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Radnorshire County Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1926,

BY

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

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS:

SAYCE BROTHERS, PRINTERS, CANTON HOUSE WORKS.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman; Councillor B. P. Lewis.

Aldermen Moseley, Coltman Rogers, Stephens and Thomas;
Councillors J. Evans, A. T. Hamer, John Hamer, Hughes,
Lloyd, Major Philips, J. P. Price, R. T. Rogers, Sims,
Major Thompson and Col. Venables Llewelyn.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND MIDWIVES ACT COMMITTEE

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

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH FOR 1926.

NAME.	URBAN DISTRICT.
D. M. Hunter, M.B., CH.B. Wylewm Street, Knighton:	Knighton
J. J. McCormick, M.B., D.P.H., Havod Awen, Llandrindod Wells.	Llandrindod Wells
E. A. Milner, M.B., C.M., The Garth, Kington.	Presteigne
RURAL DISTRICT.	
W. Black Jones, M.D., D.P.H., Tyn-y-Berllan, Builth Wells.	Colwyn
J. A. K. Griffiths, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Wylewm House, Knighton.	Knighton
B. Fawssett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. The Laurels, New Radnor	New Radnor
T. E. Hincks, M.B., CH.B. Broad Street, Hay.	Paincastle
A. Gordon Richardson, M.B., C.M., Bryncoed, Rhayader	Rhayader

SANITARY INSPECTORS FOR 1926.

NAME AND ADDRESS.	DISTRICT.	QUALIFICATIONS.
W. Jordan, 9, Russell Street, Knighton.	Knighton Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst. Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
W. A. Millward, Town Hall, Llandrindod Wells.	Lland'nd'd Urban	
R. P. Morris, Westfield, Kington.	Presteigne Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst.
W. Evans, Spring Gardens, Llanwrthwl.	Colwyn Rural	—
D. Davies, Chandos, Temperance Hotel, Knighton	Knighton Rural	—
J. P. Lingen, Broad Street, New Radnor	New Radnor Rural	—
J. J. Price, Harwick House, Clifford, Herefordshire.	Paincastle Rural	—
R. Worthing, Tegid House, Rhayader.	Rhayader Rural	—

Clerk to the County Council : H. Vaughan Vaughan.

Inspector of Midwives : Miss A. M. Lansdown, Cert. C.M.B.,
Cert. R. San. Inst.

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

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

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

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RADNORSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report for the year 1926, on the Health Administration of the County.

In my Report for 1925 I referred in detail to the various branches of Public Health work, and gave statistics covering the 5 years 1921—25.

The crude Death Rate for the County was 11.2, compared with 11.6 for England and Wales (page 7); the Birth Rate was 17.6 compared with 17.8 (page 6), and the Infantile Mortality Rate was 46, that for England and Wales being 70 (page 9). On request the Registrar General has furnished me with standardising factors for the County (see page 7), and for each district in regard to death rates.

The majority of the inhabitants in England and Wales reside in urban districts, and on this account one would expect the death rate for Radnorshire to be much lower than that for England and Wales. The standardised death rate for the County for the 5 years 1921—25 was 10 per 1000, the rate for England and Wales being 12.2.

It must be remembered that no accurate opinion can be formed of the health of a community, unless statistics in regard to sickness are available, and that at present these are only available in regard to infectious disease.

The decrease in the Infantile Mortality Rate, more particularly during the last 10 years, is to a large extent due to advice given by the Health Visitors at the homes of the people.

There is still room for improvement in certain directions. During the first year the majority of infants are breast-fed for a portion of the 9 months, but enquiry in regard to the number of infants entirely breast-fed for the first nine months, during the 3 years 1924—26 inclusive, shows that this amounted to 60 per cent.

A much larger number of infants should be fed during the entire period of nine months, and the reasons given for not feeding are often inadequate. Some women are unable to do so on account of their household and farm work not allowing of the necessary period of rest, whilst others are unwilling to make any sacrifice and will not forego any pleasure. Protection of the health of the child before birth, and during the first five years (especially the first year) is of paramount importance. Information in regard to material mortality is given on page 19.

In a rural County of necessity the bulk of instruction in regard

to health must be given in the home. On pages 15 and 16 I have given particulars of the average attendance of infants under 1 year, and at the age period 1-5 years, at the Infant Welfare Centres at Knighton, Howey, Llandrindod Wells and Presteigne, and also for comparison the average number of births and the number of infants aged 1-5 years according to the 1921 census, and it will be seen that the attendance of infants was highest at the Presteign Centre. There is room for improvement in regard to attendance at the Centres, especially of infants 1-5 years, only a small proportion of which at present attend the Centres. Efforts were made to start an Infant Welfare Centre in the town of Rhayader during the year, but unfortunately these failed; there is special need for such a Centre, which could be made the means of spreading useful information in regard to health matters.

Information is available in regard to infectious disease; deaths occur every year from Measles, Whooping Cough and Influenza (page 22) and many of these could be avoided by greater care in nursing; there is too much carelessness on the part of parents in regard to infectious disease among children.

The number of unvaccinated children increases each year (page 22); the cost to the ratepayers of an outbreak of Smallpox would be considerable; during the year cases have occurred in adjoining Counties, and the disease is at present in epidemic form in Monmouth and Glamorgan.

Each year deaths occur from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (pages 23-31), a disease which could to a large extent be prevented. In my Report for 1925 I showed that the rates were higher in Radnorshire in comparison with similar Counties in England and Wales.

In previous Reports I have referred to feeding, insufficient use is made of dairy produce and vegetables and fruit; vegetables including lettuces could be grown to a much larger extent in the rural districts at a very small cost; it is also necessary that fruit should form a larger part in the dietary. Although vegetables and fruit are sold by the producer at a price which often gives only a small return, the price charged to the consumer is not in proportion, and there should be some means of ensuring cheaper supplies of fruit and vegetables; there is also a similar disproportion in regard to meat and fish. Even when there is a glut of fish and fruit reduced prices are not available to the public.

Improvement in regard to cleanliness of milk is needed, and it is essential that cows should be tested in order to eliminate from the herd those affected with Tuberculosis. On pages 24-26 I have given information in regard to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the 5 years 1921-25 inclusive; I have referred to infection by the bovine variety of the tubercle bacillus.

There is need for a more enlightened policy in regard to

Housing in the County. I referred to this matter in detail on pages 4b and 51 of my Annual Report for 1925. A good deal of ill-health is caused through residence in damp and dilapidated houses. The Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, enables County Councils to give assistance by means of grants and loans (to which a contribution of 50 per cent is received from the Exchequer). The Act is to promote the provision of housing accommodation for Agricultural workers, and for persons whose economic conditions are substantially the same as that of such workers, and the improvement of such accommodation by authorising the giving of financial assistance towards the reconstruction and improvement of houses and other buildings.

