, and does not by any means work full-time.

#### **Premises and Occupations—**

Premises controlled are kept under observation.

#### **Schools—**

Generally speaking, schools have an ample supply of good water. For the first time for many years the Clydach School has a supply other than from the polluted springs of Cheltenham.

### **HAY RURAL DISTRICT, 1925.**

You are spending about £900 a year on the Public Health and Sanitary Services in your district, and I think it may be useful to see what you are getting for this and whether you could not increase your activities.

1. When the Trefecca Water Scheme is completed, every village in your district will be supplied with a good supply of pure water.

2. You have a Sewerage Scheme for Talgarth and Bronllys.

3. You undertake the removal of House Refuse at Talgarth, I think it would be an advantage if you also did this for Bronllys.

You have no Isolation Hospital in the district, but you have got an arrangement with the Hay Urban District to admit patients into their Hospital at Hay, and I consider this is a satisfactory arrangement.

You have no Maternity or Child Welfare Centre in the district. This part of the Health Service you have delegated to the County Council, but I think you might consider the advisability of asking the County Council to start a Child Welfare Centre, either at Talgarth or Glasbury.

You have a distinct scarcity of houses in the district. You have



decided to build 18 houses, but the scheme does not seem to progress very rapidly; might I suggest that it would expedite matters if you appointed an Architect immediately and asked him to submit plans.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	82
Notices given—				
Statutory	...	...	...	2
Informal	...	...	...	13
Result of the Service of Notices—				
Complied with	...	...	...	11
Not complied with	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	0
W.C. provided and connected to Sewer	...	...	...	0
Privy accommodation provided	...	...	...	0
Houses to which water has been supplied or supply improved	...	...	...	2
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	6
Houses cleansed and disinfected by owners	...	...	...	0
Houses and premises inspected, excluding Schools and Cowsheds	...	...	...	42
Elementary Schools inspected, No. 7	...	inspections	...	15
Registered Cowsheds inspected „ 7	...	„	...	14
Water Supplies inspected „ 1	...	„	...	5
Bake Houses inspected „ 2	...	„	...	5
Slaughter Houses inspected „ 5	...	„	...	9

#### NEATH (YSTRADFELLTE) RURAL DISTRICT, 1925.

**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area. Water.**—The water supply of this Parish with the exception of that portion of Pontneathvaughan, is supplied from wells. The water-supply is good and plentiful and not subject to pollution.

**Rivers and Streams.**—The Rivers and Streams of this Parish are practically free from any pollution, inasmuch as the population is small and scattered and no industries within the Parish.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—The small village of Ystradfellte, which consists of some six houses, was provided with a Slop-Water Sewer during the year under review. The sewage is carried away some 300 yards from the houses and emptied into a large cesspool, which the Council periodically clean out.

That portion of the village of Pontneathvaughan which is in the County of Brecon, is also provided with a Slop-Water System.

**Closet Accommodation.**—All closets in the Parish of Ystradfellte are of the Pail System, the contents being buried in fields or gardens.

**Scavenging.**—The system of scavenging at Pontneathvaughan is house-to-house collections three times a week. The Bins which were in existence previous to this system have been removed.

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.**—This has been dealt with in the first part of the Report.

#### VAYNOR AND PENDERYN RURAL DISTRICT, 1925.

There were notified only 20 cases of Infectious Diseases in 1925, compared with 39 in 1924. The cases were: Diphtheria, 3; Scarlet Fever, 1; Tuberculosis, 10 (all except 1 being respiratory cases); Pneumonia, 6.



There is no Isolation Hospital in the District, but the arrangement whereby cases may be removed for isolation to the Isolation Hospitals of Merthyr and Aberdare continues. There is no provision for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

There was no School closure during the year on account of Infectious Disease.

There continues to be no Steam Disinfector in the District.

Midwife and Maternity and Child Welfare work is organised and controlled by the County Council, and a Nurse is stationed at Cefn Coed.

A Nursing Association is being formed at Cefn Coed to provide, with the assistance of a grant from the County Council, a Nurse to undertake general nursing at the homes of the working class. It is hoped to start in 1926.

**Sanitary Administration.**—This is in charge of a Sanitary Inspector (certificated), who is also Highway Surveyor. The Sanitary Arrangements consist of a system of sewerage for the two principal villages of Hirwain and Cefn Coed, connected to septic tank outfall works, which act successfully and are properly maintained. There are 983 water-closets connected to these sewers, and the remaining 240 closets are of the pail and cesspit types, at farms and small groups of cottages.

**Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses.**—There are 3 bakehouses and 1 slaughterhouse in the District, which have been regularly inspected. An additional slaughterhouse has been licensed recently near Cefn Coed.

**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**—There are 56 cowsheds in the District, and all have been carefully inspected, and standards as to lighting, ventilation, drainage and water supply have been adopted by the Council. For lighting, a standard of one twentieth of the floor area is required, and for ventilation an opening of 30 square inches for each cow. Of the 56 cowsheds, 50 are defective in one respect or another, and 5 are defective in every respect. Notices have been served, and the work of bringing up to the required standard is in progress; but I anticipate that it will take two years to accomplish the improvements, as farmers are slow to move.

## HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total ... 2.

(b) As part of a Housing Scheme ... 0.

Houses inspected, 141.

Number of houses where notice to remedy defects was served, 25.  
All were complied with.

Number of houses unfit for habitation, 69.

No closing orders were made during the year, and no houses were closed. As previously pointed out, there is a serious shortage of houses, and much overcrowding; 125 additional houses are required to enable any action being taken to close unfit houses and to remedy overcrowding. No demolition orders were made.



**Water Supply.**—This is good over the district generally, and of good quality, being from the public mains of the Cardiff, Merthyr and Aberdare Authorities. The supply required at Penderyn has not yet been provided.

