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Radnorshire County Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1924,

BY

J. W. MILLER, M.D., D.P.H.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PRESTEIGNE:

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COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RADNORSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report for the year 1924, on the Health Administration of the County.

Population : Full particulars were given on pages 6-8, Annual Report for 1923, and on page 5 of this Report.

Birth Rate : This was 18·2 compared with 18·8 for England and Wales.

Death Rate : This was 13·5 compared with 12·2 for England and Wales. Particulars of the principal causes of death are given on pages 8, 34 and 35.

Infantile Mortality Rate : This was 64 per 1000 births compared with 75 for England and Wales.

The percentage of infants artificially fed (see pages 13 and 14), is much too high; the majority of infants should be breast-fed. It is very important that expectant and nursing mothers should receive an adequate diet with a sufficient amount of milk.

Infectious Diseases : There is still inadequate hospital accommodation for cases of Infectious Disease; this matter was referred to on pages 29 and 30, Annual Report for 1923, and had been previously discussed on pages 17-19 Annual Reports for 1922 and on pages 21-23 Annual Report for 1921.

Smallpox : This disease is referred to on page 19, it is most important that vaccination and re-vaccination should be regularly carried out.

Phthisis : Particulars are given on pages 20 & 25. The importance of proper feeding is referred to on pages 23-24, in order that the Consumption rate may be materially reduced, it is necessary that much more attention should be given to the diet, which is in a large number of cases unsatisfactory, and also to the cooking of food.

The visits of the Health Visitors to the homes are most important, as by this means it is possible to educate the mothers in regard to food, fresh air and other matters affecting the health of their children; the special visits to the homes of Consumptives are very useful in connection with the prevention of the disease. The lessons in Hygiene and Temperance given in the schools, and the cookery lessons given to the older girls attending the Elementary and Secondary Schools are of considerable value; the talks to mothers at Infant Welfare Centres and the lectures given at the schools through the Welsh National Memorial Association every two years afford further means of education.

Intermarriage should be discouraged. I have referred to the amount expended on treatment on page 22.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Reference is made on pages 21 & 25, milk should be scalded before use to avoid infection by bovine and other bacilli. Herds of cows should be tested periodically against tuberculosis, and cows with a positive reaction eliminated.

Housing : Reference is made on page 32; additional houses containing three bedrooms are needed throughout the County, partly on account of overcrowding, and also to enable houses unfit for human habitation to be closed or rendered fit.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to the members of the Committee concerned for their support and to the members of the staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. MILLER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Public Health Department,
County Buildings,
Llandrindod Wells,
15th July, 1925.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE, 1924.

Chairman: Councillor B. P. LEWIS.

Aldermen A. Edwards, A. Moseley, C. Powell, C. Coltman Rogers, and J. W. Stephens; Councillors J. Evans, A. T. Hamer, John Hamer, R. Hughes, J. P. Price, R. T. Rogers, W. A. Sims, Major Thompson, and Col. Venables Llewelyn.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND MIDWIVES ACT COMMITTEE, 1924.

The Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, Mrs. Venables Llewelyn, Mrs. C. Coltman-Rogers, Mrs. W. A. Sims, Mrs. T. A. Price, Miss Williams and Dr. John Murray.

1924.

Clerk to County Council: H. V. Vaughan.

Inspector of Midwives: Mrs. A. M. Pantoll, Cert. c m.b., Certs. R. San, Inst.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts: R. Philip Gough.

County Analyst: Herbert J. Evans, B.Sc., A.I.C.

Clerk to Medical Officer of Health: C. W. Lloyd.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Full particulars were given on pages 6—8, Annual Report for 1923.

The Area of the Administrative County is 301,165 ; Urban Districts 8,167 acres and Rural Districts 292,998 Acres.

For purposes of vital statistics the estimated population of the county given by the Registrar-General for 1924 is 22,200 ; Urban 5,650 ; Rural Districts 16,550. The population of the three Urban Districts is estimated as follows: Knighton, 1,711 ; Llandrindod Wells, 2,797 ; Presteigne, 1,142. The population of the 5 Rural Districts is estimated as follows :—Colwyn, 2,173 ; Knighton, 4,280 ; New Radnor, 2,666 ; Painscastle, 2,311 ; Rhayader, 5,120.

The Occupation of the inhabitants was referred to in pages 23--27, Annual Report for 1923.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of births registered in the county during 1924, after due correction was 404 compared with 421 in 1923 ; the rate was 18·2 per 1000 compared with 19·1 for 1923. Of the 404 births (225 males and 179 females) ; 88 (54 males and 34 females) occurred in the Urban and 316 (171 males and 145 females) in the Rural Districts.

Particulars in regard to rates (per 1000 living) for the various districts are as follows :

AREAS.		Number of Births, 1924	Birth rate 1924	Birth rate 1923.
URBAN DISTRICTS :				
Knighton	...	38	22·2	19·4
Llandrindod Wells	...	33	11·8	14·6
Presteigne	...	17	14·9	14·6
RURAL DISTRICTS :				
Colwyn	...	47	21·6	22·4
Knighton	...	83	19·4	22·6
New Radnor	...	54	20·3	18·3
Painscastle	...	46	19·9	20·7
Rhayader	...	86	16·8	17·8
Urban Districts	...	88	15·6	16·0
Rural Districts	...	316	19·1	20·1
Administrative County	...	404	18·2	19·1
England and Wales	...	—	18·8	19·7

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were 28 during 1924 (Urban Districts 6, Rural Districts 22), equal to 6·9 per cent of the total births (Urban Districts 6·8, Rural Districts 7·0.)

During the 4 years 1921-1924 inclusive, there were 123 illegitimate births (Urban Districts 30; Rural Districts, 93); the percentage of total births being 7·3 (Urban Districts 7·7; Rural Districts 7·1). The percentage of illegitimate births for England and Wales for the 3 years 1921-3 was 4·4.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths, which occurred in the county, after due corrections for residents and non-residents, was 300 compared with 283 in 1923.

Of the 300 deaths, 76 (44 males and 32 females) occurred in the Urban, and 224 (111 males and 113 females) in the Rural districts.