The total expenditure on the Health Services in Radnorshire for the ending March 31st, 1926, amounted to a rate of 3d. in the pound, this was made up as follows: Maternity and Child Welfare, '45d.; Tuberculosis 1'32d.; Welfare of the Blind, '01d.; General Health '33d.; Mental Deficiency '03d.; School Medical Service '86d. The rates for other services were: Elementary Education 1/10½d.; Higher Education 3d.; Highways and Transport 1/4d.; and Police and Administration of Justice, 7d. The Health Service, which is the most important, is also the most economical.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to those Members of the County Council who have given me their support, and to the members of the staff for their co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

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

County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

County Buildings,

Llandrindod Wells,

July, 1927.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Full particulars were given on pages 6 and 8 Annual Report for 1923, and on pages 5 and 6 Report for 1925. For purposes of vital statistics the Registrar-General gives the following estimates of the population for 1926: Urban Districts, 5810; Rural Districts, 16,520; County, 22,330.

The population of the 3 Urban Districts is estimated as follows: Knighton, 1,752; Llandrindod Wells, 2,942; Presteigne, 1,116. The population of the 5 Rural Districts is as follows: Colwyn, 2,199; Knighton, 4,198; New Radnor, 2,638; Painscastle, 2,330; Rhayader, 5,155.

The occupation of the inhabitants was referred to on pages 23—27, Annual Report for 1923, and pages 9 and 10 Report for 1925.

RATEABLE VALUE.

Particulars of each District were given on page 6, Annual Report for 1925.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Particulars were given on pages 6—10, Annual Report for 1925.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of births registered in the County during 1926, after due correction, was 393, compared with 404 in 1925; the rate was 17·6 per 1,000, compared with 18·1 for 1925. Of the 393 births (222 males and 171 females), 86 (42 males and 44 females) occurred in the Urban and 307 (180 males and 127 females) in the Rural Districts.

Particulars in regard to rates (per 1,000 living) for the various districts for 1926, and for the 5 years 1921—25 are as follows :—

AREAS.	Number of Births, 1926.	Birth-rate 1926.	Birth-rate 1921—25.
URBAN DISTRICTS:			
Knighton ...	36	20·5	18·5
Llandrindod Wells ...	31	10·5	14·9
Presteigne ...	19	17·0	20·2
RURAL DISTRICTS:			
Colwyn ...	32	14·6	20·7
Knighton ...	94	22·4	20·4
New Radnor ...	54	20·5	18·9
Painscastle ...	47	20·2	21·9
Rhayader ...	80	15·5	17·7
Urban Districts ...	86	14·8	17·1
Rural Districts ...	307	18·6	19·6
Administrative County ...	393	17·6	18·9
England and Wales ...	—	17·8	19·3

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were 34 (19 males and 15 females) during 1926 (Urban Districts, 7; Rural Districts, 27), equal to 8·7 per cent of the total births. The percentage of illegitimate births for the County for the 5 years 1921—25 was 7·4, being the same for the urban and rural districts.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths, which occurred in the County, after due correction for residents and non-residents, was 250 compared with 309 in 1925; the rate was 11·2 per 1000. Of the deaths, 79 (35 males, 44 females) occurred in the Urban, and 171 (90 males, 81 females) in the Rural Districts.

Particulars in regard to standardised rates (per 1,000 living) for 1926, and for the 5 years 1921—25, are as follows :

AREAS.	Number of Deaths, 1926.	Crude Death Rate, 1926.	Standardising Factors.	Standardised rate, 1926.	1921—1925.	
					Crude Death Rate.	Standardised Death Rate.
URBAN DISTRICTS :						
Knighton ...	29	16.6	.722	12.0	15.6	11.3
Llandrindod Wells	30	10.2	.771	7.8	10.9	8.4
Presteigne ...	20	17.9	.682	11.2	17.6	11.0
RURAL DISTRICTS :						
Colwyn ...	18	8.2	.859	7.0	11.1	9.5
Knighton ...	42	10.0	.810	8.1	13.1	10.6
New Radnor ...	30	11.4	.706	8.0	14.0	9.9
Paincastle ...	26	11.2	.764	8.6	11.4	8.7
Rhayader ...	55	10.7	.728	7.8	13.8	9.9
Urban Districts ...	79	13.6	.706	9.6	13.7	10.4
Rural Districts ...	171	10.0	.706	7.1	13.0	9.7
Administrative County...	250	11.2	.728	8.2	13.2	10.0
England and Wales...	—	*11.6	—	—	*12.2	

* Death Rate.

The Registrar General has given the standardising factors, based on statistics in regard to age and sex, supplied at the last census. By means of these factors corrections can be made for any differences in age and sex distribution in comparison with England and Wales as a whole.

In order to form an accurate judgement from statistics, whether of births or deaths, it is necessary to avoid small numbers ; on this account information given over a period of 5 years is more reliable.

A large number of deaths occur, and a large amount of sickness results from preventable diseases.

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. appended.

The following were the chief causes of death for the year :

Cause of Death.	1926. No. of Deaths.	1926. Percentage of total deaths.	1921-25. Percentage of total deaths.
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart Dis- ease, 34, Arterio- sclerosis 14) ...	48	19.2	16.8
Tuberculosis (including Phthisis 22) ...	25	10.0	8.8
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	23	9.2	9.0
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Bronchitis 12, Pneu- monia 6) ...	19	7.6	12.3
Cerebral Haemorr- hage, etc. ...	18	7.2	8.0
Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth ...	17	6.8	4.0
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic) ...	9	3.6	4.3
Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis) ...	7	2.8	5.7
Total ...	166	66	69

Particulars of deaths in age periods are given in Table II appended. The percentages are as follows:—

Age period	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Total
Number	22	2	9	30	44	143	250
Percentage of Total deaths	8.8	.8	3.6	12.0	17.6	57.2	100

The two deaths, at the age period 5-15 years, were of a boy and girl from nephritis and rheumatic fever respectively, in Rural Districts.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year in the County during 1926 was 18 compared with 23 in 1925; the infantile mortality rate (no. of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) was 46 compared with 57 in 1925.

Of the deaths 3 (2 males and 1 female) occurred in the Urban Districts and 15 (9 males and 6 females) in the Rural Districts.

One death of an illegitimate infant occurred in one of the Rural Districts, and the infantile mortality rate calculated on the 33 illegitimate births was 29.

