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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1942.

A. R. CULLEY, M.D., B.Ch. (Wales), B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Glamorgan County Council.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CARDIFF:

WILLIAM LEWIS (PRINTERS) LIMITED.

Glamorgan County Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, COUNTY ALDERMAN MRS. F. ROSE DAVIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

ANNUAL REPORT, 1942.

In accordance with the Statutory duty imposed on me as your Medical Officer of Health I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report. As directed by the Ministry of Health, certain figures have been left out of the Report and also brevity has been an aim in its composition.

The Registrar-General's estimated population of the County for the year 1942 was 714,400, which is a decrease of 25,910 on the figure for the previous year. There has, however, been an appreciable increase in the birth rate from 16·7 in 1941 to 18·2 per 1,000 of the population in 1942. The death rate showed a fall from 13·2 in 1941 to 12·1 during the period under review. The Infant Mortality Rate gave the low figure of 55 per thousand births (67 for 1941) and stillbirths have further decreased. It is satisfactory to note also that the Maternal Mortality rate was lower, being 3·39 per thousand live births compared with 3·87 for 1941.

There was a marked decrease during the year in the number of deaths from measles, whooping cough, and cerebro spinal meningitis. The deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) is also lower at 541 compared with 599 in 1941. On the other hand the number of deaths from cancer has increased—1,080 during 1942 as against 1,000 during 1941.

Thus it will be seen that in spite of four years of war the main vital statistics show that the health of the County has been well maintained. The nutrition of the County as judged by surveys of our school children shows no indication of being adversely affected and is a reflection of the good work of the Ministry of Food.

The Hospitals of the County have had a strenuous year not always under easy circumstances, and I would like to record with great pleasure the work of the Medical Superintendents, Medical Staffs, Matrons, Nursing Staffs, and all others engaged in this important work. The Church Village Hospital was handed over to the Royal Air Force for the duration of hostilities.

The Midwifery Service has maintained its work well in spite of transport difficulties and supply problems, and although they are "out in the field" the Midwives are a highly-appreciated part of the County Medical Service.

Dr. E. Colston Williams retired in November of 1942 after twenty years' service to the County. Most members will know what he accomplished during that time—his work is with us to-day for all to admire. The Committee will understand my feelings when I state that I shall ever be grateful to have had the honour to act as his Deputy for over three years.

On my appointment as Head of the Public Health Department, Dr. W. E. Thomas was appointed as my Deputy but he did not assume his Office until 1943.

The Staff of the Department has worked unstintingly and although under great stress has maintained the efficiency which, I think the Committee will agree, one is accustomed to find. It is pleasing to record that the staff work as a team and are loyal to the tradition which over the years has been created under the guidance of a much-respected Head.

It is also my duty to thank for its great assistance and sincerity the Committee whose obvious desire is to provide any service which will reflect in the improved health of the inhabitants of the Administrative County of Glamorgan.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. CULLEY,

County Medical Officer.

August, 1943.

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VITAL STATISTICS, 1942.

The following table gives the birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate for England and Wales and the Administrative County of Glamorgan for the year 1942, and, for the purpose of comparison, similar statistics for the years 1941 and 1922 are given.

	Birth Rate.			Death Rate.			Infant Mortality Rate.		
	1942	1941	1922	1942	1941	1922	1942	1941	1922
England and Wales	15.8	14.2	20.6	11.6	12.9	12.9	49	59	77
Administrative County of Glamorgan ..	18.2	16.7	24.1	12.1	13.2	12.1	55	67	90
Total Urban Districts	18.5	16.9	24.4	12.5	13.7	12.5	56	69	91
Total Rural Districts	17.6	16.0	23.0	10.9	11.7	11.1	53	62	87
URBAN DISTRICTS :—									
Aberdare	15.1	15.2	20.7	13.6	15.0	13.3	66	61	109
Barry Borough	19.3	18.2	23.5	12.0	13.0	11.4	50	43	84
Bridgend	16.2	18.0	19.4	13.2	12.1	13.4	34	56	55
Caerphilly	20.1	21.0	27.7	11.3	14.9	12.2	64	83	86
Cowbridge Borough	16.9	6.8	20.0	19.4	15.1	14.8	95	222	43
Gelligaer	21.8	19.7	26.8	11.4	11.8	12.0	57	79	84
Glyncorrwg	23.6	21.7	28.5	12.2	10.4	12.8	62	58	128
Llwchwr	19.5	14.3	21.2	11.6	12.8	10.7	41	36	91
Maesteg	20.1	18.2	24.5	11.4	13.3	14.1	61	79	125
Mountain Ash	18.6	17.0	25.5	13.1	13.2	12.2	46	65	85
Neath Borough	16.1	14.0	23.4	11.9	14.0	14.4	60	82	96
Ogmore and Garw	18.7	18.4	25.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	58	77	85
Penarth	15.9	14.6	20.7	12.3	15.3	9.3	40	48	64
Pontypridd	18.4	17.9	25.4	13.5	14.3	13.3	61	74	109
Porthcawl	15.6	13.2	19.9	12.9	13.5	11.0	34	44	63
Port Talbot Borough	19.8	16.5	24.6	11.7	11.3	11.9	45	53	98
Rhondda	18.0	15.8	24.5	13.2	15.1	12.4	63	80	81
RURAL DISTRICTS :—									
Cardiff	15.2	13.3	22.9	9.9	10.3	11.2	36	32	89
Cowbridge	21.5	17.6	22.1	13.0	12.6	9.4	53	67	59
Gower	16.8	15.6	18.5	11.0	14.0	12.3	55	39	90
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre ..	20.2	18.8	25.5	10.1	11.8	11.0	38	69	97
Neath	17.7	16.4	24.3	11.7	12.7	11.6	73	71	90
Penybont	17.4	17.3	23.1	9.5	10.5	11.3	54	78	88
Pontardawe	16.8	14.7	22.3	12.3	11.9	11.0	53	57	73

POPULATION.

The population of the Administrative County as estimated by the Registrar General for the year 1942 is 714,400.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a short extract from the Vital Statistics of the year 1942:—

<i>Live Births :</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
Legitimate	12,589	6,486	6,103	{ Birth rate per 1,000 of population, 18·2.
Illegitimate	447	221	226	
<i>Stillbirths</i>	527	298	229	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 38·86.
<i>Deaths</i>	8,614	4,769	3,845	{ Death rate per 1,000 of population, 12·1.
				<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</i>
<i>Deaths from Puerperal Causes :</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		
Puerperal and Post Abort : Sepsis		14		1·03
Other Maternal Causes		32		2·36
Total		46		<u>3·39</u>
<i>Death rate of Infants under one year of age :</i>				
All infants per 1,000 live births				55
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				55
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				72
<i>Deaths from Certain Causes :</i>				
Cancer (all ages)				1,080
Measles (all ages)				6
Whooping Cough (all ages)				15
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				65

MILK PRODUCTION.

