

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Montgomeryshire County Council.

Contributors

Montgomeryshire (Wales). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mbb66fkr>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL

R E P O R T

of

THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

D. FELIX RICHARDS



M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H., D.(Obst) R.C.O.G.

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

County Health Offices,
NEWTOWN,
Montgomeryshire.

October, 1962.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST INQUIRY REPORT



REPORT NO. 1000

REPORT MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Montgomery County Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Due to the untimely death of Dr. Ivor Jones, I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health for 1961.

Dr. Ivor Jones will be remembered for his many acts of kindness, especially by the relatives and friends of physically and mentally handicapped children in whom he took such an interest, and for whom he did so much. The new Health Clinics stand as a memorial to his work in Mother and Child Welfare.

Population. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for mid 1961 was 44,060, a decrease of 660 from 1960. The Preliminary Report of the Registrar-General on the 1961 Census gives the population as 44,228. Whichever of these figures is taken, the population of the County is less than at any time since the first National Census was taken in 1801.

The population of the County at each Census since 1801 is as follows:-

1801	...	...	48,184
1811	...	...	52,184
1821	...	...	60,245
1831	...	...	66,844
1841	...	...	69,607
1851	...	...	67,335
1861	...	...	66,910
1871	...	...	67,623
1881	...	...	65,718
1891	...	...	58,003
1901	...	...	54,901
1911	...	...	53,146
1921	...	...	51,263
1931	...	...	48,462
1951	...	...	45,990
1961	...	...	44,228

The decrease in population during the past 120 years, may be attributed to the extensive emigration of young people from the County, due to a number of complex socio-economic reasons, including the increasing attractions of the industrial areas and, to a lesser degree, to the decline of the woollen industry and to evolutionary changes in the agriculture industry here.

In his Report for 1940, Dr. Ivor Jones, pointed out that this County, in common with other rural areas, both in this country and others overseas, was providing the reservoir of human ability for the industrial and commercial centres, and was providing Education and Health Services for many who left the County when they became of employable age. He also pointed out that if the exodus of young people continued, the financial burden on persons of employable age remaining must rise, and the motives for young adults to emigrate from the County will become more marked; thereby completing a vicious circle. The circle would only be broken by such political and economic changes as will prevent the emigration of young adults to other areas.

While it is impossible to predict how or when the population figures of the County will be stabilised, that these words of Dr. Ivor Jones were prophetic is borne out by the fact that 20 years later, in the recent Parliamentary Bye Election, the three candidates were pre-occupied with the issue of depopulation.

The following table will help to illustrate the points made:-

Area	Census Population			Number and Percentage Increase/Decrease			
	1901	1951	1961	1901-1961		1951-1961	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Llanidloes M.B.	2,770	2,341	2,375	- 395	- 14.3	+ 34	+ 1.5
Llanfyllin M.B.	1,632	1,421	1,251	- 381	- 23.3	- 170	- 12.0
Machynlleth U.D.	2,038	1,875	1,903	- 135	- 6.6	+ 28	+ 1.5
Montgomery M.B.	1,034	904	970	- 64	- 6.2	+ 66	+ 7.3
Newtown & Llan- llwchaiarn U.D.	6,500	5,431	5,512	- 988	- 15.2	+ 81	+ 1.5
Welshpool M.B.	6,121	6,036	6,332	+ 211	+ 3.4	+ 296	+ 4.9
URBAN DISTRICTS	20,095	18,008	18,343	- 1,752	- 8.7	+ 335	+ 1.9
Forden R.D.	5,784	5,003	5,180	- 604	- 10.4	+ 177	+ 3.5
Llanfyllin R.D.	12,817	10,307	9,257	- 3,560	- 27.8	- 1,050	- 10.2
Machynlleth R.D.	4,357	3,247	2,823	- 1,534	- 35.2	- 424	- 13.1
Newtown & Llan- idloes R.D.	11,846	9,425	8,625	- 3,223	- 27.2	- 800	- 8.5
RURAL DISTRICTS	34,806	27,982	25,885	- 8,921	- 25.6	- 2,097	- 7.5
WHOLE COUNTY	54,901	45,990	44,228	-10,673	- 19.4	- 1,762	- 3.8

Births. There were 674 live births during the year; 15.30 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 15.76 for 1960. From 1941 to 1947 there was a general tendency towards an increase in the Birth Rate each year, but this trend was reversed during the years 1948-1955. The trend during the years 1956-1960 showed a gradual increase in the Birth Rate. The provisional Birth Rate for England and Wales during 1961 was 17.4 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)

During 1961, nine infants died before reaching one year of age, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 13.4 per 1,000 live births - as compared with a Rate of 21.4 for England and Wales. The Rate for the country as a whole is the lowest on record, while the Rate for Montgomeryshire is only slightly above the Rate for 1960 which was the lowest ever recorded.

It is interesting to note that the Infantile Mortality Rate has been decreasing steadily since the beginning of the century.

Year	Rate for	
	Montgomeryshire	England and Wales
1902	107	133
1911	96	118
1921	82	83
1931	69	66
1941	49	59
1951	30	30
1961	13	21

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of Infants under four weeks of age)

Of the 674 infants born alive during the year, five died within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 7.4 per 1,000 live births as compared with a rate of 9.9 for 1960. The chief cause of death of these infants was prematurity. Four infants died after reaching four weeks and before reaching 12 months of age. The neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 15.5.

Sanitary District	Deaths of Infants		
	Under Four Weeks	Four Weeks to One Year	Total Under One Year
Llanfyllin M.B.	-	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	-	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	-	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	-	-	-
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	-	1	1
Welshpool M.B.	-	1	1
Urban Areas	-	2	2
Fordeu R.D.	2	1	3
Llanfyllin R.D.	1	-	1
Machynlleth R.D.	-	-	-
Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.	2	1	3
Rural Areas	5	2	7
WHOLE COUNTY	5	4	9

Stillbirths - There were 12 stillbirths during the year giving a Stillbirth Rate of 0.27 per 1,000 population. Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths were 17.5 compared with 19.1 for England and Wales. The number of Stillbirths in 1960 was 18 giving a stillbirth rate of 0.40.

There was one illegitimate stillbirth. (Of the 28 illegitimate live births, one died between 4 weeks and one year of age).

Peri-natal mortality (Stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age)

The marked reduction of the Infantile Mortality Rate during the past 50 years has been confined mainly to the saving of infants after the first week of age. Efforts are now being directed to reducing peri-natal mortality, i.e. stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age. During 1961, in addition to the 12 stillbirths there were 5 deaths of infants under one week of age, giving a peri-natal mortality rate of 24.8 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with a rate of 33.2 for 1960, and a provisional rate of 32.2 for England and Wales.

General Mortality

There were 522 deaths from all causes during the year, giving a Crude Death Rate of 11.85 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 11.47 for 1960 and 12.0 for England and Wales in 1961.

Comparability Factor

It will be appreciated that the Birth and Death Rates of a community depend to some extent on the age constitution of that community, e.g. a community with a larger proportion of old people should have a lower Birth Rate and a higher Death Rate, everything else being equal, than another community with a smaller proportion of old people.

In order to use these Rates as an indication of health conditions in a community, it is necessary to take into account the proportion of people in all age groups in the community. The Registrar-General provides "Comparability Factors" for this purpose and their effect on the Crude Rates applicable to this County is as follows:

<u>Crude Birth Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Birth Rate</u>	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Death Rate</u>
15.30	16.67	11.85	11.02

The chief causes of death were:

Cancer (all sites)	77
Vascular diseases of nervous system	91
Coronary disease, angina	70
Hypertension with heart disease	15
Other heart disease	109

While the Death Rate tends to fall and the expectation of life is increasing, it will be appreciated that the proportion of old people in the population is increasing. This factor alone will result in a larger proportion of deaths due to diseases to which the elderly are prone, and must be borne in mind when considering the apparent increase in the incidence of Cancer and deaths therefrom.

Deaths from motor vehicle and other accidents and suicide.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	12	5
All other accidents	9	8	17
Suicide	9	1	5

General advice regarding the prevention of accidents in the home is given by Health Visitors and District Nurses when making their routine visits to homes. Posters drawing attention to hazards in the home and other dangers to health are displayed at Infant Welfare Centres.

I should like to pay tribute to Dr. Mary Pryce, who became Acting County Medical Officer of Health, during a difficult period.

Finally, I should like to thank the Office Staff of the Health Department, for their invaluable assistance in preparing this report at short notice and in adverse conditions.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

D. FELIX RICHARDS

County Medical Officer of Health

County Health Offices,
NEWTOWN,
Montgomeryshire.

October, 1962.

COUNTY HEALTH STAFF

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	Ivor J. Jones, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., (deceased 1.11.61)
Acting County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer from 1.11.61	J. Mary Pryce, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officers	Amelia Evans, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. Elinor M. Greville, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Principal Dental Officer	E. Davies-Thomas, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S.
Assistant Dental Officers	Maldwyn Vaughan, R.C.S., L.D.S. (Part- time) Col. John L. Gibson (from April 1961 Part-time).
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss S. D. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Health Visitors	Miss G. E. Bryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Miss N. L. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. E. Lynn Peate, S.R.N., H.V. Part 1 Midwifery Mrs. R. M. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. R. M. Goodwin, Cert. I.H.H.O.
Home Help Supervisor	
Food and Drugs Inspector	E. Walter Evans
Duly Authorised Officers	D. T. Llewellyn G. W. Pryce
Dental Attendants	Miss P. M. Lewis Miss V. Berwick Mrs. B. V. Crisp (to October 1961) Mrs. J. M. D. Stephens (from Oct. 1961)
Junior Training Centre - Supervisor Assistant	Miss M. Matthews (from 21st Sept. 1961) Mrs. D. James (from 21st Sept. 1961)

OFFICE STAFF

Walter Jones (Chief Clerk)
D. W. Rees
W. B. Davies
B. Owen
Mrs. D. Weaver
Miss E. Davies
Miss G. G. Leach
Miss M. E. Wallis

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES

- a ... State Certified Midwife
- b ... State Registered Nurse
- c ... State Enrolled Assistant Nurse
- d ... Queen's Nurse
- e ... Gas and Air Certificate
- f ... Health Visitor's Certificate