Particulars in connection with the various districts for 1926, and the 5 years 1921-25 inclusive are as follows :—

AREAS.	No. of deaths under 1 year 1926.	Rate per 1,000 births 1926.	Rate per 1,000 births 1921-25.
URBAN DISTRICTS—			
Knighton ...	1	28	25
Llandrindod Wells ...	1	32	57
Presteigne ...	1	53	60
RURAL DISTRICTS—			
Colwyn ...	—	—	68
Knighton ...	8	85	72
New Radnor ...	—	—	40
Paincastle ...	4	85	48
Rhayader ...	3	38	58
Urban Districts ...	3	35	48
Rural Districts ...	15	49	59
Administrative County ...	18	46	56
England and Wales ...	—	70	76

Of the 18 deaths under one year during 1926, the causes of death were as follows : Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth, 17 ; Pneumonia, 1. Of the 117 deaths under one year, which occurred during the 5 years 1921—25 inclusive, the largest number 57 (49%) occurred from Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth. Respiratory Disease, 18 (Pneumonia, 13 Bronchitis 5), accounted for 15% ; Diarrhoea 12, for 10% ; Infectious Disease 7, (Whooping Cough, 5, Diphtheria 1, Influenza 1) for 6% ; Violence 1 death (·9%), and Other Diseases 22 for 19%.

Apart from classification no particulars are given by the Registrar General of the deaths under one year for the County ; during the 4 years, 1922—25 inclusive, the Health Visitors in the County have made enquiries in regard to 71 deaths (72% of the total number). The particulars are as follows :—

Period	Total				Total			
	Under 1 wk.	Weeks 1—4	under 1 mth.	Months 1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	under 1 yr.
1922—25								
Number	23	10	33	16	9	5	8	71
P'rc'nt'ge	32·4	14	46·4	22·5	12·7	7·1	11·3	100
Percentage								
England & Wales 1923	—	—	46·0	16·3	14·4	23·3		100

Nearly one-half of the deaths occurred during the first month, and 69% (over two-thirds) during the first 3 months.

All the deaths from Premature Birth (13), Malformation (3) and Congenital Debility (3), which amounted to 19 (60%), occurred during the first month and 16 within the first week.

Enquiries were made by the nurses in regard to 12 deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year, the particulars are as follows :—

No.	Sex.	Age at death	Cause of death.	Feeding		Weight at Birth
				Breast	Artificial	
1.	F.	1 hour	Malformation of Spine. Feeble infant	—	—	—
2.	F.	2 days	Malformation of liver	—	—	—
3.	F.	4 days	Prematurity	Partly	Cream & Whey	3½lbs.
4.	M.	4½ hrs.	Prematurity	—	—	—
5.	F.	2 days.	Spina Bifida	—	—	—
6.	M.	3 days	Prematurity	—	—	—
7.	F.	5 days	Difficult Labour	Yes	—	—
8.	M.	14 dys.	Jaundice	Yes	—	—
9.	M.	17 wks.	Marasmus	—	Cream Mixture	6¾lbs.
10.	M.	A few minutes	Precipitate labour	—	—	—
11.	M.	15 mins.	Inanition	—	—	—
12.	F.	12 hrs.	Inanition	—	—	—

Cases 3, 4 and 6 were emergency ; no doctor or midwife was engaged, and there was no ante-natal care. In case 10, the infant was born before the arrival of the mid-wife ; in case 12, the mother had ante-partum haemorrhage.

Eight deaths occurred during the first quarter and four during the third quarter. Eleven of the deaths occurred within a month, and 10 during the first week.

Nine of the infants were full time ; 3 were breast fed (one partly).

In connection with case 12 the home conditions were poor, and in cases 6, 7 and 8, fair ; in case 9, the home was dirty and damp.

DEATHS OF INFANTS AGED 1—5 YEARS.

Four occurred during 1926 in the Rural Districts. The cause of death was as follows :—Whooping Cough, 1 ; Bronchitis 1 ; Diarrhoea 1, and Cerebral Haemorrhage 1.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Under the age of 2 years, one death occurred in the New

Radnor Rural District. The birth rate per 1000 births was 2.5 compared with a rate of 8.7 for England and Wales.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—The number of births notified was 402 (live 384, still 18). These 294 were notified by midwives, 7 by matron of hospital and a maternity home, 4 by parents, 96 by a handy-women. From the returns supplied by the Registrars of the Districts and otherwise, it was ascertained that 1 live birth had not been notified. Altogether 403 births were notified, compared with an average of 295 for the years 1921—25.

In cases of non-notification as ascertained from the District Registrars, a communication was sent to the father and also to the doctor and midwife, drawing attention to the Notification of Births Acts.

For the 5 years 1921—25 there were 66 still births and 1960 live births notified, the proportion of still to live births being 3.4%.

Enquiries were made by the Registrar, resulting in 16 still births which occurred during the year. The particulars are as follows:—

STILL BIRTHS.

No.	Presentation.	Complication.	No. of children living.	No. of children dead.
1.	Vertex	Precipitate labour; born before arrival of midwife.	5	1
2.	—	Debility of mother; puerperal sepsis after previous confinement.	2	—
3.	Vertex	Oedematous foetus and placenta	2	1
4.	Vertex	Defective placenta	—	—
5.	Vertex	Difficult labour	—	—
6.	—	Difficult labour	4	4 still born
7.	Vertex	Contracted pelvis	—	—
8.	Vertex	Prolapse of cord	—	—
9.	Breech	Premature; defective circulation of placenta	—	—

No.	Presentation.	Complication.	No. of previous confinements.	No. of previous miscarriages.	No. of children living.	No. of children dead.
10.	Vertex	Premature ; marginal placenta praevia	3	—	3	—
11.	Vertex	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Vertex	Difficult labour (occipito-posterior)	—	—	—	—
13.	Foot	Shock to mother following a fall	2	—	2	—
14.	—	Persistent vomiting of mother during pregnancy ; infant born before arrival of midwife	—	—	1	—
15.	Vertex.	Difficult labour	—	—	—	—
16.	Foot	Difficult labour ; emergency	—	—	—	—

There were no illegitimate births. Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16 were in the Rural Districts. The urine was tested by the nurses in all cases, except Nos. 2 and 10, and found to be free from albumen. The mother of the infant in No. 11 had done heavy work during the latter part of pregnancy. In Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15 and 16 there had been no previous confinements.

HEALTH VISITING.—The whole of the County is now covered for this purpose. At the end of December, 1926, there were 1 whole-time and 17 part-time nurses employed ; the latter under 16 District Nursing Associations. In March, 1927, an additional nurse was appointed by the Knighton Association.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Health Visitors during 1926 :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—

Expectant Mothers (first visits 268)	...	1004
Infants under 1 year („ 384)	...	3070
Infants 1—5 years („ 335)	...	4215
Attendance at Infant Welfare Centres	...	56

TUBERCULOSIS—

Home Visits (first visits 23)	...	488
Attendance at Stations	...	49

OTHER WORK—

Whooping Cough (first visits	93)	...	119
Measles	(„ 294)	...	318
Chicken Pox	(„ 23)	...	51
Mumps	(„ 91)	...	169
Influenza	(„ 68)	...	89

The large majority of the visits re Infectious Diseases were in connection with children of school age.

