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MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

County Medical Officer
of Health

IVOR J. JONES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

FOR THE

Years ended 31st December 1941-2-3-4

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICES,
NEWTOWN.

COUNTY TIMES, PRINTERS, WELSHPOOL.



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COUNTY HEALTH OFFICES,
NEWTOWN.

TO THE CHAIRMAN, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Reports of the County Medical Officer of Health for the years 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944. This combined Report is again restricted to important matters, including additions and alterations to the activities carried out under the direction of the County Medical Officer of Health, to matters asked for specifically by the Welsh Board of Health and to essential statistical tables.

The activities carried out under the direction of the County Medical Officer of Health have increased markedly since 1938 and particularly during the four years under review.

Prior to the outbreak of War, the Civil Defence Casualty Services were organised, personnel were enrolled, and arrangements were made for their training. This work continued to demand much time up to the end of the European War. On the outbreak of War, bulky supplies were distributed to hospitals, institutions and to the Civil Defence Casualty Services. Babies' Anti-gas Helmets were distributed with the invaluable help of the Women's Voluntary Services. All applicants for enrolment full-time in the Civil Nursing Reserve and all women referred by local branches of the Ministry of Labour and National Service because they had expressed a wish to join one of the nursing or allied services, have been interviewed by a Medical Officer of the Department and, if found suitable after investigation, have been referred to the Regional Nursing Officer. The number of First Aid Points in the rural areas increased enormously under the able direction of the Hon. Lady Salmond, who devoted considerable time and energy to this important branch of Civil Defence in rural areas. In 1941, the artificial immunisation of children against diphtheria throughout the County was commenced and has continued.

In August, 1941, the County Health Department, at the request of the Board of Trade and Ministry of Health, undertook the distribution of clothing coupons to expectant mothers, and later made arrangements with the local Food Executive Officers for the distribution of Cod-Liver Oil and Fruit Juices to be made through the District Nurses. The supervision and control of milk production by all applicants for, and holders of licences to produce "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders has been carried out by a Milk Officer under the direction of the County Medical Officer of Health since 1939, and the supplies of milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme have also been under the same direction.

Reports have been prepared and submitted by the County Medical Officer on Diphtheria Immunisation—Scabies—Lousiness—Contagious Skin Diseases—Diet and Nutrition at the Forden Public Assistance Institution—Administration of the Mental Deficiency Acts with special reference to this County and to the training of low-grade mentally defective children at the Caersws Public Assistance Institution, and Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and School Nursing Services.

On the 1st April, 1942, the County Medical Officer took over responsibility for the administrative and clerical duties of the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective (with the exception of the collection and payment of monies) from J. E. Tomley, Esq., C.B.E., who had been Clerk to the Committee for many years. During his long term of office as Clerk to the Committee, Mr. Tomley had devoted much time and effort to the care of these unfortunate persons, both children and adults, and every member of the Committee had full confidence in his advice and guidance, knowing of his expert knowledge of the law and practical administration of this difficult subject, and his close sympathy with each individual coming within the sphere of the Committee. I, myself, am very grateful to Mr. Tomley for his unfailing help and courtesy at all times.

During the years under review, the re-organisation of the work of the School Medical Services has been continued on the lines set forth in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1940—41. Members of the staff have given talks and lectures on various health subjects to a number of organisations.

The County Medical Officer of Health is a member of the following organisations associated with his office:—

Association of County Medical Officers of Health.

Llanidloes and District War Memorial Hospital: Consulting Physician.

Montgomery County Infirmary: Board of Management.

Montgomery County Nursing Association and Executive Committee.

Montgomeryshire Voluntary Orthopaedic Association and Executive Committee.

Montgomeryshire Insurance Committee.

Montgomeryshire Panel Committee.

Machynlleth W.N.M.A. Hospital: House Committee.

Montgomeryshire War Agricultural Executive Committee (Livestock Committee).

North Wales Society for the Blind: General Committee.

Robert Jones and Dame Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital: Board of Governors.

Society of Medical Officers of Health: Midland and Welsh Branches.

Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind and Executive Committee.

Welsh National Memorial Association: Board of Governors and Medical Committee.

I should like to express my gratitude to the members of the Committees of the Council, to the Officers of the Council, to the voluntary organisations such as the British Red

Cross Society and the Women's Voluntary Services, to numerous public-spirited individuals and particularly to the staff of the County Health Department for help, encouragement and courtesy throughout a difficult period.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

IVOR J. JONES.

County Health Offices,

Newtown.

July, 1945.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

County Medical Officer of...Ivor J. Jones, M.B., B.S.,
Health and School Medical D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Officer

Assistant Medical Officer —J. Mary Pryce, M.A., M.B.,
(temporary) Ch.B.

School Dental Surgeon ...S. Jones-Pritchard, L.D.S.
(Liverpool).

County Health Visitor and In-...Miss A. D. Breese, S.R.N.,
spectator of Midwives S.C.M.

Food and Drugs Inspector ...Evan Walter Evans.

Milk Officer ...Miss M. J. Williams, N.D.D.

Investigating Officer under
Blind Persons and Tuber-
culosis After-Care Commit-
tees ...William S. Lewis.

Dental Attendant ...Miss A. E. Jones,

OFFICE STAFF.

First Grade Clerk	...Walter Jones (from 8th March, 1942).
Second Grade Clerk	...David William Rees.
Junior Clerk	...Maurice Richards (Joined R.A.F.V.R. May, 1940).
Temporary Junior Clerks	...Miss Winifred Marie Hill. Miss Mary E. McCreath (to February, 1944). Miss Hilda Doreen Evans (from 4/10/43).

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Administrative County ...	510,110 acres
Population (Registrar-General's Mid- Year Estimate) ...	1941. — 49,610 1942. — 47,850 1943. — 46,280 1944. — 45,480
Rateable Value (at 1st April) ...	1941. — £165,573 1942 — £165,523 1943. — £168,992 1944 — £170,145
Sum represented by 1d. rate ...	1941 — £678 1942 — £680 1943 — £674 1944 — £679

VITAL STATISTICS.

		County of Montgomery. Number.					England and Wales. Rate per 1,000 civlins. Rate per 1,000 civlins.						
		1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
Live Births	..	747	759	764	782	15.1	15.9	16.5	17.2	14.2	15.8	16.5	17.6
Illegitimate Births	..	46	49	52	54								
Percentage of total live births	..	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.9								
DEATHS:													
All causes	..	693	680	625	620	13.9	14.2	13.5	13.6	12.9	11.6	12.1	11.6
Diphtheria	..	3	5	1	—	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02
Influenza	..	9	4	20	10	0.18	0.08	0.43	0.22	0.19	0.09	0.37	0.12
Measles	..	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
Whooping Cough	..	3	1	2	3	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still).													
Puerperal causes	..	2	1	1	5	2.53	1.32	1.26	6.20	2.23	2.01	2.29	
Rate per 1,000 live births.													
Stillbirths	..	35	33	28	25	47	43	37	32				
Under one year of age	..	40	41	25	27	49	54	33	35	59	49	49	46
Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	..	3	2	1	1	3.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.8

The most notable features of the vital statistics since 1940 have been the reversal of the falling birth-rate and the rising death rate. In 1940, the birth rate was the lowest ever recorded in the County, while the death rate was higher than for any year since 1922, and for the first year on record the number of deaths was markedly in excess of the number of births. In 1944, the County birth rate was higher than for any previous year since 1926 and the death rate in 1943 was the lowest since 1938. The age constitution of the population of a County has an important bearing on these rates, because a population with a high proportion of persons in the older age-groups will naturally tend to have a high death rate, while a population with a high proportion of persons of reproductive age will tend to have a high birth rate.

The number of illegitimate children born in the County in recent years has been relatively constant. The number of illegitimate children born in England and Wales has increased markedly each year since 1940. There is no evidence that this increase is due to any increase in the number of extra-marital conceptions, as the increase in 1941 was counter-balanced by a decrease in the births whose legitimacy would have been secured by marriage between the conception and the birth, and it appears likely that this accounts also for the continued increase of illegitimate births in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

So far as the health of the community can be assessed from death rates, and with the limited statistics available, it can be said that, apart from the effects of the influenza epidemic in the last quarter of 1943, the population of the County has improved in health during the last four years.

The infantile mortality rate was not unsatisfactory during the whole period and reached a new low record for the County in 1943. This, with the small number of deaths in infants from diarrhoea, indicates that child welfare has not deteriorated since the outbreak of War.

The chief causes of death were:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944
Heart Disease	25.9%	21.6%	22.9%	27.4%
Cerebral haemorrhage	12.4%	13.1%	11.7%	13.9%
Cancer	9.5%	15.1%	16.5%	14.5%

Deaths (Numbers)				
	1941	1942	1943	1944
Road Traffic Accidents	6	5	6	7
Suicide	5	7	7	5
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary	22	29	22	17
Non-pulmonary	7	8	7	7
Influenza	9	4	20	10
Diphtheria	3	5	1	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	2	—	—

HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Laboratory Facilities:—

Examinations made by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Aberystwyth, of material from Montgomeryshire.

Year.	Swabs.	Faeces.	C.S.F.	Widals.	Water.	Urine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1940	335	12	6	2	39	4	11	409
1941	435	9	8	7	115	13	53	640
1942	375	5	4	18	98	10	8	518
1943	228	54	3	5	246	14	92	642
1944	155	59	5	9	330	42	216	820
Totals:	1532	139	26	41	828	83	380	3029

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Aberystwyth, formerly in charge of Dr. Alun C. Jones now on military service, has continued to give invaluable help to medical practitioners and to the medical officers of health throughout the County. Dr. Sudds, a medical bacteriologist, has now been in charge of this laboratory for some years and

her assistance and advice have been much appreciated in the investigation of infectious conditions and in the examination of water samples.