**Factories and Workshops.**—The 3 factories and 21 workshops have been regularly inspected, and are in order. There are no outworkers.

**Adoptive Acts in Force.**—The Council has adopted Section 17 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, in respect of the certain streets at Hirwain in the Parish of Penderyn.

**Bye-Laws and Regulations in Force—**

1. Bye-laws with respect to new Streets and Buildings.
2. Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses.
3. Bye-laws with respect to Omnibuses.
4. Bye-laws with respect to Hackney Carriages.
5. Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.
6. Regulations under the Public Health Act.

**YSTRADGYNLAIS RURAL DISTRICT—1924.**

The Water Supply proved quite adequate throughout the year.

**Sewerage.**—This Sewerage System is still making slow but sure progress towards its completion, and though there are yet many houses that have not joined up we still hope that before long the entire system may be well and efficiently completed.

The scavenging of the District is duly carried out.

The 10 Schools in your District are quite sanitary, all being fully supplied with water from the mains.

**SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.**

**Housing Defects.**—The general character of the defects are damp sites and devoid of sub-soil drainage, foundations devoid of concrete, the absence of a proper damp-proof course between the ground and upper walls, main walls too thin and friable, and in exposed situations, base of chimneys instead of lead flashings inserted to overlap step-wise in the brickwork, is protected by a fillet of cement only, insufficient lap allowed for slates when roof-covering, insufficient troughing with improper spouting, window sills unthroated, chimneys with no fire in places, chiefly indicating dampness in chimney breasts, insufficient light, no back doors, through ventilation indifferent, no fire in places in bedrooms to provide a fire therein to raise the temperature when necessary during illness ; (2) To improve ventilation ; (3) To burn scraps of food after a patient nursed therein suffering from infectious disease, insufficient height of rooms, resulting that the organic and C.O.<sub>2</sub> agencies tend to pollute the air of rooms from respiration—float in the air of rooms at breathing point, &c.

**Buildings Erected, &c., 1924.**—Six Garages, 9 Dwelling-houses, 2 Bungalows, 8 Extensions, 2 Halls, 2 Lock-up Shops, 3 Alterations to Chapels, 1 Refrigerator.

**Disinfection.**—Number of rooms fumigated, &c., 26.



### Scavenging—

**Ystradgynlais Higher.**—Since November 10th, 1923, the dustbins at Colbren have been dispensed with, the Council adopting a more efficient sanitary method in collecting the house refuse two-half days weekly, namely Wednesdays and Saturdays. The number of loads of refuse collected, &c., at the above hamlet during the year were 228 loads.

Another section of Ystradgynlais Higher is Caehopkin, &c., and within this area 234 loads of house refuse were collected and disposed during the year.

**Ystradgynlais Lower.**—Herewith also house-to-house collection of refuse is made and is arranged in three sections, namely Abercrave, Cwmtwrch and Ystradgynlais.

The former two sections being sparsely populated, result in the collection of refuse being made herein twice weekly, the latter section being more densely populated and moreover the conditions herewith being urban, collection of refuse is made on four days a week.

The number estimated of loads of refuse collected during the year at the above named sections within the Lower Parish is 3,536 loads.

## 8. SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The duties under these Acts are carried out by Mr James Campbell. Ynis Villa, Battle, who is the Inspector for the County, and also the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Table IV, appended, gives the number of samples taken for analysis during 1925 and the results of same and Table IV (a) particulars of samples taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations.

### Milk Supply.

There are no Grade A and Pasteurised Milk Vendors in the County Registered as such under the County Authority.

At the Clean Milk Competition held recently in the Counties of Brecon and Radnor, 97·8 per cent of the samples of milk tested reached Grade A standard, whilst 87·8 per cent attained the higher standard of "Certified Milk."

## 9. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Staff of the Public Health Department of the County Council consists of the following whole-time officers :—

### County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Dr. Herbert Davies, M.B., B.S. (London), D.P.H. (London).

### Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Nurse F. E. Rickwood, trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate and State Registered.

Nurse M. E. Hermer, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate and State Registered.

Nurse A. M. Bolitho, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate and State Registered.

Nurse H. K. King, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate and State Registered.

Nurse L. T. Bowen, Partially Trained Nurse and C.M.B. Certificate.



### Clerical Staff.

Mr Rees Williams. Miss Margaret Williams. Mr Victor Pearce.  
Inspector under the Food and Drugs and Weights and Measures Acts.

Mr James Campbell, Ynis Villa, Battle.

### Part-Time Officers.

Nineteen part-time School Nurses and Health Visitors are employed. See under the heading of "Professional Nursing in the Home" pages 7 and 8.

## 10. HOUSING.

Particulars relating to the number of new houses erected, unfit dwelling houses, remedy of defects and action under Statutory Powers will be found in Table VI appended, as far as available.

I have recently, on the instructions of the Housing and Town Planning Committee of the Breconshire County Council, obtained from the separate Clerks of the Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities in the County particulars relating to the Housing position and appended is Table VI (a) showing the number of houses erected from 1921—1925, viz:—262, together with other information as to new housing schemes etc.

## 11. MISCELLANEOUS.

**Schools.**—There are 85 Elementary Schools in the County with 107 separate departments.

During the year it was found necessary to close 15 schools on account of Infectious Diseases, the causes of closure being as follows :—

- 1 Scarlet Fever.
- 5 Measles.
- 4 Influenza.
- 1 Measles and Whooping Cough.
- 1 Mumps.
- 1 Whooping Cough.
- 1 Chickenpox.
- 1 Scarlet Fever, Measles and Mumps.

**Vaccination.**—At my inspection of the Public Elementary School children 1925, a record was made of those found to be vaccinated, with the following result :—1,344 of 2,710 children seen by me at the routine inspections had been vaccinated.