It cannot be reported that there has been any improvement in the standard of milk produced by holders of licences issued by the County Council under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-1938, in fact there is a worsening of the position, more particularly in the tuberculin-tested grade—21% of the milk samples from tuberculin-tested herds being unsatisfactory compared with 13·7% in 1941. The accredited results do not show a marked deterioration, the 1942 figure being 25% unsatisfactory as against 24% for 1941.

The difficult labour problem and other war-time stringencies are making the farmers' task a heavy one but many are making a great effort in respect of clean milk production. There were certain producers, however, whose milk gave three consecutive bad samples and these were brought to the notice of the Public Health Committee, who decided not to relicence 14 of them.

Six producers appealed to the Ministry of Health against the Committee's decision and in all instances the appeals were dismissed. When a producer has his appeal dismissed the usual sequence of events is that he reapplies to the County Council for a licence, which is again renewed if three samples over a period of one month give satisfactory results. Thus the penalty is the loss of bonus for about two months.

The great necessity is that milk should be a safe article of food and at present this can only be ensured by heat treatment, such as adequate pasteurisation. It is to be regretted that we have experienced some deterioration in the purity of the pasteurised supplies from certain dairies where this process is undertaken. On investigation it was found that larger quantities of milk were being passed through the pasteurising plants in question than they could adequately deal with, the milk not being kept in the holder for the stipulated time or the plant being overworked.

Since then the new pasteurising technique is coming to the fore, viz. the High Temperature Short Time process, and the Laboratory results indicate that with due care and efficient technique the process adequately protects against milk-borne infections.

CARDIFF AND COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The staffing problems of the Laboratory have been acute as the result of the calling up of several men for service with H.M. Forces and this has put a great strain on those remaining. We have been fortunate in being able to retain the services of Mr. J. H. Sugden, M.Sc., F.I.C., who has continued his duties although entitled to retire.

Following the death of Dr. W. Parry Morgan, Dr. Victor D. Allison, who is the Director of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, has been in charge of the bacteriological work of our Laboratory. Both Dr. Allison and Mr. Sugden have rendered valuable service not only within the Laboratory but also in outside epidemiological investigations and water surveys.

The work of the Laboratory has increased and has reached a limit which, under the present arrangements, will not allow further expansion.

The following table gives an account of the work done at the Laboratory during the year 1942 for the Administrative County :—

Description of Specimens or Samples.	Total No. examined	Results		Percentage of Positive Results
		Positive	Negative	
<i>Bacteriological Examinations :—</i>				
Water Supplies	1025	—	—	—
Milks for Tubercle Bacilli	79	5	74	6.3
Milks for General Examination	2540	—	—	—
Milk for Enteric, etc.	25	—	—	—
Water for Enteric, etc.	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream	9	—	—	—
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	100	} 16	157	9.2
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli	56			
Faeces for Tubercle Bacilli	11			
C.S.F. ? T.B.	6	} —	—	—
Pus and Pleural Fluid ? T.B.	27			
Diphtheria	14267	3278	10989	22.9
Haemolytic Streptococci	1278	—	—	—
Ringworm	9	—	—	—
Sera for Enteric	88	} 53	230	18.7
Faeces for Enteric	159			
Urine for Enteric	36			
Faeces for Dysentery	390	56	334	14.3
Faeces for Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—
Brucella Abortus	5	—	—	—
Food for Enteric	11	—	—	—
For Wassermann Reaction	1545	331	1214	21.4
For Gonococcal Complement Fixation	235	80	155	34.0
For Gonococci	728	258	470	35.4
For Spirochaeta Pallida	42	21	21	50.0
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	136	—	—	—
Meningococci	42	—	—	—
Rodents for Plague	92	—	—	—
Other Examinations	83	—	—	—
<i>Chemical Examinations :—</i>				
Food and Drugs Acts Samples	1210	—	—	—
Water Supplies	129	—	—	—
River Waters	42	—	—	—
Sewage and Sewage Effluents	441	—	—	—
Trade Effluents	71	—	—	—
Milk and Milk Products	519	—	—	—
Urine Analyses	7	—	—	—
Other Examinations	6	—	—	—
Total	25457	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The resignation of one of the Public Analysts (Dr. Clarence A. Seyler, F.I.C.) was received during the year, as he was taking up a new appointment. Dr. Seyler had acted in that capacity for the County for many years and was a most efficient officer.

Following his resignation the Committee recommended that (a) the whole of the food and drugs samples from the area for which the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority be henceforth sent to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination, and (b) Mr. J. H. Sugden, M.Sc., F.I.C., be appointed Public Analyst with Mr. D. E. Jones, M.Sc., F.I.C., as Assistant Public Analyst. It may be that at some future date a separate laboratory will have to be established in the western end of the County.

During the year 1,450 samples were examined, and of these 72 or 4.9% were found to be unsatisfactory. In addition, 850 formal samples of milk were taken and 64 or 7% were found to be adulterated or not up to the required standard.

In some instances the various "substitute" preparations on the market as a result of war limitations were shown to be exceedingly poor substitutes for the original articles.

Among the difficulties experienced was that of obtaining large stocks of glass containers in which to convey samples to the Laboratory. A report that there should be an increase in "informal" sampling was considered by the Committee but action on the matter was deferred.

HOSPITALS.

As the increase in the number of admissions to the three County Hospitals shows, there is no doubt that more than ever before the public desire to take advantage of the hospital facilities provided. This is a tendency which will probably increase still further and the post-war period will almost certainly bring an extension in the service whatever the controlling system may be.

The rising birth rate and the difficulty experienced by expectant mothers in obtaining the help of someone to look after them at home during the lying-in period have been largely responsible for the greater demand on the maternity beds available. This has necessitated the limitation of admissions in order to control the work of the Maternity Department. After the number of bookings has reached a limit which it is considered can be accepted without overcrowding the Department, only complicated cases are admitted.

WEST GLAMORGAN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

This hospital has continued to develop and the opening of an annexe of 100 beds during the year enabled the number of admissions to rise from 4,126 in 1941 to 4,814 in 1942. The maternity admissions number 1,069, which is an increase of 207 on the previous year. Unfortunately the new Maternity Department which was under construction could not be completed, but it is hoped one floor will be completed in the near future, thus making available a further 24 beds, which will assist in meeting the demand for beds in the area served by the hospital.

With the consent of the Welsh Board of Health, a gas-cleansing building erected in the grounds of the hospital has been adapted as an Ante-natal Clinic without interfering with its true function should the occasion arise.