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NURSE-MIDWIFE</u>	<u>QUALIFICATIONS</u>
BERRIEW	Sister M. E. Lewis	adbe
CARNO	Nurse A. S. Peate	ace
CAERSWS	Sister O. Hamer	abe
CHURCHSTOKE	Sister B. A. Evans	abe
KERRY	Sister E. F. Humphreys	abef
LLANBRYNMAIR	Sister M. E. Lewis	abef
LLANDINAM	Nurse J. A. Griffiths	ace
LLANDYSILIO	Sister P. Davies	abe
LLANFYLLIN	Nurse E. E. Fryer	ace
LLANRHAEDR	Sister M. Thomas	abde
LLANWDDYN	Nurse S. J. Watkins	ace
LLANIDLOES	Sister R. E. Jones	abe
LLANFAIR CAEREINION	Nurse H. Mills Evans, M.B.E.	ace
LLANSANTFFRAID	Nurse M. L. Jones	ace
MONTGOMERY	Sister B. R. Downey	abef
MACHYNLLETH	Nurse M. E. Jones (to 30.4.61)	ace
MEIFOD	Nurse M. L. Lewis	ace
NEWTOWN	Sister C. Lloyd Jones	abde
TREGYNON	Nurse C. J. Lloyd	ace
WELSHPOOL (inner)	Sister M. G. Harding	abe
WELSHPOOL (outer)	Nurse M. J. Ellis	ac
Relief	Sister L. Evans	ab

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY

Area of Administrative County		510,110 acres
Population (Census 1951)		45,990
Population (Census 1961)		44,228
Population Registrar-General's Mid-year Estimate 1961		44,060
Rateable Value	1960-1961	£368,382
	1961-1962	£359,792
Estimated Product of 1d Rate	1960-1961	£1,130
	1961-1962	£1,404

Births and Deaths

Live Births	M.	F.	T.
Legitimate	332	314	646
Illegitimate	12	16	28
Total	344	330	674

Live-birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (crude)	15.30
Live-birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (adjusted)	16.67

Stillbirths	M.	7
	F.	5
	T.	12

Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	17.5
---	------

Infant Mortality	M.	F.	T.
Deaths of infants under 1 week	5	-	5
Deaths of infants 1 - 4 weeks	-	-	-
Deaths of infants 4 weeks to 1 yr.	4	-	4
Total deaths of infants under 1 yr.	9	-	9

Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks) - 7.4 per 1,000 live births	
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) 24.8. per 1,000 live births	

Illegitimate births (live and still) Percentage of total births - 4.2

Maternal mortality (deaths from pregnancy or child-birth) Nil

Deaths:	Males	272
	Females	250
	Total	522

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (crude)	11.85
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (adjusted)	11.02

Comparative Rates		
	Montgomeryshire	England and Wales
Birth Rate (adjusted)	16.67	17.4
Death Rate (adjusted)	11.02	12.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.0	
Infant Mortality Rate	13.4	21.4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	7.4	15.5
Still-birth Rate	17.5	19.1

The following table gives the number of births, deaths and infant deaths for each of the past ten years.

Year	Estimated Population	No. of Live Births	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths under 1 year of age	Infant Deaths Rate per 1,000 live births
1952	45,070	751	16.7	559	12.4	22	29.3
1953	45,010	723	16.1	558	12.4	22	30.4
1954	45,090	699	15.5	556	12.3	18	25.8
1955	45,100	671	14.9	567	12.6	19	28.3
1956	44,940	674	15.0	548	12.2	20	29.7
1957	44,930	684	15.2	531	11.8	15	21.9
1958	44,800	719	16.1	564	12.6	18	25.0
1959	44,800	699	15.6	584	13.0	12	17.2
1960	44,720	705	15.8	513	11.5	9	12.8
1961	44,060	674	15.3	522	11.9	9	13.4

TREND OF BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE IN THE COUNTY DURING THE LAST 25 YEARS

Year	Birth Rate	Average	Death Rate	Average
1937	14.9		14.4	
1938	15.5		13.5	
1939	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.3
1940	13.6		15.3	
1941	15.1		13.9	
1942	15.9		14.2	
1943	16.5		13.5	
1944	17.2	16.8	13.6	14.1
1945	16.0		14.6	
1946	18.4		14.6	
1947	18.4		13.4	
1948	17.8		12.9	
1949	17.8	17.3	12.9	13.2
1950	15.8		12.9	
1951	16.8		14.1	
1952	16.7		12.4	
1953	16.1		12.4	
1954	15.5	15.6	12.3	12.4
1955	14.9		12.6	
1956	15.0		12.2	
1957	15.2		11.8	
1958	16.1		12.6	
1959	15.6	15.6	13.0	12.2
1960	15.8		11.5	
1961	15.3		11.9	

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1960 and 1961

Causes of Death	1960		1961	
	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Cancer (all forms)	81	15.8	77	24.8
Heart Disease and Circulatory Disease	205	39.9	215	41.2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	95	18.5	91	17.4
Influenza	-	-	7	1.3
Pneumonia	18	3.5	16	3.0
Bronchitis	12	2.3	8	1.5
Other defined and ill defined diseases	42	8.2	42	8.0
Motor vehicle and other accidents	20	3.9	22	4.2
Suicide	1	0.2	5	1.0

DEATHS FROM VEHICULAR AND OTHER ACCIDENTS DURING 1961

Age Group	Vehicular			Other Accidents		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	2	-	2
5 - 14 years	-	1	1	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	1	-	1	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	2	-	2	2	-	2
45 - 64 years	1	-	1	3	-	3
65 - 74 years	-	-	-	-	1	1
75 + years	-	-	-	2	7	9
Total	4	1	5	9	8	17

DEATHS FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALISATION OF DISEASE DURING 1961.

Localisation		0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	Total
Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	10
Lung, Bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	11
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Uterus	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Other	M	1	-	-	-	3	11	2	7	24
	F	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	7	14
Totals	M	1	-	-	-	3	21	10	12	47
	F	-	-	1	-	1	7	6	15	30

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER ACCORDING TO COUNTY DISTRICTS

	1960		1961	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 population	No.	Rate per 1,000 population
Llanfyllin M.B.	4	3.1	3	2.4
Llanidloes M.B.	7	3.0	4	1.7
Machynlleth U.D.	7	3.9	7	3.8
Montgomery M.B.	2	2.2	-	0.0
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	8	1.5	10	1.8
Welshpool M.B.	9	1.5	10	1.6
Urban Districts	37	2.1	34	1.9
Forden R.D.	11	2.1	7	1.4
Llanfyllin R.D.	13	1.3	10	1.4
Machynlleth R.D.	6	2.0	6	2.1
Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	14	1.6	20	2.3
Rural Districts	44	1.6	43	1.7
Whole County	81	1.8	77	1.7

DEATH FROM LEUKAEMIA

Year	M F	All Ages	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
1950	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1951	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
1952	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	M	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
1955	M	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1956	M	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1959	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1960	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
1961	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
TOTALS	M	19	-	1	4	-	5	7	1	1
	F	22	-	1	1	-	-	10	7	3

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Section 22 : Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Centres. There are fourteen Child Welfare Centres in the County. The number of attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year was 6,483 compared with 5,923 in 1960.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

CAERSWS	Methodist School Room	2.30 p.m. last Friday in each month
CREWE GREEN	The Club Room	2.30 p.m. second Tuesday in each month
LLANBRYNMAIR	The Institute	2.30 p.m. second Thursday in each month
LLANFAIR CAEREINION	The Institute	2.30 p.m. second Tuesday in each month
LLANFYLLIN	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and last Thursday in each month
LLANIDLOES	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and last Wednesday in each month
LLANSANTFFRAID	Village Hall	2.30 p.m. first Tuesday in each month
LLANWDDYN	The Oaks	2.30 p.m. second Friday in each month
LLWYNYGOG (Staylittle)	The Institute	2.30 p.m. third Thursday in each month
MACHYNLLETH	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesday in each month
MEIFOD	The Church Room	2.30 p.m. last Friday in each month
NEWTOWN	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. every Wednesday in each month
TREVERN	Community Centre	2.30 p.m. third Tuesday in each month
WELSHPOOL	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. every Friday in each month

Children who attended the Centres for the first time and who, at their first attendance, were under one year of age	386
---	-----

Total number of children who attended during the year	922
---	-----

Number of attendances during the year made by children who, at the date of attendance were:

Under one year	4,316	
One but under two	1,187	
Two but under five	<u>980</u>	6,483

DENTAL SERVICES

It has still not been possible to provide a priority dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

Six unmarried mothers were admitted to Bersham Hall, which is maintained for this purpose by the six North Wales Counties. The average stay was: ante-natal 26 days; post-natal 8 days. Two of the six babies were placed for adoption.

Tests for Phenylketonuria

Phenylketonuria is an inherited metabolic disease in which the body is unable to use one of the amino-acids contained in the normal diet. The result of this abnormality, unless it is treated, is mental subnormality.

The simple diagnostic test is carried out by health visitors and all babies are tested for this disorder during the first few weeks of life.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

The following table gives details of the number of illegitimate children born in the County during the last decade:

Year	Live Births		Stillbirths		Total Births		Illegitimate % of total births
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
1952	720	30	13	2	733	32	4.2
1953	679	44	13	1	692	45	6.1
1954	668	31	16	-	684	31	4.3
1955	650	21	18	-	668	21	3.0
1956	647	27	12	-	659	27	4.0
1957	661	23	26	-	687	23	3.3
1958	692	27	14	1	706	28	3.8
1959	662	37	20	-	682	37	5.1
1960	673	32	18	-	691	32	4.4
1961	646	28	11	1	657	29	4.2
Total	6,698	300	161	5	6,859	305	4.3

N.B. The above figures are those given by the Registrar-General, i.e. they have been corrected for inward and outward transfers.

Welfare Foods

The arrangements made for the distribution of Welfare Foods have remained practically unchanged since the Council assumed this responsibility in 1954, and the Council is indebted to the voluntary organisations and private individuals who have undertaken this work.

From 1st June, 1961, vitamin supplements, viz orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin A. & D. tablets, supplied through the Welfare Foods Service, have been sold without tokens at prices which cover their cost to the Government. Although this change operated for only seven months of the year, the quantity of these vitamin supplements taken up fell very considerably. These foods are available for expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of five years and one month and handicapped children - up to this date Orange Juice was available up to the age of two years only.

