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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1935,

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

Barrister-at-Law,

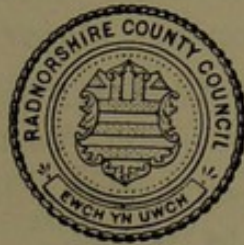
County Medical Officer of Health.

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Radnorshire County Council.



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

Barrister-at-Law,

County Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.



Public Health and Housing Committee.

Chairman: Alderman B. P. Lewis.

Aldermen William Thomas, Major Thompson, and Col. Sir Charles Venables Llewelyn, Bart. ; Councillors Abberley, Ellway, Mrs. Gibson Watt, Hughes, Lloyd, J. P. Price, Rd. Price, Protheroe, Reynolds, E. V. Thomas, and Capt. the Hon. Reginald Walsh.

Maternity and Child Welfare and Midwives Act Committee.

The Members of the Public Health and House Committee, and Mrs. Coltman Rogers, Mrs. W. A. Sims, Mrs. Alfred Thomas, Lady Venables Llewelyn, and Dr. John Murray.

District Medical Officers of Health.

NAME.	URBAN DISTRICT.
G. H. H. Booth, B.Sc., M.B. Ch.B., Wylcwm Street, Knighton.	Knighton.
Alastair Hair, M.B., Ch.B., Hafod Awen, Llandrindod Wells.	Llandrindod Wells.
R. R. Walker, M.A. M.D., Warden Court, Presteigne.	Presteigne.
	RURAL DISTRICT.
G. P. Driver, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Tynberllan, Builth Wells.	Colwyn.
J. A. K. Griffiths, M.B., M.R.C.S., The Cottage, Knighton.	Knighton.
P. Wallice, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., The Laurels, New Radnor.	New Radnor
W. W. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., Broad Street, Hay.	Paincastle.
H. T. Lippiatt, M.D., M.C., Bryncoed, Rhayader.	Rhayader.

District Medical Officers (Poor Law) and Public Vaccinators.

The District Medical Officers of Health, and †Q. R. Darling, F. J. Jayne, J. Murray, H. W. Powell, ‡P. Shankey, and O. W. D. Steel.

† Public Vaccinator only.

‡ District Medical Officer only.

Vaccination Officers.

Messrs. W. J. Beavan, G. W. Griffiths, A. R. Hicks, A. L. James, J. P. Lingen, D. J. Pugh, and G. P. Weale.

Sanitary Inspectors.

D. J. Phillips, Town Hall, Knighton.	Knigton Urban.	Cert. R. San Inst.
R. J. Morris, Town Hall, Llandrindod Wells.	Llandrindod Wells Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst.
R. P. Morris, Westfield, Kington.	Presteigne Urban.	Cert. R. San. Inst.
J. Evans, Victoria House, Erwood.	Colwyn Rural.	Cert. R. San. Inst.
D. Davies, Chandos, Temperance Hotel, Knighton.	Knighton Rural.	—
J. P. Lingen, Broad Street, New Radnor.	New Radnor Rural	—
J. J. Price, Hardwick House, Clifford, Herefordshire.	Painscastle Rural.	—
R. Worthing, Tegid House, Rhayader.	Rhayader Rural.	—

Clerk to the County Council : G. W. Moseley.

Inspector of Midwives : Miss J. Todd, S.R.N.,
Cert. C.M.B., C.R. San. Inst.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs :
C. S. W. Powell.

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

Veterinary Surgeon : J. P. Railton, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health : R. P. Bufton.

To the Chairman and Members of the Radnorshire County Council.

I have the honour to present my fifteenth Annual Report on the Health Administration of the County for the year 1935.