The particulars are as follows :

AREAS.		Number of Deaths, 1924	Death-rate 1924,	Death-rate, 1923.
URBAN DISTRICT :				
Knighton	...	32	18·7	12·3
Llandrindod Wells	...	26	9·3	14·6
Presteigne	...	18	15·8	14·6
RURAL DISTRICT :				
Colwyn	...	26	11·9	8·6
Knighton	...	62	14·5	11·9
New Radnor	...	43	16·1	14·6
Paincastle	...	23	10·4	11·9
Rhayader	...	70	13·7	13·6
Urban Districts	...	76	13·5	13·9
Rural Districts	...	224	13·5	12·4
Administrative County	...	300	13·5	12·8
England and Wales	...	—	12·2	11·6

Full particulars of the causes of death in each district and of the deaths at each age period are given in Tables I and II Appendix.

The following table shows the chief causes of death for the year 1924 :

Cause of Death.			Number of Deaths.	Percentage
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Bronchitis 28, Pneumonia 19)	...	...	52	17·3
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart Disease 40, and Arterio-sclerosis 6)	...	...	46	15·3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	30	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	26	8·7
Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	...	...	24	8
Tuberculosis (including Phthisis 20)	...	...	22	7·3
Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth	...	...	12	4
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic)	...	...	8	2·7
Suicide	...	...	4	1·3
Other deaths from violence	...	...	7	2·3
Total			231	77

Particulars of deaths in regard to age periods are given in Table II Appendix, the percentages are as follows :

Age period	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	Total
Number	36	7	14	26	58	159	300
Percentage of total deaths.	12	2·3	4·7	8·7	19·3	53	100

The 7 deaths from 5-15 years inclusive were as follows :
Phthisis 2 (boy and girl), Other Tubercular Disease 1 (boy),
Influenza 1 (boy), Acute Nephritis 1 (boy), Appendicitis 1 (girl)
and Other Disease 1 (boy).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year in the county during 1924 was 26 compared with 20 in 1923 ; the infantile mortality rate was 64 compared with 48 in 1923.

Of the deaths 4 (3 males, 1 female) occurred in the Urban District and 22 (11 males, 11 females) in the Rural Districts.

Four deaths occurred of illegitimate infants and the infantile mortality rate calculated on the 28 illegitimate births was 143 per 1000 compared with the legitimate rate of 59.

The particulars in connection with the various districts are as follows :-

AREAS.	No. of Deaths under one year 1924.	Rate per 1,000 births, 1924.	Rate per 1,000 births, 1923.
URBAN DISTRICTS—			
Knighton ...	—	—	30
Llandrindod Wells ...	2	61	49
Presteigne ...	2	118	—
RURAL DISTRICTS—			
Colwyn ...	5	106	106
Knighton ...	7	84	62
New Radnor ...	2	37	20
Painscastle ...	5	107	21
Rhayader ...	3	35	44
Urban Districts ...	4	46	33
Rural Districts ...	22	70	52
Administrative County ...	26	64	48
England and Wales ...	—	75	69

Of the 26 deaths under one year during 1924, the causes of death were as follows :- Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth 11; Pneumonia 4; Bronchitis 2; Violence 1; Whooping Cough 1; Diphtheria 1; Diarrhoea 1 and Others Diseases 5.

Enquiries were made by the Nurses in regard to 22 deaths the particulars ascertained were as follows :

I. ILLEGITIMATE.

Sex.	Age at death.	Cause of death.	—Feeding—		Weight at birth.
			Breast	Artificial	
F.	13 weeks	Convulsions	—	Cow's milk	7¾lbs.
M.	28 weeks	Broncho-Pneumonia	Yes	—	6½lbs.

II. LEGITIMATE.

Sex.	Age at death.	Cause of death.	—Feeding—		Weight at birth.
			Breast	Artificial	
M.	38 weeks	Convulsions	Yes	—	5½lbs.
M.	48 weeks	do.		Nestle's milk and Benger's food	6¾lbs.
F.	45 weeks	do.	Yes	—	4lbs.
M.	15 days	Premature Birth	Yes	—	—
M.	6 hours	do.	—	—	—
M.	6½ hours	do.	—	—	—
M.	22 hours	do.	—	—	—
M.	36 hours	do.	—	Cows' milk	—
M.	48 hours	do.	—	Cows' milk	5lbs.
F.	4 days	Malformation (Intestines)	—	—	7lbs.
M.	29½ weeks	Pneumonia	Yes	—	8lbs.
F.	47 weeks	do.	2 months	Cows' milk	8lbs.
M.	48 weeks	do.	Yes	—	—
F.	9 weeks	Bronchitis	—	Cows' milk	—
F.	7 weeks	do.	—	Cows' milk and gruel	—
F.	3 wks. 5 dys.	Diphtheria (nasal)	—	Cows' milk	6½lbs.
F.	21 weeks	Diarrhoea	2½ months	Cows' milk	6½lbs.
M.	3½ weeks	Gastro-Enteritis	—	Nestle's milk	—
M.	4 days	Suffocation (overlaid)	—	—	—
F.	1 day	Prolonged labour	—	—	—

Eleven deaths occurred under a month (8 under a week); 2 in the period 1-3 months; 2, 3-6 months; 5, 6-12 months and 2 at 12 months; 59 % of the deaths occurred within the first 3 months. Six deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, 4 in the second quarter, 6 in the third and 6 in the fourth quarter.

Sixteen of the infants were full time, eight infants (one-third) were breast-fed and of these 2, for periods of 2 and 2½ months respectively.

In 4 houses several rooms were damp, and in 1 house, 1 room.

Cleanliness was not up to a reasonable standard in 4 houses. In 3 houses the lighting and in one house the ventilation was only fair. One house with 2 bedrooms was overcrowded, containing 4 adults and 5 children.

DEATHS OF INFANTS AGED 1-5 YEARS.

Ten occurred, 2 in the Urban (1-2 years, 1) and 8 in the Rural Districts (1-2 years, 2.)

The cause of death was as follows :—

Influenza, 1; Whooping Cough, 3; Pneumonia, 2; Diarrhoea 1; Malignant Disease, 1; Violence, 1; Other Disease, 1.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Under the age of 2 years, 1 death occurred in 1924, in the New Radnor Rural District. The death rate per 1000 births was 2·5 compared with a rate of 7·3 for England and Wales.