No change has been made with the token system or the price of National Dried Milk.

Issues of Welfare Foods

	By Coupons			On payment of full price (4/-)			Issues to Hospitals		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
National Dried Milk (tins)	26,120	25,287	24,982	94	145	125	254	391	278
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	2933	2723	1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. & D. Tablets (packets)	1241	1315	977	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange Juice (bottles)	17,440	15,115	10,340	-	-	-	-	-	-

Section 23

MIDWIFERY

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

These are conducted by general medical practitioners at the local hospitals, at their own surgeries and at the Newtown Clinic. The Clinic is staffed by a

member of the County Infirmary staff, the Health Visitor and the District Nurse-Midwife and in this way close liaison is maintained between the various authorities concerned with the Welfare of the expectant mother. District Nurse-midwives also in some districts attend and assist at ante-natal sessions held at the general medical practitioner's surgery.

Ante-natal visits to Homes

1,438 ante-natal visits were paid by District Nurse-midwives to patients in their own homes; 175 such visits were paid by Health Visitors.

Confinements

The number of women confined in hospital in 1961 was 490, as compared with 142 confined at home.

District Nurse-midwives in this County still continue to visit patients discharged from hospital at the earliest opportunity because it is felt that this is the period when the mother is most in need of advice and re-assurance.

During 1961, 427 mothers were visited following discharge from hospital.

Number of Domiciliary Cases attended by Midwives in 1961				
Doctor not booked		Doctor Booked		Total
Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	
3	1	41	97	142

Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951 on 28 occasions where a medical practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services on two occasions where a medical practitioner had not been engaged.

Inhalation Analgesics (gas and air, trilene)

Nineteen midwives employed by the County Council were qualified to administer analgesics. Gas and air was administered to 85 patients in their own homes during 1961. Although midwives are permitted by the Central Midwives Board to administer Trilene, no equipment has, as yet, been provided in this County. The Medical Practitioners are, however, administering Trilene to a number of their cases.

Pethidine

Pethidine was administered to fifty eight patients during the year.

Maternity outfits

Maternity outfits were available free of charge to all women confined at home. The outfits contain dressings needed at the confinement and during the lying-in period. One hundred and forty one outfits were distributed during 1961.

Supervision of Midwives

The Superintendent Nursing Officer continues to act as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and carries out inspections of all midwives who have notified their intention to practice in this County.

Post-Graduate Courses

Three District Nurse-midwives attended approved refresher courses for midwives.

Domiciliary and Institutional Confinements

Year	Total Births (live and still)	Domiciliary Confinements		Hospital Confinements	
		Number	Percentage of Total Births	Number	Percentage of Total Births
1939	709	504	71.1	205	28.9
1949	793	307	38.7	486	61.3
1959	716	160	22.3	556	77.7
1961	688	143	20.8	545	79.2

Care of Premature Infants

Total number of premature live births notified during the years:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
(a) born at home	5	8	11	4	7
(b) born in hospital	43	51	46	30	34
	48	59	57	34	41
Number born at home					
(a) nursed entirely at home	3	4	4	4	6
(b) died in first 24 hours	1	2	-	1	-
(c) died 2nd to 28th day	-	-	1	-	-
(d) survived at 28 days	2	2	10	3	6

Section 24

Health Visiting

This service was performed by:

- 4 Full-time Health Visitors
- 3 District Nurse-midwife/Health Visitors
- 6 District Nurse-midwives acting as Health Visitors with dispensation
- 6 Village Nurse-midwives acting as Health Visitors with dispensation

The Health Visitor is now considered to be the adviser of the family as a whole and her duties have, therefore, been increased very considerably.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer and seven Health Visitors attended a Two-Day Course on Screening Tests of the Hearing of Children aged from seven months to five years. This Course was held in the County and was also attended by Health Visitors from Radnorshire. Dr. I. G. Taylor of the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf, University of Manchester, conducted the Course.

Ante-natal visits to expectant mothers	First Visits	44
	Total Visits	124
Visits to infants under 1 year of age	First Visits	653
	Total Visits	4,556 (305)
Visits to children aged 1 but under 2 years	Total Visits	2,612 (148)
Visits to children aged 2 but under 5 years	Total Visits	3,575 (190)
Visits to tuberculous households	Total Visits	626 (83)
Other cases	Total Visits	2,445 (179)
Total number of families and households visited		2,831

N.B. The figures shown in brackets are the number of "no access" visits - the number of persons to whom a visit was intended but not made effectively owing to failure to contact the person. These figures are not included under the headings "Total Visits".

During 1961, home nursing was provided for 2,062 patients, who received 25,518 visits. The nursing of the chronic sick and elderly continues to form a large part of the nurses' work. There is an increasing need for advice in the rehabilitation of the patient and in the encouragement and education of relatives who, as they are constantly in attendance, are able to carry out instructions given to them by the district-nursing staff.

Six hundred and two patients were over 65 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year and a total of 14,193 visits were paid to these patients.

No special arrangements are made for the nursing of sick children at home, but children discharged from hospital are referred to the County Health Department by the Almoner for special supervision. There were 235 children under the age of five years at the time of the first visit during the year and 965 visits were paid.

Nursing appliances are available for issues on loan to patients. These articles, which include mackintosh sheeting, bed pans, back rests, urinals and air cushions, form part of the nurses equipment. Further supplies are available from the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. I should like to thank the officers of these organisations for their continued and valuable assistance.

Two District Nurse-midwives attended refresher courses for State Registered Nurses.

Type of Case	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,132	18,800
Surgical	641	5,729
Infectious diseases	20	87
Tuberculosis	5	293
Maternal complications	9	18
Others	255	591
Totals	2,062	25,518
Patients included above who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	602	14,193
Children included above who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	235	965
Patients included above who had more than 24 visits during the year	285	13,865

Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination against smallpox is carried out in this County mainly by General Medical Practitioners. The proportion of children being vaccinated is increasing steadily but it is impossible to obtain an accurate record at any given time, as some general medical practitioners are tardy in submitting their records of vaccination. It is however, known that at the end of 1961, 44% of children under one year of age had been vaccinated compared with an average figure for Wales of 40%. It is highly desirable that this figure of 44% should be improved upon.

Since the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, on 5th July, 1948, vaccination records have been received as under:-

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u> (as at 31st December, 1961)	<u>Re-vaccinations</u>
1961	154	-
1960	326	1
1959	310	-
1958	319	-
1957	302	-
1956	319	-
1955	290	-
1954	281	3
1953	286	4
1952	269	1
1951	282	2
1950	220	1
1949	252	6
1948	210	2
Pre 1948	200	597
Total	4,020	617

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

In September, 1961, Ministry of Health Circular 26/61 was received on "Immunisation in Childhood". This set out a full programme for the planned protection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis. Two possible schedules of injections were offered by the Ministry, and the Schedule adopted is set out below.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Visit</u>	<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Injection</u>	<u>Interval</u>
1 - 6 months	1	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 1	1	4 - 6 weeks
	2	Diphtheria, Pertussis Tetanus 2	2	4 - 6 weeks
	3	Diphtheria, Pertussis Tetanus 3	3	
7 - 10 months	4	Poliomyelitis 1	4	4 weeks
	5	Poliomyelitis 2	5	
15 - 18 months	6	Poliomyelitis 3	6	
18 - 21 months	7	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 4	7	

Smallpox during the first two years, but preferably at 4 - 5 months.

School entry	Poliomyelitis 4 Diphtheria and tetanus
8 - 12 years	Diphtheria and Tetanus Smallpox re-vaccination
Over 12 years	B.C.G.

Diphtheria - incidence and mortality:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1926-47	429	36
1948-1961	-	-

Number of children who completed the full course of immunisation during the year:-

0 - 4 years	673	
5 - 14 years	<u>21</u>	<u>694</u>

	Child population (as estimated by Registrar-General at mid 1960)	Number Immunised	Percentage of Child Population Immunised
0 - 4 years	3,400	2,570	75.6%
5 - 14 years	6,800	6,342	93.3%
Totals - under 15 years	10,200	8,912	87.7%

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Since immunisation against whooping cough was started in 1954, the following numbers of children have been immunised.

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Number Immunised</u>
1961	189
1960	572
1959	557
1958	527
1957	461
1956	509
1955	463
1954	460

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In April, 1961, the Ministry of Health asked local health authorities to make the necessary arrangements to give a fourth injection to all children aged 5 - 12 years who had previously received three injections, in time to provide added protection before the summer season, when the risk of contracting poliomyelitis was the greatest.

The following table shows the state of vaccination against poliomyelitis by age groups and comparative figures for the previous three years:-

Age-Group	Population (Estimate)	Registration	Percentage	Number of Injections				
				4	3	2	1	-
1920-29	6,050	2,283	37.7	-	1,244	805	143	91
1930-39	5,920	2,859	48.4	-	2,113	549	97	100
1940-49	7,065	5,826	82.5	448	4,859	387	55	77
1950-59	6,760	6,413	94.9	3,665	2,119	479	72	78
1960-June 1961	990	738	74.6	-	114	411	67	46
Total	26,785	18,119	67.6	4,113	10,449	2,631	434	492
<u>Comparative figures for the last three years</u>								
At 31.12.1960		15,454	-	-	12,165	2,566	341	382
At 31.12.1959		12,447	-	-	8,767	3,131	231	318
At 31.12.1958		8,914	-	-	3,202	5,062	292	358

Following the notification of a case of paralytic poliomyelitis in the Machynlleth Urban District in November, vaccination was offered to persons of all ages in that area. In addition to the children and adults included in the above Table, vaccination was accepted by 210 persons born prior to 1920.

Section 27.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The six St. John Ambulance Divisions in the County continue to provide a voluntary Ambulance Service in the County as agents of the County Council. From the inception of the Ambulance Service on 5th July, 1948 to the end of 1961, the St. John Ambulances operating in this County have carried out 12,911 journeys, conveying 14,728 patients, 607,444 miles, a truly remarkable record for a service which is manned entirely by volunteer personnel.