---

---

## APPENDIX.

Tables of Vital Statistics, &c.

---

---



---

## APPENDIX

Tables of Vital Statistics, &c.

---



TABLE I.

## Vital Statistics for Various Districts for 1925.

Name of District.	Population estimated to the middle of the year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.			Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1000 net	Number.	Rate.
Brecon Urban	5689	103	18.1	67	12.2	16	2	4	38.8	53	9.6
Brynmawr Urban	5479	173	19.9	77	8.8	1	15	11	63.5	91	10.4
Builth Wells Urban	8667	32	20.3	24	15.2	5	4	2	62.5	23	14.6
Hay Urban	1572	22	14.6	28	18.5	3	1	—	—	26	17.1
Llanwrtyd Wells Urban	1513	13	17.1	7	9.2	—	—	—	—	7	9.2
Brecon Rural (Devynock)	759	123	18.7	86	13.1	2	7	10	81.3	91	13.8
" " (Llangorse)	6555	33	15.2	20	9.2	—	3	6	181.8	23	10.5
" " (Merthyr Cynog)	2171	76	19.0	49	12.2	—	2	6	78.9	51	13.0
Builth Rural	3989	149	18.1	105	12.7	7	10	9	60.4	108	13.1
Crickhowell Rural	8220	67	15.9	75	17.8	44	3	2	29.8	34	8.1
Hay Rural	4191	12	17.8	2	2.9	—	1	2	166.8	3	4.4
Neath (Ystradfellte) Rural	671	10	27.8	5	13.9	—	1	—	—	6	16.7
Rhayader (Llanwrthwl) Rural	359	111	18.8	71	12.0	1	12	11	99.0	82	13.8
Vaynor and Penderyn Rural	5904	273	22.7	148	12.3	34	9	22	80.5	123	10.2
Ystradgynlais Rural	12000										
Brecon County	62260	1197	19.22	764	12.31	113	70	85	71.01	721	11.61
Brecon County, 1924	62050										
Brecon County, 1924	62320	1204	19.31	818	13.16	122	99	98	81.39	795	12.79
Brecon County, 1924	62120										

B—For Birth Rate.

D—For Death Rate.







**TABLE 1 (a).—Vital Statistics.**

**Causes of, and Ages at death during the Year 1925.**

(WHOLE COUNTY).

Causes of Death.		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and over.
<b>ALL CAUSES—</b>											
Males	...	355	45	10	14	9	16	43	93	63	62
Females	...	366	40	11	7	10	19	40	94	61	84
Total	...	721	85	21	21	19	35	83	187	124	146
Measles	...	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	..	10	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	39	...	...	1	...	12	22	4	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	7	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	74	...	...	...	...	1	5	36	24	8
Rheumatic Fever	...	3	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...
Cerebral, Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	4	23	19	21
Heart Disease	...	91	...	...	...	1	2	6	34	24	24
Arterio-Sclerosis	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	3
Bronchitis	...	66	11	3	4	...	...	1	14	14	19
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	37	6	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	8	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	17	...	...	2	...	1	...	9	3	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	34	33	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	1	...
Other Deaths from Violence	...	30	...	...	2	2	6	5	11	3	1
Other Defined Diseases	...	164	25	4	4	7	3	19	22	19	61
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...





TABLE 1 (b).—VITAL STATISTICS.

Causes of Death in the Separate Districts of the County during the Year 1925.

Causes of Death.	URBAN.					RURAL.										TOTALS
	Brecon	Brynmawr	Builth Wells	Hay	Llanwrtyd Wells	Brecon.		Builth	Crickhowell	Hay	Ystradfellte	Llanwrthwl	Vaynor and Penderyn	Ystrad-gynlats		
						Devy-neck and Llan-gorse	Merthyr Cynog									
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	5	
Whooping Cough	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	10	
Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Influenza	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	6	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	4	5	...	2	5	1	1	9	1	1	...	5	5	39	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	7	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	6	12	2	3	2	11	2	5	10	3	...	1	10	74	
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Diabetes	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	6	7	4	3	...	11	1	7	10	4	...	1	4	67	
Heart Disease	...	3	7	2	5	...	13	4	10	15	6	...	1	11	91	
Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	2	
Bronchitis	...	4	15	...	3	...	7	...	4	7	4	1	...	8	13	
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	1	1	2	...	5	2	1	2	2	...	...	6	14	
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	3	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	
Other Accidents and Diseases of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Congenital Debility and Malformation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Premature Birth	...	1	3	1	...	...	6	5	2	5	1	...	...	3	7	
Suicide	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	
Other Deaths from Violence	...	4	4	1	1	...	3	1	1	5	2	...	...	1	7	
Other Defined Diseases	...	10	21	9	3	3	20	7	15	24	8	1	3	17	26	
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Totals	...	53	91	23	26	7	91	23	51	108	34	3	6	82	123	
Totals, 1924	...	66	85	34	26	9	94	17	56	110	49	10	3	98	138	

# TABLE 1. VITAL STATISTICS

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1967.