POPULATION.—(Page 7). The estimated population for 1935, given by the Registrar General, was 20,500, (urban districts 5,700, rural 14,800) ; the number of families in 1911 was 5,086, and in 1931 5,161, but the number per family is now less. On pages 4 and 5 of my Annual Report for 1934, I gave information in regard to the census populations of 1911 and 1931; there was a slight increase in the urban districts (this applied to Llandrindod Wells only, being 146 in the 20 years ; there was a decrease in Knighton of 50, and in Presteigne of 39) ; in the rural districts the decrease was 1,324. In the rural districts the excess of births over deaths was 14.2 per cent., but loss by migration was 22.1 per cent. ; in the urban districts the corresponding figures were 5.4 and 4.4 respectively.

Llandrindod Wells is favourably situated as a Health Resort and Residential Town.

Comparing the Census population in 1931 with that of 1911, the number of persons in the County decreased in 1931 up to the age of 45 years as follows : at 0-5 years 531 (males 245, females 286) ; at 5-15 years (school age) 785 (males 389, females 396) ; and at 15-25 years (adolescence, etc.) 410 (males 114, females 296).

On the other hand there were a larger number of persons living in 1931 at the age of 45 years and upwards, in spite of the total decrease in the population. The increased number in comparison with 1911 at 45-65 years was 704 (males 274, females 430), and at 65 years and upwards 350 (males 287, females 63). With reduced birth and death rates, and the tendency of the younger generation to migrate, there will be an increasing number of persons at middle and advanced ages in the future. During the last 20 years the expectation of life at birth has advanced 7 years.

BIRTH RATE.—(Pages 7-9). The rate for the County was 13.7 (urban districts 12.1, rural 14.3) ; the rate for England and Wales was 14.7. Information in regard to marriage rates per 1,000 unmarried, aged 15-45 years, and birth rates per 1,000 married women, aged 15-45 years, show that the birth rate for the County is higher in comparison with England and Wales. Particulars of birth rates for the Registration County for the 5 yearly periods 1876-80 to 1906-10 are given on page 9, and also rates for the Administrative (Geographical) County for the 5 yearly periods 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35, on page 8. The population of the Registration County in 1911 was 17,505, and of the Administrative County 22,590 ; a large part of the Rural Districts of Colwyn, New Radnor, and Painscastle, and a small part of Llandrindod Wells Urban District were not included in the Registration County. The County rate for 1931-35 of 15.1 is less than half the rate for 1876-80 ; the decline from a rate of 22.6 in 1911-13 to 15.1 in 1931-35 has been more rapid, viz. 33 per cent. in comparison with that for a similar period from 35.3 in 1876-80 to 29.3 in 1896-1900, which was 17 per cent.

MARRIAGE RATE.—(Pages 9-11). The rates for the County per 1,000 of the population, and also per 1,000 unmarried of the population, aged 15 years and over, are lower in comparison with England and Wales, and this has been so since 1870 ; the rates for Wales are also lower in comparison with England and Wales, and this especially applies to Wales II., Radnorshire being one of the nine Rural Counties in this area.

FERTILITY RATE.—(Pages 11-14). Particulars are given on page 14, in respect of the Registration County from 1870 to 1907, and in connection with the Administration County from 1911 to 1933, on pages 12 and 13. From 1870 to 1902 the legitimate rates for the County were higher than for England and Wales, and this applies even to a greater extent to the illegitimate rates. Comparing the periods 1870-72, and 1900-02 (thirty years later) there was a decrease per cent. in the legitimate rate of 14.4 for the County, and 19.5 for England and Wales ; the corresponding figures for illegitimate rates were 66 and 50 respectively. The decrease for all births, comparing 1911-13 and 1929-33 was 27 per cent. for the County.

DEATH RATE.—(Pages 14 and 15). The death rate for the County (corrected by the Comparative Mortality Figure .85) was 10.6 compared with 12.0 for England and Wales. Rates at different age periods 1904-08 and 1929-33

for the County and England and Wales are given on page 21. Information in regard to the principal causes of death is given on page 19. The rates per 1,000 of the population for the chief diseases during the age periods 25-45, 45-65, 65-75, and 75 years and upwards are given on pages 24, 26, and 27, and the percentages of deaths from various causes on pages 26 and 27. Similar information in connection with Early Childhood, School Age, and Adolescence, were given on pages 15, 32, and 34 respectively, of my Annual Report for 1935.