STILLBIRTHS.

Enquiries were made by the nurses respecting sixteen stillbirths, which occurred during the year. The particulars are as follows :—

No.	Presentation.	Complication.	No. of previous confinements.	No. of previous miscarriages.	No. of children living.	No. of children dead.
1	Vertex	Placenta injured	none	...	...	...
2	Breech	Difficult labour	2	...	1	1 (premature)
3		Difficult labour; small pelvis and large foetus (weight 10lbs.)	none	...	...	...
4	Vertex	Small pelvis and large foetus	7	...	4	3 (2 stillborn)
5		Born before arrival of Nurse (not engaged for case)	none	...	...	...

6	Vertex	Fibroids and prolonged labour (macerated foetus)	none	...	...	...
7	Vertex	Premature (8 mths)	5	...	5	...
8	Vertex	Premature ; probably Syphilis	4	...	...	4
9		Born before arrival of Nurse	2	...	2	(3 stillborn)
10	Vertex	No complications (cause unknown)	6	...	6	...
11	Breech	Prolonged labour	none	...	...	...
12	Vertex	Prolapse of Cord	3	...	1	2
13		(cause unknown)	4	...	4	[1 stillborn]
14		Born before arrival of nurse (Premature 7 mths)	none	...	...	...
15	Vertex	Contracted pelvis	none	...	...	...
16	Vertex	Macerated foetus ? Syphilis	none	...	...	...

Nos. 5 and 16 were illegitimate. Three births were premature.

The urine was examined during the ante-natal period in cases Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 16 and no albumen was detected.

In case No. 1, there was a history of injury to mother caused by a fall 2 months before birth.

In 2 cases Nos. 8 and 16 the cause of still-birth was probably Syphilis, and in 3 cases, Nos. 3, 4, and 15, the pelvis was contracted ; in the majority of the remaining cases there were complications.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births.—During 1924 the number of births notified was 385 (alive 371, still 14,) of these 283 were notified by Midwives, 95 by Doctors, 5 by parents and 2 by handy-women. From the returns supplied by the Registrars of the Districts and otherwise it was ascertained that 16 live births and 2 still-births had not been notified. Altogether 95% were notified compared with 95% in 1923, 91% in 1922, and 90% in 1921.

In case of non-notification, as ascertained from the District Registrars, a communication is sent to the father and also to the Doctor and Midwife, drawing attention to the notification of Births Acts.

Health Visiting.—The whole of the county is now covered for this purpose. At the end of December 1924, there were 2 whole-time and 15 part-time nurses employed; the latter under 14 District Nursing Associations. A new District Nursing Association, the Llandewy and District was formed during the year; the area covered includes the parishes of Llandewy Ystradenny, Abbeycwmhir, Llanbister and Llanbadarn Fawr. The Nurse commenced her duties on November 1st. The above Association was formed to take the place of the Abbeycwmhir and District Nursing Association. The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Health Visitors during 1924:—

Maternity and Child Welfare—

Expectant mothers	(first visits 235)	609
Infants under 1 year	(„ 363)	1930
Infants aged 1-5 years	(„ 122)	2832
Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres		64

Tuberculosis—

Home Visits (first 36)	...	...	364
Attendance at Stations	...	...	23

Other Work—

Whooping Cough (first visits 56)	...	98
Measles („ 58)	...	85
Chicken Pox („ 42)	...	93
Mumps („ 17)	...	27
Influenza („ 204)	...	212

Feeding etc.—In connection with 314 infants under 1 year, information obtained by the Nurses in regard to feeding and other matters is as follows:—

Breast fed ...	...	210	66.9 per cent.
Breast fed for a time		53	16.9 „
Artificially fed ...		51	16.2 „

The percentage (66.9) of infants entirely breast fed is still too low. The large majority of infants should be breast fed. During 1924 the proportion of infants breast fed for a time, viz:--16.9 is less than in 1923, viz:--23.7.

Of 71 infants born in 1924, and who reached the age of 9 months within the year, 49 (69 per cent) were entirely breast-fed, 3 (4.2 per cent) breast fed and also artificially fed ; during the same period, 13 (18.3 per cent) were breast fed for a time, and 6 (8.5 per cent) were entirely artificially fed.

In the 13 cases where breast feeding was continued for a time the period was as follows :--

Months	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-9
No.	6	1	1	-	-	5

In one half the cases the period was 1-3 months.

The reasons given for artificial feeding in 20 cases were as follows :---12, insufficient Milk ; 3, Doctor's orders ; 2, Ill-health of mother and in 3 cases the mothers refused to feed the infant.

Of the 22 babies artificially fed the feeding was as follows:---Cows' milk 19, Patent Foods 2, and Dried Milk 1.

The kind of feeding bottle used is very important, information was given in 104 cases ; in 85 a boat-shaped bottle with an india-rubber teat was used, in 16 a bottle with a long tube and in 3 cases a boat-shaped bottle with a long tube.

Bottles with long india-rubber tubes are most difficult to keep clean and should never be used.

Twenty-six infants were provided with comforters (dummies), these are a frequent source of flatulence and other troubles.

It was found that 250 infants, slept with their mothers and 64 in a cot. The danger of overlaying is well known.

In connection with 5 children the clothing was unsatisfactory.

Twenty-one houses were damp ; in 4 houses there was insufficient ventilation ; in 16 insufficient light ; in 5 the sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory ; 3 houses were overcrowded and 3 dirty.

General Remarks—I have already stated in previous reports that the number of infants in Radnorshire, who are breast fed is too small, unfortunately a number of mothers do not realise their responsibility in this matter and are only too ready to avoid doing their duty to their children on the slightest excuse. There is a small number of mothers who have to earn their living, and in consequence are unable to feed their infants, but there can be no doubt that under suitable conditions the large majority could do so.

In too many cases, especially in the Rural Districts, the mothers do not receive sufficient nourishing food before and during pregnancy, and this especially applies to milk. It is general necessary to supplement the daily diet during lactation by additional whole milk and also by other nourishment; often the mothers are unable to have sufficient rest, and are attempting to carry out their farm and household duties as usual.

There is also too much confinement indoors during the later months of pregnancy and insufficient exercise (such as walking) in the open air. Fresh air and sunshine are very important.