LLWYNYPIA HOSPITAL.

This hospital has to work under the particular difficulties of an awkward site, and taking into consideration the limited accommodation, 3,101 admissions during 1942 is an extremely good performance, which could only be accomplished by the skilled use of the Out-patient Department.

It is interesting to note that in a hospital of this size 1,823 surgical operations were performed. Here again because of the number of maternity beds available the admissions to the Maternity Department had to be strictly limited, but in spite of this 549 maternity cases were dealt with. The improvement of the Maternity Department in the Central Homes, Pontypridd, has lessened the burden on Llwynypia, and it is interesting to note that as a result in 1942 170 cases were admitted compared with 33 in 1931.

A unit for the cleansing of gas casualties was built at the hospital during the year.

MID-GLAMORGAN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

There was an increase in the number of admissions to this hospital, i.e. from 3,252 in 1941 to 3,716 in the year under review. This was partly accounted for by the greater amount of work undertaken in the Maternity Department, which admitted 703 patients—138 more than the previous year.

It is fortunate that the hospital is one which lends itself to many constructional improvements, an example being the new block, including the Maternity Department, which has proved of inestimable value. A further addition is the kitchen block, which is nearing completion and will come into use during 1943.

An Out-patient Department is one great necessity for this hospital.

All the hospitals are complete training schools for nurses. The teaching results have been excellent and all concerned are deserving of high praise.

The following tables show (a) The Accommodation and Record of Cases Treated at the County Hospitals and Institutions during the year 1942 ; and (b) a Record of Admissions to Maternity Departments since 1930.

(a) ACCOMMODATION AND RECORD OF CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1942.

Institution.	No. of Beds.	No. of Patients admitted (including infants born in hospital).	No. discharged (including infants born in hospital).	No. of Patients in Institution on 31st December, 1942.	Total No. of Deaths.	No. of Surgical Operations performed.	MATERNITY CASES.					
							Beds available.	Cases admitted.	No. of Live Births.	No. of Still Births.	No. of Maternal Deaths.	No. of Infant Deaths (under 1 year).
Mid-Glamorgan County Hospital	134	3,716	3,519	219	206	1,483	42	703	628	32	5	17
Llwynypia Hospital ..	182	3,101	2,919	142	189	1,823	22	549	409	50	6	39
West Glamorgan County Hospital	242	4,814	4,489	248	212	1,949	40	1,069	893	35	7	52
Central Homes, Pontypridd	191	1,472	1,132	219	340	—	10	170	162	10	—	7
Penmaen Institution ..	23	46	36	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontardawe Institution	44	120	92	54	36	—	1	5	4	1	—	—
Totals ..	816	13,269	12,187	904	990	5,255	115	2,496	2,096	128	18	115

(b) RECORD OF ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY DEPARTMENTS OF COUNTY HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	Number of Cases admitted to Maternity Wards.												Total No. of Cases admitted.	
	1930*	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941		1942
Mid-Glam. County	26	54	79	136	185	277	304	287	279	339	364	565	703	3,598
Llwynypia ..	71	107	177	228	282	317	265	312	418	509	516	521	549	4,272
Penmaen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Glam. County	39	61	40	66	119	187	352	432	536	583	731	862	1,069	5,077
Pontardawe ..	3	6	3	5	3	6	6	2	5	2	4	4	5	54
Pontypridd ..	26	33	36	39	65	38	22	24	33	54	75	153	170	768
Totals ..	165	261	335	474	654	825	949	1,057	1,271	1,487	1,690	2,105	2,496	13,769

* From 1st April, 1930.

HOUSING.

District.	By Local Authority.				By private enterprise, Building Societies, etc.		
	Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1942.	Number partly completed during the year 1942.	Number sanctioned but not commenced.	Total number of houses completed and occupied since 1918.	Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1942.	Number partly completed during the year 1942.	Number for which plans were passed but not commenced during the year 1942.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Aberdare	—	—	—	*538	—	—	—
Barry Borough	—	—	—	1,154	—	—	—
Bridgend	—	—	—	141	—	—	—
Caerphilly	—	—	—	696	—	—	—
Cowbridge Borough	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Gelligaer	—	—	—	468	—	—	—
Glyncorrwg	—	—	—	282	—	—	—
Llwchwr	—	—	—	576	—	—	—
Maesteg	—	—	—	364	—	—	—
Mountain Ash	—	—	—	241	—	—	—
Neath Borough	—	—	*102	*823	—	—	—
Ogmore and Garw	—	—	—	210	—	—	—
Penarth	—	—	—	*129	—	—	—
Pontypridd	—	—	—	606	—	—	—
Porthcawl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Talbot Borough	34	—	—	1,199	—	—	—
Rhondda	—	—	20	285	—	—	—
Cardiff Rural	—	—	—	323	119	6	—
Cowbridge Rural	39	17	—	566	69	—	—
Gower	—	—	—	64	—	—	—
Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre	—	—	—	822	—	—	—
Neath Rural	—	—	—	800	—	—	—
Penybont	—	—	—	776	3	—	—
Pontardawe	—	—	—	1,020	—	—	—
TOTALS	73	17	122	12,095	191	6	—

* Including Flats.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Until this year the greater incidence of Venereal Diseases which has been reported all over the country as the result of the war could not be detected in the statistics relating to Glamorgan, but now it is noticed that there are some indications in the County of the steady increases already noted elsewhere, particularly in the case of syphilis. The number of cases of gonorrhoea indicates only slight increase but it is doubtful if this is a correct indication of the real increase. It is probable that owing to the introduction of new drugs many patients who would have come to the Clinics for treatment are now treated by General Practitioners. Whilst these new drugs have added a powerful weapon for the treatment of gonorrhoea the tests for cure should be enforced before indicating to the patient his freedom from infection, and it should be pointed out to him that until this is done he is still potentially dangerous to others.

Regulation 33B, which gives power to enforce examination and, if necessary, treatment of persons who have been nominated by at least two persons as the source of their infection, is now operative, and in the report for 1943 it may be possible to give some indication of its efficacy. It is likely that this Regulation is the first step in the chain of further legislative procedures to control the treatment of persons suffering from Venereal Diseases.

The number of attendances made at the three clinics during the year was 10,122 as compared with 9,224 during 1941.

It is likely that a fourth clinic will be established in the County during the coming year.