STILL BIRTHS.—(Pages 8, 16-18). The ratio per 1,000 total births for the 7 years 1929-35 is 53 (urban districts 44, rural 55). The causes of still births are given on pages 4, 8, and 9, Annual Report for 1933.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—(Pages 29-33). The rate for the County for 1935 was 64 (urban 72, rural 61) ; the rate for the 10 years 1926-35 was 55 (urban 50, rural 56). Particulars of rates for the 10 yearly periods 1911-20, and 1921-30 are given on pages 5, 6, 14, and 15, Annual Report for 1933, and of causes on pages 15, 16, and 17, and Table III., Appendix, of the same Report.

Information in regard to mortality for the 5 yearly periods from 1876 is given on page 33.

HOUSING.—(Page 73). Additional houses are needed throughout the County ; more use in the Rural Districts should be made of the Housing (Rural) Workers' Act of 1926 (as amended).

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 loyal co-operation and assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. MILLER,

County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
County Buildings,
Llandrindod Wells,
July 20th, 1936.

ANNUAL REPORT.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Full particulars were given in pages 6 and 8, Annual Report for 1923, and on pages 5 and 6, Report for 1925.

Particulars of population obtained through the census taken on 26-27th April, 1931, were given on page 8, Report for 1931.

The Registrar General gives the following estimates of the population for 1935 : Urban Districts, 5,700 ; Rural Districts, 14,800 ; County, 20,500.

The population of the 3 Urban Districts are as follows; Knighton, 1,846 ; Llandrindod Wells, 2,716 ; Presteigne 1,138.

The population of the 5 Rural Districts is given as follows : Colwyn 1,908 ; Knighton 3,692 ; New Radnor 2,487 ; Painscastle 2,056 ; Rhayader, 4,657.

NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Particulars are given on pages 8 and 9, Annual Report for 1925.

I gave information with regard to rainfall on pages 8 and 9, of my Annual Report for 1932. The occupation of the inhabitants is referred to on pages 23-27, Annual Report for 1923, on page 9, Report for 1930, and on pages 24-27, Report for 1931.

RATEABLE VALUE & INHABITED HOUSES.

Particulars for each district were given on page 7, Annual Report for 1930.

BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS.—The total number of live births registered in the County during 1935 was 281, compared with 291 in 1934 ; the rate was 13·7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 14·1 in 1934, and 15·1 for the 5 years 1931-35. There were 261 legitimate births (males 134, females 127), and 20 illegitimate births (males 13, females 7).

STILL BIRTHS.— The total number of still births registered in the county was 15, compared with 21 in 1934; the rate per 1,000 of the population was .73 (Urban .53 Rural .81) compared with .62 for England and Wales; rates per 1,000 total births are given in the table below. There were 13 legitimate births (males 6, females 7), and 2 illegitimate births (females); of the total still births 3 occurred in the Urban, and 12 in the Rural Districts.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.— (1) Of the 20 illegitimate live births in 1935, 5 were in the Urban, and 15 in the Rural Districts. The percentage of total live births was 7.1 (Urban 7.2, Rural 7.1), compared with 6.4 (Urban 6.9, Rural 6.3), for the 5 years 1930-34. The percentage for England and Wales for 1934 was 4.3. The 2 illegitimate still births were in Rural Districts. The percentage of total still births in the County was 13.3 (Rural 16.7).