Ambulances

Six ambulances are in use and these are based at: Caersws; Llanfyllin; Llanidloes; Machynlleth; Newtown and Welshpool. Each of these ambulances can be contacted direct in cases of emergency, but generally details of non-emergency cases are passed to the Health Office for arrangement, so that full use can be made of the ambulances to convey either other stretcher or sitting cases on the outward or return journeys.

Each ambulance covers a specified area of the County as shown below, and should a request from a particular area be received and the ambulance covering that area is not available, then the nearest ambulance can readily be obtained.

Ambulance	Area Covered	
Caersws	Parishes of:	Llanmug; Tregynon; Penstrowed; Mochdre; Llanwyddelan; Llanllugan; Carno; Aberhafesp; Manafon; Trefeglwys (part) and Llandinam (part)
Llanfyllin	Borough of: Parishes of:	Llanfyllin Llanerfyl; Llangadfan; Garthbeibio; Llanfihangel; Llanwddyn; Llangynog; Hirnant; Perybontfawr; Llanrhaeadr; Pennant; Meifod; Llanfechain; Llansantffraid; Llandrinio; Llandysilio and Carreghofa.
Llanidloes	Borough of: Parishes of:	Llanidloes Llangurig; Llanidloes without; Trefeglwys (part) and Llandinam (part)
Machynlleth	Urban District of: Parishes of:	Machynlleth Caereinion Fechain; Cemmaes; Darowen; Isygarreg; Uwchgarreg; Llanbrynmair; Llanwrin and Penegoes
Newtown	Urban District of: Parishes of:	Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn Kerry; Churchstoke; Llandyssil; Llanmerewig; and Bettws.
Welshpool	Boroughs of: Parishes of:	Welshpool and Montgomery Bausley; Middletown; Trelystan; Forden; Berriew; Castle Caereinion; Llanfair Caereinion and Guilsfield

All emergency calls received from the Churchstoke; Forden; Kerry; Llanfyllin; Llanrhaeadr; Llansantffraid and Montgomery telephone exchange areas are dealt with by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service whether or not such requests made from these areas are situated in Denbighshire or Shropshire. These other Authorities are financially responsible for any such requests originating from their respective

areas and are sent accounts for reimbursement at the current rate of charges for the total mileage covered on their behalf. The Shropshire Ambulance Service covers the Llanymynech telephone exchange area for emergencies and carry out any such requests originating from this area but situated in Montgomeryshire and this Authority is then financially responsible for any such journeys originating in this County.

Definition

The Ministry of Health give the following definition of "Number of Patients" conveyed;- "Person carried" means one person carried once in one direction, e.g. a person taken to hospital, and later on the same day taken home, counts as two whether or not the ambulance/car waits to take the patient home.

This definition applies to the figures given in the tables of statistics provided.

The undermentioned abbreviations are used for "Type of Case" conveyed in the following tables.

Acc. = Accident; E. = Emergency; A. = Admission; D. = Discharge;
M. = Maternity; T. = Hospital/House Transfer; O.P. = Out Patient; Ph. = Physiother

Summary of work carried out by Ambulances during 1961 and 1960											
Ambulance	Year	Journeys	Mileage	Cost £	Type of Cases Conveyed						Total Cases
					Acc.	A.	D.	M.	T.	O.P./ Others	
Caersws	1961	69	3,736	493	3	56	5	-	1	9	74
	1960	78	5,039	569	5	58	4	-	3	18	88
Llanfyllin	1961	275	14,593	1,126	36	184	26	5	-	99	350
	1960	217	12,119	982	28	150	32	10	-	45	265
Llanidloes	1961	152	6,642	662	1	80	12	-	61	15	169
	1960	203	6,745	668	13	98	14	2	46	105	278
Machynlleth	1961	145	6,810	673	18	60	8	-	58	37	181
	1960	166	8,106	750	1	78	25	-	77	48	229
Newtown	1961	224	10,557	891	25	130	21	-	53	39	268
	1960	205	10,796	905	14	126	22	-	47	60	269
Welshpool	1961	266	9,614	836	28	187	28	1	28	61	333
	1960	234	9,391	823	10	177	19	-	39	23	268
Total	1961	1,131	51,952	4,681	111	697	100	6	201	260	1,375
	1960	1,103	52,196	4,697	71	687	116	12	212	299	1,397

From the above table it will be noted that taken overall, figures have remained comparatively static, although figures for individual ambulances have fluctuated. Accident cases conveyed show an increase from 71 to 111 cases in comparing the two years.

Breakdown of cost and mileage incurred by Ambulances during 1961 and 1960

Ambulance	Year	Cost per Journey	Cost per Patient	Miles per Journey	Miles per Patient
Caersws	1961	£7..2.10	£6.13..3	54.1	50.4
	1960	£7..6..0	£6..9..2	64.6	57.2
Llanfyllin	1961	£4..1.10	£3..4..6	53.0	41.7
	1960	£4.10..6	£3.14..1	55.8	45.7
Llanidloes	1961	£4..7..1	£3.18..4	43.6	39.3
	1960	£3..5..9	£2..8..0	33.2	24.2
Machynlleth	1961	£4.12.10	£3.14..4	46.9	37.6
	1960	£4.10..4	£3..5.11	48.8	35.4
Newtown	1961	£3.19..6	£3..6..6	47.1	39.3
	1960	£4..8..3	£3..7..3	52.6	40.1
Welshpool	1961	£3..2.10	£2.10..0	36.1	28.8
	1960	£3.10..3	£3..1..5	40.1	35.0
Total	1961	£4..2..9	£3..8..0	45.9	37.7
	1960	£4..5..2	£3..7..3	47.3	37.3

It will be apparent from these figures that for both years, Caersws Ambulance covered more "miles per journey" and "miles per patient" with a resulting higher "cost per journey" and "cost per patient" than the other ambulances.

During 1961, Ambulances conveyed 71 sitting cases as and where such arrangements were convenient as against 98 such cases in 1960.

It was not necessary in 1961 and 1960 to make use of Helicopter transport to convey seriously ill patients to distant specialist hospitals for immediate treatment.

During the year six Stephenson Minuteman Resuscitators were purchased and introduced into the Ambulance Service.

Arrangements have been made with the Cardigan and Denbigh Ambulance Services to convey premature babies born in this County and who require transportation by ambulance to Aberystwyth or Wrexham Hospitals for specialised care.

In 1961, the Wales Regional Competition for Local Authority Ambulance personnel organised by the National Association of Ambulance Officers, was held in Newtown for the 3rd consecutive year. The Montgomeryshire team (Messrs. T. Feather and G. Williams, of Caersws) came seventh out of an entry of nine teams. This result reflects credit on the Montgomeryshire team who were the only volunteer personnel taking part in the Competition.

Sitting-case Cars

The Sitting-case Car Service in this County, is operated by volunteer car owners, and a number of commercial taxi owners who undertake the Service at a cost which is intended to cover the expenses of the driver. It should be recorded that the County Health Office has received the fullest co-operation from these drivers, many of whom spend a considerable amount of time each month in the conveyance of patients to whom they show the greatest consideration as to their well being.

The daily administration of this Service is carried out at the County Health Offices, to which all requests from General Practitioners and Hospitals within the County, and Hospitals and Ambulance Service Headquarters in other Counties are forwarded. In cases of emergency, requests from within the County can be passed

by General Practitioners, Hospitals and District Nurses, to the nearest taxi owner, or to one of the persons who have agreed to carry out the service, but in the majority of cases such requests during office hours are also passed to this Office to be arranged.

Journeys are co-ordinated to the fullest extent consistent with the needs and comfort of the patients. Although this tends to increase the mileage of individual journeys, the total number of journeys is reduced considerably with a consequent saving in cost.

An increase in the number of cases requiring transport has again been recorded this year, and at present it would appear that the demand on the Service has not yet reached its peak. Numerous reasons can be found to account for this annual increase and it is due mainly to increased Out Patient attendances, a trend which can be found not only in this County, but throughout the Country. From the following figures it will be noted that physiotherapy cases decreased by 144 cases in comparing 1961 and 1960. This decrease mainly resulted from the Newtown Clinic being closed for approximately two months during the year. With regard to these cases in particular, every effort is made by this Office to arrange the conveyance of as many as possible of these patients in the same car, thus cutting down on the overall number of journeys. The physiotherapists at the hospitals concerned co-operate exceedingly well in this respect, and are always prepared to accede to any requests made by this office in co-ordinating patients appointment times.

During recent years it has been apparent that the number of cases requiring transport to Out-Patient clinics held at hospitals within the County has decreased, and the number attending out-county hospitals for treatment has increased. Due to the fact that no large General Hospital is situated in this County, the majority of patients are having to be conveyed mainly to Aberystwyth, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wrexham, and as the same patients are continually recalled to attend Clinics at these hospitals, the mileage and therefore, the cost of the Sitting-case Car Service is constantly increased.

Out-patient Clinics in hospitals outside this County are held on a timed appointment basis, and this method has produced a quicker turn over of patients as far as the hospitals are concerned. It has however, added to the difficulties of the Sitting-case Car Service in that a number of cars have to be used daily in conveying patients living in the same area and attending the same hospital, and perhaps the same clinic, but with different appointment times. Whenever possible, hospitals co-operate with this Office in avoiding such difficulties but many instances arise when the co-ordination of patients appointments cannot be made. It will be apparent that whilst patients are having less time to wait for treatment under this appointment system, such a system does not help in curbing the journeys necessary to convey the patients, but tends to increase them, thus resulting in higher costs.