FEEDING, ETC.—In connection with 350 infants under 1 year, the information obtained by the nurses at the first visit, in regard to feeding and other matters was as follows:—

Breast-fed	...	214	...	61.1%
Breast and Artificially fed	}	78	...	22.3%
Artificially fed	...	58	...	16.6%

Of 85 infants visited in 1926, and who reached the age of 9 months within the year, 48 (56.4%) were entirely breast-fed, 18 (21.2%) breast fed for a time, 4 (4.7%) were breast and artificially fed, and 15 (17.7%) artificially fed; in the 18 cases, where breast feeding was continued for a time, the period was as follows:—

	Under 1 month	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—6	6—9
No.	3	2	9	4	—	—	—

In 78% the breast feeding was for 1—3 months only.

Of 237 infants visited during the 3 years, 1924—26 inclusive, and who in each case reached the age of 9 months within the year, 143 (60.3%) were entirely breast fed.

The reasons given for artificial feeding in 33 cases during 1926, were as follows: insufficient milk 21; ill-health of mother 7; work of mother (illegitimacy) 5.

Of the 37 babies artificially fed, the feeding was as follows: cows' milk 32; condensed milk 1; dried milk 2; patent foods 2.

The kind of feeding bottle used is very important; information was obtained in 135 cases; in 129 a boat-shaped

bottle with an indiarubber teat was used, and in 6 cases a bottle with a long indiarubber tube.

Twenty-seven infants were provided with comforters (dummies); these are a frequent source of flatulence and other troubles. It was ascertained that 262 babies slept with their mothers and only 88 in a cot; the danger of overlaying is well-known. In connection with 17 the clothing was unsatisfactory.

Twenty houses were damp; in 17 the windows were not opened to a sufficient extent; in 24 the ventilation and light were poor; in 1 house the sanitary conveniences were dirty, and in 6 the houses were dirty and also the inmates.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES—

	Howey	Knighton	Llandrindod Wells.	Presteigne	Total
*No. of Meetings.	12	11	24	12	59
Total number of individual mothers who attended during the year	12	42	23	38	115
Total number of individual children who attended during the year.	19	23	29	60	131
New cases					
[1] Under 1 year	5	11	15	18	49
[2] 1—5 years	1	—	3	3	7
New cases—					
[1] Under 1 year	3	—	—	—	3
[2] 1—5 years	10	12	11	39	72
Total number of attendances of children	117	92	247	217	673

*Doctor in attendance at each meeting at Knighton; 7 out of 12 meetings at Howey; 11 out of 24 at Llandrindod Wells, and 11 out of 12 at Presteigne.

The large majority of the children in the 3 Urban

Districts reside in the 3 towns. The average number of children under 1 year, and at the age period 1—5 years, who attended the centres during the years 1922—26 inclusive, is as follows :—

		Under 1 year.	*Average No. of births.	1—5	†Average No. of in- fants 1:5 yrs
Knighton	...	25	34	18	79
Llandrindod Wells		22	39	18	156
Presteigne	...	19	21	30	86

*Average Number of births 1922—26 inclusive.

†Census population, 1921.

It will be seen that attendance of infants 1—5 years is low in the case of Knighton and Llandrindod Wells, and that the attendance of infants under 1 year and from 1—5 years is highest at Presteigne.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR'S WORK—

Regular Inspections of Midwives	...	147
Special visits of enquiry	...	8
Other visits	...	12
Letters and Notices sent	...	432

Notifications received :—

Intention to practice	...	32
Sending for Medical help	...	68
Artificial feeding of infants	...	10
Still births	...	3
Notification of having laid out a dead body		11
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	...	4
Notification of death	...	4

In connection with the sending for medical help 14 notifications (16·2% of total births) were received from the 3 Urban Districts, and 54 (17·3% of total births) from the 5 Rural Districts.

The following were the reasons for sending for medical help ;—

MOTHER—

Ruptured Perineum	...	8
Delayed second stage of labour	...	10
Prolonged labour	...	5
Uterine inertia	..	4
Foot Presentation	...	1
Presentation not made out	...	1
Miscarriage	...	2
Retained Membranes	...	2
Retained Placenta	...	3
Adherent Placenta	...	3
Marginal Placenta Praevia	...	1
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	2
Eclampsia (ante-partum)	...	1
Albuminuria	...	1
Rise of Temperature	...	3
Pain in left side and rise in temperature	...	1
General Weakness	...	1
Cardiac Weakness	...	2
Rash on body	...	1
Phebitis	...	1
Other	...	1

INFANT—

Marked enlargement of Thyroid Gland	...	1
Inflammation of one Eye	...	3
Discharge from Eyes	...	2
Dangerous Feebleness	...	7
Apparent Death of Infant	...	1
		—
		68

MIDWIVES PRACTISING—

Number of trained midwives working under District Nursing Associations	...	17
Trained midwives who are whole-time Health Visitors, etc., employed by County Council	...	1

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.—During 1926, 5 women were treated at the Llandrindod Wells Hospital under arrangements made by your Authority.

The particulars of the cases are as follows :

(1) Age 20 years ; admitted from Boughrood parish on

February 2nd and discharged on March 18th. Primipara ; on admission had albuminuria and oedema of hands and feet. Delivered of a male living infant on February 26th. Albumen persisted until March 6th.

(2) Age 25 years ; admitted from Knighton Urban District on February 23rd and discharged on March 23rd. Primipara ; on admission acute septic pyelitis, both kidneys being affected. Premature delivery on February 26th (5 months pregnancy). Temperature fell to normal on March 5th.

(3) Age 32 years ; admitted from Llanbister Parish on March 6th and discharged on March 27th. Multipara ; miscarriage at 3 months, with adherent placenta ; pyelitis, septic infection of pelvis and congestion of lungs. Illness commenced on March 6th.

(4) Age 45 years, admitted from Beguildy Parish on May 5th, and discharged on May 25th. Primipara ; admitted in labour. Large infant weighing 8lbs. delivered by forceps.

(5) Age 25 years ; admitted on December 10th and discharged on December 30th. Previously a still born child delivered by instruments ; contracted pelvis. On admission foetal heart sounds were weak and labour was not progressing ; mother had a septic hand. A female child weighing 7lbs. was delivered on December 15th. There was some post-partum haemorrhage, but later the progress was normal.

In case 1 the midwife called in the Doctor against the wish of the patient ; this patient would probably have developed Eclampsia. In case 5 the home conditions were bad, and case 3 lived in a very isolated district.

MIDWIVES PRACTISING—

Number of trained midwives working under District Nursing Associations	...	17
Trained midwives who are whole-time Health Visitors, etc., employed by County Council	...	1
Trained midwives in private practice	...	3
Trained midwife in Poor Law Institution	...	1
Bona-fide midwives practising in Radnorshire	...	1
Total	...	23

Of the 32 midwives, who notified their intention to practise in 1926, 3 have left the County, 3 were doing temporary work, and there were 24 midwives on the Register at the end of the year.