Areas.	Live Births					Still Births		
	No. of Births	† Birth Rates				1935 No.	1929—35 (inclusive)	
		1935	1921 —25	1926 —30	1931 —35		No.	Rates per 1000 Total Births
Urban Districts :								
Knighton ...	25	13.5	18.5	18.0	13.9	1	8	39
Llandrindod ...	23	8.5	14.9	9.7	10.4	2	14	70
Presteigne ...	21	18.5	20.2	14.4	15.9	-	1	8
Rural Districts :								
Colwyn ...	28	14.7	20.7	15.5	15.7	1	8	36
Knighton ...	66	17.9	20.4	19.8	16.5	6	32	65
New Radnor ...	37	14.9	18.9	20.1	16.4	-	21	65
Painscastle ...	24	11.7	21.9	17.7	16.8	3	23	83
Rhayader ...	57	12.2	17.7	15.6	15.1	2	17	32
Urban Districts...	69	12.1	17.1	13.1	12.6	3	23	44
Rural Districts ...	212	14.3	19.6	17.7	15.9	12	101	55
Administrative County ...	281	13.7	18.9	16.5	15.1	15	124	53
England & Wales	—	14.7	18.3	16.7	14.9	-	—	*41

† Per 1,000 population. * 1929-34.

Comparing the five yearly periods 1926-30 and 1931-35, it will be noticed that the decline in the birth rate continues. The rate for the County is practically the same as that for England and Wales, when this is based on the total population, but particulars which are given in regard to marriage and birth rates per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 years, show that the rate for Radnorshire is really higher.

Particulars of Live Birth Rates per 1,000 population for the Registration County of Radnor for the period 1876-1909, are given below.

FIVE YEARLY PERIODS.

	1876-80	1881-85	1886-1890	1891-95	1896-1900	1901-05	1906-10
Rates -	35.3	33.5	31.4	30.5	29.3	28.1	25.4

The rate for the Administrative County for the 3 years 1911-13 inclusive was 22.6 (Urban 19.4, Rural 23.5). It is impossible to give accurate information in regard to birth rates during the Great War, 1914-1918.

MARRIAGE RATES. — Information is given in Table F. of the Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales (Part II. Civil) of marriages in England and Wales. Part of the information is given in the table which follows.

GEOGRAPHICAL COUNTIES 1988.

Area	No. of Marriages	Persons Married per 1000 population	Ratio of Local to National Rate (1000)
England & Wales	318,191	15.8	1000
Wales ...	20,058	15.5	981
Wales I. ...	15,246	16.1	1019
Wales II. ...	4,812	13.9	880
Radnorshire ...	116	11.8	747
Westmoreland ...	417	13.0	823
Shropshire ...	880	13.9	880
Herefordshire ...	716	13.0	823

In Radnorshire for the 3 years 1933-35 the number of persons married per 1000 of the population was 12.9.

Referring to Table F. 1933, the Registrar General remarks "The lower rates occur in Wales where the Counties of Anglesey, Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor all return lower rates than any among the English Counties."

Further particulars are given in the Statistical Review (Text) of the Registrar General for 1933, in regard to marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried population aged 15 years and over; particulars in regard to Wales are given below.

Area	Rate per 1000 unmarried population aged 15 years and over				Ratio of local rate to E. & W. rate taken as 1000			
	1932		1933		1932		1933	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
England and Wales ...	52.6	41.0	54.9	42.8	1000	1000	1000	1000
Wales ...	46.5	46.0	49.0	48.5	884	1119	893	1133
Wales I. ...	48.4	51.6	51.5	54.9	920	1256	938	1283
Wales II. ...	41.4	34.6	42.3	35.4	787	842	770	827

In Wales I. are included the counties of Brecon Camarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and in Wales II., the counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Cardigan, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke and Radnor.

Rates per 1,000 unmarried of the population aged 15 years and over are more accurate than those calculated on the total population; it will be seen that the rates for Wales II. (which includes Radnorshire) in 1932 and 1933 were for both sexes below the average for the whole of Wales and for England and Wales.