Year	Population				Total	Male	Female
	1950	1955	1960	1965			
1950	150,697,000				150,697,000	75,348,500	75,348,500
1955		157,075,000			157,075,000	78,537,500	78,537,500
1960			162,982,000		162,982,000	81,491,000	81,491,000
1965				169,075,000	169,075,000	84,537,500	84,537,500
1970					175,125,000	87,562,500	87,562,500
1975					181,250,000	90,625,000	90,625,000
1980					187,375,000	93,687,500	93,687,500
1985					193,500,000	96,750,000	96,750,000
1990					200,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
1995					206,250,000	103,125,000	103,125,000
2000					212,500,000	106,250,000	106,250,000
2005					218,750,000	109,375,000	109,375,000
2010					225,000,000	112,500,000	112,500,000
2015					231,250,000	115,625,000	115,625,000
2020					237,500,000	118,750,000	118,750,000
2025					243,750,000	121,875,000	121,875,000
2030					250,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000
2035					256,250,000	128,125,000	128,125,000
2040					262,500,000	131,250,000	131,250,000
2045					268,750,000	134,375,000	134,375,000
2050					275,000,000	137,500,000	137,500,000
2055					281,250,000	140,625,000	140,625,000
2060					287,500,000	143,750,000	143,750,000
2065					293,750,000	146,875,000	146,875,000
2070					300,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
2075					306,250,000	153,125,000	153,125,000
2080					312,500,000	156,250,000	156,250,000
2085					318,750,000	159,375,000	159,375,000
2090					325,000,000	162,500,000	162,500,000
2095					331,250,000	165,625,000	165,625,000
2100					337,500,000	168,750,000	168,750,000



Table 1 (c).—Vital Statistics.

Table showing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1925.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.									Rate per 1,000 Births.	
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales ...	18·3	12·2	0·01	0·00	0·13	0·03	0·15	0·07	0·32	0·47	8·4	75
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18·8	12·2	0·01	0·00	0·17	0·03	0·18	0·09	0·30	0·43	10·8	79
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	18·3	11·2	0·01	0·00	0·15	0·02	0·14	0·06	0·31	0·38	7·6	74
London ...	18·0	11·7	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·02	0·19	0·11	0·23	0·46	10·6	67
BRECKNOCKSHIRE 1925 ...	19·2	11·6	—	—	0·08	—	0·16	0·04	0·09	0·48	4·1	71
„ 1924 ...	19·3	12·7	0·03	—	0·03	0·01	0·11	0·12	0·41	0·43	6·6	81





TABLE II.

Notifiable Diseases, 1925.

District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Fever.	Tuberculosis.		Encephalitis Lethargica.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Dysenteric Diarrhoea.	Totals.
								Respiratory.	Other Forms.						
Brecon Urban	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	30
Brynmawr Urban	10	3	1	22	...	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	44
Builth Wells Urban	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hay Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Llanwrtyd Wells Urban	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Brecon Rural (Devynock)	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Brecon Rural (Llangorse)	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	12
Brecon Rural (Merthyr Cynog)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Builth Rural	14	1	...	5	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	26
Crickhowell Rural	14	3	...	11	...	...	...	6	5	...	19	...	...	1	59
Hay Rural	4	3	...	3	1	...	...	8	1	...	6	...	...	...	26
Neath (Ystradfellte) Rural	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rhayader (Llanwrthwl) Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Vaynor and Penderwyn Rural	1	4	...	8	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ystradgynlais Rural	9	7	...	12	6	...	...	6	2	...	127	297	56	...	522
Total	68	33	2	71	9	2	2	65	15	1	156	297	56	1	778
Total 1924	63	70	20	106	6	3	5	59	28	1	261	66	70	and 1 case of acute Poliomyelitis	759