Milk samples, taken as a routine in connection with the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, have been examined at a small milk laboratory in the County Health Offices. Special milk samples have been examined at the University Dairy Laboratory, Aberystwyth. Mr. S. B. Thomas, M.Sc., the Advisory Dairy Bacteriologist, has given much helpful advice and his services and those of his staff are very much appreciated.

Most of the pathological material for examination from this County is examined in the Pathology Laboratories of the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury.

(b) Ambulance facilities.

There is a British Red Cross Society Ambulance at Welshpool and another at Newtown. Arrangements have been made for volunteer drivers for these vehicles. The northern part of the County (Llanfyllin area) is served by an ambulance at Oswestry. None of these ambulances are available for the transport of patients suffering from infectious diseases. As stated in the Annual Report for 1940, the Salop County Council ambulance, formerly available for the transport of these patients from this County to the Isolation Hospital, Monkmoor, can no longer be relied upon and it is still necessary, in some cases, to remove patients to the Isolation Hospital in private cars.; This is very unsatisfactory. The limitation of the use of the Red Cross ambulance at Welshpool and Newtown to non-infectious cases appears to be illogical, but the Society and the volunteer drivers deserve thanks for the very valuable services that have been given for non-infectious cases.

(c) Mental Deficiency.

Mental Defectives at 1st January:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Patients in Institutions ...	45	47	45	44	44
Patients on licence ...	2	3	2	2	3
Patients under guardianship ...	2	2	3	2	2
Patients under statutory supervision ...	63	64	63	55	55

Both the Caersws and Forden Public Assistance Institutions have, for a number of years, been approved under the Mental Deficiency Acts by the Board of Control for the reception of mentally defective persons. Accommodation in both Institutions for this class of patient has remained fully occupied and, in fact, the approval of the Board of Control has had to be obtained from time to time to extra patients, above the number originally approved, being accommodated. Both Institutions receive mentally defective patients from the areas of other authorities. The Caersws Institution accommodates, normally, mentally defective children under 16 years of age, while the Forden Institution accommodates adults. Patients on licence from institutions, under guardianship and under statutory supervision are visited from time to time by the County Health Visitor and where changes in circumstances occur, a report is made to the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-Natal Scheme:

Reports on ante-natal examinations carried out by medical practitioners under the above Scheme during the last four years have been received as follows:—

1941 ...	150
1942 ...	133
1943 ...	92
1944 ...	97

The fee paid by the County Council to medical practitioners under this Scheme is 5s. for each examination and report, and it is doubtful whether the fee is adequate for the professional services involved.

The fall in the number of patients coming within the Scheme in recent years is, in part, due to the inadequate fee paid and also, in part, due to the increased employment of women whereby ante-natal services rendered to them come within the scope of the National Health Insurance Acts. The Council's Scheme for the provision of a consultant in difficult and obstetric cases is not very well known, and the number of patients benefiting under the Scheme is very small.

Maternity Cases in Hospitals:—

	Council Scheme Cases.				Average duration of stay (days).			
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Montgomery County Infirmary ..	41	22	19	25	12.6	12.3	13.0	12.3
Victoria Memorial Hospital ..	17	15	8	13	16.1	16.3	17.0	13.2
War Memorial Hospital, Llanidloes ..	6	4	7	11	16.8	14.8	18.4	12.9
Machynlleth & District Hospital ..	4	5	3	1	14.2	17.8	22.3	14.0
Salop County Council Hospital ..	3	—	3	—	18.0		25.9	
	71	46	40	50	14.1	14.7	16.4	12.7

In 1940 the number of cases admitted under the Scheme was 44 and in 1939, 52.

There has been an increasing demand throughout the country during recent years for hospital or institutional accommodation for maternity cases, and prevailing conditions, such as overcrowding, lack of domestic help, etc., have accentuated this. The demand appears likely to continue and to increase for some years to come. It is, however, doubtful whether this demand should be encouraged in the absence of specific reasons justifying hospital accommodation. It appears to me that if the hospital maternity bed accommodation is insufficient for all those women who wish to take

advantage of it, priority should be given to those cases whose confinement at home is impracticable or undesirable, e.g., surgical or medical emergencies, overcrowding, structural or sanitary defects in the home, lack of domestic help, inaccessibility of midwife or doctor. Difficulties have occurred from time to time in obtaining hospital accommodation for such cases, in certain parts of the County. During recent years, two-thirds of maternity and midwifery cases in this County as a whole have been domiciliary cases attended by District Nurses, while the remaining cases were admitted to Hospital. It will be noted, however, by reference to the table below, that the number of hospital confinements increased appreciably in 1944. There is, however, variation in the proportion in different areas of the County. During 1941, 1942 and 1943 the average number of cases attended by the District Nurses in this County was 20 per annum, but the variation between the number of cases attended by each District Nurse is considerable. Taking the average number of cases attended during these three years:—

- 2 Nurses attended between 45 and 50 cases: Newtown, Llanfair Caereinion and Upper Banwy.
- 1 Nurse attended between 30 and 35 cases: Llanidloes and Llangurig.
- 1 Nurse attended between 25 and 30 cases: Welshpool Inner.
- 4 Nurses attended between 20 and 25 cases: Kerry; Llanrhaiadr; Llanfyllin; Caersws.
- 8 Nurses attended between 15 and 20 cases: Llanwddyn; Llandysilio; Llanbrynmair; Berriew; Llansantffraid; Tregynon; Welshpool Outer; Montgomery.
- 9 Nurses attended between 10 and 15 cases: Llandinam; Machynlleth; Meifod; Guilsfield; Forden; Churchstoke; Cemmaes; Carno; Trefeglwys.

Year.	Total Births (Live and Still).	Domiciliary Cases.		Hospital Cases.	
		Number.	Percentage of T'tl Births.	Number.	Percentage of T'tl Births.
1937	693	469	67.7	224	32.3
1938	716	472	65.9.	244	34.1
1939	709	504	71.1	205	28.9
1940	700	465	66.4	235	33.6
1941	808	500	61.9	308	38.1
1942	780	493	63.2	287	36.8
1943	797	476	59.7	321	40.3
1944	805	419	52.1	386	47.9
Total					
1937—44	6008	3798	63.2	2210	36.8

Medical aid was sought by midwives in accordance with the Midwives Act, 1918, Section 14, as follows:—

1939	...	180
1940	...	157
1941	...	159
1942	...	157
1943	...	104
1944	...	98

Medical Aid was sought for maternity cases in Hospitals as follows:—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Montgomery County Infirmary	5	12	8	11	6
Victoria Memorial Hospital	20	15	17	10	11
War Memorial Hospital, Llan- idloes	7	4	1	1	3
Machynlleth and District Hos- pital	10	7	7	3	7
	42	38	33	25	27

If a medical practitioner has been booked by a maternity patient beforehand, he will be sent for by the maternity nurse as a matter of course, so that in these cases medical aid is not sent for under the Midwives Act, 1918, Section 14. It

appears likely that the decrease in numbers of patients for whom medical aid was sought during recent years is due to improved economic circumstances, enabling a larger number of patients to engage a doctor for the confinement. One of the factors involved in this choice is undoubtedly the fact that in this County an anaesthetic is usually given by a medical practitioner whereas none of the midwives in the County is qualified to administer any anaesthetic. It is to be hoped that as soon as facilities for training midwives in the administration of analgesia are resumed, and there is an adequate number of midwives in the County, that arrangements will be made for these midwives to receive such training.

HEALTH VISITING.

		1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Ante-natal visits to	First Visits:	494	491	523	548
expectant mothers:	Total Visits:	2575	2304	2380	2034
Visits to infants under	First Visits:	686	617	632	783
one year of age:	Total Visits:	3807	4108	4148	4090
Visits to children aged					
1—5 years:	Total Visits:	4895	4504	4728	5471
Total number of health visits		11277	10916	11256	11595

None of the twenty-five District Nurses in this County hold the Health Visitor's certificate and eighteen are NOT State Registered Nurses. The duties of Health Visitors are educational and require a high standard of practical experience and academic training in public health. The value of such trained workers in furthering Health Education in the home is very great. The work involves the advising of expectant mothers in their own homes on the hygiene of pregnancy, diet, clothing, exercise and the supervision of general health, and post-natally the Health Visitor advises on infant feeding. These are subjects which play a very important part in the health of the community and there is a growing demand on the part of women for such help and advice. This demand should be encouraged by providing Health Visitors who have a wider knowledge of the principles of public health than can be expected from those who are State Certified Midwives only, or State Registered Nurses and State Certified Midwives only. Their duties also include child life protection

work, i.e., the supervision of young children boarded out for gain with non-relatives but it does not, in this County, include the supervision of children boarded-out by the Public Assistance Committee, or children whose care has been delegated to the Local Education Authority under the Children and Young Persons Acts. Health Visitors are also responsible for the supervision of certain provisions under the Adoption of Children Act, 1939, and for the supervision of illegitimate children and unmarried mothers.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The numbers of illegitimate children born in the County during the last decade are as follows:—

1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
1942	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1943	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	54

—
492
—

As will be seen the numbers born each year have remained remarkably constant, in contrast with the numbers of illegitimate children born each year in England and Wales. A large proportion of unmarried mothers are brought to the notice of the County Health Visitor through the District Nurses and, in conjunction with the St. Asaph Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare and the North Wales Association for the Care of Friendless Girls and Women, advice and help is given in

accordance with the requirements of each individual case. This work is trying and requires meticulous attention to detail and the County Health Visitor's work in this direction has been very valuable. The outstanding need in this, as in many other areas, is for residential accommodation for the unmarried woman and her infant in those cases which cannot be cared for in the woman's home. Several conferences have been held with representatives of the five other North Wales Counties, seven other Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities in North Wales and two Diocesan Moral Welfare Associations viz St. Asaph and Bangor. As a result of these conferences it was agreed that a Hostel should be obtained but after considerable negotiation the matter is now in abeyance owing to some of the bodies concerned having failed to ratify the decisions of their representatives. Some difficulty has been experienced, from time to time, in obtaining maternity bed accommodation for unmarried women in one of the local voluntary hospitals, but this difficulty has now been overcome.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