Breakdown of Cost and Mileage incurred by Sitting-case Cars during 1961 and 1960

Details	1961	1960
Cost per journey	£1.14.10	£1.12.5
Cost per patient	10.9d	10.5d
Miles per journey	51.8	50.5
Miles per patient	16.0	16.3

Summary of work carried out monthly by Sitting-case Cars during 1961 and 1960

Month	Year	Journeys	Mileage	Cost £	Type of Cases Conveyed							Total Cases
					S.	A.	D.	T.	M.	O.P.	Ph.	
Jan.	1961	437	22,304	714	13	59	64	14	1	536	638	1,325
	1960	417	21,025	670	-	55	55	9	-	522	604	1,245
Feb.	1961	410	20,841	684	22	42	78	29	3	612	436	1,222
	1960	443	21,718	697	-	43	62	19	-	554	686	1,364
March	1961	442	22,429	725	22	45	68	10	2	684	636	1,467
	1960	411	20,868	671	-	49	47	12	-	596	578	1,282
April	1961	410	20,461	660	20	31	46	12	1	592	647	1,349
	1960	393	19,154	625	-	38	46	17	-	582	480	1,163
May	1961	470	23,453	747	24	52	79	9	-	686	592	1,442
	1960	466	22,329	723	-	47	71	22	-	640	642	1,422
June	1961	489	24,566	782	14	52	69	12	-	672	806	1,625
	1960	475	22,496	724	-	44	56	15	-	612	698	1,425
July	1961	407	21,012	673	24	26	48	10	2	580	792	1,482
	1960	424	20,847	667	-	38	63	13	-	556	634	1,304
Aug.	1961	373	22,253	703	22	36	58	11	-	598	494	1,219
	1960	398	21,978	696	-	58	63	14	-	564	596	1,295
Sept.	1961	420	23,726	763	17	40	48	17	2	690	500	1,314
	1960	448	25,472	819	-	61	67	24	-	564	650	1,366
Oct.	1961	409	21,853	709	21	37	49	17	1	692	536	1,353
	1960	447	23,785	756	-	59	54	21	-	616	676	1,426
Nov.	1961	475	23,609	973	23	42	42	14	-	706	702	1,529
	1960	479	25,241	818	-	42	62	16	-	736	744	1,600
Dec.	1961	432	21,662	893	14	49	56	13	1	572	687	1,392
	1960	418	18,951	613	-	51	64	18	-	486	622	1,241
Total	1961	5,174	268,169	9,026	236	511	705	168	13	7,620	7,466	16,719
	1960	5,219	263,864	8,479	-	585	710	200	-	7,028	7,610	16,133

It will be noted that in comparing 1961 with 1960 the number of journeys decreased by 45; mileage increased by 4,305 miles; cost increased by £547 and cases increased by 586. Out Patient cases continue to rise and did so by 592 cases during this period.

Rail Transport

The Ministry of Health advise Local Authorities that rail transport whenever possible should be used to convey patients attending distant hospital for treatment. This method of transportation is not only quicker and more convenient, but also cheaper than sending an ambulance/car to such places as London. Patients are conveyed from their home or hospital by ambulance/car to the nearest and most convenient railway station where usually a compartment is reserved for their use on the train. Escorts for the whole journey are provided when necessary, but unless requested, relatives accompany the patients. Upon arrival at their station destination arrangements are made for them to be met and conveyed to the hospital by the Ambulance Service of the Authority in which the station is situated. This County is fortunate in having a through train service to and from London daily during weekdays, and patients for London and surrounding hospitals are transported on this train. Requests to convey this type of patient are few, but when General Practitioners make such requests, depending upon the condition of the patient, they co-operate if this Office suggests moving the patient by rail. Reciprocal arrangements are also made to meet patients at railway stations within this County on behalf of other Ambulance Services, and convey them to addresses situated either within this County or in neighbouring Counties.

Summary of Patients conveyed by Rail Transport during 1961 and 1960

1961 (5 patients)			
Number of Patients	Three	One	One
Conveyed From	Newtown	Welshpool	Bwlchycibau
Conveyed To	London	Leeds	London
1960 (3 patients)			
Number of Patients	One	One	One
Conveyed From	Gemmaes Road	Montgomery	Welshpool
Conveyed To	Bath	London	Birmingham

Ambulance and Sitting-case Car Service

Summary of the Ambulance and Sitting-case Car Service during 1961 and 1960

Details	Journeys	Mileage	Cost	Type of Case Conveyed							Total Cases
				Acc./E.	A.	D.	T.	M.	O.P.	Ph.	
Amb.	1,131	51,952	4,681	111	697	100	201	6	260	-	1,375
Cars	5,174	268,169	9,026	236	511	705	168	13	7,620	7,466	16,719
1961	6,305	320,121	13,707	347	1,208	805	369	19	7,880	7,466	18,094
Amb.	1,103	52,196	4,697	71	687	116	212	12	299	-	1,397
Cars	5,219	263,864	8,479	-	585	710	200	-	7,028	7,610	16,133
1960	6,322	316,060	13,176	71	1,272	826	412	12	7,327	7,327	17,530

Taking the Service as a whole an increase of £531 resulted in 1961 in comparison to 1960. For the same period, 4,061 more miles were covered in conveying 564 more patients.

Breakdown of Cost and Mileage incurred by the Whole Service during 1961 and 1960

Details	1961	1960
Cost per Journey	£2..3..5d	£2..1..8d
Cost per Patient	15..1d	15..0d
Miles per Journey	50.7	49.9
Miles per Patient	17.6	18.0

It will be noted from the above table that the "miles per patient" which some Authorities agree is an indication of the efficiency of the service, dropped from 18.0 miles in 1960 to 17.6 miles in 1961.

It is of interest to note the upward demand which has resulted since the introduction of the Ambulance Service under the National Health Service Act, 1948, and for your information the following table gives details of the trend which has resulted in this County.

Ambulance and Sitting-Car Service as from 5th July 1948 - 31st December, 1961

Year	Journeys	Mileage	Cost £	Total Cases
1948	495	25,132	1,689	528
1949	1,546	80,950	4,117	1,653
1950	2,183	119,290	5,620	2,408
1951	2,930	158,442	7,258	3,206
1952	3,324	171,535	7,947	3,775
1953	3,330	169,386	7,955	3,645
1954	3,693	191,263	8,929	4,323
1955	4,570	218,933	10,041	8,068
1956	4,917	226,758	10,277	9,201
1957	4,957	222,246	10,320	10,290
1958	5,324	260,620	11,430	12,894
1959	6,225	299,224	12,584	16,325
1960	6,322	316,060	13,176	17,530
1961	6,305	320,121	13,707	18,094

N.B. Figures given for "Total Cases" as from 1955 are calculated in accordance with the Ministry of Health definition.

Section 28 - Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care

Tuberculosis

The remarkable reduction in the deaths from tuberculosis during the past 50 years continues. Only one death in 1961 was attributable to tuberculosis, giving a Tuberculosis Death Rate per million population of 23, the lowest figure ever recorded.

The following table provides evidence of the remarkable reduction in the Tuberculosis Death Rate referred to above:-

Tuberculosis Death Rate per million population

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1913	1,020	382	1,402
1926	883	96	979
1936	696	174	870
1946	420	110	530
1956	89	-	89
1961	23	-	23

The mortality of a chronic disease such as tuberculosis is not a sound indication of the incidence of the disease, because of the time-lag between infection and death, and because improved treatment has lessened the proportion of cases which die. Nevertheless it is apparent that remarkable success has been achieved in recent years in the prevention of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the actual number of new cases notified and deaths registered from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis since 1942.

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
1942	28		26		29		6	
1943	61		27		22		7	
1944	46	48.8	19	21.2	17	21.2	7	7.4
1945	54		21		19		10	
1946	55		13		19		5	
1947	68		8		19		7	
1948	49		11		22		5	
1949	52	46.8	6	12.2	23	17.2	-	2.8
1950	30		19		6		-	
1951	35		15		16		2	
1952	42		11		6		2	
1953	37		10		8		1	
1954	37	33.6	6	8.2	8	6.8	1	0.8
1955	27		5		8		-	
1956	25		9		4		-	
1957	22		9		4		-	
1958	16		10		3		-	
1959	17	16.6	7	7.0	4	2.8	-	0.0
1960	13		4		2		-	
1961	15		5		1		-	

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis rose remarkably during the war and post-war years, but since then there has been a marked reduction in the number of cases notified. The reduction in the number of non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified is even more marked - probably due to the improvement of milk production, particularly "Tuberculin Tested" milk and "Pasteurised" milk.

Whenever a new case of tuberculosis is notified, a visit to the home is made by the Health Visitor who endeavours to trace the source of infection and to persuade every member of the household to visit the Chest Physician's Clinic, with a view to discovering any source of infection in the household or any secondary cases of infection from the notified patient.

The Chest Physicians' Clinics are attended by the Health Visitors concerned who can advise the Chest Physician on the home environment, sanitary conditions, etc., and who can be instructed by the Chest Physician with a view to advising members of the household on the prevention of spread of infection.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS - 1961

	New Cases						Deaths					
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	2	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
45 - 65 years	4	2	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	8	2	3	9	11	1	-	-	-	1	-

B.C.G. VACCINATION 1961

School	Mantoux Tested	Mantoux Positive		Negative	Vaccinated	Post B.C.G.		
		After Tuberculin	After B.C.G. previous year			Mantoux Tested	Positive	Negative
College of Further Education	16	1	2	13	13	12	12	-
Newtown High (G)	81	8	16	57	56	52	43	3
Newtown High (B)	63	1	11	49	49	44	39	2
Welshpool Secondary	94	8	13	62	62	50	44	-
Welshpool High	48	5	13	44	44	35	29	1
Llanidloes High	84	13	13	56	56	54	54	-
Machynlleth High	103	9	6	64	84	79	78	-
Cyfrondd Resid.	10	-	2	8	8	8	7	1
Brynllwarch Resid.	13	2	2	9	9	8	7	1
TOTALS	512	47	78	382	381	342	313	8

After-care of Cancer Cases - The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation

The "Area Welfare Grant Scheme" continues to operate in the County to meet the urgent needs of necessitous cancer patients who are nursed at home. The principal aim of the Scheme is to give help "in kind" to a necessitous cancer patient immediately the need is apparent and without administrative delay. All district nurse-midwives are aware of the Scheme and are requested to make recommendations as and when necessary.

Chiropody Service

The arrangements made by the Council with the Montgomeryshire Rural Community Council in 1960 continued to operate during 1961. The following sessions are held at the Council's Clinics in the County.

Llanfyllin	-	One session each month
Machynlleth	-	One session each month
Llanidloes	-	Two sessions each month
Welshpool	-	Two sessions each month

Chiropody clinics were also held as follows:-

Llanbrynmair Village Hall	One session each month
Llanfair Caereinion Village Institute	One session each month
Llansantffraid Village Hall	One session each month
Llangynnech Village Hall	One session each month
Montgomery Church Hall	One session each month
Newtown, Community House	Two sessions each month

Mental Health

The Mental Health Act, 1959, came into operation on 1st November, 1960, so that 1961 was the first full year for its provisions to be applied.