Information in regard to Radnorshire for the years 1921 and 1930 are as follows :

Area	All Marriages				Minors			
	Persons married per 1000 unmarried population, aged 15 years and over		Ratio to England and Wales rate		Persons married per 1000 unmarried 15-21		Ratio to England and Wales rate	
	1921	1930	1921	1930	1921	1930	1921	1930
England and Wales ...	52.1	47.8	1000	1000	15.6	15.1	1000	1000
Radnorshire	36.0	32.1	691	672	8.7	13.5	558	894

*The Radnorshire rate for 1934 was 32.4 and for 1935 37.5.

The marriage rate for Radnorshire per 1,000 unmarried population aged 15 years and over, is below the average for England and Wales. Particulars for the Registration County of Radnorshire and England and Wales since 1870 are given below, rates are per 1,000 of unmarried and widowed population aged 15 years and upwards.

Area	1870-72	1880-82	1890-92	1900-1902	1903-07	1910-12
England and Wales ..	57.2	51.8	49.8	48.7	47.4	46.3
Radnorshire	43.3	38.1	34.6	40.1	29.3	34.4

FERTILITY RATES. A birth rate calculated per 1,000 of the total population is in some cases misleading, especially if the proportion of unmarried women is high.

Particulars for Radnorshire, 1929-33 and for England and Wales 1930-32 are given below ; the rate is based on the census population 1931.

Area	Live Births per 1000 Married Women aged 15-45 years	Live Births per 1000 Single, Widowed, etc. Women aged 15-45 years	Live Births per 1000 Women aged 15-45 years	Live Births per 1000 population 1929-33.
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	
England and Wales ...	122.4	5.8	64.3	15.6
Urban Districts	120.5	5.5	48.5	12.9
Knighton ...	146.5	10.1	73.3	16.5
Llandrindod Wells ...	101.0	.7	32.4	10.0
Presteigne ...	124.8	17.8	63.5	14.6
Rural Districts	158.9	11.9	81.3	16.9
County ...	148.5	9.6	70.7	15.8

Per 1,000 of the population the rate for the County is practically the same as that for England and Wales, the Urban Districts being lower and the Rural Districts higher. When the rates are calculated on the number of married women and single women, widows, etc., aged 15-45 years it will be seen that the rate for the County is 10 per cent. higher than for England and Wales, and the legitimate rate is 21 per cent. higher ; the illegitimate rate is also higher. The rate for the Urban Districts is less on account of the lower rate for Llandrindod Wells.

At the census taken in 1931 the percentage of married females per total females aged 15-45 years was for the County 44.0 (Urban 37.3, Rural 47.2); particulars for the three Urban Districts are Knighton 46.3, Llandrindod Wells 31.6 and Presteigne 42.7. Not only is there a smaller proportion of unmarried women in Llandrindod Wells, but in addition the legitimate birth rate per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 years is also lower. The legitimate rates for the County and Rural Districts are distinctly higher compared with the rate for England and Wales.

The periods of three years were taken in order to calculate the rates on the census population. The rate for total live births in Radnorshire, 3 years 1911-13 inclusive, based on the census population 1911, was 96.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-45 years. Particulars of live births, 3 years 1921-23, based on the census population 1921 are as follows:—

Area	Legitimate per 1000 Married Women aged 15-45 years	Illegitimate per 1000 Unmarried and Widowed Females aged 15-45 years.	Total per 1000 Women aged 15-45 years—
Rural Districts— (Radnorshire) ...	220.9	10.6	110.2
County	193.6	9.7	83.4
†England and Wales	176.3	7.9	—

† 1921

As the census was taken in June, the particulars for the Urban Districts on account of visitors in Llandrindod Wells, are inaccurate, and the rate for the county is lower in consequence. The rates are higher for the County and the Rural Districts of Radnorshire, in comparison with England and Wales.

Information given of Registration Counties up to 1907 indicates that this has been so in the past. Particulars of legitimate birth rate per 1,000 married women, and illegitimate rates per 1,000 unmarried and widowed females, aged 15-45 years, are given below.