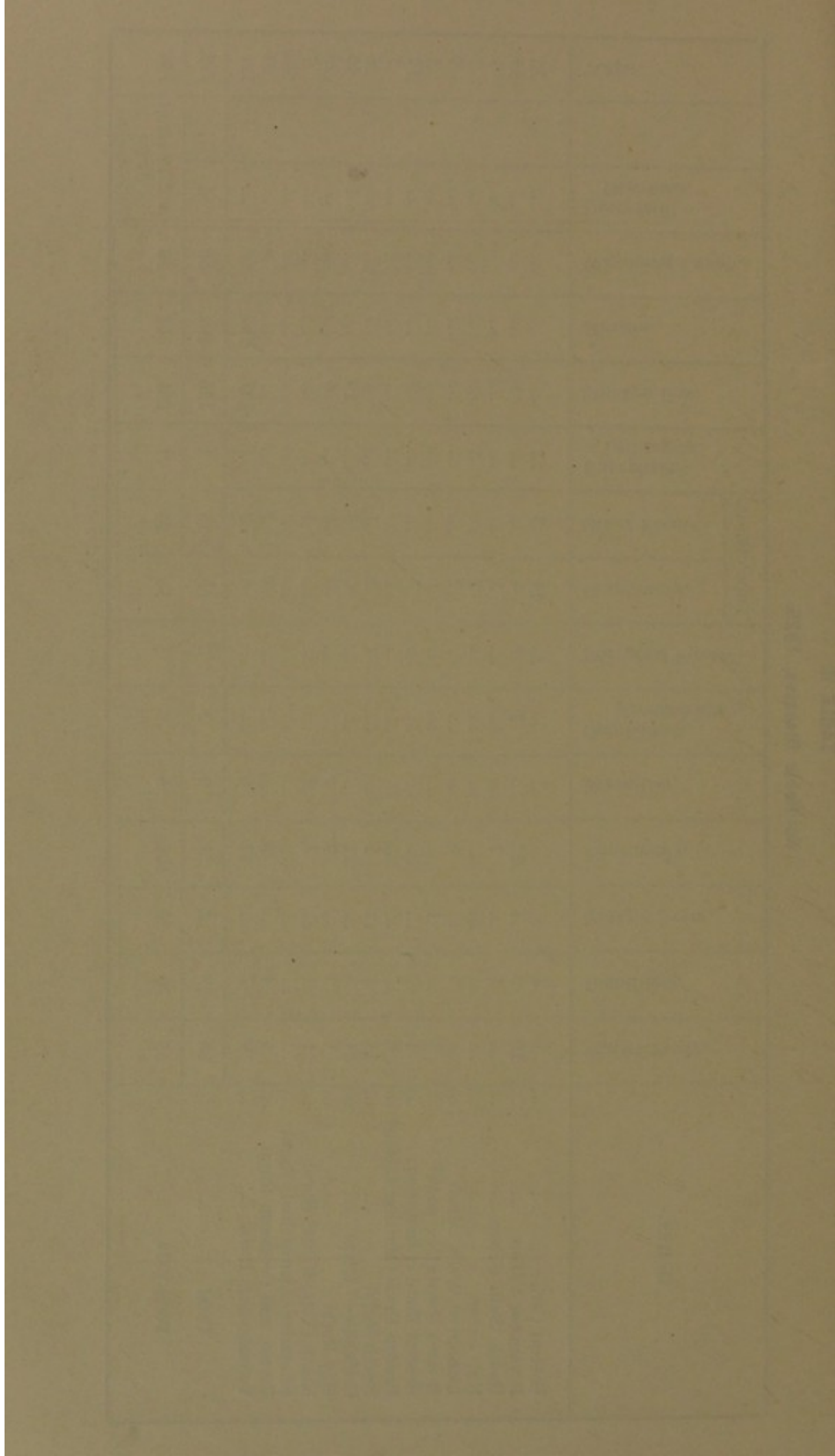




TABLE III.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Welsh National Memorial Association—Summary of Results of Treatment etc., during 1925.

Sex.	Number of New Cases Examined.													Condition on discharge from Sanatorium and Hospital.												Number of Cases attending Public Elementary Schools referred to the Tuberculosis Officers by the School Medical Officer.	Number still under observation on Dec. 31st, 1925, pending diagnosis.									
	Number found to be suffering from		Number of Cases treated in Sanatorium.		Number still under treatment in Hospital on December 31st, 1925.		Number of Cases treated in Hospital.		Number still under treatment in Sanatorium on December 31st, 1925.		Number of New Cases treated at the Institute.		Number of New Cases treated at Home.		Fit for Work.						Improved.		Stationary.		Worse.			Left off treatment against advice.		Admitted for observation & discharged as non-Tuberculous.		Number of Cases referred.		Number found to be suffering from		
	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.			Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Other than Pulmonary.				
Males	149	34	13	20	—	11	—	19	8	9	6	7	5	7	3	15	—	3	6	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—			
Females	152	22	6	7	—	2	—	14	13	11	11	2	—	10	2	4	1	5	3	1	—	2	—	3	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals	301	56	19	27	—	13	—	33	21	20	17	9	5	17	5	19	1	8	9	1	—	4	—	5	—	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals, 1924	323	58	15	35	—	12	—	41	22	14	10	13	5	14	10	17	1	8	6	4	2	3	—	3	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	4			

These figures are furnished by the Quarterly Returns received from the Welsh National Memorial Association.

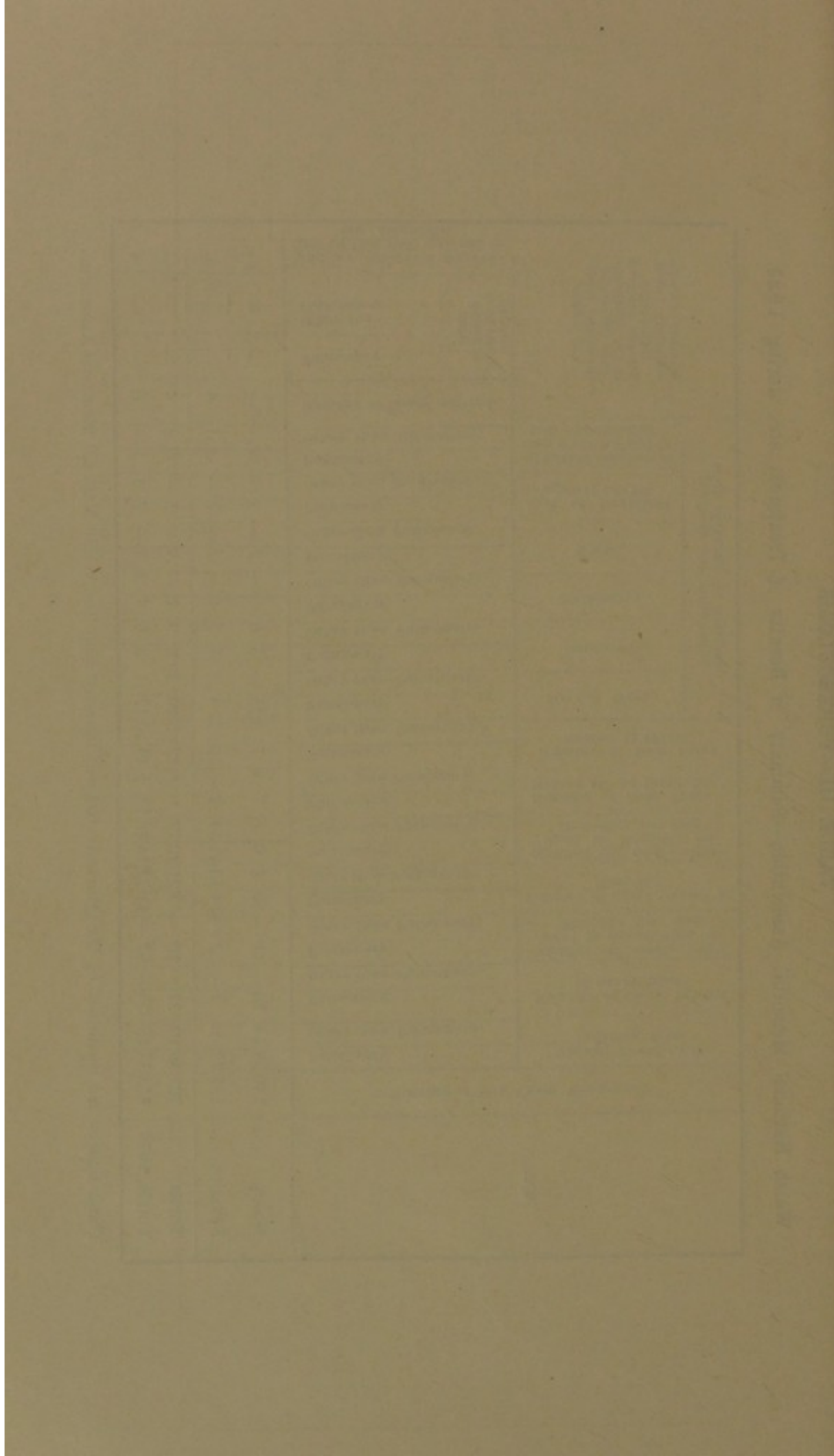




TABLE III (a). TUBERCULOSIS.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 4th January, 1925, to 2nd January, 1926.