This Act reflects the changing social attitude towards mentally ill and mentally handicapped persons, and has altered radically the action which should be taken in regard to them and has also made the care and after-care provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, much more comprehensive and more specific in its relation to them than had been possible under the 1946 Act alone.

The emphasis on care in the community has already increased the work of the Mental Health Officers, and this tendency is likely to be more marked in the future. The situation regarding Mental Health in the County will call for a review of the present services given by the Health Department.

Junior Training Centre

A Junior Training Centre was opened on the 21st September, 1961, at the Baptist Church School Room, Newtown, with provision for eight to ten mentally handicapped children. The Staff consists of one Supervisor and one Assistant.

Epidemiology

There were 552 cases of measles notified and although these cases were spread over the entire County, the heaviest incidence was in the Newtown Urban and Newtown and Llanidloes Rural Districts. Only 52 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, practically all of which were in the Forden and Llanfyllin Rural Districts.

Although no death from poliomyelitis was recorded in 1961, it is regretted that the Machynlleth man of 33 years of age who was removed to an Isolation Hospital on 12th November, 1961, suffering from paralytic poliomyelitis, died on 19th January, 1962.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notified during the year 1961

SANITARY DISTRICT	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic)	Acute Encephalitis (infective)	Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia
Llanfyllin M.B.	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechnylleth U.D.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Montgomery M.B.	27	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newtown & Llan-llwchaearn U.D.	116	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Welshpool M.B.	17	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forden R.D.	67	29	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Llanfyllin R.D.	82	21	-	15	-	-	1	-	1	-
Mechnylleth R.D.	23	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	187	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLE COUNTY	552	52	9	44	1	1	1	1	1	2

Section 29 - Home Help Service

Over the years the pattern of the Home Help Service has changed gradually. Starting principally with maternity cases or illness of the mother of a family and doing very little for the aged, it has now almost completely reversed the order. Maternity cases have gradually decreased and the care of the aged and infirm has increased until it now approximates 75% of the cases helped.

Resident helps, particularly for maternity cases, are still employed, and have proved invaluable where daily help is not possible. It is not easy to recruit Helps of this type and they are now used almost exclusively on family cases.

Part-time Helps look after the old people and long-term invalids. Many of these Home Helps have been employed for several years and take a real interest in the work they have to do.

The cost of the service is quite high particularly as recovery in the form of charges is small. This must, especially in the case of the aged and infirm, be compared very favourably with the cost of caring for the aged in residential homes and in hospitals. There is also quite often a saving in the care of children who might otherwise have to be put in a residential home.

Number of Home Helps employed at 31.12.61

(a)	Whole-time	4
(b)	Part-time	103
(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	37.3

Number of cases where Home Help was provided during the year

(a)	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	29	
(b)	Tuberculosis	2	
(c)	Chronic sick including aged and infirm	170	
(d)	Others	<u>40</u>	<u>241</u>

Comparative figures since the inception of the Service

Type of Case	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
(a) Maternity	-	36	39	54	50	45	35	37	27	36	29	29
(b) Tuberculosis	-	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	-	2	3	2
(c) Others	6	51	75	121	94	124	149	147	183	198	224	210
Total	6	89	116	178	146	172	185	185	210	236	256	241

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Report of Food and Drugs Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1961

One hundred and eighty four samples were purchased during the year, 157 were samples of milk and 27 were samples of miscellaneous articles of food.

No further action was a visible in the case of the samples of milk found to be 'not genuine' by reason of deficiency in fat. Where the solids-not-fat was below standard and there was no evidence of added water, no further action was possible. Two samples from two churns in a consignment of six churns contained a small amount of added water. Owing to the fact that the remaining four churns contained genuine milk the Public Analyst was consulted. He could not advise that legal proceedings be instituted; the attention of the producer was drawn to the matter. Two samples procured from another producer, Mr. Harold Roberts, Lower Talwrn, Mochdre, Newtown, contained 9.4% and 7.0% of added water respectively. He was prosecuted and was fined £1 on each charge, and ordered to pay costs of £5; a total penalty of £7.

The samples of miscellaneous articles of food were as follows:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>	<u>Total</u>
Meat Paste	1	-	1
Lemon Curd	1	-	1
Custard Powder	1	-	1
Lard	1	-	1
Orange Drink	1	-	1
Dried Peas	-	1	1
Grated Cheese	-	1	1
Instant Coffee	1	-	1
Gravy Browning	1	-	1
Jelly	1	-	1
Biscuits	3	-	3
Ice Lollies	3	-	3
Cheese Crisps	1	-	1
Sweetmeats	3	-	3
Sausage	1	-	1
Jan	1	-	1
Cognac	1	-	1
Raisins	1	-	1
Marzipan	1	-	1
Ground Almonds	1	-	1
Mince-meat	1	-	1
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 27

The samples of dried peas was certified to be "not genuine" as it contained 5% of discoloured peas, but in the opinion of the Public Analyst this did not warrant legal proceedings being instituted against the packers.

The sample of grated cheese was certified to be "not genuine" as it contained some mould spores, but in the opinion of the Public Analyst the presence of mould spores would not warrant the condemnation of the sample as unfit for human consumption.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Eighty three samples of milk were taken from licensed dealers during the year. Of this number 79 samples were satisfactory. Follow-up samples relating to the four not satisfactory proved to be up to standard, thus not necessitating any further action. The keeping quality of milk supplied by the licensed dealers to the general public and to the schools, judging by these results can be said to be highly satisfactory.

E. Walter Evans

Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs

Weights and Measures Office,
Community House,
NEWTOWN.

1st March, 1962.

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TEN LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES : 1961

Sanitary District	Population	Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Still-births	Percentage of live births	Illegitimate births	Percentage of total births	Infant deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths (all causes)	Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths from Tuberculosis	Rate per million population
Llanfyllin M.B.	1,240	13	10.48	2	15.4	-	-	-	-	25	20.16	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	2,350	28	11.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	12.34	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	1,850	29	15.69	-	-	1	3.3	-	-	39	21.08	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	970	16	16.49	1	6.3	1	5.9	-	-	7	7.22	-	-
Newtown & Llanllwchaearn U.D.	5,450	80	14.68	1	1.2	2	2.5	1	12.5	60	11.01	-	-
Welshpool M.B.	6,370	113	17.74	3	2.7	9	7.8	1	8.8	61	9.58	-	-
Urban Districts	18,230	279	15.30	7	2.5	13	4.5	2	7.2	221	12.12	-	-
Forden R.D.	5,170	93	17.99	2	2.2	7	7.4	3	32.3	64	12.38	-	-
Llanfyllin R.D.	9,210	155	16.83	-	-	6	3.9	1	6.5	108	11.73	-	-
Machynlleth R.D.	2,800	25	8.93	-	-	1	4.0	-	-	36	12.86	-	-
Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.	8,650	122	14.10	3	2.5	2	1.6	3	24.6	93	10.75	1	116
Rural Districts	25,830	395	15.29	5	1.3	16	4.0	7	17.7	301	11.65	1	39
Whole County	44,060	674	15.30	12	1.8	29	4.2	9	13.4	522	11.85	1	230

* Lowest ever recorded

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Llanfyllin M.B.	Llanidloes M.B.	Machynlleth U.D.	Montgomery M.B.	Newtown & Llanllwchaearn U.D.	Welshpool M.B.	Urban Areas	Forden R.D.	Llanfyllin R.D.	Machynlleth R.D.	Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	Rural Areas	WHOLE COUNTY
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	-	-	4	2	7	4	1	2	8	15	22
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	1	2	-	2	1	7	-	2	-	2	4	11
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	3
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	2	1	4	-	3	5	15	3	7	4	9	23	38
15. Leukemia, leukaemia	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	3
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	2	5	1	12	13	36	12	24	6	13	55	91

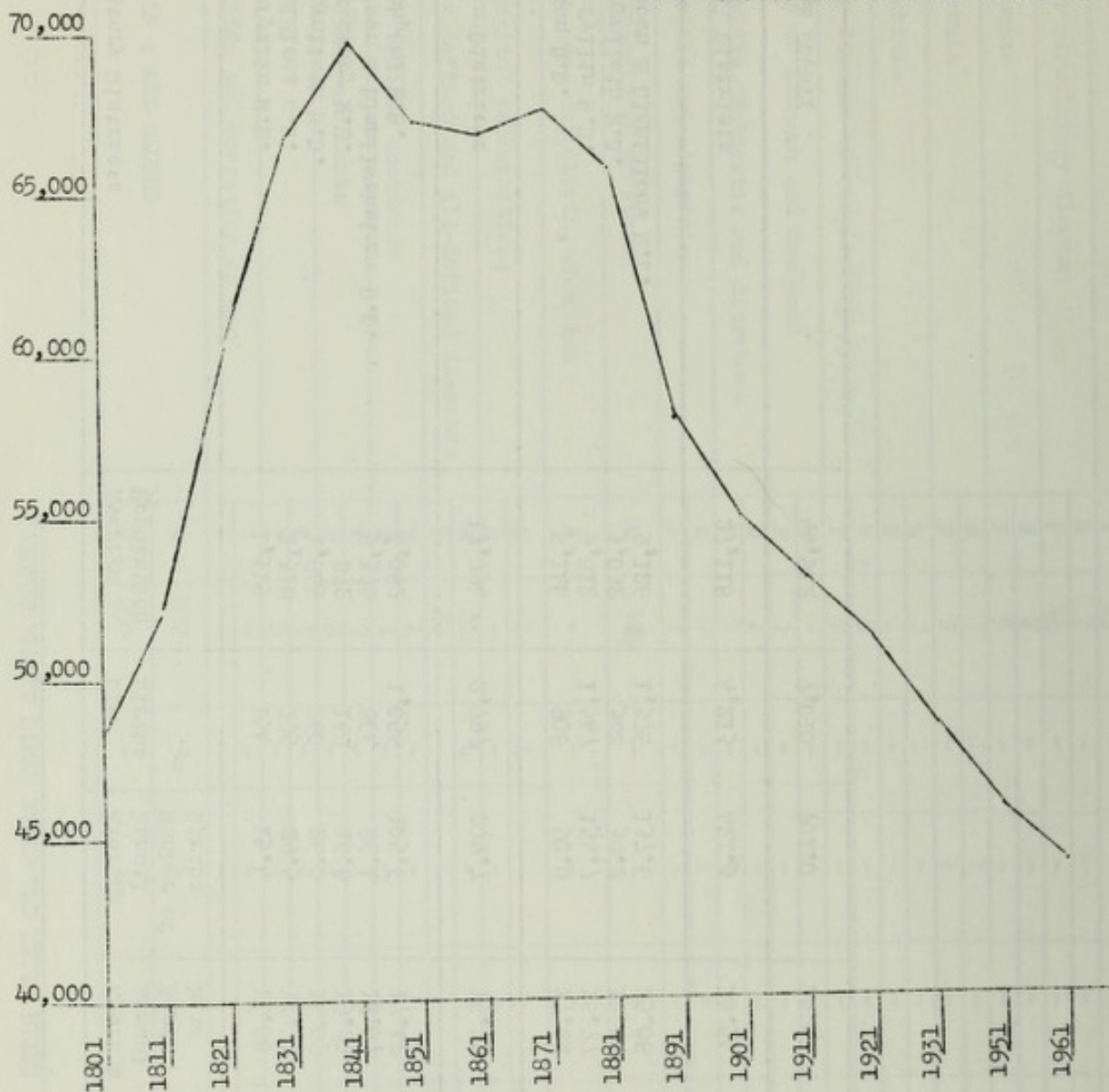
18. Coronary disease, angina	5	5	4	-	10	4	28	11	13	2	16	42	70
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	3	4	2	2	11	15
20. Other heart disease	8	9	12	3	9	9	50	12	23	13	11	59	109
21. Other Circulatory disease	1	6	1	-	2	3	13	3	1	-	4	8	21
22. Influenza	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	-	-	2	7
23. Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	4	6	-	6	1	3	10	16
24. Bronchitis	-	1	1	-	1	2	5	2	1	-	-	3	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	1	-	2	3	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	2	1	5	8
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	-	3	7	10
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	-	3	-	3	4	12	2	16	1	11	30	42
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	5
34. All other accidents	1	-	1	-	5	2	9	4	-	2	2	8	17
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	3	5
36. Homicide and operation of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	25	29	39	7	60	61	221	64	108	36	93	301	522