Birth Rate	1870—72		1880—82		1890—92		1900—1902		1903—7	
	Radnorshire	England & Wales	Radnorshire	England & Wales	Radnorshire	England & Wales	Radnorshire	England & Wales	Radnorshire	England & Wales
Legitimate	308.6	292.5	302.5	286.0	282.6	263.8	264.2	235.5	223.7	224.5
Illegitimate	41.8	17.0	33.2	14.1	20.1	10.5	14.4	8.5	11.9	8.2

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths, which occurred in the County (after due correction for residents, who died outside the County, and non-residents who died in the county) was 261 compared with 12.0 in 1934.

Of the deaths 71 (males 40, females 31) occurred in the Urban, and 190 (males 93, females 97) in the Rural Districts.

Particulars in regard to death rates (per 1,000 of the population) for 1935, and for the 5 yearly period 1931-35, are as follows:-

Areas.	Number of Deaths 1935.	Crude Death Rates.		†Comparative Death Rates.	
		1935.	1931-35	1935.	1931-35
URBAN DISTRICTS:					
Knighton ...	23	12·5	13·0	9·3	9·6
Llandrindod Wells	33	12·1	13·2	10·6	11·6
Presteigne ...	15	13·2	15·5	9·8	11·5
RURAL DISTRICTS:					
Colwyn ...	21	11·0	11·0	9·7	9·7
Knighton ...	42	11·4	10·2	10·5	9·4
New Radnor ...	30	12·1	11·2	10·2	9·4
Painscastle ...	28	13·6	11·7	11·2	10·5
Rhayader ...	69	14·8	13·3	12·4	11·0
Urban Districts ...	71	12·5	13·6	10·0	10·9
Rural Districts ...	190	12·8	12·1	11·1	10·5
Administrative County	261	12·7	12·5	10·8	10·6
England and Wales ...	—	11·7	13·3	—	12·0

† Comparability Factors, for each Sanitary District and for the County, were given on page 10 of my Annual Report for 1934.

The standardising factors provided by the Registrar General, and used in previous reports, corrected differences for age and sex; but in comparison with the standardised natural rate (based upon the 1901 population for England and Wales, and not in comparison with the contemporaneous crude death rate for England and Wales). For the former comparison the comparability factor must be reduced by multiplying it by ·820.

Particulars have been given in the Table (containing particulars of births), showing the number of still births for 1935, and the ratio per 1000 of total births in the various districts in the County for the 7 years 1929—1935. The ratio for the County was 53 (Urban 44, Rural 55).

In his Statistical Review (Text) of England and Wales for the year 1933, the Registrar General gives particulars of still births by Sex, Legitimacy and Area for the 5 years 1929—1933 ; some of the information is given below.

Area	Still-Births per 1000 total births (live and still).	Still-Births per 1000 Females 15-45 years 1931 census	Male Still-Births, per 1000 Female Still-Births	Illegitimate Still-Births per 1000 Total Still-Births
Radnorshire	50	3.7	1,316	136
England and Wales	41	2.7	1,228	60
Wales ...	55	4.1	1,241	52
Wales I. ...	56	4.3	1,218	46
Wales II. ...	52	3.7	1,322	74
Rural Districts	41	3.0	1,217	65
Breconshire	56	4.1	1,316	68
Montgomeryshire ...	49	3.8	1,579	71
Cardigan-shire ...	58	3.4	1,301	79
Shropshire ..	41	3.1	1,042	83
Herefordshi'e	38	2.7	1,211	92

It will be seen that the rates for Wales, including Wales II. of which Radnorshire is a part, are distinctly higher than the rates for England and Wales (all Areas, and Rural Districts).

The rates for the English Counties adjoining Radnorshire are lower than those for adjacent Welsh Counties. Radnorshire has the highest illegitimate still-birth ratio of any county in England and Wales.