Infant Welfare Centres.—

	KNIGHTON	LLAND'DOD WELLS	HOWEY	PRESTEIGNE	TOTAL
*No. of Meetings	12	24	12	12	60
Total number of individual mothers who attended during the year	30	27	9	31	97
Total number of individual children who attended during the year.	41	34	17	41	133
New cases					
(1) Under 1 year	14	13	1	10	38
(2) 1-5 years	—	2	3	2	7
Old cases					
(1) Under 1 year	6	4	5	7	22
(2) 1-5 years	21	15	8	22	66
Total number of attendances of children	146	265	94	186	691
Average attendance of children					
per session, 1924	12	11	8	16	12
„ 1923	18	15	11	19	15
„ 1922	10	13	—	19	13
„ 1921	8	16	—	14	13

*Doctor in attendance at each meeting at Knighton, 17 out of 24 meetings Llandrindod Wells, 11 out of 12 at Howey and Presteigne.

I am indebted to Miss Landsdown, Superintendent Nurse and Inspector of Midwives, for summarising the information in regard to the work of the Health Visitors.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

Summary of Inspectors' Work:

Regular Inspections of Midwives	...	144
Other Visits	...	9
Letters and Notices sent	...	307

Notifications received:—

Intention to practice	...	31
Sending for medical help	...	48
Artificial feeding of Infants	...	18
Still-births	...	5
Liability to be a source of infection	...	1
Notification of having laid out a death body	20	
" of having practised outside the area	1	

The following were the reasons for sending for Medical help:—

Mother—

Ruptured Perineum	...	7
Abortion	...	6
Threatened Abortion	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	1
Retained membranes	...	1
Prolonged Labour	...	11
Rise of Temperature and increase in pulse-rate	1	
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	1
Rise of Temperature and Abdominal Pain	...	1
Adherent Placenta	...	3
Phthisis	...	1
Retention of Urine	...	2
Complicated Breach	...	1
Presentation could not be diagnosed	...	1

Infant:

Abdominal Distension	...	1
Collapse	...	1
Dangerous Feebleness	...	3
Malformation	...	1
Still-birth	...	3
Eye discharge	...	1

Midwives practising:

Number of trained Midwives working under		
Local Nursing Associations (affiliated to		
Radnorshire County Nursing Association)	15	
Trained Midwives who are whole-time Health		
Visitors, etc. employed by County Council	2	
Trained Midwives in private practise	3	
Trained Midwives practising in an Institution	1	
Bona-fide Midwives residing in Radnorshire	2	
" " " in adjoining		
counties	2	

Total ... 25

Of the 30 Midwives, who notified their intention to practise in 1924, 4 have left the county and one has died.

There were 25 Midwives on the Register at the end of the year.

SUPPLY OF MIDWIVES.

I referred on page 20, Annual Report for 1923 to Districts in the Southern part of the county where Midwives are required. The difficulty could be overcome by the formation of 2 District Nursing Associations; a grant would be available from the Ministry of Health for each midwife if the County Council made a contribution in each case.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one death from Puerperal Sepsis, during 1924, equal to a rate of 2.5 per 1000 births. The death occurred in the Knighton Rural District; the women aged 31 years gave birth to twins before the arrival of a bona-fide Midwife (not engaged for the case). The woman developed symptoms of sepsis and a Doctor was called in on the 10th day; she died on the 27th day after delivery.

There was one death (2.5 per 1000 births) in the New Radnor Rural District under the heading "other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition." The woman aged 28 years gave birth to a still-born child; she died during Labour, cause of death being Placenta Praevia. A Doctor attended the case at birth. She had one living child, but there had been several miscarriages after the birth of this child.

Full particulars were given on pages 20-23 Annual Report for 1923, in regard to Maternal Mortality.

Arrangements have been made between the Radnorshire County Council and the Committee of the Llandrindod Wells Hospital for the use of one bed for complicated cases of midwifery, and also for cases where the home conditions are unsatisfactory.

The bed which is in a small ward, was available early in 1925 and has already been of great service in difficult cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Particulars in regard to notifications are given in the accompanying table:—

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.

CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.

Name of Districts.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	*Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	*Other forms of Tuberculosis	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Polio-myelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica
URBAN—											
Knighton	3	4	1			4	1	4			
Llandrindod Wells	7	2				7					1
Presteigne	...	1				1					
Total Urban	10	7	1			12	1	4			1
RURAL—											
Colwyn	2					1	1	2			
Knighton	5	8		1		8	3	4	1	1	
New Radnor	1							1			
Paincastle	...				1	4	1	1			
Rhayader	...	2				3		3			
Total Rural	8	5		1	1	16	5	10	1	1	
Total County	18	12	1	1	1	28	6	14	1	1	1

* Taken from weekly return cards.

Scarlet Fever—There were 18 cases (10 in the Urban and 8 in the Rural Districts).

No deaths occurred during the year.

Diphtheria—There were 12 cases (7 in the Urban and 5 in the Rural Districts).

A death occurred in the Knighton Rural District of a female under the age of one year.

Enteric Fever—There was one case in Llandrindod Wells, which recovered.

Smallpox—On Page 20 Annual Report for 1921 and in succeeding Reports, including that for 1923 (see pages 27 & 28) I have referred to this disease, which is on the increase owing to persons not being vaccinated. Of the children medically inspected during 1924, the number of un-vaccinated was 33·8 per cent and this is increasing each year; in some districts of Radnorshire the percentage is much higher.

Measles—Was prevalent during December in the parishes of Beguildy, Clyro and New Radnor; there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough—This disease was prevalent in the parishes of Llanelwedd, Heyope, Llansaintffraed, and a part of the parish of Glaswrm during the first quarter of the year, and in the parishes of Norton and Stanage during the last quarter. There were 4 deaths (1 male, 3 females) from this disease in the Colwyn Rural District; 1 death occurred under the age of 1 year, 2 at the age of 1 year, and 1 in the age period of 2-5 years.

Influenza—This was prevalent over a large part of the County during the first quarter of the year.