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65-75 years	75 years and over
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis - other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm : stomach	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
11. Malignant neoplasm : lung, bronchus	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm : breast	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
13. Malignant neoplasm : uterus	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	M	24	1	-	-	-	3	11	2	7
	F	14	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	7
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
16. Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	M	44	-	-	-	-	1	11	10	22
	F	47	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	24
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	42	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	14
	F	28	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3

AVERAGE ANNUAL BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES 1952-1961

Sanitary Districts	Average Population	Live Births	Average Annual Number of Births	Average Annual Birth Rate	Deaths	Average Annual Number of Deaths	Average Annual Death Rate
Llanfyllin M.B. Llanddulas M.B. Machynlleth U.D. Montgomery M.B. Newtown & Llanillwchelaern U.D. Welshpool M.B.	1,319 2,318 1,845 872 5,378 6,062	154 295 260 168 864 1,056	15.4 29.5 26.0 16.8 86.4 105.6	11.68 12.73 14.09 19.27 16.07 17.42	196 361 269 96 620 663	19.6 36.1 26.9 9.6 62.0 66.3	14.86 15.57 14.58 11.01 11.53 10.94
Urban Districts	17,794	2,797	279.7	15.72	2,205	220.5	12.39
Fordeu R.D. Llanfyllin R.D. Machynlleth R.D. Newtown & Llanddulas R.L.	5,148 9,812 3,032 9,126	908 1,547 382 1,376	90.8 154.7 38.2 137.6	17.64 15.77 12.60 15.08	658 1,157 423 1,055	65.8 115.7 42.3 105.5	12.78 11.79 13.95 11.56
Rural Districts	27,118	4,213	421.3	15.54	3,293	329.3	12.14
WHOLE COUNTY	44,912	7,010	701.0	15.61	5,498	549.8	12.24

Population of Montgomeryshire at
each National Census. 1801 - 1961



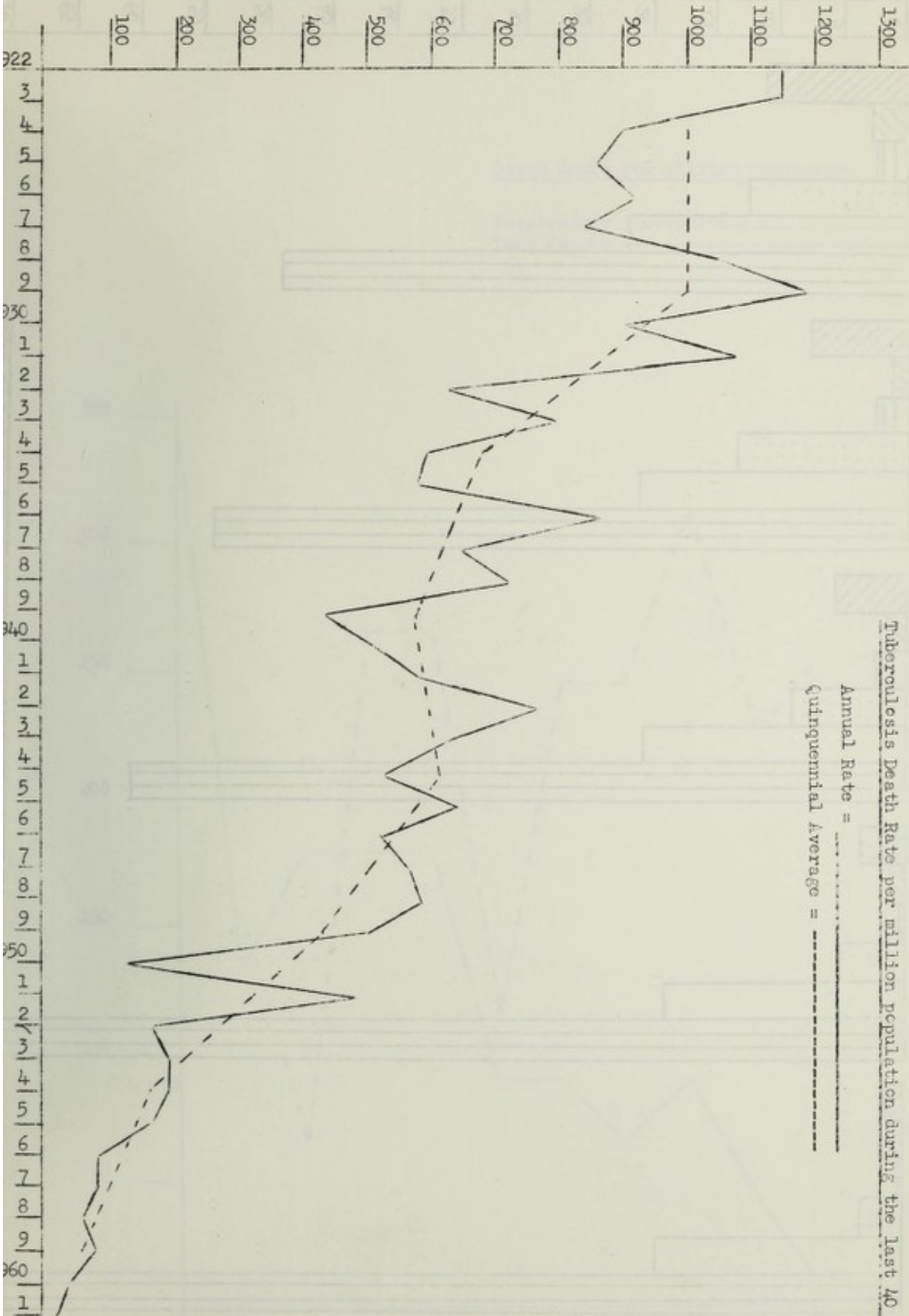
AGES AT DEATH

Age Group	1921		1931		1941		1951		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Deaths	782		672		693		641		522	
0 - 1 year	88	11.25	52	7.74	40	5.77	23	3.59	9	1.72
1 - 5 years	22	2.81	8	1.19	10	1.44	7	1.09	6	1.15
5 - 15 years	20	2.56	18	2.68	17	2.45	4	0.62	2	0.38
15 - 45 years	98	12.53	89	13.24	63	9.10	33	5.15	19	3.64
45 - 65 years	172	22.00	141	20.98	143	20.63	121	18.88	102	19.54
65 and over	382	48.85	364	54.17	420	60.61	453	70.67	384	73.57