Reference was made to Supply of Midwives on pages 21 and 22 of my Annual Report for 1925.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis ; 2 deaths occurred at the age period 15—25 in the Knighton Rural District from other causes.

An unmarried girl aged 17 years died from Eclampsia. She had obtained medical advice within a few days only of the premature birth of a male child ; the fits recurred and death occurred on the third day after the birth. The District Nurse was not booked for the case, in consequence there was no opportunity for examining the urine during the early stage of pregnancy.

Another unmarried women aged 19 years obtained medical advice a short time before a male child was born (instrumental delivery) ; no albumen was detected in the urine within a few days of labour ; fits recurred after the birth and continued until death on the third day following, from Eclampsia. The District Nurse was not called in until 4 days before death.

Full particulars in regard to maternal mortality in Radnorshire were given on pages 22—24 of my Annual Report for 1925.

I have given information on pages 17—18 in regard to the 5 cases admitted to Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Particulars of notifications and of removals to Hospital during 1926, are given in the accompanying tables.

SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND ENTERIC FEVER.—
There were no deaths from these diseases during the year.

Smallpox.—On page 20 Annual Report for 1924, and in succeeding Reports, I have referred to this disease, which is on the increase owing to persons being unvaccinated. The number of unvaccinated children during 1925 was 43%, the percentage for 1924 being 41%.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	*Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	8	...	...
Diphtheria	4	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...
Pneumonia	6	...	6
Encephalitis Lethargica...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	3	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...

* No cases were admitted to Hospital.

Full particulars in regard to the above diseases were given on pages 24—30 of my Annual Report for 1925.

OTHER DISEASES.—No cases of Acute Poliomyelitis, or

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.

Cases notified in each locality, year ended 1st January, 1927.

Name of District.	Erysipelas	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Encephalitis Lethargica
Urban—							
Knighton	1	3	3	2	2		
Llandrindod Wells		4	1				
Presteign							
Total Urban	1	7	4	2	2		
Rural—							
Colwyn		3		1	1	1	
Knighton	2	6	1	2	2	1	
New Radnor		1		1	2	1	
Paincastle		3			1	2	1
Rhayader							
Total Rural	2	13	1	4	6	4	1
Total County	3	20	5	6	8	4	1

* Returns taken from weekly notification cards.

SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND ENTERIC FEVER.—There were no deaths from these diseases during the year.

SMALLPOX.—On page 20 Annual Report for 1921, and in succeeding Reports, I have referred to this disease, which is on the increase owing to persons being unvaccinated. The number of unvaccinated children during 1926 was 43%; the percentage for 1925 being 41%.

In my Report for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1927, I gave full particulars of unvaccinated children attending the elementary schools in Radnorshire; the numbers vary considerably.

MEASLES.—This was prevalent during the first quarter in the parishes of Norton, Whitton and Painscastle and in the Knighton and Presteigne Urban Districts, and during the last quarter in Glasbury parish. There were no deaths.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—This disease was prevalent in the parishes of Gladestry and Newchurch during the fourth quarter.

Too little attention is paid to measles and whooping cough; although instructions are given in regard to isolation, etc., children are not infrequently allowed to go about in an infectious state. Through want of care in nursing the after effects are often serious, especially of Respiratory Disease.

INFLUENZA.—This disease was prevalent towards the end of the year.

Six deaths, of 2 males and 4 females, occurred in the Rural Districts; 1 at the age period 25—45, 2 at the period 45—65, 2 at the period 65—75, and 1 at the period 75 years and upwards.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—One case (female) was notified during the last quarter in the Painscastle Rural District. Her home was in Berkshire; she came to Glasbury Parish early in September, and was seen by a Doctor on September 9th. The disease gradually increased in severity the lethargy becoming marked, and the patient died on October 17th.

OTHER DISEASES.—No cases of Acute Polio-Myelitis, or

Ophthalmia-Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, which came into operation on October 1st, it is necessary for Medical Practitioners to notify the above diseases to the District M.O.H., and under Sec. 5 of the Regulations the District M.O.H. must send a copy to the County M.O.H. within 24 hours after the receipt of the notification.

Provision has been made by your Authority for bacteriological examination of specimens in connection with the cases, and under the arrangements made with the Llandrindod Wells Hospital Committee skilled medical treatment and nursing is provided for in this institution.

Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, which came into operation on October 1st the District M.O.H. is to forward to the County M.O.H. a copy of every notification received by him within 24 hours of the receipt of same.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Full particulars were given on pages 29 and 30 Annual Report for 1923, and on pages 30 and 31 Annual Report for 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1926, reports of 20 cases of Tuberculosis, notified on Forms A and B (17 Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary) were received through the District Medical Officers of Health, and in addition information in regard to 4 new cases (3 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary) was furnished by Dr. Jordon, the Tuberculosis Physician under the Welsh National Memorial Association; particulars in regard to 7 deaths (4 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) were received from the Registrar General; these cases had not been previously notified. Information was received from other Counties of the removal of 4 cases (2 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) into Radnorshire. It was ascertained that 2 cases which were notified as non-pulmonary were, after further observation, diagnosed as non-tuberculous.

Of the 4 cases (3 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) which were not notified on Forms A or B, 1 resided in Llandrindod Wells Urban District, 2 in Knighton Rural and 1 in Painscastle Rural. The information from the death returns of the Registrar-General showed that cases of Tuberculosis which had not been notified before death occurred in Knighton Urban (1); Llandrindod Wells Urban (1); Colwyn Rural (1); Knighton Rural (1); New Radnor Rural (1); Painscastle Rural (1); and Rhayader Rural (1).

DEATHS.—During the year there were 22 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (14 males, 8 females) and 3 deaths (2 males, 1 female) from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis; particulars in regard to districts and age periods are given in Tables I and II Appendix.

Detailed particulars in regard to notifications and deaths during the 5 years 1921—25 were given on pages 31—34 Annual Report for 1925.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. — Information was received on Form A in regard to 4 cases. There were 2 males whose ages were 12 and 45, and 2 females aged 3 and 44.

One male (aged 12 years) suffered from Tuberculosis of the knee, and another male (aged 45 years) from Tuberculosis of the Knee, Bladder, Rectum and Peritoneum. A female (aged 12 years) had Tuberculosis of the Glands of Neck and Spine, and the other female (aged 44 years) suffered from Miliary Tuberculosis.

Two females, aged 25 and 37 years suffered from Tuberculosis of the Femur and Spine respectively, but these cases were not notified on Forms A or B.

During the 5 years 1921—25, there were 34 notifications of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (Urban Districts 17, Rural Districts 17); the rate was '600 per 1000 in the Urban Districts and '208 in the Rural Districts; the incidence rates in regard to Pulmonary Tuberculosis being '905 and '917 per 1000 respectively.