The comparative figures for new cases coming under clinic treatment are shown below:—

Year	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Cases other than Venereal	Total
1927	408	10	819	190	1,427
1928	425	11	893	173	1,502
1929	376	11	990	216	1,593
1930	410	4	1,038	262	1,714
1931	413	6	937	205	1,561
1932	361	7	736	197	1,301
1933	383	1	924	197	1,505
1934	384	5	889	210	1,488
1935	282	2	594	201	1,079
1936	202	1	668	174	1,045
1937	167	5	589	291	1,052
1938	174	7	535	276	992
1939	127	3	502	228	860
1940	106	6	397	193	702
1941	141	5	407	231	784
1942	189	11	421	270	891

In the following tables, information relating to the examination and treatment of patients residing in the Administrative County of Glamorgan, undertaken at the Clinics at Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Barry, the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, and the Swansea General and Eye Hospital, is given.

PATIENTS TREATED AT CLINICS, 1942.

PONTYPRIDD.

	Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	New cases	29	20	49	—	—	—	93	37	130	67	52		119	298
Patients discharged after completion of treatment	4	2	6	—	—	—	24	8	32	66	52	118	156
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment	28	26	54	—	—	—	70	28	98	—	—	—	152
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic	1,510	972	2,482	—	—	—	1,017	728	1,745	67	52	119	4,346

PORT TALBOT.

	Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	New cases	17	17	34	3	—	3	125	25	150	24	17		41	228
Patients discharged after completion of treatment	5	3	8	1	—	1	68	16	84	24	17	41	134
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment	8	10	18	—	—	—	36	7	43	—	—	—	61
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic ..	942	538	1,480	10	—	10	1,568	448	2,016	29	24	53	3,559

BARRY.

	Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
New cases	28	16	44	7	—	7	63	13	76	22	26	48	175
Patients discharged after completion of treatment	4	1	5	5	—	5	26	8	34	22	26	48	92
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment	8	10	18	—	—	—	6	10	16	—	—	—	34
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic..	679	606	1,285	45	—	45	622	175	797	36	54	90	2,217

CARDIFF ROYAL INFIRMARY.

	Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
New cases	15	9	24	—	—	—	21	14	35	23	14	37	96
Patients discharged after completion of treatment	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	3	6	24	13	37	46
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment	9	12	21	—	—	—	14	3	17	—	—	—	38
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic ..	394	554	948	—	—	—	220	219	439	49	53	102	1,489
Aggregate number of "In-patient days"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SWANSEA GENERAL AND EYE HOSPITAL.

	Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
New cases	23	15	38	1	—	1	20	10	30	14	11	25	94
Patients discharged after completion of treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	13	14	10	24	37
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment	8	9	17	—	—	—	26	9	35	—	—	—	52
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic ..	521	259	780	1	—	1	855	711	1,566	18	21	39	2,386
Aggregate number of "In-patient days"	96	42	138	—	—	—	41	30	71	—	—	—	209

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In 1942 the County Districts as Welfare Authorities were operating 116 Infant Welfare Centres, 69 Ante-natal Clinics, and 41 Post-natal Centres. There were 34 Nursery Schools in being and another three in the course of preparation.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign has been actively continued and, according to the returns submitted, some districts have accomplished a very great task.

The average figures for 24 districts are :—

Percentage immunised.	
(a) Under 5 years of age	45·5
(b) Over 5 years of age	63·8

Although this is a very fine achievement, it has been shown that some 70% of the child population must be immunised before the real value of protection to a community is noted, and so it is to be hoped that soon there will be definite evidence of this. The under five years of age group is a more fruitful field than the over five years of age group, as was demonstrated in the United States of America, where the school children received the first attention, but lowering of diphtheria rates were not obtained until the lower age groups were adequately dealt with.

The School Nurses in the County have been instructed to assist in propaganda and the schools have been freely used for the immunisation of school children.

COUNTY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The County Midwives acting as midwives or maternity nurses attended 6,575 mothers during the year. It will be seen that of all the births in the Administrative County approximately 66% are dealt with by County Midwives or in the County Hospitals. The demand for hospital accommodation for maternity patients is such that probably with sufficient accommodation this percentage would be increased. It must be remembered that increase in hospital accommodation will also have repercussions on the domiciliary service.

The County Midwives have worked hard and loyally. In certain rare instances, which were noted have been firmly dealt with, one forms the impression that the fine edge of performance of an individual midwife has become less keen, perhaps through lack of competition. These fortunately are infrequent exceptions and considering the large number of patients attended complaints have been very few. Where they have come to my notice it has been found, after investigation, that most of them have been due to difficulties of transport which during the year remained acute.

There has been throughout the country a shortage of midwives for the domiciliary midwifery service. So far, however, this County has been very fortunate compared with some other areas, but recently it has become more difficult for us to obtain new midwives. To meet this demand not only for the domiciliary service but also for the hospitals, arrangements have been made with the Cardiff City Council and the Cardiff and District Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for the training of twelve students per annum, selected if possible from nurses trained in the hospitals of the County Council. Candidates for training under this scheme must give an undertaking to serve this Authority should their services be required as midwives, either in one of the County hospitals or as domiciliary midwives for a period of at least twelve months if they are successful in obtaining the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

It is also the wish of the Committee that a Training School for Midwives should be established. Part 1 in the West Glamorgan County Hospital and Part 2 in the Neath District. Realisation of this scheme will be dependent on our being able to obtain the necessary accommodation for the pupils.

The following work has been undertaken by your Officers on your behalf as a Local Supervising Authority during the year :—

Number of inspections of County Midwives	1,042
Number of inspections of Independent Midwives	130
Number of inspections of Midwives of Nursing Associations	57

The following table shows the operation of the County Midwifery Service for the year ended 31st December, 1942 :—

Cases attended.			Fees.		
As midwife.	As maternity Nurse.	Total.	Full fee paid to Midwife.	On investigation of family circumstances.	
				Whole or part fee charged.	No charge made.
5,847	*728	6,575	4,064 or 62%	1,253 or 19%	1,258 or 19%

* Includes 285 abortion cases.

NURSING HOMES.

Thirty-two inspections were made during the year of the eight Nursing Homes registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

During the year under review the scales of assistance for the unemployable blind were increased to meet the raised cost of living and a total amount of £39,081 was expended in weekly allowances. The last ascertained figure of registered blind persons is 1,510 as at 31st March, 1942.

The work in connection with the welfare of the blind which has for many years been the active concern of the County Council, has been continued during the year.

The unemployable blind are visited in their homes as often as possible by a slightly diminished staff of home visitors. Training at the Education Committee's Institution for the Blind at Bridgend has been provided for all suitable cases and the County Council is endeavouring to provide training for adolescents and to the greatest extent possible under war conditions, employment for those who have been trained.