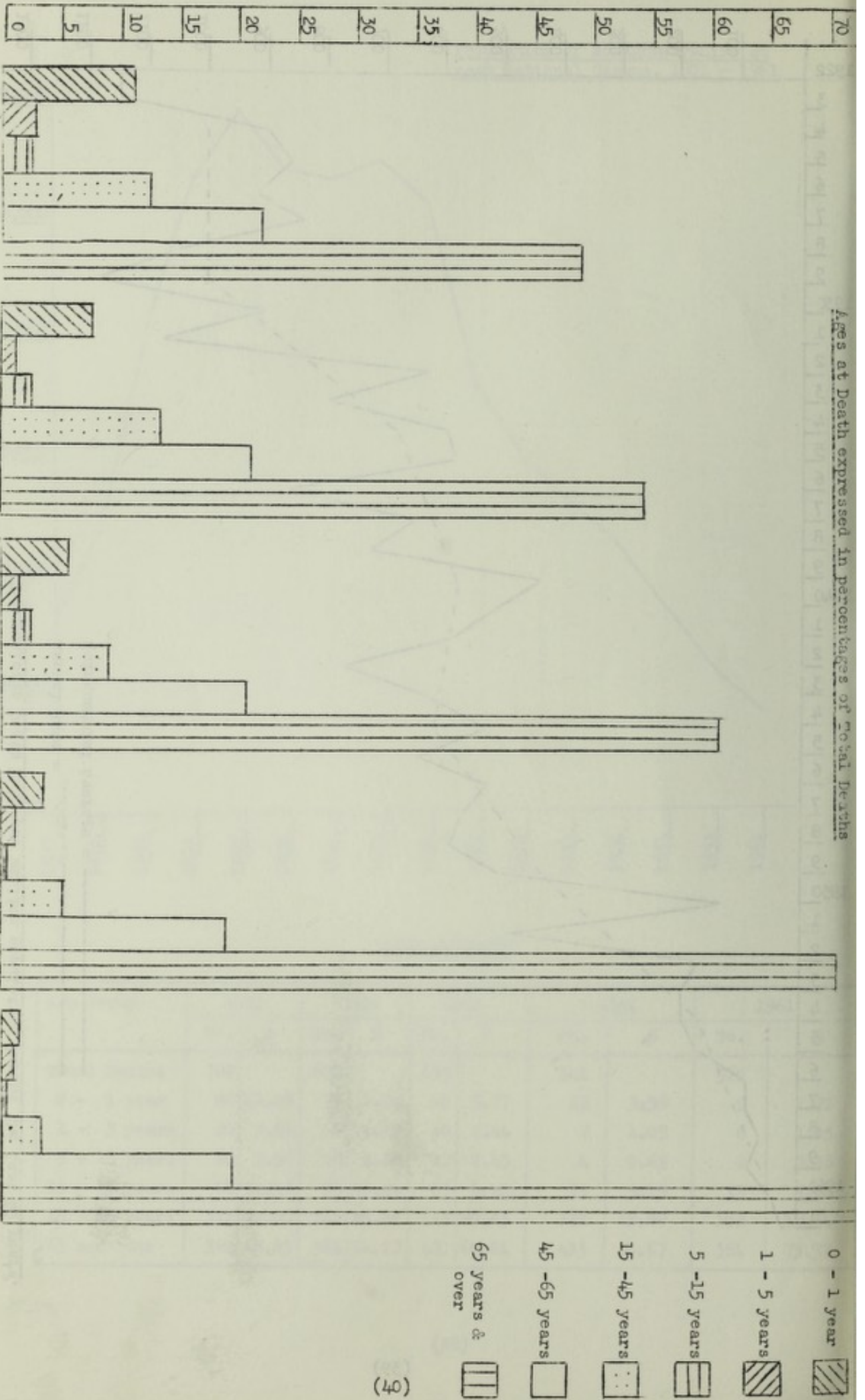
Tuberculosis Death Rate per million population during the last 40 years.

Annual Rate = _____

Quinquennial Average = _____



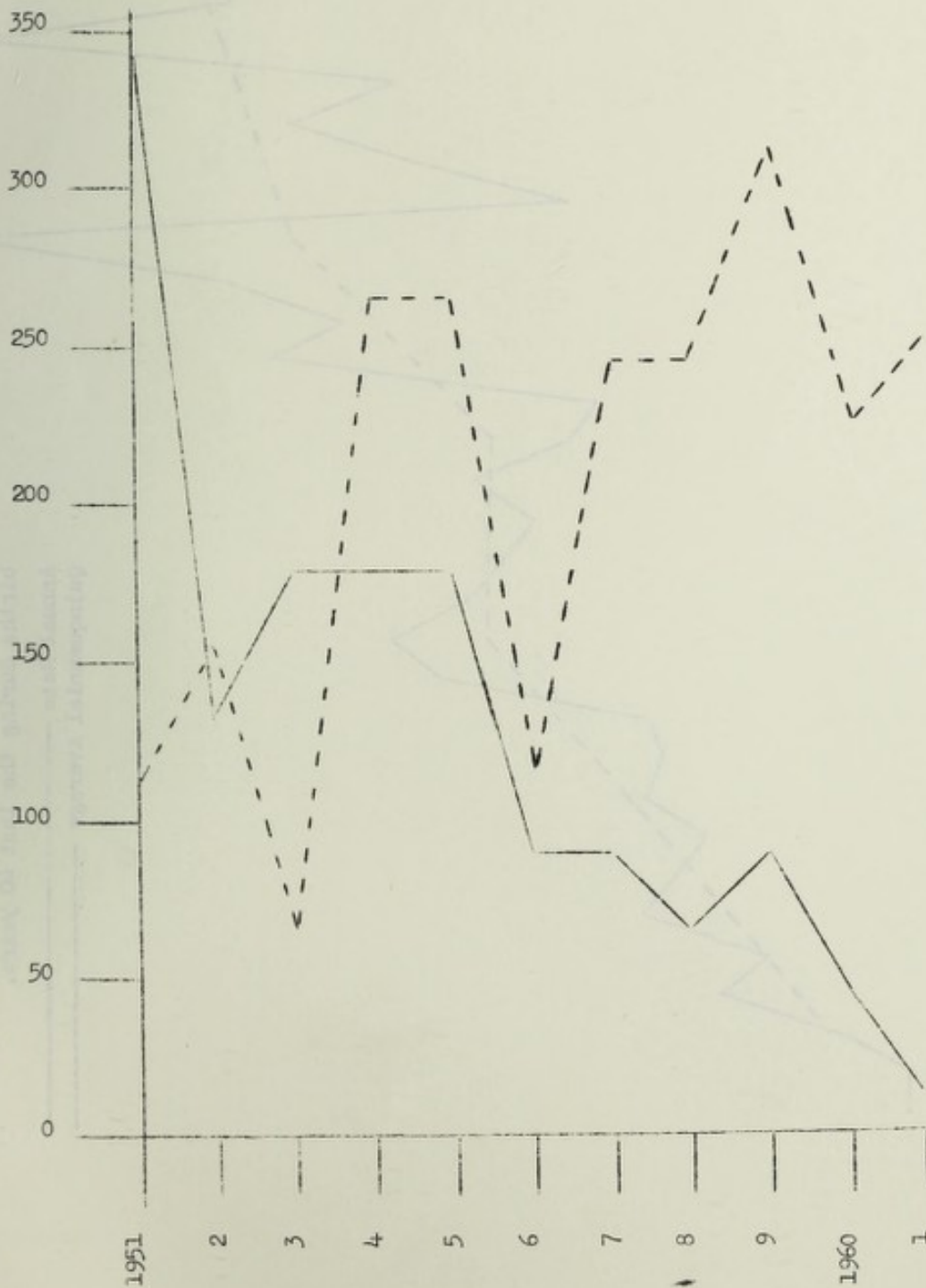
Ages at Death expressed in percentages of Total Deaths

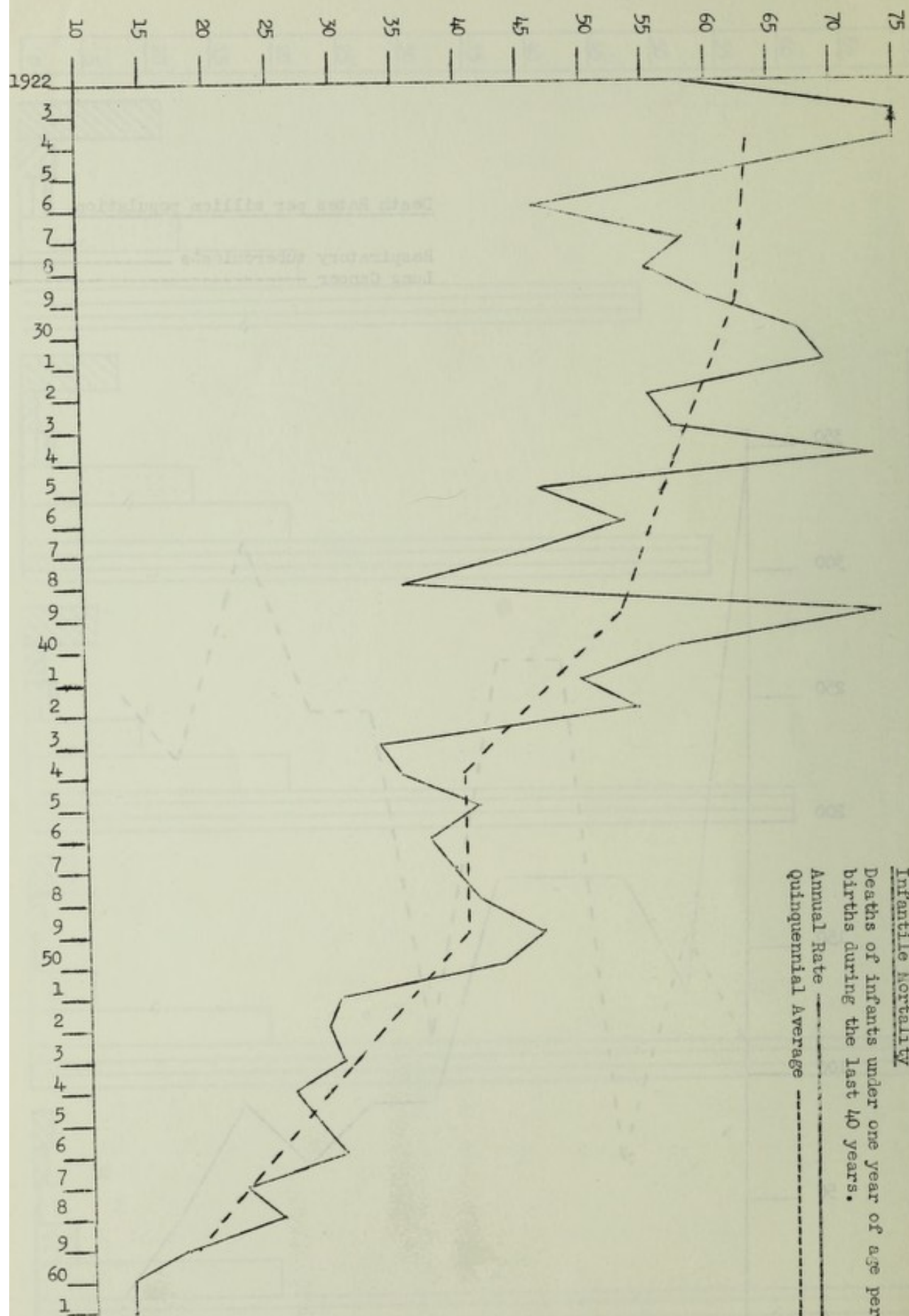


Death Rates per million population

Respiratory tuberculosis _____

Lung Cancer - - - - -







1000

1000