Children under nine years of age who are boarded-out with foster-parents by individuals (usually unmarried mothers) should be notified under the Public Health Act, 1936, to the Welfare Authority (the County Council). The County Health Visitor and District Nurse — Health Visitors have been appointed as Child Protection Visitors. Supervision of children who have been so notified is adequate, but there are undoubtedly a number of boarded-out children who have not been notified. The Public Assistance Committee boards out a number of children with foster parents. These are visited by members of the Area Guardians Committees. No arrangements have been made for visits by any official. Sir Walter Monkton has reported that "It may well be that in order to ensure that those who supervise are competent for the purpose some training or instruction should be required." The Education Authority has been given custody of a num-

ber of children under the Children and Young Persons Acts. These children also are boarded-out by the Public Assistance Committee and are supervised by members of the Area Guardians Committees. It is not possible to state definitely that there has been any increased neglect of, or cruelty to children in the County during the years under review but my impression is that there has been some increase in neglect of and cruelty to children. There has, of course, been a great increase in the number of women who have been employed in industry and in agriculture. This and the absence of many fathers on War service, and the increase in overcrowding due to refugees from bombed areas has probably contributed towards this increase. Visits by the School Nurses have usually resulted in an improvement but in a number of cases it has been necessary for the County Health Visitor to visit the home, and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors have also co-operated in this respect.

The number of children in respect of whom notices have been received during the last four years is:—

Year to 31st March: 1942	...	...	...	23
1943	...	...	...	23
1944	...	...	...	16
1945	...	...	...	8

VENEREAL DISEASES

Since the outbreak of War the County Medical Officer has kept in close personal touch with military medical officers in the County and cases of venereal disease in troops have led to enquiries as to the possible source of infection. Where such sources of infection have been ascertained, the information has been given in strict confidence to the County Health Visitor who has used her best endeavours to persuade the person concerned to accept medical examination and treatment. The number of such cases has been very small but in

some cases there has been considerable difficulty in persuading the person concerned to undergo investigation and treatment.

Defence (General) Regulations: Regulation 33B. This important work made more formal and effective by the Venereal Disease Rules 1942, made by the Minister of Health under Regulation 33B of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Specialists in charge of Venereal Disease Clinics endeavour to ascertain from each infected person the name and address of the contact, i.e. the person who was the probable source of infection. This information is sent in strict confidence to the Medical Officer of Health of the County or County Borough in which the contact resides. On receipt of such information, the Medical Officer arranges for the contact to be interviewed and the contact is advised to seek examination. A contact who has been named by only one person cannot be compelled to undergo examination or treatment. If, however, the same contact is named by two separate patients suffering from Venereal Disease, the County Council or the County Borough Council of the area in which the contact resides may institute proceedings under Regulation 33B.

In December, 1944, two notifications naming the same female as a contact of two soldiers suffering from Gonorrhoea were received. This person was interviewed and eventually she was escorted to the Venereal Disease Clinic at Shrewsbury. The Specialist in charge of this Clinic served on her a notice requiring her to continue to attend and submit to further examination and treatment. Notwithstanding every effort on the part of the County Health Visitor and myself, the patient failed to comply with this notice. On the instructions of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, proceedings were taken under Regulation 33B. The charge was proved and, as the defendant was a mentally defective person, an Order was obtained under the Mental

Deficiency Acts for the patient to be detained at the Forden Institution. The patient has been taken on a number of occasions since for examination and treatment at the Venereal Disease Clinic, Shrewsbury. During the period 8th January, 1943, to 31st December, 1944, notices were received in respect of six such contacts, but only in the case referred to above was a second notice received. In each case the efforts of the County Health Visitor to persuade the contacts to undergo investigation and treatment were successful.

The following infections of Service men have been reported in this County:—

The following infections of Service men have been reported in this County:—

		BRITISH		AMERICAN	
		Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
1940	... ..	2	—	—	—
1941	... ..	5	—	—	—
1942	... ..	4	1	—	—
1943	... ..	6	3	—	—
1944	... ..	7	—	2	1
		24	4	2	1

Railway Fares of patients attending the Treatment Centres at Shrewsbury and Oswestry have been paid as follows:—

		Number of	Cost		
		Patients	£	s	d
Year to 31st March, 1941	... ..	5	3	9	5
" " 31st March, 1942	... ..	4	3	6	7
" " 31st March, 1943	... ..	4	2	0	2
" " 31st March, 1944	... ..	4	11	1	0½
" " 31st March, 1945	... ..	5	20	1	8
			£39 18 10½		

		Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gon- orrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under treatment	1.1.41	2	2	..	..	3	5	..	1	5	8
or observation	1.1.42	2	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	6	5
on:—	1.1.43	1	3	..	..	5	2	..	..	6	5
	1.1.44	2	3	..	..	1	3	..	4	3	10
New Cases:—	1941	..	1	..	..	2	4	1	1	3	6
	1942	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	4	4	6
	1943	1	1	..	..	1	4	4	8	6	13
	1944	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	6	5	9
Discharged after	1941	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	6
completion of	1942	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	5
treatment:—	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	1944	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	1	12
Ceased to attend	1941	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2
before com-	1942	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
pletion of	1943	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	3
treatment:—	1944	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ceased to attend	1941	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
before final	1942	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
tests:—	1943	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
	1944	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Remaining under	1941	2	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	6	5
observation or	1942	1	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	5	5
treatment on	1943	2	3	..	..	1	3	..	4	3	10
31st December	1944	2	3	..	..	4	1	..	1	6	5
Numbers of at-	1941	14	16	..	..	20	48	1	12	35	76
tendances for	1942	5	28	..	..	5	15	5	5	15	48
attention by	1943	4	26	..	..	11	20	6	27	21	73
Medical Officer:	1944	4	23	..	..	27	22	1	37	33	82

PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS AND GOOD HABITS AND THE ELIMINATION OF VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Particular attention has been given, during the years under review, to standards of cleanliness, habits, infestation by headlice, and scabies among pre-school and school children. The District Nurses, in their capacity as Health Visitors and School Nurses, have been addressed by the County Medical Officer on several occasions on general and particular aspects of this question. It will be appreciated that habits of cleanliness should be learned as a matter of personal hygiene in the home. Scabies, lousiness, and other verminous conditions are household diseases, i.e., they are most fre-

quently spread from one member of a household to others in the same household, and it is useless to treat one member of a household if others are left untreated. Verminous conditions occur most frequently among sub-normal families in the community and it is such families which dwell in the most overcrowded and most insanitary conditions. Such conditions favour the spread of verminous conditions and render their effective treatment at home difficult, if not impossible. The most convenient and effective method of treating such households in the larger urban areas is by their cleansing and treatment in cleansing centres, equipped, staffed, and maintained by the local authority. Such provision in a sparsely populated rural County is exceedingly difficult. The County Council agreed, therefore, to recommend to the District Councils that all cases of scabies notified to District Medical Officers of Health in this County, should result in a visit by the Sanitary Inspector to the household concerned and that a medical examination of every inmate of the household should be carried out by the usual medical practitioner of the household, who should confirm the diagnosis or otherwise and prescribe treatment. The District Councils should arrange to pay a fee of, say 5s. in respect of each member of the household examined under the scheme, plus a travelling allowance of 6d. per mile, when necessary. The treatment should, as far as possible, be standardised according to the recommendations of the Medical Research Council contained in Ministry of Health Memo. 229 (Med). Arrangements should be made for the treatment of every individual to be supervised by the Sanitary Inspector or District Nurse. Ointment necessary for treatment should be supplied to the Sanitary Inspectors and District Nurses at the expense of the District Councils. The County Council should be asked to agree to certain cases being admitted to the Caersws Public Assistance Institution where this is considered necessary, but subject in each individual case to the approval of the County Medical Officer of Health. Arrangements have been made for every suspected case of scabies discovered by the

District Nurses to be notified to the appropriate District Medical Officer of Health. A small number of severe cases of scabies, occurring in children received under the Government Evacuation Scheme, have been treated in the observation cubicles at the Caersws Institution. Cases of head-lice discovered by the School Nurses have, for many years past, resulted in a visit to the child's home by the School Nurse in order to give advice to the parents. During the four years under review, greater attention has been given to these cases, and it is hoped that the proportion of lousy school children will be reduced. The attention of the District Nurses has been drawn to the fact that modern methods of hair-dressing of adolescent girls and young women may lead to these persons acting as a constant reservoir of head-lice in their households. There appears to me to be room for considerable improvement in the teaching of the principles of personal hygiene, not only by Health Visitors in the homes, but also in the school curriculum. The increased provision of milk and meals in schools should provide ample opportunities for object lessons in personal and environmental hygiene, but the Health Visitors and School Nurses have established their positions as the teachers of health in the home.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES:

Infant Welfare Centres are held at the following places in the County:—

LLANFYLLIN.—The Institute, 2-30 p.m., last Thursday in each month.

LLANIDLOES.—Town Hall, 2-30 p.m., last Wednesday in each month.

MACHYNLLETH.—Church Hall, 2-30 p.m., first Tuesday in each month.

NEWTOWN.—Wesleyan Schoolroom, 2-30 p.m., first and third Wednesday in each month.

WELSHPOOL.—Victoria Memorial Hospital, 2-30 p.m., first and third Friday in each month.