Nineteen deaths occurred 4, (2 males, 2 females) in the Urban Districts, and 15 (10 males, 5 females) in the Rural Districts; information in regard to each district is given in Table I. Appendix. Of the deaths, one occurred at each of the age periods, 1-2, 5-15, 15-25 and 25-45; 5 at the period 45-65, 4 at the age period 15-75 years, and 6 at the period 75 years and over.

Encephalitis Lethargica—There was one case notified in Presteign Urban District ; no deaths occurred during the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis—There were no notifications, nor deaths during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Reference was made on pages 29 and 30, Annual Report for 1923 ; on page 19 Report for 1922 ; and on pages 21-23 Annual Report for 1921. No combination of districts has been formed for the use of a joint hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1924, reports of 33 cases of Tuberculosis, notified on Forms A. and B. (Pulmonary 27 and Non-Pulmonary 6), were received through the District Medical Officers of Health, and in addition information in regard to 8 fresh cases of Tuberculosis (Pulmonary 7 and Non-Pulmonary 1), was furnished by Dr. Jordan, the Tuberculosis Physician under the Welsh National Memorial Association, and particulars of 4 deaths of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which had not previously been notified, were received from the Registrar-General.

Of the 11 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not notified 2 resided in Knighton Urban District, 1 in Llandrindod Wells, 1 in Colwyn, 2 in Painscastle and 5 in Rhayader Rural District. Information in regard to 2 cases in Knighton Urban District, 1 in Colwyn Rural District, and 1 in Rhayader Rural District was obtained from the death returns of the Registrar-General).

Deaths—During the year there were 20 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (10 males, 10 females), and 2 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2 males) ; particulars in regard to districts and age periods are given in Table I. and II. Appendix. The rates per 1000 of the population are as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate.
Urban Districts	8	1.42	1	.18
Rural Districts	12	.73	1	.06
Whole County	20	.90	2	.09

Pulmonary Tuberculosis: The following are particulars for 1924 of ages in years in regard to Primary Notifications of

Phthisis, and also cases, in which information was obtained from the Tuberculosis Physician and the Registrar General :

Males : 5 (2), 7, 9, 14, 19, 22, 24, 25 (2), 26 (2), 30, 31, 32, 34 (2), 35, 37, 41, 49, 60 and 67 ; Total 23.

Females : 3, 9, 12, 13, 20, 28, 29 (2), 30, 35, 37, 50, 53, 54 and 61 ; Total 15.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Information was received in regard to 7 cases, 6 were notified on Form A and 1 by the Tuberculosis Officer. There were 5 males whose ages were 1, 12, 21, 23 and 38 years and 2 females aged 5 and 54 years.

Two males aged 1 and 12 years suffered from Tuberculosis of the Peritoneum, a male aged 21 had Tuberculosis affecting the thigh, a male aged 23 suffered for meningitis and another male of 35 years of age had Tuberculosis of the left knee. A female aged 5 had Tuberculosis of the spine and one aged 54 was suffering from Tuberculosis affecting one ankle.

Prevention and Treatment. : The large majority of the cases of Tuberculosis are visited and re-visited by the nurses (particulars have been given on page 25). Instructions are given in regard to isolation, disposal of sputum, open windows, feeding and other matters.

In the Annual Report of the Registrar General for 1909 the average death rate from Phthisis per 1000 of the population is given in England and Wales for 10 years 1899—1908 and I have worked out the average for the 5 years 1919—23.

Area.	Period. 1899-1908	Period. 1919-23	Percentage reduction.	Percentage increase.
England and				
Wales (whole)	1'214	'899	25'9	—
Wales (counties)	1'418	1'119	21'1	—
Denbigh	1'184	'781	34'0	—
Radnorshire	'894	'906	—	1'9
Westmoreland	'829	'567	31'6	—
Huntington	'996	'731	26'6	—
Rutland	'722	'556	23'0	—

For the 10 years 1899—1908, the rate for Radnorshire was the lowest in Wales, but for the period 1919-23 there were

5 counties lower, viz: Brecon '878 (15'2), Denbigh '781 (34), Flint '704 (26'8), Glamorgan '812 (27'6) and Monmouth '704 (23'5); the percentage reduction is given in brackets.

The average rate for the 5 years 1909-13 was for England and Wales 1'045 and for Wales and Monmouth 1'233; comparing the rate for the 5 years 1919-23, there were reductions respectively of 13'9 and 9'2 per cent. The rate for Radnorshire for the period 1909-13 was '924, for Westmoreland '721, for Huntingdonshire '899; and for Rutland '694; the percentage reductions, comparing the rates for 1919-1923, being respectively 1'9, 21'4, 18'7 and 19'9. The War caused a temporary increase in the Phthisis rate.

The Phthisis rate is higher in Wales than in England. The conditions in Radnorshire are very similar to those in Westmoreland, and yet there has been a reduction of 31'6 per cent in the Westmoreland Phthisis rate for the last 17 years, but in Radnorshire there has been a slight increase. In the Registrar General's Report for 1922, the rate per cent of Phthisis mortality in England and Wales is for all Urban Districts 105, but for the Rural Districts 82, a clear indication that the conditions of life are more favourable in the rural districts.

In a county such as Radnorshire where the air is very bracing, and where the majority of those occupied are engaged in agriculture, the rate should be much lower and the present position is unsatisfactory.

A contribution of a penny and a third rate is made by the Radnorshire County Council to the Welsh National Memorial Association chiefly for the treatment of Tuberculosis (the majority of the cases being Pulmonary), and this represents, in comparison with the English Counties, a total expenditure of a rate of $2\frac{2}{3}$ d. with a grant of 50 % from the Ministry of Health. Tuberculosis is a preventable disease. I consider the following factors, by causing lowered body resistance to the Tubercle bacillus, operate in preventing a reduction of the Tuberculosis rate.

- (1) Improper Feeding.
- (2) Insufficient fresh air and sunlight.
- (3) Intemperance.

- (4) Overcrowding and insanitary housing conditions.
- (5) Dental and other forms of sepsis ; debilitating diseases. (Insufficient attention is given to the prevention and treatment of Measles, Whooping Cough and Influenza.)
- (6) Intermarriage.