Age Periods	{	Notifications on Form A.													Notifications on Form B.				Notifications on Form C.							
		Number of Primary Notifications.													Total Notifications on Form A.				Total Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.			
0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.					Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.								
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	6	6	9	5	3	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poor Law Institutions.	39			
"    Females	...	...	...	4	3	7	10	3	4	2	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22			
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	11			
"    Females	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11			
Totals	...	4	4	4	6	17	16	13	9	5	...	74	75	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	83			
Totals—1924	...	6	8	11	13	11	18	11	6	1	2	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	65			

N.B.—Notifications on Form A are received from the District Medical Officers of Health.

" " B " made by the School Medical Officer.

" " C " received from the Welsh National Memorial Association.





**TABLE III (b).—TUBERCULOSIS.**

**Figures in relation to Tuberculosis in the County during  
the Years 1911 to 1925.**

Year.	No. of Cases notified.		No. of Deaths.		No. received Sanatorium	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis
1911	14	...	58	15	...	...
1912	76	...	39	18	...	...
1913	103	27	42	16	14	1
1914	62	21	47	17	36	2
1915	°51	°13	†51	†12	43	5
1916	°34	°7	†56	†14	30	3
1917	78	15	†81	†13	35	9
1918	68	25	62	12	39	2
1919	60	8	63	17	50	9
1920	69	15	52	24	51	12
1921	37	15	53	20	44	10
1922	67	15	52	10	61	10
1923	61	25	41	12	54	17
1924	59	28	55	17	49	17
1925	65	15	39	7	69	22

N.B.—Previous to the year 1913 no differentiation was made as to the various kinds of Tuberculosis ; all cases being grouped under the heading of Phthisis. No Sanatorium Treatment was provided previous to 1913.

°Figures obtained from Local Government Board Returns.

†Figures obtained from the Registrar General's Returns.

All other figures obtained from County Annual Reports.

No. of Inhabitants	No. of Inhabitants	No. of Inhabitants	No. of Inhabitants
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60



TABLE IV.—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Table showing the number of Various Samples taken, Number found to be Genuine, etc., by the Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, in the County of Breconshire, during the year ending Dec., 31st, 1925.

Nature of Sample.	Number of Samples taken.	Number found to be genuine.	Number found to be adulterated or deficient in fat.	Number				Amount of fees imposed.		
				Warned	Prosecuted	Convicted	Dismissed	£	s	d.
Bread	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese (Lemon)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chutney	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory Essence	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cream	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	4	3	One	Un	who	leso	me	...	...
Flour (Self-Raising)	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gravy Browning	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jam (Strawberry)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Margarine	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk (Condensed)	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk (new)	...	124	89	35	...	7	7	...	33	14 1
Mustard	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oatmeal	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste (Bloater)	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste (Chicken and Ham)	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste (Chicken, Ham & Tongue)	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste (Game)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste (Lobster)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste (Salmon and Shrimp)	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste (Turkey and Ham)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste (Wild Duck)	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powder (Baking)	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powder (Custard)	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powder (Egg Substitute)	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sago	...	1	wrong	des	scrip	tion	cons	isted	of	...
Sandwich (Jam)	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sausages	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spice (Mixed)	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sponge Cake	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweets	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tapioca	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	265	229	36	...	7	7	...	33	14 1





**TABLE IV (a).—Sale of Food and Drugs Act.**

**PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS.**

Report for the Year ending December 31st, 1925.

**1 Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.**

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which preserva- tive was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
Milk	8	Nil.
Cream	7	Nil.

**2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.**

No samples taken.

TABLE IV. - Sale of Food and Drugs for

Wholesale Dealers in Milk and Cream and Butter

Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1915

With and without milk and cream as ingredients

Name of Dealer	Value of Food and Drugs Sold	Value of Milk and Cream and Butter Sold
Total	100.00	100.00
Milk and Cream and Butter	100.00	100.00
Milk and Cream and Butter	100.00	100.00
Milk and Cream and Butter	100.00	100.00
Milk and Cream and Butter	100.00	100.00
Milk and Cream and Butter	100.00	100.00
Milk and Cream and Butter	100.00	100.00
Milk and Cream and Butter	100.00	100.00

Source: Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



TABLE V.

Table Showing the work of the Health Visitors during the year 1925.