Children who attended the Centres for the first time:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944
(i) Under one year of age ...	222	161	178	240
(ii) Aged one to five years ...	64	34	41	51
	—	—	—	—
	286	195	219	291
	—	—	—	—

In each case the Infant Welfare Centre is administered by a voluntary committee of local ladies.

The purposes of an Infant Welfare Centre are educational and social. They are intended to supplement the teaching of the Health Visitor to provide facilities for more detailed investigation of difficulties in infant feeding, and an opportunity for an interview with a doctor with special experience in dealing with infants and young children. Talks and demonstrations on health subjects such as feeding, nutrition, clothing, sleep and emotional difficulties should be given, and an opportunity provided for mothers to discuss with one another their difficulties and their prides in a wholesome atmosphere.

The premises for an Infant Welfare Centre should provide covered accommodation for prams, a well lighted consulting room with washing facilities for the doctor, weighing room where the infants may be stripped and weighed and where records can be kept, and a general room for talks and demonstrations. All the rooms should be adequately heated and ventilated, and there should be closet accommodation for mothers and their infants. Facilities for the provision of light refreshments are desirable.

NEWTOWN.—The Centre is held twice each calendar month in the schoolroom of a Chapel. There is no accommodation for prams under cover, no closet accommodation, and no weighing room. The general room becomes hot, stuffy and noisy.

WELSHPOOL.—The Centre is held twice monthly in the outpatient department of the Victoria Memorial Hospital. This is the best Centre from the point of view of accommodation in the County, but there is cover for only very few prams and no weighing room. The Centre is approached by a steep hill with chippings which are too large for comfort when pushing prams.

LLANIDLOES.—The Centre is held once monthly. Prior to the outbreak of War, the Centre was held on the first floor of extremely unsuitable premises. There was no covered accommodation for prams, and a flight of steps had to be climbed. Access to the room was through the doctor's consulting room so that consultations, often of a private and personal nature, were interrupted frequently by the coming and going of mothers and helpers. There was no closet accommodation and all water for tea, washing-up, etc., had to be carried upstairs from outside the building. The present premises are the dining room of the School Canteen and a private cafe.

LLANFYLLIN. — The Centre is held at the Institute once monthly. The doctor's consulting room is partitioned off from the main room. There is no closet accommodation and no covered space for prams.

MACHYNLLETH.—Until 1944 this Centre was held in a chapel once monthly. The doctor used the "Set Fawr" for consultations, while the mothers with their infants occupied the pews. The present premises at the Church Hall are a great improvement, and fulfil the majority of the requirements.

Infant Welfare Centres conducted in unsuitable premises are of doubtful value, although it is obvious that many mothers appreciate their value to such an extent that they will walk miles to attend them. The educational value of Infant Welfare Centres is complementary to that of Health Visitors and forms the basis of all preventive or social hygiene.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the Infectious Diseases notified in each Sanitary District during the Years ended 31st December, 1941-2-3-4.

Sanitary District.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Measles.	Typhoid Fever.
Llanfyllin M.B.	1941	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	53	—
	1942	3	—	2	—	—	23	—	1	—
	1943	2	—	3	—	—	4	—	43	—
	1944	3	—	4	—	—	2	—	4	—
Llanidloes M.B.	1941	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—
	1942	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	1943	3	—	7	1	—	—	—	2	—
	1944	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Machynlleth U.D.	1941	—	3	1	1	—	5	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
	1943	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	21	—
	1944	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Montgomery M.B.	1941	2	1	2	—	3	6	—	7	—
	1942	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1943	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1944	7	—	3	—	—	20	—	71	—
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	1941	—	1	16	—	—	8	3	19	—
	1942	3	—	18	3	2	—	—	13	—
	1943	7	2	8	1	4	1	—	—	—
	1944	16	—	5	—	2	12	—	71	—
Welshpool M.B.	1941	16	12	7	2	3	12	—	3	1
	1942	4	4	6	2	5	5	—	—	—
	1943	5	1	5	1	1	16	—	91	—
	1944	5	1	12	1	3	14	—	5	—
Forden R.D.	1941	3	1	15	1	5	48	1	20	—
	1942	18	23	10	—	7	19	1	2	—
	1943	12	—	9	1	2	15	—	10	—
	1944	16	—	7	—	3	59	—	105	—
Llanfyllin R.D.	1941	2	4	26	1	1	4	1	51	—
	1942	7	19	14	1	4	6	1	8	—
	1943	4	5	13	—	4	78	—	39	—
	1944	12	—	8	1	—	2	—	30	—
Machynlleth R.D.	1941	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
	1942	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
	1944	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.	1941	10	3	39	1	6	12	4	105	—
	1942	3	4	21	—	6	10	—	6	—
	1943	14	—	23	—	4	1	—	29	—
	1944	14	—	14	2	2	31	—	45	—
Whole County	1941	38	25	113	6	18	103	10	262	1
	1942	41	51	76	6	24	64	3	35	—
	1943	50	8	72	4	15	115	—	241	—
	1944	76	1	58	4	10	141	—	332	3
Admissions to Isolation Hospital	1941	10	18	—	—	1	1	10	—	—
	1942	9	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	1933	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1944	9	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	3

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria is the most common sole cause of death in children from four to eleven years of age.

Annual Incidence and Mortality:—

YEAR	CASES.	DEATHS.
1927	18	1
1928	28	3
1929	27	2
1930	33	3
1931	10	1
1932	8	—
1933	6	1
1934	10	—
1935	26	1
1936	21	1
1937	4	—
1938	32	2
1939	54	4
1940	57	8
1941	25	3
1942	51	5
1943	8	1
1944	1	—
—	—	—
	419	36
	—	—

Artificial immunity against diphtheria may be induced by the injection of a small quantity of prophylactic on two or three occasions at intervals of three to four weeks. This procedure when carried out with the proper precautions involves no risk to the individual. Immunity requires several

weeks or months to develop after the injections, but once established persists for years or for life, though exceptionally a person may lose his immunity. Experience shows that over 95 per cent. of individuals treated become immune to the disease, and that if 75 per cent. of the number of all children below fifteen years of age are immune, and if this level is maintained year by year, diphtheria will be practically abolished.

The County Council as a Welfare Authority could arrange, under Section 204 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, to carry out immunisation of children under five years of age not attending school, provided that the immunisation was carried out in some place other than the homes of the children. Under Section 177 of the same Act, District Councils were given optional powers to carry out immunisation of school-children, but the Welsh Board of Health intimated that no objection would be raised to the work being carried out by the County Council, provided that the County Council are reimbursed by the District Councils in respect of services performed on their behalf.

All the District Councils in the County, with the exception of the Machynlleth Urban and Rural District Councils, agreed to the County Council carrying out this work on their behalf. Accordingly, the diphtheria immunisation campaign was launched in February, 1941, and thanks to the ready co-operation of the School Managers, School Teachers, District Nurses, etc., it met with considerable success. The children are treated at the times of the annual school medical inspections, but in order to improve the percentage of children under five years of age on whose behalf treatment is accepted, monthly clinics are now held in Newtown and Welshpool and it is hoped to extend these arrangements to other centres in the near future. In October, 1943, the Machynlleth Urban District Council agreed to the County Council undertaking this work on their behalf.

	1—5 years.	5—15 years.	Total 1—15 years.
Estimated child population at 30/6/1942	2522	7169	9691
Child population immunised at 30/6/1942	1155 (45.8%)	6105 (85.2%)	7260 (74.9%)
Estimated child population at 31/12/1943	3150	7685	10835
Child population immunised at 31/12/1943	1649 (52.4%)	6442 (84.0%)	8091 (74.7%)
Estimated child population at 31/12/1944	2728	6628	9356
Child population immunised at 31/12/1944	1733 (63.5%)	6362 (95.9%)	8095 (86.5%)

Total number of children immunised since commencement of Scheme: 9805 (at 31st December, 1944).

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases on register at	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.		Total Cases (both sexes).
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
30th June, 1942	111	72	47	55	158	127	285
31st Dec., 1942	102	82	45	48	147	130	277
31st Dec., 1943	114	85	43	50	157	135	292
31st Dec., 1944	117	90	50	52	167	142	309

New cases of, and mortality from Tuberculosis, taken from notifications received and Death Returns for 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1941.								
0— 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	—
15—45 years	17	17	3	4	9	6	4	2
45—65 years	5	8	—	1	2	3	—	—
65 years and over	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	23	26	7	9	13	9	5	2
1942.								
0— 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	1
15—45 years	14	7	7	4	9	5	3	2
45—65 years	3	2	—	1	7	6	1	1
65 years and over	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	18	10	14	12	17	12	4	4
1943.								
0— 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	1	2	3	1	—	—	1	—
5—15 years	2	1	2	4	—	—	—	2
15—45 years	20	20	8	5	8	6	1	1
45—65 years	9	2	1	2	1	4	2	—
65 years and over	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—
Totals	32	29	14	13	9	13	4	3
1944.								
0— 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	1	1	6	5	—	—	1	1
15—45 years	19	13	2	3	5	5	—	2
45—65 years	8	4	—	3	5	1	1	1
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	28	18	8	11	11	6	3	4

Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000,000 population: County of Montgomery.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1930	638	179	817
1931	917	167	1084
1932	501	125	626
1933	696	105	801
1934	578	21	599
1935	433	151	584
1936	696	174	870
1937	530	116	646
1938	579	156	735
1939	394	43	437
1940	408	107	515
1941	443	141	584
1942	606	167	773
1943	465	162	627
1944	374	154	528

BLINDNESS.

The Scheme for providing assistance to necessitous blind persons is administered by the Blind Persons Sub-Committee of the Public Health and Housing Committee. The agreement between the Council and the North Wales Society for the Blind, whereby the Society maintains a Home Teacher serving the blind of Merionethshire and this County continues.