Enquiries were made respecting 13 still-births, which occurred during 1935. The particulars are as follows:—

No.	Presenta- tion.	Complications, etc.	No. of previous confinements.	No. of previous miscarriages.	No. of previous still-births.	No. of Children dead.
1.	Vertex	Macerated foetus ...	Nil	—	—	—
2.	Vertex	do. ...	Nil	—	—	—
3.	—	do. ...	Nil	—	—	—
4.	Vertex	Macerated foetus and deformity ...	6	1	—	—
5.	Vertex	Marked albuminuria, Anaemia ...	10	3	—	1
6.	Vertex	Marked albuminuria, macerated foetus. Health of mother very poor.	3	—	—	—
7.	Vertex	Difficult & prolonged labour ...	Nil	—	—	—
8.	Vertex	Difficult labour. Anencephalous foetus ...	Nil	—	—	—
9.	Breech	Difficult & prolonged labour. Hydro- cephalus ...	7	1	1	1

No.	Presenta- tion.	Complications, etc.	No. of previous confinements.	No. of previous miscarriages.	No. of previous still-births	No. of Children dead
10.	Vertex	Eclampsia ...	Nil	—	—	—
11.	Breech	Difficult labour ...	Nil	—	—	—
12.	Vertex	Difficult & prolonged labour ...	2	—	—	—
13.	Vertex	Anencephalous foetus	2	—	—	—

Nos. 10 and 11 were illegitimate births. The mother in No. 1 had a bad fall 3 weeks before childbirth ; in No. 2 the placenta was very small, and the foetus had probably been dead about 14 days. The mother in No. 5 was worried over domestic affairs, and the house was overcrowded; in No. 13 the home conditions were unsatisfactory.

The urine was examined in all except case No. 2.

Ante-natal supervision by a Doctor was carried out in connection with 9 mothers (2 under the Scheme of the County Council, including No. 5, this case was removed to the Llandrindod Hospital, and death occurred there ; there was delay in removal).

In connection with No. 8, the birth took place in the Llandrindod Wells Hospital, and in No. 7 in a Nursing Home. There was no booking of the midwife or doctor in No. 11, and in No. 3 birth took place before the arrival of the midwife.

CAUSES OF STILL BIRTHS.—Information, in regard to 151 cases, obtained by the Health Visitors during the 10 years 1922-31 was given in pages 8 and 9, Annual Report for 1931.

The following were the principal causes of death for the year 1935, and for the 5 years 1921-25, and 1931-35. Reference to particular disease is given later in the Report.

Causes of Death.	1935. No. of Deaths.	1935. Percentage of Total Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	
			1921-25	1931-35
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart Disease 66, other Disease 11)	77	29·1	16·8	28·2
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	43	16·5	9·0	12·7
Disease of Respiratory System (Bronchitis 8, Pneumonia 8, Other 3)	19	7·3	12·3	6·9
Cerebral Haemorrhage,	10	3·8	8·0	6·5
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary 8, Non-Pulmonary 4)	12	4·6	8·8	5·8
Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis) ...	12	4·6	5·7	4·2
Congenital Debility, ... Premature Birth ... Malformation, etc. ...	12	4·6	4·0	4·2
Violence (Suicide 1, Other 6)	7	2·7	3·0	4·0
Digestive Diseases (Peptic Ulcer 4, Other 2)	6	2·3	†	3·9
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	14	5·4	4·3	3·7
Diabetes ...	3	1·1	1·0	1·7
Total	215	79	73	82

† Information not given by Registrar General during this period.

Diseases of the Circulatory System accounted for the largest proportion of deaths followed by Cancer, diseases of Respiratory System, and Tuberculosis.

Comparing the 5 years 1921—25 and 1931—35, diseases of the Circulatory System and Cancer, etc., were higher, this also applies to Violence, Diabetes, and Congenital Debility, etc., to a lesser extent, whilst the other diseases were lower.