District.	Pre-Natal Visits.		First Visits.		Re-Visits.		Special Visits.		Other Visits.					Totals.
	First Visits.	Re-visits.	To Infants under one year.	To children one to five years.	To infants under one year.	To children one to five years.	To infants under one year.	To children one to five years.	Tuberculosis.	Blind.	Still Birth Enquiries.	Mental Defectives.	Miscellaneous.	
Brecon Town and Country—whole time	24	12	152	2	798	1348	29	2	123	3	1	10	4	2508
Brynmaur and Llanelli	8	2	204	2	679	1242	—	—	180	7	14	11	—	2349
Talgarth	15	41	42	—	280	94	4	4	49	2	—	2	1	534
Vaynor and Penderyn...	2	6	75	2	273	260	—	—	102	3	5	1	—	729
Ystradgynlais	13	4	95	2	153	178	—	—	193	2	4	10	—	654
Abercrave ...	47	62	54	1	468	1001	—	—	129	—	3	—	—	1765
Beulah (Llwynmadoc)...	13	20	15	—	115	436	3	6	3	1	1	2	—	615
Brecon, Llanfaes, &c....	1	—	2	—	26	113	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	146
Builth	25	31	52	3	230	721	14	4	26	2	2	6	—	1116
Crickhowell	20	52	32	2	169	175	10	3	90	5	6	—	—	564
Devynock	16	30	16	5	378	891	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	1351
Erwood and Llyswen ...	8	26	19	—	147	512	12	4	16	—	2	—	—	746
Gilwern	17	20	14	—	117	330	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	509
Hay and Cusop	12	24	19	2	220	843	8	14	38	—	1	—	—	1181
Llanigon and Glasbury	12	5	10	4	119	122	11	—	18	—	—	—	—	301
Llangorse	20	32	22	3	133	165	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	383
Llanwrthwl	5	7	9	—	65	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260
Llanwrtyd Wells	18	27	23	—	165	241	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	523
Newbridge-on-Wye	1	1	4	1	28	80	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
Talybont and Llanfrynach	11	16	10	—	86	362	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	494
Ystradgynlais	15	30	148	4	322	496	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1017
Totals	303	448	1017	33	4971	9784	98	40	1052	25	45	42	5	17863

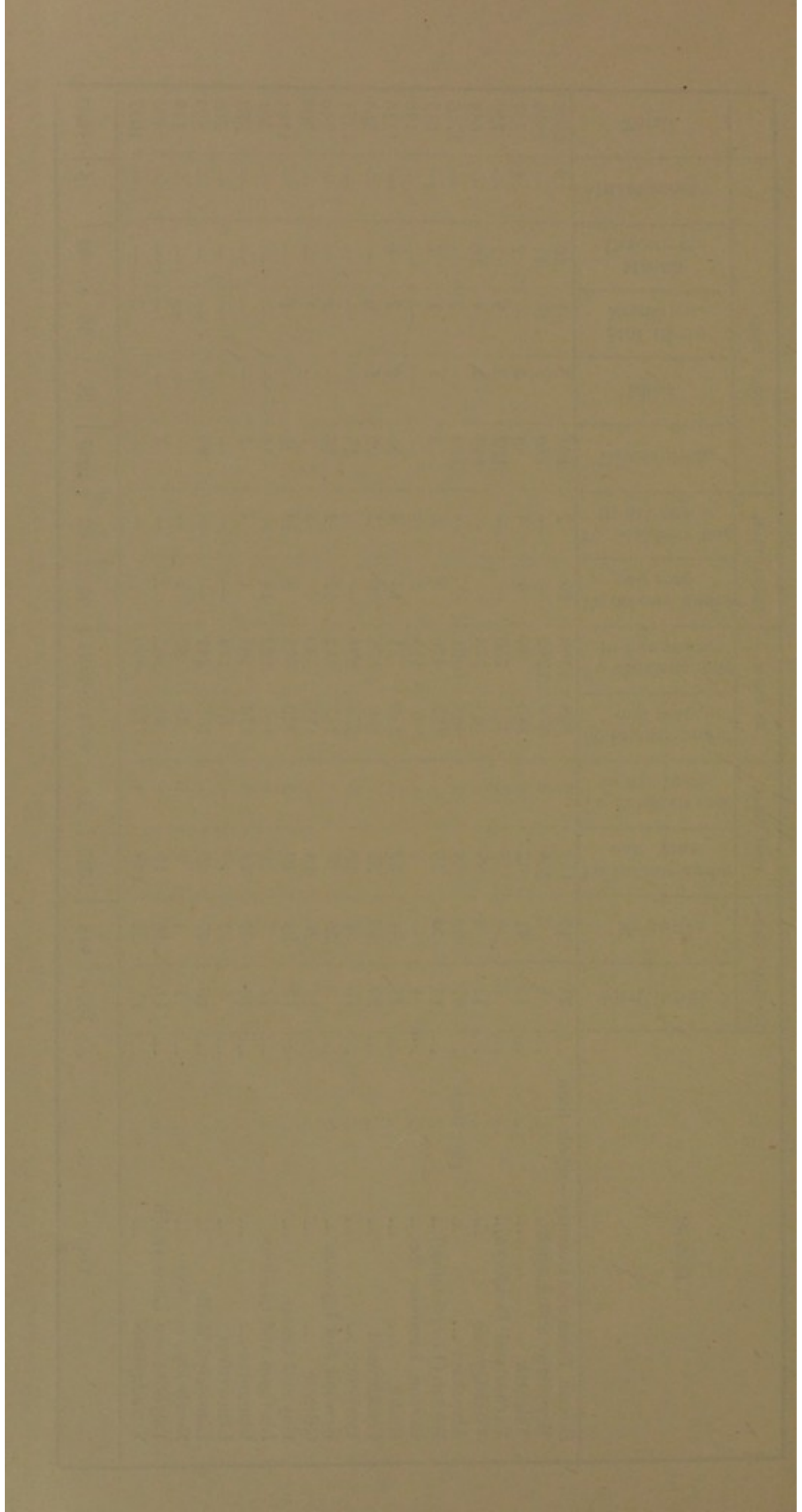




TABLE VI.—HOUSING, 1925.