The County Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer interviews all presumably blind persons before their registration within the meaning of the Act.

Number of persons registered under the Blind Persons Act during the years:—

1941	...	...	...	...	5
1942	...	...	...	...	3
1943	...	...	...	...	9
1944	...	...	...	...	9

Number of blind persons on register at 31st December:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
1939	...	...	...	51	47	98
1940	...	...	...	44	51	95
1941	...	...	...	46	48	94
1942	...	...	...	49	57	106
1943	...	...	...	48	62	110
1944	...	...	...	47	62	109

VACCINATION.

Numbers of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of Institutions and Public Vaccinators during the years ended 30th September, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944.

	Number of successful Primary Vaccination of persons:			Number of successful re-vaccinations, i.e., successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
	Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.	
30th Sept., 1941	348	25	373	16
30th Sept., 1942	409	78	487	83
30th Sept., 1943	368	51	419	10
30th Sept., 1944	381	52	433	14

CANCER.

Cancer deaths in the ten Sanitary Districts of the County during 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944.

	1941.		1942.		1943.		1944.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
Llanfyllin M.B.	2	1.2	2	1.26	2	1.3	2	1.34
Llanidloes M.B.	3	1.2	7	2.9	6	2.58	4	1.83
Machynlleth U.D.	2	0.9	6	3.0	5	2.68	2	1.08
Montgomery M.B.	1	1.1	1	1.1	3	3.5	4	4.78
Newtown and Llan- llwchaiarn U.D.	13	2.4	6	1.16	10	1.96	10	1.98
Welshpool M.B.	7	1.2	18	3.13	16	2.84	21	3.76
Forde R.D.	8	1.5	6	1.15	10	1.99	9	1.83
Llanfyllin R.D.	12	1.05	26	2.32	20	1.86	21	2.0
Machynlleth R.D.	5	1.3	4	1.15	12	3.63	6	1.83
Newtown and Llan- idloes R.D.	13	1.3	27	2.66	19	1.92	11	1.12
Total County	66	1.33	103	2.15	103	2.22	90	1.98

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Licences in force on 31st December :

			1941	1942	1943	1944
"Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	75	74	108	138
"Accredited"	...	...	258	255	223	204
			333	329	331	342

The work of the Food and Drugs Inspector in prosecuting the makers of food substitutes, particularly substitutes for fruit juices and vitamin containing foods, is of great importance to the public health, particularly in these times when fruit juices and protective foods are difficult to obtain. It is to be hoped that the manufacture and sale of worthless food substitutes will be prevented entirely.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**Report of Food and Drugs Inspector for the Year Ended 31st December, 1941.**

One hundred and sixty-six samples of foodstuffs were purchased. 89 were samples of milk of which 1 was an informal sample and 4 were "Appeal to Cow" samples.

Seventy-seven miscellaneous articles of food other than milk were purchased, of these 18 were formal and 59 were informal samples.

The informal samples were as under:—

Informal	Not		Total.
	Genuine.	Genuine	
Bread	—	2	2
Vinegar	—	2	2
Raspberry Jam	—	2	2
Cheese	—	3	3
Carbonate of Magnesia	—	1	1
Ice Cream	2	1	3
Cafe au Lait	—	1	1
Sausage	1	6	7
Pork Pie	—	2	2
Beer	—	1	1
Cocoa	—	4	4
Food Substitutes	17	14	31
	20	39	59

Details of the Food Substitutes and similar preparations mentioned in the above table given hereunder:—

Informal	Not		Total.
	Genuine.	Genuine	
Sugar Substitutes	—	5	5
Egg Substitutes	1	4	5
Lemon Substitutes	9	—	9
Orange Substitutes	4	—	4
Grape Fruit Substitutes	1	—	1
Lime Juice Substitutes	1	—	1
Onion Juice Substitutes	1	3	4
Vitamin "C" Tablets	—	1	1
Orange Vitamin Syrup	—	1	1
	17	14	31

The formal samples taken during the year were as under :

Formal	Not			Total.
	Genuine.	Genuine.		
Ice Cream	5	2		7
Butter	—	1		1
Sausage	1	2		3
Custard Tartlets	—	1		1+
Cream Bun	—	1		1
Chocolate Eclair	—	1		1
Barley Sugar Sweets	—	1		1
Phos-Ora-Quin Tonic Wine	—	1		1
Batter Flour	—	1		1
Brown-it Fish Dressing	1	—		1
	7	11		18

All the samples were taken at the undermentioned places within the County with the following results:—

NEWTOWN.—24 Formal and 1 Informal sample of milk were purchased, and 1 “Appeal to Cow” sample was taken.

Mr. Walter Bridgewater of St. Giles Farm, Newtown, the vendor of a sample of milk which was 8 per cent. deficient in fat was warned by the Clerk to the County Council.

3 formal and 22 informal samples were taken in the Newtown district and the results were as under:—

	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Formal	2	1
Informal	16	6
	18	7

Proceedings were taken against Messrs. Morley Rogers and Co., Ltd., of Merton Park, London, makers of Pharmaceutical

and Dietetical preparations, in respect of a sample of "Sevila" Orange Juice Substitute, which, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, was not genuine.

The defendants were fined £10 and £3 3s. Analyst's Fee.

Proceedings were also taken against Messrs. F. W. Hampshire, Ltd., of Sunnysdale, Derby, in respect of a sample of "Lem-a-Crush" which was proved not to be genuine, against Messrs. Globus Seed Growers, Ltd., of Ryland Road, London, in respect of a sample of "P. H. Onion Powder," and against Messrs. Stead Products in respect of two samples of their products, one sample of "Orangestead" and one of "Lemonstead."

Each one of the above companies was convicted, the penalties imposed being as follows:—

Messrs. Hampshire, Ltd., fined £5 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.

Messrs. Globus Seed Growers Ltd., fined £15 and £2 2s. 0d.

Messrs. Stead Products, Ltd., fined £20 in each case making a total of £40 with £6 14s. costs.

Two samples of Ice Cream, one formal and one informal, were taken and both of them were certified by the Public Analyst to contain Butter Fat. The facts concerning these two samples were passed on to the Ministry of Food.

WELSHPOOL.—5 formal samples of milk were taken in this district in the year under review.

Thomas Sheppard, of The Moors, Welshpool, milk vendor, was prosecuted for selling milk which was 11 per cent. deficient in fat. The case was dismissed.

3 formal and 16 informal samples of commodities other

than milk were taken, the results of the analysis being as follows:—

	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Informal 	10	6
Formal 	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A sample of ice-cream which was certified to contain Butter Fat was taken from the shop of Miss Enid Foulkes, Broad Street, Welshpool. The facts concerning this sample were forwarded to the Ministry of Food.

One informal and one formal sample of pork sausage which contained 9 per cent. and 10 per cent. excess of meat respectively were taken and the facts passed on to the Ministry of Food who prosecuted Mr. Harry Carter, Butcher, of Mount Street, Welshpool, who was the vendor of the samples.

Messrs. Morley Rogers, Ltd., of Merton Park, were prosecuted in respect of a sample of "Morley's Lime Juice Substitute" which was certified by the Public Analyst not to be genuine. The company were fined £20 and £2 7s. 0d. costs.

Proceedings were also taken against Garinol Ltd., of Regent Street, London, in respect of a sample of Garinol lemon; against Carr, Edwards & Co., Ltd., of Heddon House, Regent Street, London, in respect of a sample of "Orange"; and against Clinical Products, Ltd., 2, The Green, Richmond, Surrey, in respect of two samples of "Lem-Lem."

The results of the above-mentioned cases are given hereunder:

Messrs. Garinol, Ltd.—Fined £15 and £2 7s. costs.

Messrs. Carr, Edwards & Co., Ltd.—Fined £10 and £2 7s. costs.

The cases against Messrs. Clinical Products, Ltd., were dismissed and the defendants were awarded £10 10s. costs.

An appeal to High Court against the decision in these two cases against Clinical Products, Ltd., is pending.

LLANIDLOES.— 32 formal samples of milk were taken, and of these four samples were low in Solids not Fat, but as the Freezing Point was normal in each case, thus showing that no water had been added, no action was taken. One sample was 5 per cent. deficient in fat but no action was taken in this case either. The remainder of the milk samples were certified to be genuine.

2 formal and 4 informal samples were taken, the results of the analyses being as follows:—

				Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Formal	...	...	...	1	1
Informal	...	...	...	2	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				3	3
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Mr. Jervis, of Gwalia Cafe, Llanidloes, was prosecuted in respect of a sample of ice-cream which was taken from his cafe and sent for analysis, the facts being sent on to the Ministry of Food, who undertook the prosecution. The sample was stated to contain Butter Fat.

Messrs. Food Substitutes, Ltd., of 4, Golden Square, London, were prosecuted in respect of a sample of their product "Lemont" which, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, did not comply with the statement on the label which was attached to the bottle. The case was dismissed, each side being ordered to pay its own costs.

CAERSWS AND CARNO.— 3 formal milk samples were certified to be genuine.

4 informal samples were purchased from a shop in Carno. Three of these samples were certified to be genuine, the remaining sample being certified not to be genuine.

The manufacturers of this sample which was not genuine, Messrs. Collins Arden Products, Ltd., Regency House, Warwick Street, London, were prosecuted at Caersws. The sample was of a product "Lemonene" which, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, did not comply with the statement on the label. The case was dismissed, the defendants being awarded £10 10s. costs.

LLANFYLLIN.—10 formal samples of milk were taken; 5 of which were stated to contain added water, these 5 samples were taken from churns on one stand outside Caeau-gwynedd Farm. 2 Appeal to Cow samples were taken from Caeau-gwynedd Farm, one of these samples was below standard for solids not fat.