The efforts of the County Council were somewhat hampered in one district owing to the war damage from enemy action suffered by one of the institutions employing Glamorgan and other workers. Generally speaking, the institutions have enjoyed a period of greater activity due to the amount of Government contracts which they have secured, but nevertheless some institutions have had to apply to the Authority for increased financial assistance. In dealing with such applications the County Council has not been ungenerous, but before making any additional allowances to those laid down in the Scheme made by the Minister of Health under Section 102 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, it has required proof of actual financial necessity, and the Council has refused to increase the payments merely because the institutions agree to pay their employees a war bonus.

During the year the question of the employment of certain blind people in war factories has arisen and certain difficulties were encountered, particularly as regards the status of the blind person after having taken up work which is normally followed by sighted persons, e.g. National Health Insurance Disability Benefit. It seems possible that a blind man who takes up work in a war factory might eventually lose his title to an Old Age Contributory Pension because he could not, after the war, obtain employment, and he would have no qualifying contributions by reason of his loss of the Disability Pension. The National Institute for the Blind have endeavoured to safeguard this position by getting in touch with approved societies, but there is no guarantee that their action will be effective.

A further point that arises is as to the continued certifiability of a registered blind man who takes up work normally followed by sighted persons. It seems possible that a question might arise as to his inability to perform any work for which eyesight is essential.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following miscellaneous statistical tables are inserted for purposes of comparison :—

BIRTHS.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Administrative County	16.4	16.0	16.5	16.0	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.3	16.7	18.2
England and Wales	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	15.8

DEATH RATE.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Administrative County	11.9	12.7	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.9	12.6	13.1	13.4	12.9	12.1
England and Wales	12.0	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.4	11.6	12.1	14.3	13.2	11.6

INFANT MORTALITY.

Year.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.		Year.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.	
	Glamorgan	England and Wales.		Glamorgan.	England and Wales.
1904.	176	146	1928.	75	65
1914.	112	105	1929.	80	74
1916.	94	91	1930.	69	60
1917.	94	96	1931.	77	66
1918.	95	97	1932.	72	65
1919.	95	89	1933.	79	64
1920.	90	80	1934.	65	59
1921.	93	83	1935.	64	57
1922.	90	77	1936.	63	59
1923.	75	69	1937.	65	58
1924.	77	75	1938.	60	53
1925.	83	75	1939.	60	50
1926.	76	70	1940.	65	55
1927.	86	69	1941.	67	59
			1942.	55	49

The Infant Mortality rate is the lowest recorded for the County and it is interesting to notice from the above table what has happened in this respect since 1904, when the infant deaths were 176 per 1,000 births as compared with 55 for 1942.

SCARLET FEVER.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Cases	1,456	1,870	2,458	3,586	1,841	2,219	3,859	3,629	1,948	1,693	1,282	1,530
Attack-rate per 1,000 ..	1.89	2.45	3.24	4.77	2.47	3.03	5.40	5.12	2.74	2.36	1.73	2.14
Hospital Cases	996	1,413	1,834	2,489	1,358	1,387	1,697	2,182	1,406	999	830	1,160
Deaths	13	9	15	22	11	11	7	16	10	5	4	2
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.003
England and Wales—												
Death-rate per 1,000	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

	1931.	1932.	1933	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Cases	1,513	1,088	1,068	1,463	1,300	1,133	1,463	2,017	1,958	2,572	2,182	1,373
Attack-rate per 1,000 ..	1.97	1.43	1.41	1.95	1.75	1.55	2.05	2.85	2.75	3.59	2.95	1.92
Hospital cases	963	811	881	1,229	1,078	919	1,074	1,659	1,716	2,436	1,938	1,309
Deaths	85	63	69	129	83	53	49	64	62	98	83	48
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.07
England and Wales— Death-rate per 1,000	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05

The attack rate of diphtheria, viz. 1.92 per 1,000 cases, was substantially less last year than for the previous few years. The corresponding figure for 1941 was 2.95. The number of deaths is the lowest for the last ten years and is a very pleasing feature. One should not, however, too hastily come to any conclusions about this but rather suspend judgment for some time.

MEASLES.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Deaths	120	9	85	30	42	9	41	14	22	18	46	6
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	0.16	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.01
England and Wales— Death-rate per 1,000	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01

WHOOPIING COUGH.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Deaths	51	50	68	18	29	55	29	26	27	13	46	15
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02
England and Wales— Death-rate per 1,000	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.02

The death rates from both measles and whooping cough are reduced from the previous year's figures. This reduction is important not only from the mortality aspect but equally important from the point of view of morbidity, as these diseases can be and often are the forerunners of prolonged and incapacitating ill-health.

TYPHOID (INCLUDING PARATYPHOID).

Year.	Administrative County of Glamorgan.				England and Wales.
	Cases.	Attack-rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1899.	1,487	2.41	215	0.34	0.19
1904.	825	1.27	194	0.39	0.23
1914.	110	0.14	28	0.03	0.05
1927.	23	0.03	4	0.005	0.01
1928.	24	0.03	2	0.002	0.01
1929.	19	0.02	2	0.002	0.01
1930.	33	0.04	3	0.004	0.01
1931.	20	0.03	4	0.005	0.01
1932.	7	0.01	1	0.001	0.01
1933.	15	0.02	1	0.001	0.01
1934.	11	0.01	2	0.002	0.00
1935.	21	0.03	2	0.003	0.00
1936.	38	0.05	4	0.005	0.00
1937.	37	0.05	4	0.006	0.00
1938.	10	0.01	1	0.001	0.00
1939.	41	0.06	1	0.001	0.00
1940.	15	0.02	1	0.001	0.00
1941.	66	0.09	4	0.005	0.00
1942.	12	0.02	—	—	0.00

It will be noted that in 1941, 66 cases of enteric fever were notified but this dropped to the low figure of 12 in 1942.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (INFANTS UNDER 2 YEARS).