Particulars in regard to part affected are given below, the figures in brackets indicate the age at notification :

Part affected	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage
Bones and Joints	8 [6, 21, 26, 30, 35, 37, 38, 39]	7 [1, 5, 10, 14, 16, 20, 54]	15	44·1
Meninges	3 [13, 23, 30]	8 [9, 15, 18, 19, 21, 28 (2), 46]	11	32·4
Peritoneum	3 [1, 7, 12]	...	3	8·8
Glands of neck	2 [2, 5]	...	2	5·9
Miliary	1 [2]	...	1	8·8
Lupus (face)	1 [31]	...	1	
Kidneys	...	1 [25]	1	
Total	18	16	34	

Particulars of the age periods are as follows :—

	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55.	Ttl.
Males ...	3	3	2	—	2	4	4	—	18
Females	1	2	2	4	2	3	—	2	16
Total ...	4	5	4	4	4	7	4	2	34

On page 34 Annual Report for 1925, I gave particulars of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the 5 years 1921—25.

In both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis the majority of the cases were notified under the age of 45 years. In regard to the Pulmonary variety 49% were notified under the age of 25 years, whereas in the Non-Pulmonary, 62 were notified during the same period.

The percentages at the age periods 5-15 and 15-25 are :

	5—15			15—25		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	15·2	22·4	18·2	34·2	24·1	29·9
Non-Pulmonary	27·8	25·0	26·5	11·1	37·3	23·5

At the age period 5—15 there was a larger proportion of males with the Non-Pulmonary variety, and this also

applies to a lesser extent to females. A smaller proportion of males and a larger proportion of females, at the age period 15—25, suffered from the Non-Pulmonary form.

The Urban population in Radnorshire is rather more than one-third that of the rural population. Of those suffering from disease of the Bones and Joints 3 resided in the Urban and 12 in the Rural Districts; of those affected with Meningitis 4 resided in the Urban and 4 in the Rural districts; the 2 children with Tubercular Glands of the Neck resided in the Urban Districts, and 1 person with Peritonitis.

On page 25 Annual Report for 1924, I gave particulars of an investigation carried out by Dr. S. Griffith, of the Ministry of Health. He concluded that about 80% of all children under the age of 5 years, who had Tubercular Glands of the Neck, were infected with the bovine variety of the Tubercle bacillus, which is present in milk. In Lupus, at all ages, there is infection by bovine bacilli in half the cases; in Bone and Joint Tuberculosis, Meningitis, etc, the proportion of bovine infections is from one-fifth to one-sixth of the cases examined.

Of the 2 males and 6 female adults, who suffered from Meningitis, 1 male was a carpenter and the other a farm labourer; 4 females were domestic servants, 1 a dressmaker and 1 a shop assistant; 7 out of 8 followed indoor occupations.

Of the 7 males and 3 female adults, who suffered from disease of the bones and joints the occupations were as follows:—Males: farmer 4; labourer 1; innkeeper 1, and law student 1; the 3 females were domestic servants.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.—Full particulars are given on pages 21—25 Annual Report for 1924, and pages 34—39 Annual Report for 1925.

Miss E. Rowlands, of the Welsh National Memorial Association, commenced a series of Lectures at the Elementary Schools on "Tuberculosis" and the "Laws of Health" and also gave talks to senior girls on "Infant Care." Some of the lectures were to adults only and were given in the evening. A good deal of useful information was given, and the lectures were much appreciated.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1926.

1. Number of persons examined for Diagnostic purposes :

	Adults.		Children.		Contacts.				Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Under observation beginning of year	7	4	14	11	—	1	3	3	24	19
(b) New cases and Contacts examined during year	24	20	13	16	5	11	9	15	51	62
(c) Number found to be suffering from Tuberculosis ;—										
Pulmonary	7	6			2				9	7
Non-Pulmonary	2		1		1				2	2
(d) Number with no evidence of active Tuberculosis	14	16	19	21	2	7	9	10	44	54
(e) Number who ceased attendance before completion of Diagnosis	3		1		1	1	1	1	4	3
(f) Number under observation pending diagnosis at end of year	5	2	8	4	1	3	2	6	16	15

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

		Adults.		Children.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a)	Number under observation at beginning of year	...	...	...	9 13	9	13
(b)	Number examined during 1926	...	...	...	11 11	11	11
(c)	Number found to be suffer- ing from :						
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...				
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...			

		Adults.		Children.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(d)	Number with no evidence of active Tuberculosis ...	...	...	11	20	11	20
(e)	Number still under observation at end of year pending diagnosis ...	...	...	9	4	9	4
3.	Results of Hospital Treatment of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases						
(a)	Number under treatment at beginning of year :—						
	Pulmonary ...	4	2			4	2
	Non-Pulmonary ...	1		2	2	3	2
(b)	Number admitted during the year :—						
	Pulmonary ...	2	4		2	2	6
	Non-Pulmonary ...	1	1	1	2	2	3
(c)	Number discharged :						
	Improved Pulmonary	3	1			3	1
	„ Non-Pulmonary		1	1	2	1	3
	Stationary Non-Pulmonary	1				1	
	Admitted for observation and discharged as Non-Tuberculous Pulmonary ...	1	1			1	1
	Worse Pulmonary ...	1				1	
	For Disobedience						
	Non-Pulmonary ...				1		1
	Deaths certified as primarily due to Tuberculosis :						
	Pulmonary ...	1	1			1	1
(d)	Number still under treatment at the end of 1926 :						
	Pulmonary ...		3		2		5
	Non-Pulmonary ...	1		2	1	3	1
4.	Results of Sanatorium treatment of Pulmonary cases						
(a)	Number under treatment at beginning of year ...						
		3		1		4	

		Adults.		Children.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(b)	Number admitted during the year	9	2	3		12	2
(c)	Number discharged ;						
	Fit for full work	4		1		5	
	Improved—not fit for work		1				1
	Stationary	1				1	
	Left off treatment against advice	1				1	
	Discharged for Disobedience	1				1	
	Admitted for observation and discharged as Non-Tuberculosis		1	2		2	1
(d)	Number still under treatment at end of year	5		1		6	

5. Results of Institutional Treatment of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases.

(a)	Number under treatment at beginning of year 1926:						
	Pulmonary	9	6	4	7	13	13
	Non-Pulmonary		1	3	1	3	2
(b)	Number admitted during the year: Pulmonary	1	3			1	3
	Non-Pulmonary						
(c)	Number of cases resuming treatment: Pulmonary...	2	1	1		3	1
(d)	Number transferred from Residential Treatment or Other Areas:						
	Pulmonary	1				1	
(e)	Number discharged ;						
	Number improved and fit for full work—						
	Pulmonary		1				1

		Adults.		Children.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number improved, not fit for full work—							
Pulmonary	...			1		1	
Number lost sight of or left area : Pulmonary			2				2
Non-Pulmonary	...			1	1	1	1
(f) Number under treatment at end of year :							
Pulmonary	...	13	7	5	6	18	13
Non-Pulmonary	...		1	2		2	1
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							
Pulmonary	...	17	10	3	1	20	11
Non-Pulmonary	...		3	1	3	1	6
(b) Number admitted during year : Pulmonary		4	1			4	1
(c) Number transferred from Residential Treatment or other Areas : Pulmonary		1				1	
(d) Number fit for full work—							
Pulmonary	...	2				2	
(e) Number fit for light work—							
Pulmonary	...	1				1	
(f) Number Stationary—							
Non-Pulmonary	...			1	2	1	2
(g) Number lost sight of or left area : Pulmonary		6	3			6	3
Non-Pulmonary	...		1				1
(h) Number of deaths certified as primarily due to Tuberculosis :							
Pulmonary	...	6	3	1		7	3
(i) Number under treatment at end of year : Pulmonary		7	5	2	1	9	6
Non-Pulmonary	...		2		1		3

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Full particulars in regard to prevention and treatment were given on pages 42 and 43 Annual Report for 1925.