Emrys Roberts Jones, Farmer and Milk Vendor of Caeau-gwynedd Farm, Llanfyllin, the vendor of five samples of milk, four of which contained 4 per cent. of added water and one of which contained 9 per cent. of added water, was prosecuted. The case was dismissed.

ARDDLEEN. — One informal sample of Egg Substitute Powder was certified to be genuine.

TREFEGLWYS.—One informal sample of Onion Substitute Powder was certified to be genuine.

LLANDINAM.— 3 formal milk samples and 1 Appeal to Cow sample were taken.

D. Lloyd Evans, Milk Vendor, Lower Ffinant, Llandinam, the vendor of a sample of milk which was 8 per cent. deficient in fat was warned by the Clerk to the County Council.

FOUR CROSSES.—1 formal sample of batter flour was certified to be genuine. 1 informal sample of Egg Substitute Powder was certified not to be genuine.

The case against the British Doughnut Co., Ltd., who are the makers of Eggstead, the above mentioned substitute, has been adjourned pending the result of the appeal to High

Court in the matter of another case in which the material facts were similar.

KERRY.—One sample of "Phos-Ora-Quin" Tonic Wine was certified to be "not genuine."

CHURCHSTOKE.—1 formal sample of milk was certified to be genuine.

LLANFECHAIN.—2 Formal samples of milk were certified to be genuine.

CEMMAES.—One formal sample of butter was certified to be genuine and free from foreign ingredients

LLANFAIR.—One formal sample of Beef Sausage and one of Pork Sausage were certified to be genuine.

FORDEN.—2 formal samples of milk were certified to be genuine.

PENYBONTFAWR.—1 informal sample of "Sussex Vita-Lem," a Lemon Juice substitute was certified not to be genuine.

The manufacturers, Messrs. Roner and Co. of London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, are being prosecuted but the case has been adjourned pending the result of the appeal to High Court in the matter of another case in which the material facts were similar.

LLANBRYNMAIR.—3 informal samples were stated to be genuine. 2 informal and 1 informal sample were certified not to be genuine.

The manufacturers of 2 of the non-genuine samples, Roney and Co. of London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, were prosecuted at Machynlleth in respect of "Sussex Orange Juice Substitute" and "Sussex Grape Fruit Juice Substitute." They were fined a total of £20 and £5 13s costs.

MACHYNLLETH.—1 formal milk sample was certified to be genuine.

3 formal and 4 informal samples of food stuffs other than milk were taken, of which 2 formal samples of ice-cream and 1 informal sample of the same commodity were certified to contain butter fat.

The facts in these cases were forwarded to the Ministry of Food.

E. WALTER EVANS,
Inspector of Food and Drugs.

Weights and Measures Office,
Newtown,
January 30th, 1942.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Report of Food and Drugs Inspector for year ended 31st December, 1942.

One hundred and forty samples were purchased during this year. 89 were samples of milk of which 1 was an informal sample and 24 were "Appeal to Cow" samples.

51 samples of miscellaneous articles of food other than milk were purchased, of these 17 were formal and 34 were informal samples.

The informal samples were as under:—

Sample.	Not		Total.
	Genuine.	Genuine.	
Bread	9	—	9
Vinegar	12	2	14
Cocoa	8	—	8
Meat Pie	1	—	1
Orange Squash	1	—	1
Gravy Browning	1	—	1
	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 34

The miscellaneous formal samples taken during the year are tabulated hereunder:—

Sample.	Not		Total.
	Genuine.	Genuine.	
Egg Substitutes	1	1	2
Lemon „	1	—	1
Orange „	1	—	1
Onion „	—	1	1
Gravy Browning	6	—	6
Tonic Wines	2	—	2
Yorkshire Pudding Mixture ...	1	—	1
Fish Dressing	1	—	1
Fruit Flavoured Cocktail ...	1	—	1
“ Appella ” Apple Juice	1	—	1
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 17

All the samples were taken at the undermentioned places within the County with the following results:—

NEWTOWN.—21 Formal samples of milk were taken and 11 “ Appeal to Cow ” samples were also sent for analysis.

Mrs. Evans, Closforan, Newtown, the vendor of a sample of milk which was 13 per cent. deficient in fat was warned by the Clerk to the County Council.

2 Formal and 13 informal samples of miscellaneous articles of food were taken in the Newtown district, and the results were as under:—

	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Formal	2	—
Informal	12	1
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 1

Proceedings were taken against Martha Jane Lewis, of Dyffryn, Pool Road, Newtown, in respect of a sample of milk which was certified to contain 17 per cent. added water. She was fined £5 and £1 17s. 4d. costs.

Mrs. Lewis was also prosecuted about three months later in respect of another sample of milk which was certified to be 13 per cent. deficient in fat. The case was dismissed.

WELSHPOOL.—10 Formal samples of milk were purchased in the district, 1 informal sample and 10 "Appeal to Cows" samples were also taken.

J. Pugh, Cock Hotel, Church Bank, Welshpool, was prosecuted in respect of a sample of milk certified to be 11 per cent. deficient in fat. The case was dismissed, the defendant's explanation being accepted.

4 Formal and 12 informal samples of commodities other than milk were purchased, the results of the analyses being as follows:—

				Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Formal	...	...	...	3	1
Informal	...	..	...	11	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				14	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Messrs. Wade & Smethurst Ltd., Hollins Mill Lane, Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, were prosecuted in respect of an Onion Extract of which they were the the distributors, and which was certified by the Public Analyst not to be genuine and to be unfit for human consumption. They were fined £10 and costs.

LLANIDLOES.—15 Formal samples of milk were taken in this district and two "Appeal to Cows" samples were also taken.

E. T. Pugh, Brongeifr, Van, Llanidloes, the vendor of a sample of milk certified 11 per cent. deficient in fat was prosecuted, the case being dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of costs.

David Tilsley, Tanrallt, Llanidloes, was prosecuted in respect of a sample of milk certified to be 10 per cent. deficient in fat. This case was also dismissed on payment of costs under the same Act.

1 formal sample of Gravy Browning was purchased and was certified to be genuine.

MACHYNLLETH.—7 formal samples were purchased in this district and one "Appeal to Cows" sample was also taken.

John Rees Jones, Ogo Fach, Machynlleth, the vendor of a sample of milk which was certified to be 28 per cent. deficient in fat was prosecuted. He was fined £10.

2 formal and 2 informal samples of various other foods purchased in this area were certified to be genuine.

MONTGOMERY.—1 sample of "Eggstead" Egg Substitute purchased from a shop in this district was certified not to be genuine, and proceedings have been instituted against the manufacturers of the product.

5 formal and 7 informal samples of various commodities were purchased in this area, all were certified to be genuine.

LLANFAIR CAEREINION.—4 formal samples of milk were purchased, 1 of which was certified not to be genuine and to be 3 per cent. deficient in fat. No action was taken against the vendor of this sample.

CAERSWS.—4 formal samples of milk were purchased, all were certified to be genuine.

FORDEN.—1 formal milk sample was certified genuine.

LLANSANTFFRAID.—1 formal milk sample taken from a roadside churn was certified to be below standard for solids-not-fat, but to contain no added water. No action was taken against the vendor.

KERRY.—1 informal sample of Gravy Browning purchased from a shop in this area was certified genuine.

CARNO.—1 informal bread sample was purchased and was certified genuine.

The case against Messrs. British Doughnut Co. Ltd., in respect of a sample of their product "Eggstead" purchased at Four Crosses in October, 1941, and which was certified not to be genuine, was heard at Llansantffraid. It was dismissed, the defendants being awarded £10 10s. 0d. costs. An appeal to the High Court is being made against the decision of the Justices.

The High Court decided that the decision of the Welshpool Bench in the case of *Myself v. Clinical Products* was a wrong one, and so the case was sent back to Welshpool for a second hearing. The defendants, who were prosecuted in respect of their product "Lem-Lem," were fined £20 and £12 12s. 0d. Analysts's fees, and the Bench rescinded their order made at the previous hearing, awarding the defendants £10 10s. costs.

The case against Ludovic Roney, trading as Roney & Co., of 184b, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, which was adjourned pending the High Court decision in the above case, was heard at Llanfyllin. The defendant, who was prosecuted in respect of a sample of his product "Vita-Lem," was fined £10 and £6 6s. 0d. Analyst's fee.

George Neighbour, trading as Nervora Products, of 20, Wendell Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, was prosecuted in respect of a sample of his product, "Phos-Ora-Quin" Tonic

Wine, which was certified not to be genuine. The case was dismissed, no costs being awarded. The case was heard at Newtown.

EVAN WALTER EVANS,

Inspector of Food and Drugs.

Weights and Measures Office,
Newtown,
April 9th, 1943.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

**Report of Food and Drugs Inspector for the Year Ended
31st December, 1943.**

One hundred and seventy-nine samples were purchased during this year. 157 samples of milk and 11 were samples of miscellaneous articles of food.

The miscellaneous food samples were as under:

Sample.	Not		Total.
	Genuine.	Genuine.	
Fruit Squashes	2	—	2
Milk Pudding Powder	1	—	1
Eggstead	—	1	1
Onion Extract	—	1	1
Lem-Ex	—	1	1
Gravy Browning	1	—	1
Elorida Delight	1	—	1
Self Raising Flour	1	—	1
Malt, Milk and Eggs	—	1	1
Cherry Brandy Liqueur	1	—	1
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 11

The results of legal action instituted in respect of samples found to be "not genuine" are as under:—

David Maldwyn Pryce, Vyrnwy Bank, Llansantffraid, was convicted and fined £10 0s. 0d. and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs for selling milk containing added water.

The case instituted against the British Doughnut Co. in respect of their product, Eggstead, was dismissed.

The case instituted against the manufacturers of Lem-Ex was dismissed, 10 guineas costs being awarded to the defendants.