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Deaths	68	58	75	48	54	53	37	36	40	51	55	65
Death-rate per 1,000 births	5.2	4.6	6.2	3.9	4.5	4.7	3.38	3.30	3.59	4.29	4.33	4.91
England and Wales—												
Death-rate per 1,000 births	6.0	6.6	7.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.20

There has been an increase in the death rate from diarrhoea and enteritis (in infants under two years of age). It is not easy to state with any degree of certainty why this should be. It will be noted that the death rate was dropping until the year hostilities commenced but has steadily risen since. Some of the factors which may be involved are the engagement of mothers in factories, etc., leaving little ones in the care of others, overcrowding, and a lowering of the quality of the milk supply.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	
Cases notified—													
Phthisis	1,121	1,080	896	1,055	868	838	828	842	844	975	933	934	
Other Tuberculous diseases	427	394	367	412	315	314	320	345	310	332	355	322	
Deaths—													
Phthisis	612	577	631	594	536	503	513	491	469	477	492	447	
Other Tuberculous diseases	148	135	139	135	128	107	106	105	83	119	107	94	
Case Mortality per cent—													
Phthisis	54.6	53.4	70.4	56.3	61.7	60.2	61.9	58.3	55.7	48.9	52.7	47.9	
Other Tuberculous diseases	34.7	34.3	37.9	32.8	40.6	34.1	33.1	30.4	26.8	35.8	30.1	29.2	
Death-rate per 1,000.	Administrative County—												
	Phthisis.. .. .	0.79	0.76	0.83	0.79	0.72	0.69	0.72	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.63
	Other Tuberculous diseases	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.14	0.13
	Urban Districts—												
	Phthisis.. .. .	0.83	0.77	0.88	0.82	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.71	0.68
	Other Tuberculous diseases	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.15	0.13
	Rural Districts—												
	Phthisis.. .. .	0.67	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.56	0.50	0.63	0.59	0.42	0.57	0.54	0.48
	Other Tuberculous diseases	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.12
	England and Wales—												
	Phthisis	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.63	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.60	0.54
	Other Tuberculous diseases	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11

It will be seen that there has been a decrease this year in the number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified, but in the pulmonic forms there is a very slight increase, taking the reduced population into account. The notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis fell slightly in 1939 as compared with the previous year and then increased in 1940 and again in 1941, but a reduction has to be noted in 1942.

The following table gives a record of the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified per 1,000 of the population since 1938 :—

Year.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1938	0.48
1939	0.44
1940	0.46
1941	0.48
1942	0.45

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has been slightly reduced, as also has the death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. After nearly four years of war this is a remarkable achievement.

The Welsh National Memorial Association has met with great difficulty in keeping open the hospital beds available for patients owing to the shortage of nurses and domestic help and it is to be hoped that help will be forthcoming to them in this direction.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Deaths	23	33	30	48	37	29	17	15	15	14	14	14
Death-rate per 1,000 births	1.78	2.63	2.48	3.88	3.10	3.57	1.55	1.37	1.35	1.18	1.10	1.07
England and Wales—												
Death-rate per 1,000 births	1.66	1.61	1.79	2.03	1.68	1.40	0.97	0.89	0.77	—	—	—

OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Deaths	34	68	53	52	47	35	36	50	43	37	36	32
Death-rate per 1,000 births	2.63	5.42	4.38	4.20	3.94	3.10	3.29	4.58	3.86	3.11	2.83	2.45
England and Wales—												
Death-rate per 1,000 births	2.45	2.63	2.63	2.57	2.42	2.41	2.26	2.19	2.16	—	—	—

Tracing back records it is found that this year produces the lowest maternal mortality rates recorded. This applies to deaths from puerperal sepsis and other puerperal causes. Undoubtedly many factors have assisted, i.e. new drugs, better midwifery services, ante-natal care and the care of the abnormal cases in hospitals. One must not be over optimistic regarding these figures as the rates may swing a little, but we should aim at, and can expect, if not immediately, a further lowering of the maternal mortality rate.

GENERAL.

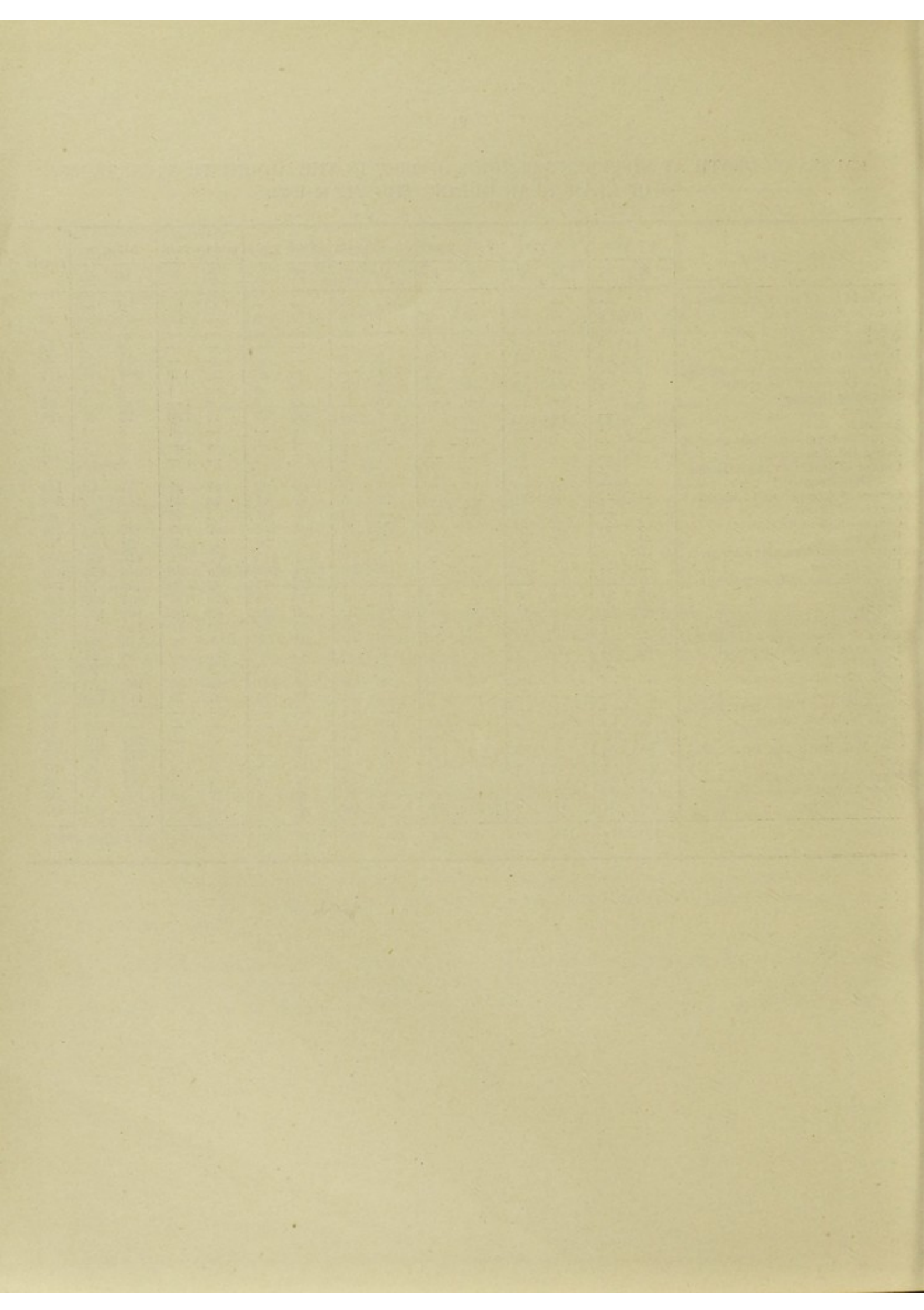
There has been an increase in the number of skin affections, viz. scabies, impetigo and pemphigus. Scabies however appears to be on the decrease again and except in a very few districts cleansing stations have been set up.