Feeding—A proper diet should consist of a suitable amount of Proteids, Carbohydrates and Fats. Foods containing a large proportion of Proteids *e.g.* Meat, Fish, etc., are energy producing. Carbohydrates *i.e.* foods containing sugar or a large proportion of starch *e.g.* potatoes, oatmeal, rice, sago, etc., and fats *e.g.* butter, margarine, dripping etc. are of most use in producing the necessary heat required by the body. It is essential that the diet should contain accessory factors viz:--vitamins, mineral salts and extractives, and although these substances are only present in small quantities they are very important, and this specially applies to vitamins; it is also necessary that the food should contain ballast, in order that the motor functions of the intestines may be properly performed.

The food should be varied and properly cooked. The chief vitamins are fat-soluble A and water soluble B and C; fat soluble A, is present in cream, butter, yolk of egg, beef and mutton fat, herring, mackerel and other fatty fish, cheese, and also in green vegetables *e.g.* cabbage, lettuce, spinach, etc. For this vitamin to be present in milk, or animal fat, the animals must be grass-fed; it is most abundant in cream, butter, yolk of egg and cod liver oil.

Vitamin B. is chiefly present in the form of cereals and especially sprouting seeds of leguminous vegetables *e.g.* peas and beans, also in yeast. White flour does not contain this vitamin as it is removed in the process of refining, and this also applies to polished rice.

Vitamin C is present in green vegetables and in fruit, especially oranges and lemons, and also in carrots, turnips and potatoes.

Cereals, bacon, lard, margarine and dried and tinned foods (including meat preparations) do not contain vitamins,

with the exception of dried milk. Milk is a most valuable food as it contains all the essential elements ; eggs contain proteid and fat in large quantity.

In Radnorshire there is insufficient variety in the food. Boiled or fried bacon is largely used in the rural districts and very little beef, mutton, fish, or poultry. With the exception of cabbage, green vegetables—such as cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, spinach, lettuce, cress, etc. and carrots, parsnips and turnips, are not used to a sufficient extent. Tea is frequently used with the mid-day meal. Skimmed and separated milk are too commonly used ; whole milk, should be used to a greater extent, and this especially applies to expectant and nursing mothers, and children. Porridge is not much used, it is important that school children who have to travel long distances to school, should have a proper breakfast, and that the lunch should be more substantial, bread and jam sandwiches are not sustaining. Milk or other puddings should be used every day, not once or twice a week. More fruit should be eaten all the year round ; fruit and vegetables are very important on account of the vitamins and salts they contain.

Broth and soup should be used to a much larger extent, bones and the cheaper cuts of meats with vegetables are useful for this purpose.

More variety in the dishes is required ; it is no exaggeration to say that a good many persons do not obtain a proper diet until they are ill, and are admitted in a Hospital or Sanatorium.

Intermarriage : This is more common in Wales than in England. Intermarriage especially among weak stocks tends to create an unhealthy race and a consequent increase in the number of Consumptives, Feeble-minded, and Insane.

Although a family history of consumption is only obtained in about one-third of the cases, it must be remembered that this is about three times what would be found in the community as a whole.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—With Pulmonary Tuberculosis the bacillus is in the majority of cases of the

human variety, but in the Non-Pulmonary types the bovine variety is a very common cause ; the chief source is milk and to a lesser extent meat.

At the National Milk Conference held in London in October, 1922, Dr. Stanley Griffith (Bacteriologist under the Ministry of Health), on the basis of more than 1200 cases in which the type of tubercle bacillus had been determined stated "The relative frequency with which bovine tubercle bacilli are found in human tuberculosis varies in the different clinical forms of the disease at different age periods. It is highest in children under five years of age, and in those forms of tuberculosis which affect primarily the cervical (neck) glands and abdominal organs. In such forms of tuberculosis the percentage of bovine infections in children under five exceeds 80 per cent.

In cervical gland tuberculosis and lupus at all ages, infection of bovine organ accounts for about half the cases; while in bone and joint tuberculosis, genito-urinary tuberculosis, and tubercular meningitis, diseases cause by bacilli which have been distributed over the body by the blood stream, the proportion of bovine infections ranges from one-fifth to one-sixth of the cases examined. These figures prove conclusively that a very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially in childhood, is caused in this country by the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis."

The work of Tuberculosis Physician for Breconshire and Radnorshire is carried out in a very efficient manner by Dr. Jordan.

The following information in regard to Diagnosis and Treatment has been summarised from the quarterly reports sent in by the Welsh National Memorial Association :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

1 Number of Persons examined for Diagnostic purposes :			
		M.	F. Total.
(a)	Under observation beginning of year ...	19	29 48
(b)	New cases, including contacts examined during year ...	70	56 126

(c)	Number found to be suffering from Tuberculosis:—					
	Pulmonary	...	19	11	30	
	Non-Pulmonary	...	2	1	3	
(d)	Number with no evidence of Active Tuberculosis					
	...	...	39	36	75
(e)	Number who ceased attend before completion of Diagnosis					
	...	...	1	5	6
(f)	Number under observation, still pending diagnosis at end of year					
	28	32	60

2 Number of Children attending Public Elementary Schools who were referred by the School Medical Officer for examination by the Tuberculosis Physician with the result of the examination :

	M.	F.	Total.
(a) Number under observation pending diagnosis at the beginning of the year ...	9	14	23
(b) Number examined during 1924...	18	15	33
(c) Number found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	3
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	—	—
(d) Number with no evidence of Active Tuberculosis ...	18	9	27
(e) Number still under observation at end of year pending diagnosis ...	8	18	26

3 Results of Sanatorium Treatment :

(a)	Number under treatment at beginning of the year				
	Pulmonary...	...	7	1	8
(b)	Number admitted during year				
	Pulmonary...	...	12	3	15
(c)	Number discharged fit for full work	...	...	...
		...	7	—	7
(d)	Number discharged fit for light work	...	...	...
		...	2	1	3

(e) Number discharged worse ...	1	—	1
(f) Number discharged stationary...	2	—	2
(g) Number discharged improved but not fit for work ...	1	—	1
(h) Number left treatment against advice ...	—	1	1
(i) Number still under treatment at end of 1924 ...	6	2	8