Results of the Appeals to the Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division High Court.

The Divisional Court upheld the "appeal" against the decision of the Welshpool Borough Magistrates in dismissing a case brought against Clinical Products Ltd. in respect of their product "Lem-Lem," allowing costs against the respondents.

Clinical Products Ltd. were as a result fined £20 with £12 12s. 0d. costs. The Bench rescinded their order allowing £10 10s. 0d. costs the prosecution at the previous hearing.

The Divisional Court also upheld the "appeal" against the decision of the Deytheur Court in dismissing the case against the British Doughnut Co., Ltd., in respect of "Eggstead," but the Deytheur Court again dismissed the case and awarded 15 guineas costs against the prosecution.

E. WALTER EVANS,

Inspector of Food and Drugs.
Weights and Measures Office,
Newtown.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**Report of Food and Drugs Inspector for the Year Ended
31st December, 1944.**

One hundred and eighty-eight samples were purchased during the year, of which number 187 were of milk, the remaining sample being of Special grade margarine.

Inasmuch as the number of samples of milk adulterated by the addition thereto of water has risen sharply in certain parts of the country, attention has been devoted almost entirely during the year under review to samples of milk.

One sample contained sediment to the extent of 4 parts in 100,000, 2 of these parts being dung.

Legal proceedings were instituted against Martha Jane Lewis and Thomas Lewis, of Dyffryn, Pool Road, Newtown, in respect of a sample of milk, containing 10 per cent. of added water.

Thomas Lewis was fined £3.

Martha Jane Lewis was fined £2.

Walter Bridgewater, St. Giles, Pool Road, Newtown, was prosecuted in respect of milk 52 per cent. deficient in fat. He was fined £1.

A. Jones, The Bedol, Sarn, was prosecuted in respect of 2 samples containing added water. He was convicted and fined a total of £2 15s. 0d.

E. WALTER EVANS,

Inspector of Food and Drugs.

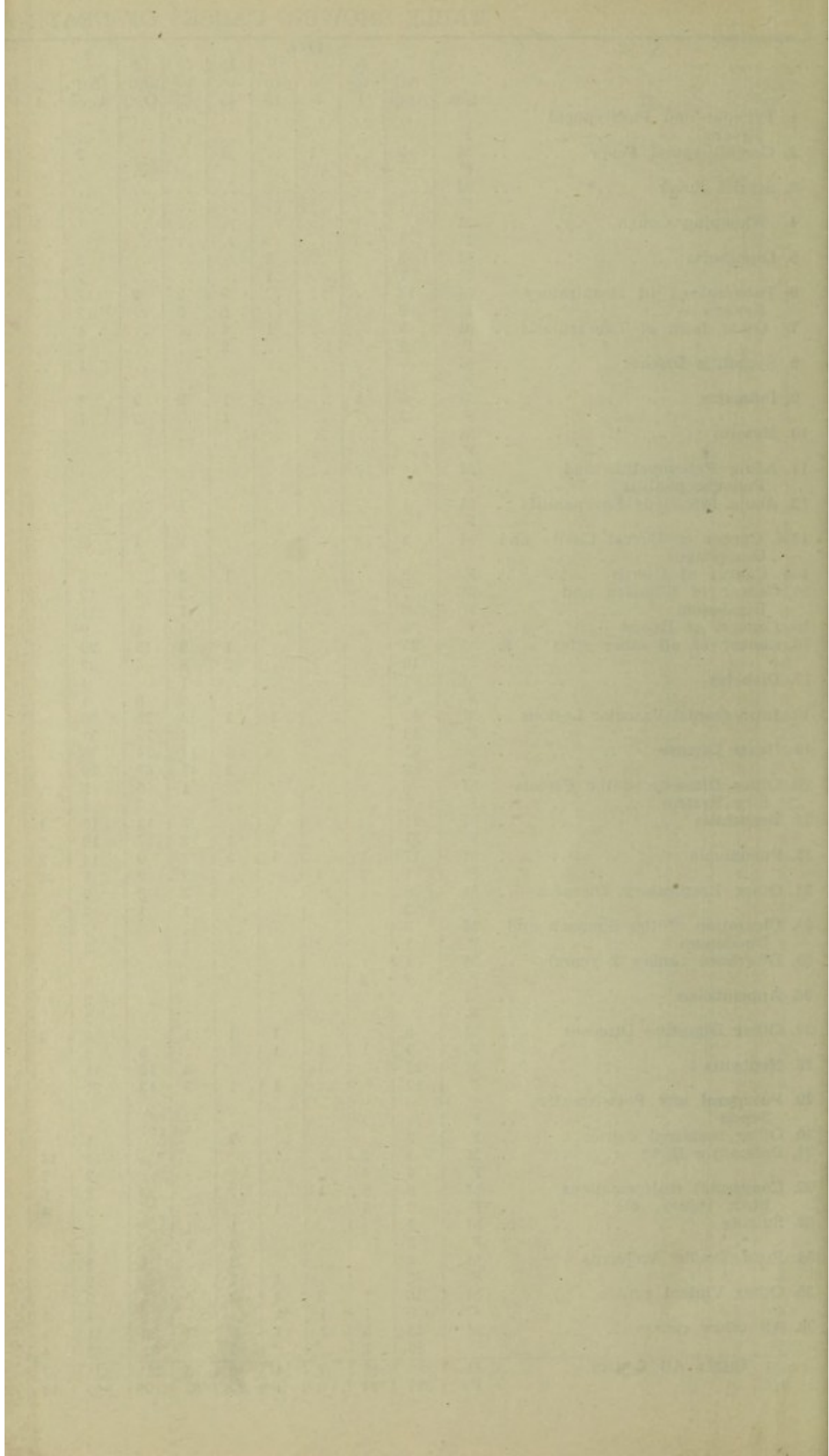
Weights and Measures Office,
Newtown.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE AREAS OF THE SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

	1941.														1942.														1943.														1944.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Total: Whole County.		Llantfyllin M.B.		Llanidloes M.B.		Machynlleth U.D.		Montgomery M.B.		Newtown U.D.		Welshpool M.B.		Total: Urban Areas.		Forden R.D.		Llantfyllin R.D.		Machynlleth R.D.		Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.		Total: Rural Areas.		Total: Whole County.		Llantfyllin M.B.		Llanidloes M.B.		Machynlleth U.D.		Montgomery M.B.		Newtown U.D.		Welshpool M.B.		Total: Urban Areas.		Forden R.D.		Llantfyllin R.D.		Machynlleth R.D.		Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.		Total: Rural Areas.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Total Deaths	693	19	39	32	14	78	74	256	61	173	58	145	437	80	28	36	37	8	64	76	249	63	171	47	150	431	825	22	43	28	11	72	89	265	64	129	44	123	366	620	20	26	25	15	67	84	237	67	148	48	120	383																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	2					1	1					1	2								1	1			1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
3. Scarlet Fever	3											1	1											1	1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
4. Whooping Cough	3			1		1	2					1	1											1	1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
5. Diphtheria	3											1	1												4	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	22	1	2	1	4	1	9		4	3	6	13	29								7	2	12	1	4	3	9	17	22	2		4		4	4	14	2		6	8	17		4	2	1	2	11	1	2	1	2	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	7					1	1		1	2	3	6	8								1				2	2	6	7	2					1		2	1	4		1	2	7		1	1		4		1	2	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
8. Syphilitic Disease	9	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
9. Influenza	9					2	1	4	2			7	4											3		1	4	20			2		2	7	11	4	2	2		1	9	10		1			1	2	3	1	3	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
10. Measles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	2					1	1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
13F. Cancer of Uterus	3					2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	15	1	1	1		2	5	1	3	2	4	10	23								3	3	7	1	6	2	7	16	29		1	1	1	5	6	14	3	5	5	2	13	13	1	1			2	5	9	3	8	2	1	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
15. Cancer of Breast	5					1	1														1	2	4	1	2	2	5	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
16. Cancer of all other sites	41	2	2		9	4	17	6	8	1	9	24	61	2	6	4	1	2	10	25	3	16	2	15	36	58	1	4	4	2		4	5	20	6	11	7	14	36	62		3	1	3	6	11	24	9	15	5	9	38																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
17. Diabetes	7	1				1	2	1	2			2	5								3	3		1		2	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	86	1	1	1	3	10	8	24	8	32	11	11	62	89	1	5	6	3	8	8	31	13	23	6	16	58	73	2	5	5	2	5	11	30	10	21	4	8	43	86	2	4	1	12	10	30	11	24	4	17	55																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
19. Heart Disease	180	6	7	17	2	17	21	70	19	37	12	42	110	154	13	10	15	3	17	8	63	13	41	9	28	91	143	6	7	7	2	20	17	59	14	28	11	31	84	170	10	7	11	6	21	10	65	19	37	12	37	105																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	13	1			1	1	3		1	3		6	10	13	1	2					1		4	2	1	6	9	15	2	2	1	1	1	8	3		4	7	11		2		2	2	6	1	1	1	2	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
21. Bronchitis	42	5	3	2	11		21	2	9	2	8	21	35								1	6	4	12	3	8	1	11	23	43	1	5	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
22. Pneumonia	24		1			1	5	7	5	3	1	6	17	22	1						1	2	3	7	9	6	15	16		3	1	1		3	8	1	4	1	2	8	28		1	1	1	5	8	3	5	3	9	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	8	1				2	3					4	5	10	1	1					1	1	5	1	2	2	5	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	4					2	1	3		1		1	9								1	2	3	1	2	2	1	6	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3	1				1						1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
26. Appendicitis	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
27. Other Digestive Diseases	17	1	2		1	3	3	10		3	1	3	7	13	1						2	1	4	1	3	1	4	9	9	1	1		2	4	1	2		2	5	11		1	3	4	1	4	1	4	2	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
28. Nephritis	44	6				2	3	11	4	11	9	9	33	32	4	4					1	4	13	3	7	4	5	19	37		5	1		2	8	16	1	7	5	8	21	32		1	2	3	5	11	7	6	8	21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.