A form of pemphigus has appeared in infants, both in hospitals and in domiciliary practice. It appears to be a mild form, the infants affected showing little rise in temperature, they feed well and show normal weight gains.

There has been no outbreak of serious infectious disease assuming major proportions during the year, or for that matter since the outbreak of war, with one notable exception, viz. the increase of cerebro spinal meningitis which was marked during 1939 to 1941, but this has, it is satisfactory to note, decreased in 1942.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY
OF GLAMORGAN DURING THE YEAR 1942.

Causes of Death.	0-1 year		1-5 years		5-15 years		15-45 years		45-65 years		65 years and upward		All ages		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	2	5	4	5	2	4	3	2	3	—	—	21	14	35
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	5	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	15
Diphtheria	2	1	10	11	10	9	2	3	—	—	—	—	24	24	48
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	—	—	—	3	2	157	160	85	23	12	3	259	188	447
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .. .	1	4	9	8	10	4	22	24	8	3	—	1	50	44	94
Syphilitic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	19	5	8	—	35	7	42
Influenza	7	—	1	—	1	1	8	10	40	14	19	20	76	45	121
Measles	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Ac. Polio-myel. and Polio-enceph.	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	4
Acute Inf. Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	3	4	7
Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph (M) Uterus (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	20	32	47	27	71	72	143
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	57	47	78	63	147	115	262
Cancer of Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	37	1	44	1	94	95
Cancer of all other sites	—	—	1	1	3	1	26	17	146	112	150	123	326	254	580
Diabetes	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	7	6	20	15	26	24	53	77
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	111	115	300	331	416	453	869
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	6	9	67	80	308	208	668	593	1049	890	1939
Other Diseases of Circ. System ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	32	17	72	52	105	75	180
Bronchitis	13	24	1	5	—	1	19	4	179	36	229	137	441	207	648
Pneumonia	49	34	18	11	4	—	24	22	50	24	42	31	187	122	309
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2	2	2	2	—	19	10	85	19	30	11	140	44	184
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	29	8	8	2	49	10	59
Diarrhoea, under two years	39	24	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	26	65
Appendicitis	—	—	4	1	5	4	6	11	10	3	2	1	27	20	47
Other Digestive Diseases	15	2	5	4	5	5	11	15	32	31	40	36	108	93	201
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	20	53	33	67	79	143	134	277
Puerperal and Post-Abort: Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
Premature Birth	104	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	102	206
Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	98	84	4	5	4	3	4	2	2	—	—	1	112	95	207
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	13	5	8	2	27	10	37
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	7	7	14	3	23	9	14	4	8	2	65	25	90
Other Violent Causes	8	12	17	9	7	3	89	11	52	5	29	33	202	73	275
All Other Causes	38	32	12	9	11	13	46	82	63	75	333	283	503	494	997
All Causes	390	329	105	87	92	64	597	584	1419	880	2166	1901	4769	3845	8614



NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Estimated Population, 1942.	SMALLPOX			SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA. (Includes Mem. Croup.)			ENTERIC FEVER.			ERYSIPELAS.		PUERPERAL FEVER.		Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Malaria.	Acute Polomyelitis	Membranous Group.	Measles	Whooping Cough
		Cases	Rate	Hospital	Cases	Rate	Hospital	Cases	Rate	Hospital	Cases	Rate	Hospital	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate per 1,000 Births											
Administrative County	714,400	..	..	..	1530	2.14	1160	1373	1.92	1369	12	0.02	8	154	0.22	112	8.59	1256	84	860	8	31	189	6	9	..	1936	823
Urban Districts	526,200	..	..	..	1160	2.20	848	1011	1.92	936	9	0.02	5	124	0.24	92	9.45	958	74	728	8	18	129	1	7	..	1434	578
Rural Districts	188,200	..	..	..	370	2.00	312	362	1.92	373	3	0.02	3	30	0.16	20	6.05	298	10	132	..	13	60	5	2	..	502	245
URBAN.																												
Aberdare	126	3.02	29	84	2.01	88	1	0.02	1	13	0.31	8	12.66	82	5	75	3	..	4	..	..	..	7	87
Barry Borough	100	2.58	94	56	1.45	57	1	0.03	..	2	0.05	1	1.34	51	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Bridgend	24	1.92	20	8	0.64	8	1	0.08	1	4	0.32	..	..	26	3	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
Caerphilly	56	1.67	46	68	2.03	54	..	..	..	6	0.18	2	2.97	62	3	42	..	..	..	..	3	..	94	20
Cowbridge Borough	1	0.81	..	5	4.03	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gelligaer	33	0.92	10	100	2.78	99	..	..	..	10	0.28	4	5.10	74	3	36	..	..	13	1	..	..	19	47
Glyncorrwg	11	1.24	..	5	0.56	..	..	..	..	1	0.11	..	..	20	1	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Llwlchw	64	2.58	63	22	0.89	25	..	..	..	1	0.04	7	14.49	43	1	24	..	..	8	..	1	..	337	56
Maesteg	105	4.59	85	93	4.06	94	..	..	..	6	0.26	3	6.51	35	1	23	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	28
Mountain Ash	87	2.64	53	82	2.49	84	..	..	..	4	0.12	6	9.80	64	3	75	..	..	13	..	..	..	63	32
Neath Borough	17	0.57	2	64	2.15	18	..	..	..	2	0.07	4	8.33	89	3	16	..	..	9	..	..	..	257	3
Ogmore and Garw	49	2.06	45	55	2.31	54	1	0.04	1	5	0.21	4	8.99	40	4	51	..	4	4	..	..	..	26	56
Penarth	8	0.51	3	5	0.32	1	4	0.26	1	5	0.32	2	8.06	19	1	111	2	..	5	..	..	..	11	24
Pontypridd	67	1.74	67	178	4.62	172	..	..	..	11	0.29	31	43.72	71	16	36	..	9	9	..	1	..	375	66
Porthcawl	4	0.43	4	2	0.21	3	..	..	..	1	0.11	..	..	17	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Port Talbot Borough	56	1.42	32	41	1.04	34	..	..	..	8	0.20	3	3.86	92	3	4	3	..	16	..	..	..	121	5
Rhondda	352	3.02	295	143	1.23	144	1	0.01	1	45	0.39	17	8.10	171	25	222	..	2	37	..	1	..	109	152
RURAL.																												
Cardiff	52	1.50	51	14	0.40	17	1	0.03	1	..	..	2	3.78	44	1	18	..	10	4	..	..	..	76	35
Cowbridge	25	2.04	18	18	1.47	18	..	..	..	2	0.16	..	..	25	..	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	14	14
Gower	2	0.17	1	5	0.42	5	..	..	..	1	0.08	3	15.08	7	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	7
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre	49	2.01	35	99	4.06	105	..	..	..	4	0.16	3	6.07	36	2	7	..	1	4	..	..	..	6	16
Neath	132	3.34	123	106	2.68	110	..	..	..	5	0.13	5	7.13	80	2	53	..	..	9	..	..	..	370	70
Penybont	57	1.73	40	38	1.15	40	2	0.06	2	15	0.46	..	..	58	..	26	..	1	6	5	..	..	10	4
Pontardawe	53	1.63	44	82	2.52	78	..	..	..	3	0.09	7	12.84	48	5	23	..	1	28	..	2	..	16	99