During 1926, 1 female with Gonorrhoea attended at the Shrewsbury Venereal Disease Clinic on 5 occasions, and 2 males suffering from the same disease attended at the Hereford Clinic on 20 occasions. A female with Syphilis attended the Hereford Clinic on 10 occasions.

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There were 23 deaths under the above heading, 9 deaths (3 males, 6 females) occurred in the Urban, and 14 (8 males, 6 females) in the Rural Districts.

Information in regard to age periods is given in Table II Appendix.

Particulars in regard to deaths which occurred during the 5 years 1921—1925 are given on page 44 of my Annual Report for 1925.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE.

There were 19 deaths from Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year; 6 deaths (1 male, 5 females) occurred in the Urban, and 13 deaths (9 males, 4 females) in the Rural Districts. Particulars are given in Tables I and II Appendix.

There were 12 deaths from Bronchitis, 4 in the Urban and 8 in the Rural Districts; 6 deaths occurred from Pneumonia (Urban 1, Rural 5) and 1 death in an Urban District from Other Respiratory Disease.

On pages 44 and 45 Annual Report for 1925, I gave information in regard to deaths during the 5 years 1921—25; the rate per 1,000 showed that Bronchitis caused more deaths than Pneumonia, and that all forms of Respiratory Disease were more prevalent in the Rural Districts; there were more deaths among males, and this was especially so in regard to Pneumonia and Other Respiratory Disease.

MENTAL DISEASE.

This was referred to on pages 45 and 46 Annual Report for 1925.

I pointed out that it was important that Mental Disease should be treated in its early stages. The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals would be materially reduced if Mental Clinics were established at General Hospitals, where cases in the early stage could be treated.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1926, 7 throat swabs were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli, in each case with negative result. Two specimens of blood were examined for the Wasserman reaction ; 1 was positive and 1 negative.

Particulars of arrangements made for bacteriological examinations were given on page 47, Annual Report for 1925, reference is made to examinations of milk samples under the heading Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following are particulars of samples taken by the Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts during the year ; by Mr. Gough during the first 9 months and by Mr. Powell during the last period of the year.

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 : 37

Nil.

Cream : 1

Nil.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

Nil.

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 ...	37	26	Pepper ...	2	2
Cream ...	1	1	Rice ...	1	1
Butter ...	9	9	Vinegar ...	1	1
Butter Colouring ...	1	1	Sausage ...	1	1
Condensed Milk ...	1	1	Tartaric Acid ...	4	4
Margarine ...	2	2	Cream of Tartar ...	2	2
Lard ...	2	2	Ground Almonds ...	1	1
Biscuits ...	1	1	Meat Paste... ..	2	2
Cheese ...	5	5	Flour ...	2	2
Tea ...	5	5	Corn Flour ...	2	2
Ovaltine ...	1	1	Salts ...	4	4
Coffee ...	2	2	Tinned Fish ...	1	1
Coffee Essence ...	1	1	Lemon Curd ...	1	1
Cocoa ...	4	4	Egg Substitute Powder	3	3
Sugar ...	2	2	Chocolate Egg ...	1	1
Lemonade Powder ...	2	2	Blanc Mange Powder	2	2
Thirst Quencher ...	1	1	Gravy Colouring ...	1	1
Jelly ...	4	4	Custard Powder ...	3	3
Chocolate ...	1	1	Jam ...	1	1
Spice ...	3	3	Sponge Mixture ...	2	2
Curry Powder ...	1	1	Catarrh Lozenges ...	1	1
Mustard ...	3	3	Tinned Meat ...	1	1
Ginger Wine Essence	1	1	Sweet Meats ...	3	3
Bicarbonate of Soda	4	4			
Baking Powder ...	6	6			
Oxo ...	2	2			

Total number of samples taken 144

Total number found to be genuine 133

The action taken in regard to adulterated samples was as follows :—

	Found Adulterated.	Number Warned.	Number Prosecuted.	Summons Withdrawn.
New Milk	11	5	†1	1

†This case was dismissed, the Justices being satisfied that the milk was as actually taken from the cow.

Preliminary testing of Milk.—During the year '49 samples of milk were tested by the Gerber method by the Inspector.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Part III, 6 (4), there is an obligation on the part of the Local Sanitary Authority to inform the County Council of the particulars of registration of Cowkeepers and their premises, and also of all alterations made in the registers.

The number registered in each district is as follows :—

		No. of Persons registered.
Urban Districts—		
Knighton	...	37
Llandrindod Wells	...	9
Presteign	...	11
Rural Districts—		
Colwyn	...	23
Knighton	...	6
New Radnor	..	—
*Paincastle	...	—
Rhayader	...	16
Total		102

* Return not received.

There is room for improvement in regard to cleanliness of milk ; this matter was referred to on page 50 Annual Report for 1925.

Twenty-two samples were taken by the Inspector of Food and Drugs, and sent to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination ; the samples were packed in ice. Nine samples were taken from purveyors who resided in the Urban Districts (Knighton 4, Llandrindod Wells 5), and 12 from purveyors, who resided in the Rural Districts (Colwyn 6, Knighton 2, Rhayader 4) ; in addition a sample was taken at Knighton from a purveyor who resided in Shropshire.

The result of the bacteriological examinations are given below ; the numbers refer to thousands of bacteria per cubic centimetre (17 drop) of the milk ; the number of colonies are

counted after incubation for 48 hours at a temperature of 37° centigrade.

5-10	10-20	20-50	50-100	100-200	200-500
—	2	4	6	5	5

Seventeen (77%) out of 22 samples, in regard to the number of bacteria present, were up to the standard of grade A milk (not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.). Three samples contained *Bacillus Coli* in 1/100 c.c., and on this account did not conform to the standard of grade A milk; 7 samples contained *B. Coli* in 1/10 c.c. (in 3 present in 1/100 c.c.). Fifteen samples of milk (68%) conformed to grade A milk in regard to number of bacteria and also to absence of *B. Coli* in 1/100 c.c.; of the 25 samples taken in 1925, 36% conformed to this standard. The presence of *B. Coli* generally indicates contamination of manure.