4 Results of Hospital treatment of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases.

	M.	F.	Total.
(a) Number under treatment at beginning of the year :			
Pulmonary ...	1	2	3
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	—	2
(b) Number admitted during the year :			
Pulmonary ...	4	7	11
Non-Pulmonary ...	3	1	4
(c) Number discharged :			
Improved--Pulmonary ...	1	3	4
Non-Pulmonary...	—	—	—
Worse---Pulmonary ...	1	—	1
Stationary---Non-Pulmonary	1	—	1
Admitted for observation and discharged as Non-Tuberculous :			
Pulmonary ...	1	—	1
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	1
Sent to Sanatorium :			
Pulmonary	1	1	2
(d) Number still under treatment at end of 1924 :			
Pulmonary ...	1	5	6
Non-Pulmonary	3	1	4

5 Results of Institutional treatment of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases:

	M.	F.	Total.
(a) Number under treatment at beginning of the year, 1924 :			
Pulmonary ...	12	11	23
Non-Pulmonary ...	4	3	7

(b)	Number admitted during the year : Pulmonary...	...	3	4	7
(c)	Number resuming treatment during year : Pulmonary	...	1	---	1
	Non-Pulmonary	...	2	---	2
(d)	Number Discharged during the year, fit for full work :				
	Pulmonary	...	1	1	2
(e)	Number lost sight of or left the area : Pulmonary	...	2	3	5
	Non-Pulmonary	...	4	1	5
(f)	Number of Deaths : Pulmonary		1	---	1
(g)	Number still under treatment at end of 1924 : Pulmonary	...	12	11	23
	Non-Pulmonary	...	2	2	4

6 Results of Treatment of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases treated at home by the Medical Practitioner in consultation with the Tuberculosis Physician.

(a)	Number under treatment at the beginning of the year 1924 :				
	Pulmonary	...	21	13	34
	Non-Pulmonary	...	2	4	6
(b)	Number admitted during 1924				
	Pulmonary	...	5	4	9
	Non-Pulmonary	...	1	1	2
(c)	Number transferred from Residential or other Areas	...	1	—	1
(d)	Number discharged improved not fit for work , Pulmonary...		1	—	1
(e)	Number lost sight of or left area during 1924 : Pulmonary	...	3	4	7
	Non-Pulmonary	...	—	1	1
(f)	Number of Deaths, certified as primarily due to Tuberculosis				
	Pulmonary		4	4	8
	Non-Pulmonary		1	—	1
(g)	Number still under treatment at end 1924 : Pulmonary	...	19	9	28
	Non-Pulmonary	...	2	4	6

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Prevention : No lectures were given during the year. Particulars in regard to these diseases were given on pages 30 and 31, Annual Report for 1921.

Treatment : Arrangements have been made for the treatment of both sexes at the Venereal Diseases Clinic of the Herefordshire County Council. The clinic is held at the Isolation Block of the Hereford Union, Commercial Street; the hours of attendance are as follows: Males, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. on Wednesdays and 6 to 7 p.m. on Fridays; Females, 6 to 7 p.m. on Tuesdays and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

During 1924, 2 cases of Syphilis were treated with a total of 10 attendances at the clinic.

Enamelled plaques, ordered through the National Council for combating Venereal Diseases, containing printed advice in regard to early treatment of Venereal Disease and giving particulars of free treatment provided by the Radnorshire County Council as above, were distributed to various Urban and Rural District Councils and the Great Western Railway Company. The number supplied to be affixed in the Public Lavatories was as follows:--Llandrindod Wells U.D.C. 12; Knighton U.D.C., 2; Presteigne U.D.C., 3; Rhayader R.D.C. 6; and to the Great Western Railway Company for affixing at the following Station Lavatories:--Rhayader, Builth Wells, Boughrood, New Radnor and Presteigne.

Particulars of treatment on gummed labels, have been supplied to the London and Midland Railway Co. to affix to Posters issued by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, at the following Stations: Llandrindod Wells, Knighton, Penybont, Dolau, Llangunllo, Llanbister Cantal and Builth Road.

CANCER.

There were 26 deaths under the heading Cancer and Malignant Disease; 4 deaths (1 male, 3 females) occurred in the Urban and 22 (13 males, 9 females) in the Rural Districts. The rates per 1,000 of the population were as follows:

Urban Districts	...	71
Rural Districts	...	133
County	...	117

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

There were 52 deaths from Respiratory Diseases other than Tuberculosis; 9 occurred in the Urban and 43 in the Rural Districts. Particulars are given in Tables I and II Appendix; 28 deaths occurred from Bronchitis, 19 from Pneumonia and 5 from other diseases. The rates per 1,000 of the population were :--

Urban Districts	...	1'59
Rural Districts	...	2'60
County	...	2'34

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During the year 17 throat swabs were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli, but in no case was a positive result obtained.

No specimens under the Venereal Diseases Scheme were sent to the University of Birmingham for examination during the year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

I have received the following report for 1924 from Mr. R. P. Gough, the Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts for the County.

Milk and Cream Regulations.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream :

No. of samples examined for the presence of preservatives.	No. of samples in which a preservative was reported as being present.
Milk 74.	Nil.
Cream Nil.	Nil.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream :

Three samples of Preserved Cream were taken during the year 1924, and submitted for analysis, each being reported to be genuine.

The following Table shows the number of samples taken and the number found to be genuine :--

Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples taken.	No. found to be genuine.	Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples taken.	No. found to be genuine.
New Milk ...	74	53	Honey ...	1	1
Cream ...	3	2	Cheese ...	7	7
Butter ...	7	7	Cocoa ...	2	2
Margarine ...	4	4	Baking Powder ...	1	1
Lard ...	4	4	Cream of Tartar ...	3	2
Meat Paste ...	3	3	Bicarbonate of Soda ...	4	4
Bun Flour ...	2	2	Tea ...	3	3
Treacle ...	1	1	Mustard ...	3	3
Mixed Spice ...	1	1	Confectionery ...	5	5
Egg Custard ...	1	1	Pepper ...	2	2
Egg Substitute ...	1	1	Sausage ...	3	3
Total number of samples taken			185		
Total number found to be genuine			112		

Found to be Adulterated.	Number Warned.	Number Prosecuted.	Number Convicted.	Summons Withdrawn.	Amount of Fines.
23	19	2	1	1	£1

With reference to the samples of milk in respect of which proceedings were instituted and withdrawn, I was requested by the Vendor to attend and take samples from each of his herd of 3 cows at the time of milking.