ALL AGES	DEATH-RATE PER 1000 POPULATION																				RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS				England and Wales, Administrative County, Urban Districts, Rural Districts.										
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	DEATH-RATE PER 1000 POPULATION																	RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS															
			Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Tuberculosis Other forms	Respiratory Diseases	Suicide and other Violence	Infantile Mortality	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	Percepal and Post-mort. Scars	Other Maternal Causes																		
18	309	184	59	65	47	201	277	14	32	206	207	37	80	275	1,097	8,614	15.8	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.54	0.11	1.60	0.56	5.20	1.07	2.45	England and Wales, Administrative County, Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
19	223	124	45	52	34	168	203	14	26	151	155	29	66	180	749	6,582	18.2	12.1	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.17	0.63	0.13	1.61	0.54	5.34	1.44	2.47	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.				
20	124	60	14	13	13	33	74	—	6	55	52	8	24	85	248	2,052	17.6	10.9	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.18	0.68	0.13	1.61	0.54	5.34	1.44	2.47	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.				
21	20	7	4	8	1	20	13	1	1	10	10	4	3	16	63	466	19.3	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
22	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	24	16.9	19.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
23	8	3	2	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	24	16.9	19.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
24	7	5	3	3	3	17	10	—	—	7	12	1	4	16	50	410	21.8	11.4	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.36	0.53	0.08	1.72	0.58	5.7	1.0	1.9	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
25	15	6	3	3	4	18	18	—	—	11	10	2	6	11	48	355	16.1	11.9	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.09	0.48	0.13	1.35	0.66	6.1	1.6	2.7	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
26	7	7	2	2	2	5	5	—	—	9	9	9	2	6	30	369	18.7	11.3	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.54	0.07	1.34	0.64	6.0	1.0	1.9	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
27	14	6	3	4	4	18	18	—	—	11	10	2	6	11	48	355	16.1	11.9	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.54	0.07	1.34	0.64	6.0	1.0	1.9	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
28	9	6	3	4	4	18	18	—	—	11	10	2	6	11	48	355	16.1	11.9	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.54	0.07	1.34	0.64	6.0	1.0	1.9	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
29	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
30	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.			
31	8	12	3	3	4	9	9	—	—	12	12	2	2	9	64	521	18.4	13.5	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.10	0.91	0.21	1.69	0.34	6.1	4.23	2.82	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.
32	28	4	3	4	4	13	33	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	18	121	15.6	12.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		
33	38	30	7	6	5	40	63	—	—	6	6	6	6	6	18	191	15.9	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		
34	15	3	3	1	1	7	14	—	—	6	3	1	4	7	38	345	15.2	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		
35	17	4	1	2	1	4	4	—	—	2	8	1	—	4	22	159	21.5	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		
36	9	1	1	1	1	3	5	—	—	3	3	1	2	9	42	247	20.2	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		
37	5	7	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	9	3	1	2	9	42	247	20.2	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		
38	22	17	1	3	3	21	21	—	—	16	16	1	9	22	50	461	17.7	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		
39	14	5	2	2	2	11	11	—	—	11	11	2	4	21	58	311	17.4	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		
40	31	23	6	6	6	40	63	—	—	8	11	2	4	16	35	399	16.8	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban Districts, Rural Districts.		

England and Wales, Administrative County, Urban Districts, Rural Districts.

USMAN.

Aberdare, Barry Borough, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cowbridge Borough, Gelliger, Glyncorrwg, Llanochter, Maesteg, Mountain Ash, Neath Borough, Ogmore and Garw, Penarth, Pontypridd, Portcawl, Port Talbot Borough, Rhondda.

RURAL.

Cardiff, Cowbridge, Gower, Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre, Neath, Pen-y-bont, Pontardawe.

		BIRTHS			DEATHS		
Year	Sex	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
1900	Male	100	50	150	80	40	120
1900	Female	120	60	180	90	45	135
1901	Male	110	55	165	85	42	127
1901	Female	130	65	195	95	47	142
1902	Male	115	60	175	90	45	135
1902	Female	140	70	210	100	50	150
1903	Male	120	65	185	95	48	143
1903	Female	150	75	225	110	55	165
1904	Male	125	70	195	100	50	150
1904	Female	160	80	240	120	60	180
1905	Male	130	75	205	105	52	157
1905	Female	170	85	255	130	65	195
1906	Male	135	80	215	110	55	165
1906	Female	180	90	270	140	70	210
1907	Male	140	85	225	115	57	172
1907	Female	190	95	285	150	75	225
1908	Male	145	90	235	120	60	180
1908	Female	200	100	300	160	80	240
1909	Male	150	95	245	125	62	187
1909	Female	210	105	315	170	85	255
1910	Male	155	100	255	130	65	195
1910	Female	220	110	330	180	90	270
1911	Male	160	105	265	135	67	202
1911	Female	230	115	345	190	95	285
1912	Male	165	110	275	140	70	210
1912	Female	240	120	360	200	100	300
1913	Male	170	115	285	145	72	217
1913	Female	250	125	375	210	105	315
1914	Male	175	120	295	150	75	225
1914	Female	260	130	390	220	110	330
1915	Male	180	125	305	155	77	232
1915	Female	270	135	405	230	115	345
1916	Male	185	130	315	160	80	240
1916	Female	280	140	420	240	120	360
1917	Male	190	135	325	165	82	247
1917	Female	290	145	435	250	125	375
1918	Male	195	140	335	170	85	255
1918	Female	300	150	450	260	130	390
1919	Male	200	145	345	175	87	262
1919	Female	310	155	465	270	135	405
1920	Male	205	150	355	180	90	270
1920	Female	320	160	480	280	140	420