I have already given particulars of cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which occurred during the 5 years 1921-25, and showed the percentage infected by the bovine variety of the tubercle bacillus in milk; in very few instances in Radnorshire are herds tested with Tuberculin in order to eliminate cows suffering from Tuberculosis.

Until greater precautions are taken in regard to milk, it is important that all milk for human consumption should be pasteurized before use.

HOUSING.

On pages 51—52, Annual Report for 1925, I gave particulars in regard to Housing, and pointed out that bad housing conditions were detrimental to health.

GENERAL SANITATION.

POLLUTION.—Your Council is the Authority for dealing with pollution. The sewage of the town of Knighton passes into the River Teme un-treated, and there is pollution at Rhayader on account of drainage of some of the houses passing direct to the River Wye. A good deal of pollution occurs in rivers and streams from isolated houses and farms.

SCAVENGING.—In the town of Rhayader there is no provision for the removal of refuse from houses and shops. There is no destructor in the towns of Knighton, Rhayader and Presteign.

BLIND PERSONS' ACT, 1920.

At the end of December, 1926, there were 30 persons (17 males, 13 females) in Radnorshire who came under the Act. The ages in years are as follows :—

Males—6, 19, 21, 22, 24, 33, 48, 52, 62, 64, 65, 72, 77, 78, 84, 88, 95.

Females—16, 20, 38, 39, 41, 56, 58, 69, 74 (2), 75, 77, 83.

Three males aged 71, 81, and 89 years, died during the year and a male aged 68 left for Montgomery in May.

TRAINING.—A male aged 24 years was admitted to the Swansea Institution on May 26th, and a female aged 20, to the same Institution in April.

HOME WORKERS.—A male aged 22 years receives 4/- a week ; he is a boot repairer.

UNEMPLOYABLES. — During the year your Council allowed 2/6 a week to a male aged 88 years, and a similar amount to a female aged 69 years.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

At the meeting of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee on January 14th, 1927, I presented a full report on persons to be dealt with by your Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The total number ascertained in Radnorshire was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total
(1) Under Local Education Authority	16	7	23
(2) Under Local Authority (Mental Deficiency Act Committee) ...	18	16	34
(3) Under Poor Law Authorities ...	7	24	31
(4) In the Mid-Wales Mental Hospital	4	12	16
	—	—	—
Total	45	59	104

I considered that 18 persons (3 Idiots, 9 Imbeciles, and 6 Feeble-minded—10 males and 8 females—under your Authority should be sent to Institutions. At present there is only one case in an Institution, a boy aged 14 years.

In regard to Institutional accommodation it is important that provision should be made in the same colony for Mental Defective children as well as for adults.

In order to effect economy it is necessary that a number of Authorities, County Councils, Boards of Guardians, and Education Authorities should combine together; the Board of Control (Circular No. 686, October 11th, 1926) suggests that a Colony should provide for 500 cases. The provision for as large a number as 500 may be made gradually, but all sites chosen should be large enough to accommodate at least that number.

Accommodation is urgently needed for some of the cases in Radnorshire.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Area	5
Bacteriological Work	32
Birth-rate	5
Blind Persons' Act, 1920	36
Cancer	31
Clinics	*46
Death-rate	6
Death, Causes of	8
Diphtheria	20—22
Food and Drugs Acts	32
General Sanitation	35
Housing	35
Infantile Mortality	9
Infant Welfare Centres	15
Infectious Diseases	19
Influenza	22
Isolation Hospitals	23
Measles	22
Mental Disease	*45
Mental Deficiency	36
Maternity and Child Welfare	12
Midwives' Acts	16
Maternity Mortality	19
Phthisis	23
Respiratory Disease	31
Rateable Value	5
Scarlet Fever	20—22
Smallpox	22
Statistical Tables	End of Book
Treatment	*46
Tuberculosis	23—31
Venereal Diseases	31
Whooping Cough	22

*Annual Report for 1925.

TABLE I.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS IN THE
COUNTY OF RADNOR FOR 1926.

Causes of Death.	URBAN DISTRICTS			RURAL DISTRICTS					COUNTY		
	Knighton	Llandrin- dod Wells	Presteigne	Colwyn	Knighton	New Radnor	Painse'sle	Rhayader	M	F	Total
Whooping Cough ...				1					1		1
Influenza ...					3	1		2	2	4	6
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	5		2	5	1	2	4	14	8	22
Other Tuberculous Diseases		2				1			2	1	3
Cancer, malignant disease...	4	2	3	1	3	4	4	2	11	12	23
Rheumatic Fever ...				1				1	1	1	2
iabetes ...		1	1						1	1	2
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	2		2	4	1	1	3	5	5	13	18
Heart Disease ...	3	7	4	2	5	4	4	11	20	20	40
Arterio-sclerosis ...	3	4		2	1	3	1	2	9	7	16
Bronchitis ...	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	7	12
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1			1	1	1		2	5	1	6
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1									1	1
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum ...							1	1	2		2
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 yrs)						1				1	1
Acute & chronic nephritis		1	2	1	2			3	1	8	9
Other accidents and dis- eases of pregnancy and and parturition ...					2					2	2
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth ...	1	1	1		8		4	2	10	7	17
Suicide ...					1				1		1
Other deaths from violence							1	3	4		4
Other defined diseases ...	6	6	6	2	8	11	5	15	30	29	59
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	3								1	2	3
All Causes ...	29	30	20	18	42	30	26	55	125	125	250

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
COUNTY OF RADNOR, 1926.

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+
Whooping Cough ...										1				1						
Influenza ...										6							1	2	2	
Tuberculosis of respiratory System ...	8					1	6	1		14						3	8	3		
Other tuberculous diseases ...	2						1	1		1						1				
Cancer, malignant disease ...	9							4	4	1	14							5	7	1
Rheumatic Fever ...										2					1	1				
Diabetes ...	2								2											
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	4							1	3	14		1							4	
Heart Disease ...	14						2	3	6	3	26						3	3	13	1
Arterio-sclerosis ...	7								3	4	9								3	6
Bronchitis ...	4							1	3	8				1				2	5	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1								1	5	1					1	1		1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1								1											
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum ...										2							1	1		
Diarrhoea, etc. ...										2			1							1
Acute and chronic Nephritis...	3						1	2		6					1		1	2	1	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of pregnancy and parturition ...										2						2				
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ...	3	3								14	14									
Suicide ...										1							1			
Other deaths from violence ...										4							2		1	1
Other defined diseases ...	18							4	7	7	40						2	7	5	2
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	3							2	1											
All Causes ...	79	3				1	10	19	25	21	171	15	2	2	2	8	20	25	42	55