	Sex	1941.							1942.							1943.							1944.						
		All Ages	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Ov'r	All Ages	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Ov'r	All Ages	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Ov'r	All Ages	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Ov'r
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	F	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria	M	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	13	..	..	..	9	2	2	17	..	1	..	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	11	..	..	..	5	5	1
	F	9	..	..	..	6	3	..	12	..	..	..	5	6	1	13	..	..	6	4	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. Other form of Tuberculosis	M	5	..	..	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	F	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
8. Syphilitic Disease	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Influenza	M	6	1	..	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	..	..	1	2	6	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
	F	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	4	7	6	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
10. Measles	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Acute Poliomyelitic and Polioencephalitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	M	2	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
13F. Cancer of Uterus	F	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	7	..	..	..	3	4	12	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	16	..	..	7	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
	F	8	..	..	..	1	7	11	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	13	..	..	5	8	8	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..
15. Cancer of Breast	M	5	..	..	..	4	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	6	..	..	2	3	1	10	..	..	..	2	5	3	..
	F	25	..	..	1	9	15	29	..	..	..	3	13	13	34	..	..	1	12	20	33	..	..	..	..	2	9	22	..
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	16	..	..	2	8	6	32	..	..	..	15	17	24	..	..	..	9	15	29	..	..	..	..	10	19	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17. Diabetes	M	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
	F	43	..	1	1	13	28	38	..	..	..	11	27	39	..	..	..	2	2	35	37	..	..	..	1	6	30	..	..
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	M	43	..	..	..	14	29	51	..	..	..	10	41	34	..	..	..	1	9	24	49	..	..	..	..	7	42	..	..
	F	92	..	4	14	74	74	..	..	..	..	4	17	53	68	..	..	..	17	51	83	..	..	..	6	19	58	..	..
19. Heart Disease	M	88	..	2	19	67	80	..	..	..	..	1	8	71	75	1	..	..	4	10	60	87	..	..	..	4	8	75	..
	F	6	..	..	..	1	5	9	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	M	7	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..
	F	21	..	..	..	3	18	16	1	..	..	1	3	11	22	..	..	1	2	4	15	10	..	..	1	..	2	7	..
21. Bronchitis	M	21	1	..	1	2	17	19	..	..	1	..	4	14	21	..	..	..	1	1	19	8	..	..	..	..	1	7	..
	F	17	1	..	1	3	9	14	2	..	..	4	1	7	9	1	1	..	1	2	4	11	1	1	1	1	2	5	..
22. Pneumonia	M	7	2	1	..	2	2	8	2	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	1	..	1	4	17	2	..	..	..	3	4	8	..
	F	6	..	..	..	3	3	7	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	2	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	1	3	3	6	..	..	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	1	2	7	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Appendicitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	8	..	1	1	1	5	8	2	2	..	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
	F	9	1	1	1	1	5	5	..	2	..	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	1	3	2	6	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
28. Nephritis	M	27	..	1	..	8	18	11	..	..	..															



	England and Wales.				126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)				148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.				London Administrative County.				County of Montgomery.			
	Rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000 population			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
Births:—																				
Live	14.2	15.8	16.5	17.6	14.7	17.3	18.6	20.3	16.4	18.4	19.4	20.9	8.9	14.0	15.8	15.0	15.1	15.9	16.5	17.2
Still	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.58	0.66	0.63	0.64	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.33	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.69	0.69	0.60	0.55
Deaths:—																				
All causes	12.9	11.6	12.1	11.5	14.9	13.3	14.2	13.7	13.0	12.1	12.7	12.4	16.3	13.9	15.0	15.7	13.9	14.2	13.5	13.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.00
Influenza	0.19	0.09	0.37	0.12	0.17	0.09	0.36	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.37	0.11	0.15	0.07	0.27	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.43	0.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Notifications:—																				
Typhoid Fever	0.03		0.01	0.01	0.02		0.01	0.01	0.03		0.02	0.01	0.04		0.01	0.01	0.02		0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.09		0.01	0.01	0.12		0.01	0.00	0.09		0.01	0.01	0.05		0.01	0.01	0.02		0.00	0.00
Enteric Fever		0.01				0.01				0.01				0.02				0.00		
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.25	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.31	0.17	0.10	0.06	0.20	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.30	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.26	0.06	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.47	2.19	3.01	2.40	1.49	2.49	3.29	2.41	1.51	2.35	3.54	2.67	1.01	1.86	3.80	1.57	0.76	0.85	1.08	1.67
Whooping Cough	4.39	1.37	2.54	2.49	4.37	1.97	2.82	2.49	4.50	1.58	2.25	2.29	3.50	2.72	2.68	2.90	2.10	1.34	2.57	3.10
Diphtheria	1.25	1.05	1.88	0.58	1.53	1.35	1.12	0.67	1.19	0.91	0.77	0.69	0.93	0.76	0.74	0.31	0.50	1.06	0.17	0.02
Erysipelas	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.37	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.50	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.36	0.50	0.32	0.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	10.33	7.46	9.88	4.16	8.27	9.27	9.33	4.51	10.47	7.39	9.77	3.94	4.77	8.62	9.17	2.98	5.24	0.73	5.23	7.30
Pneumonia	1.25	1.07	1.34	0.97	1.53	1.30	1.62	1.13	1.04	0.94	1.16	0.82	1.07	0.94	1.27	0.93	2.26	1.58	1.55	1.27
Deaths under one year of age	59	49	49	46	71	59	58	52	56	46	46	44	68	60	58	61	49	54	33	35
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.8	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.3	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.4	6.8	8.6	10.4	10.1	3.7	2.6	1.3	1.3
Maternal Mortality (excluding abortion)																				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.48	0.42	0.73	0.28													0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48
Others	1.75	1.59	1.56	1.25													2.56	1.32	1.26	3.72
Total	2.23	2.01	2.29	1.53													2.56	1.32	1.26	6.20
Notifications:—																				
Puerperal Fever	11.91	12.62	11.68	10.34	15.64	15.94	15.11	13.11	9.43	10.80	9.26	9.25	2.29	3.10	3.05	3.61	6.13	6.60	5.05	4.96
Puerperal Pyrexia													19.3	17.7	15.2	14.1				

Date	Place	Description	Remarks
1890	New York	Received from John Doe	100.00
1891	New York	Received from John Doe	100.00
1892	New York	Received from John Doe	100.00
1893	New York	Received from John Doe	100.00
1894	New York	Received from John Doe	100.00
1895	New York	Received from John Doe	100.00
1896	New York	Received from John Doe	100.00
1897	New York	Received from John Doe	100.00

	Llanfyllin M.B.				Llanidloes M.B.				Machynlleth U.D.				Montgomery M.B.				Newtown U.D.				Welshpool M.B.				Total Urban Areas				Fecken R.D.				Llanfyllin R.D.				Machynlleth R.D.				Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.				Total Rural Areas				Whole County				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944					
Population: Reg. General's Estimate	6679	1991	1325	1495	2147	2403	2308	2187	2114	1992	1868	1947	921	888	856	837	5444	5175	5094	5049	5763	5511	5419	5515	14490	17100	17281	17000	3432	3221	3032	4919	11469	11219	10769	10470	1816	2437	2309	2283	10379	10186	9699	9810	11120	10959	29009	29480	49616	47856	46280	45480	
Live Births	24	30	28	21	33	32	32	40	30	19	29	24	11	13	13	11	105	91	81	100	100	91	90	107	303	276	273	305	75	85	96	75	164	173	184	181	46	34	53	50	157	171	159	171	444	445	491	477	547	539	564	532	
Rate per 1,000 Civilians	14.3	18.9	18.2	15.4	12.9	13.3	13.9	18.4	14.1	9.5	15.5	12.9	11.9	14.6	15.2	13.1	19.3	17.6	15.9	19.8	17.4	15.8	16.0	18.2	16.4	15.5	15.8	17.9	13.9	16.3	18.9	15.2	14.3	15.4	17.3	17.3	12.4	15.6	16.6	13.2	15.1	16.8	16.1	17.4	14.3	16.1	16.9	16.7	15.1	15.9	16.5	17.2	
Deaths	19	28	22	20	39	36	43	26	32	37	28	25	14	8	11	15	78	64	72	67	74	76	89	84	254	249	265	237	61	63	64	47	173	171	159	148	56	47	44	48	145	150	123	129	427	431	360	383	693	680	625	620	
Rate per 1,000 Civilians	11.3	17.6	14.3	13.4	15.3	14.9	18.6	11.9	15.0	18.6	15.0	13.5	15.2	9.9	12.9	17.9	14.5	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.8	13.2	15.9	14.9	15.8	15.9	15.3	15.9	11.5	12.1	12.7	13.6	15.2	15.3	12.0	14.1	15.0	13.6	13.3	14.6	13.0	14.8	13.4	12.2	14.0	14.3	12.4	13.4	13.9	14.2	13.5	13.6	
Tuberculosis Deaths	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	2	4	3	4	1	—	—	—	2	5	6	6	3	1	2	5	2	10	14	18	15	—	1	2	1	5	6	1	3	5	5	—	1	9	11	8	4	19	21	11	9	29	37	29	24
Rate per 1,000,000 Population	—	—	1303	—	393	—	—	1829	937	2008	1677	2165	1083	—	—	2389	918	1546	1178	594	173	348	889	316	141	787	1042	882	—	192	297	209	436	535	93	287	1292	1446	—	303	668	1083	810	408	611	765	379	324	544	773	627	528	