	URBAN					RURAL										TOTALS.
	Brecon.	Brynmawr.	Bulth Wells.	Hay.	Llanwrtyd Wells.	Brecon.			Builth.	Crickhowell.	Hay.	Ystradfellte.	Llanwrthwl.	Vaynor and Penderyn.	Ystradgynlais.	
						Devynock and Llangorse.	Morthyr Cynog.									
Number of new Houses erected during the year—																
(a) Total ...	9		7	1	3	3			4	3	3	—		2		35
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 and 1924—																
(1) by the local authority ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—		—
(2) by other bodies or persons ...	9		7	1	1	3			—	—	—	—		2		23
1. Unfit dwelling-houses—Inspection—																
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	52		6	86	61	168			6	238	7	42		141		807
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ...	14		2	70	—	43			65	150	—	6		—		350
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—		—	—	—	1			—	6	—	—		69		76
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	12		6	—	14	15			6	81	6	6		—		146
2. Remedy of defects 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		1	—	12	11			6	34	—	8		—		74
3. Action under Statutory Powers—																
A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919—																
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	12	No report received.	8	—	—	—			—	—	—	6		25	No report received.	51
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—																
(a) by owners ...	12	No report received.	8	—	—	—			—	—	—	4		25	No report received.	49
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—		—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—		—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—																
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	29		4	32	7	38			—	83	8	8		—		209
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—																
(a) by owners ...	29		4	30	7	33			—	52	8	6		—		169
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	6		—		6
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909—																
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—		—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—		—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	3	—	—		—		3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—		—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—		—		—

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



TABLE VI (a).—HOUSING, 1921 to 1925.

District.	Number of new houses erected during the year— (a) by private enterprise ; (b) as part of a housing scheme.						Number of new houses proposed to be erected during 1926.	Overcrowding.
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total		
<b>URBAN.</b>								
Brecon ...	(b) 5	(a) 1 (b) 10	(b) 6	(a) 1 (b) 6	(b) 11	40	Scheme on hand for 29 houses, 18 of which are completed.	Cases of overcrowding are few.
Brynmawr ...	(a) 1	(a) 1 (b) 54	(b) 36	(a) 1	(a) 4	97	24 to be completed in 1926 and 26 being arranged for.	Many cases of overcrowding but they are distributed over the town and not confined to any particular area.
Builth Wells ...	(a) 1	—	(a) 1	—	(a) 7	9	Assistance is given to private enterprise by way of grant of £100. Estimated to have 8 to 10.	No serious cases of overcrowding exists in this area.
Hay ...	(b) 18	(a) 1	—	(a) 1	20	None.	None.	No information as to overcrowding.
Llanwrtyd Wells	(a) 1	—	(a) 2	—	(a) 2	5	Left to private enterprise.	None.
<b>RURAL.</b>								
Brecon ...	(b) 12	(a) 2	(a) 2	(a) 1	(a) 4	21	None.	None.
Builth ...	—	—	—	(a) 5	(a) 4	9	None.	None.
Crickhowell ...	(a) 3	—	—	(a) 5	(a) 3	11	Scheme on hand for 2.	Cases of overcrowding sometimes exist in the Parish of Llanelly, but it cannot be said that a general state of overcrowding obtains.
Hay ...	(a) 3	—	(a) 1	(a) 1	(a) 4	9	The Council have provisionally decided to erect 18 houses.	There is believed to be some over- crowding in the Parish of Talgarth and this and the Parish of Bronllys will be dealt with first.
Rhayader (Llanwrthwl) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	None.	None.
Neath (Ystradfellte) ...	—	—	—	(a) 4	—	4	None.	None.
Vaynor and Penderyn ...	—	(a) 1	(a) 2	(a) 1	—	4	Under consideration.	Certain amount of overcrowding but not very excessive. At Cefn Coed, near Merthyr Tydfil, and Hirwain, near Aberdare, there are a number of old houses unfit for human habitation. At Abercrave.
Ystradgynlais	(a) 8	—	(a) 4	(a) 11	(a) 10	33	18 to 20 houses.	
Totals ...	(a) 17 (b) 17	(a) 5 (b) 82	(a) 13 (b) 42	(a) 30 (b) 6	(a) 39 (b) 11	(a) 104 (b) 158		
	34	87	55	36	50	262		

Year	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	



# CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
Ambulance Facilities ...	19 & 20
Area ... ..	4
Assessable Value ... ..	5
Births ... ..	5, 6, 9 & 11
Causes of Sickness ... ..	7
Clinics and Treatment Centres ...	10, 13, 14 & 16
Day Nurseries and School Clinics	10
Deaths ... ..	5, 6 & 12
General Statistics ... ..	5
Health Visiting ... ..	7, 8, 10, 11 & 36
Hospitals ... ..	13, 14, 16, 18 & 19
Housing ... ..	25, 32—35 & 37
Infantile Mortality ... ..	6 & 12
Infectious Diseases ... ..	7 & 37
Inspection of Midwives ... ..	10
Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, etc. ...	19
Introduction ... ..	3
Isolation Hospitals ... ..	19, 32 & 34
Laboratory Work ... ..	20
Maternal Deaths ... ..	5 & 12
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	10—12 & 18
Medical Aid ... ..	9 & 10
Midwifery Service ... ..	8—12
Milk Supply ... ..	36
Natural and Social Conditions of the County ... ..	4 & 5
Notifiable Diseases ... ..	7 & 37
Notification of Births ... ..	9 & 11
Nursing Arrangements ... ..	7 & 8
Nursing Associations ... ..	7 & 8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	7 & 12
Orthopædic Treatment ... ..	12
Physical Features ... ..	4 & 5
Population ... ..	4
Puerperal Fever ... ..	7 & 12
Professional Nursing in the Home	7 & 8
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	36
Sanitary Administration ... ..	20—36
Schools ... ..	37
Sickness ... ..	7
Staff ... ..	36 & 37
Still Births ... ..	9, 11 & 12
Tables ... ..	Appended
Tuberculosis ... ..	7, 12—16
Vaccination ... ..	21, 26 & 37
Venereal Diseases ... ..	16—18
Vital Statistics ... ..	5 & 6

# CONTENTS

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