I obtained samples at the time of milking from each cow and also a sample from all the cows after mixing, and submitted same for analysis by the Public Analyst. The Analyst reported that of the samples submitted, two were found to be deficient in Fat (two individual cows), to the extent of 12% and 21% respectively, and that the sample from another cow and also from all the cows, after mixing, proved to be up to the required standard.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year, at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health, two samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Analyst, who reported that the presence of B. Coli in one sample was presumptive evidence of faecal contamination (probably cow-dung), and that the high bacterial content was further evidence

of uncleanly conditions. As it is a matter for the Local Authority to deal with under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, the matter was referred by the County Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. W. Miller), to the Local Authority concerned.

R. PHILIP GOUGH,
Inspector.

Weights and Measures Office,
Llandrindod Wells,
January, 1925.

HOUSING.

Full information was given in pages 39-42, of my Annual Report for 1923.

I estimated that there were at least 165 houses overcrowded in the County, viz:--33 in the Urban and 132 in the Rural Districts. There are an insufficient number of houses with 3 bedrooms, there are also a number of houses which cannot be made fit for habitation.

Under the Government Scheme 6 houses were erected by the Presteigne U.D.C. and 8 by the Colwyn R.D.C.; no other houses have been erected by Local Authorities.

Including new houses erected and alterations to existing buildings, about 20 houses have been made available under the Small Holdings Scheme of the County Council. It is very essential that Housing should be dealt with in all districts.

BLIND PERSONS' ACT.

On page 42 Annual Report for 1923, I referred to the number, sex and ages of blind persons in the County.

Home Workers: A contribution of £5 was made towards the cost of tools supplied by the Swansea Institution for the Blind to a Home-Worker engaged in boot repairing.

MENTAL DISEASES.

The actual expenditure in regard to Radnorshire in the Mental Diseases Hospital, Talgarth, during the year ending March 31st, 1924, was £2602-3-8.

At the end of December, 1924, there were 65 patients from Radnorshire, 24 males and 41 females, in the Hospital.

In the Report of Dr. Drummond, the Medical Superintendent of the Mental Diseases Hospital, for the year 1923, it is stated that of 91 patients admitted during the year, the causation was ascertained as follows :--Insane Heredity 49, 53%; Alcoholic Excess 10, 11%; Syphilis 6, 6%. In 11 cases Senility was the chief factor, and mental stress, either sudden or prolonged, had been operative in 51 cases.

One cause of Insanity is Focal Sepsis, which may be associated with the Teeth, Nose, Ear, and other organs of the body. I have mentioned in previous reports that Intermarriage is an important factor in connection with Mental Disease ; in 53 per cent of the patients admitted to the Talgarth Mental Diseases Hospital during 1923 there was a history of Insane Heredity.

It is important that the disease should be treated in its early stages, and it is hoped that there will shortly be established Mental Clinics at General Hospitals, where incipient cases can be treated, and where, on medical advice, people could go voluntarily ; in this way the number of admissions to Mental Hospitals would be materially reduced.

TABLE I.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS IN
THE COUNTY OF RADNOR, 1924.

Causes of Death.	URBAN DISTRICTS.			RURAL DISTRICTS.					COUNTY.		
	Knighton	Llandrin- dod Wells	Prestegne	Colywn	Knighton	New Radnor	Paincastle	Rhayader	M	F	Total
Whooping Cough ...				4					1	3	4
Diphtheria ...					1					1	1
Influenza ...		2	2	2	3	1	2	7	12	7	19
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	3	2	2	4	2		4	10	10	20
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1				1				2		2
Cancer, Malignant disease	1	2	1	1	7	4	2	8	14	12	26
Diabetes ...	1							1		2	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	6	3		1	6	7	2	5	18	17	30
Heart disease	4	4	4	1	9	6	1	11	21	19	40
Arterio-sclerosis ...	1	1				3		1	5	1	6
Bronchitis ...	2	2		2	5	4	4	9	16	12	28
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	3		2		8	3		3	9	10	19
Other respiratory diseases				2			1	2	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum		1	1			1			2	1	3
Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2 years)						1				1	1
Appendicitis and Typhilitis		1						1		2	2
Cirrhosis of liver ...			1	1	1		1		4		4
Acute & Chronic nephritis	2	3		1	1		1		3	5	8
Puerperal sepsis ...					1					1	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of pregnancy and parturition						1				1	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	1	1	2	3	2		2	1	7	5	12
Suicide ...	1			1	1	1		3	3	1	4
Other deaths from Violence				1	1	1		4	3	4	7
Other defined diseases ...	6	3	3	4	11	8	7	13	27	28	55
All Causes ...	32	26	18	26	62	43	23	70	155	145	300

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
COUNTY OF RADNOR, 1924.

Causes of Death.	Aggregate of Urban Districts.										Aggregate of Rural Districts.									
	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Enteric Fever ...																				
Whooping Cough ...											4	1	2	1						
Diphtheria ...											1	1								
Influenza ...	4		1			1				2	15				1		1	5	4	4
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8				1		2	4	1		12				1	4	4	3		
Other Tuberculous diseases	1				1						1				1					
Cancer, malignant disease	4							2	1	1	22			1			2	8	6	5
Diabetes ...	1								1		1					1				
Cerebral Hæmorrhage &c. ...	9							3		6	21							2	7	12
Heart Disease ...	12							4	6	2	28						2	4	10	12
Arterio-sclerosis ...	2							1		1	4								2	2
Bronchitis ...	4	1								3	24	1				1		5	3	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	5			1				3		1	14	4		1		1	3	3		2
Other Respiratory Diseases											5						1	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	2							1	1		1								1	
Diarrhœa, &c. ...											2	1		1						
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	1							1			1				1					
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1								1		3							1	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5				1			3	1		3							1	2	
Puerperal Sepsis ...											1						1			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition											1						1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	4	3				1					8	8								
Suicide	1						1				3					1	2			
Other deaths from Violence											7	1		1		2	1		1	1
Other defined Diseases	12							1	1	10	42	5		1	1	2	4	2	8	19
All Causes ...	76	4	1	1	3	2	3	23	13	26	224	22	2	6	4	12	23	35	46	74

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