Particulars of deaths in age periods are given in Table II. Appendix. Particulars of totals at different age periods are as follows :—

Total	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over
Deaths.	19	4	2	8	12	16	35	72	93
Percentage of total Deaths.	7.3	1.5	.8	3.1	4.6	6.1	13.4	27.6	35.6

Of the 4 deaths at the age period 5-15 years; 1 occurred in the Urban Districts, viz : male from Violence (other than Suicide), and 3 in the Rural Districts viz : 1 male from Encephalitis Lethargica, 1 female from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 male from Other Disease.

Information in regard to rates per 1,000 of the population at various ages (based on the census population 1931) for Radnorshire and England and Wales is given below and a comparison is made for the Registration County of Radnorshire and England and Wales for the 5 years 1904-08.

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	
1929—33												
Radnorshire												
Males	13.9	1.5	2.4	4.2	12.6	51.9	145.9					
Females	14.0	1.2	3.2	3.5	10.6	36.8	130.0					
England & Wales												
Males	22.0	2.4	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.6	5.9	11.6	24.0	59.1	139.8	272.8
Females	17.5	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.3	4.5	8.3	17.6	45.3	115.7	269.2
1904—08												
Radnorshire												
Males	25.8	3.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	5.7	7.6	21.5	41.5	116.5	213.9
Females	22.9	4.2	1.9	4.1	2.7	5.1	6.4	7.9	19.1	40.7	115.5	270.3
England & Wales												
Males	48.6	3.4	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.6	9.4	16.8	33.1	69.0	137.9	306.8
Females	40.5	3.1	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.7	7.7	13.0	29.5	57.6	124.0	284.3

Information in regard to 10 yearly age periods from 25 to 65 years have only been given by the Registrar General since 1931.

I have not given particulars of death rates for the County for the 5 years 1919-23 on account of the census being taken in June 1921, when there were visitors in the County.

Comparing the years 1929-33 and 1904-08, it will be seen that there has been a distinct reduction for both sexes in the period 0-5 years; the reduction at the periods 5-15, 15-25, and 25-45 years has been much less. There is a very distinct drop in the death rates for both sexes over the age of 5 years and up to 35 years; after 55 years the rates increase rapidly, being doubled at each advancing age period.

The rates for Radnorshire compare favourably with England and Wales, for the period 1904-08, when the comparison with adjoining Counties was also good.

In both quinquennial periods the rates for males are on the whole higher than for females with the exception of age periods from 5 years to 45 years, in the years 1904-08, and the period 15-25 in the quinquennium 1929-33.

On pages 4 and 5 of my Annual Report for 1933, I gave detailed information in regard to infantile mortality rates for Radnorshire (for periods under 1 month, 1-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-12 months), for the two 10 yearly periods 1911-20 and 1921-30, and on pages 14 and 15, rates were given for periods under 1 day, 1-7 days, 1-4 weeks etc, in regard to the County and England and Wales for the 10 years 1921-30. On pages 15-21 Annual Report for 1934, particulars were given of death rates from 1-5 years, and also for the periods 1-2, and 2-5 years respectively, for the County and England and Wales during the two 10 yearly periods 1911-20 and 1921-30. Information in regard to the age period 5-15 years was given in pages 32, 33, 36, and 37, of the same Annual Report, and in reference to the age period 15-25 years on pages 34, 35, 36 and 37.

LATER AGE PERIODS.— I have given particulars in the table which follows of deaths during the age periods 25-45, 45-65, 65-75, and 75 years and upwards, during the 5 years 1929-33.

AGE PERIOD 25-45 YEARS.—The largest percentage of deaths in this period (nearly one-third) was due to Tuberculosis, (chiefly of the Pulmonary variety), the next largest groups (much smaller), are Violence, Respiratory Disease (one-twelfth), Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis), disease of the Circulatory System (chiefly Heart Disease) followed closely by Cancer and Malignant Disease. Puerperal Sepsis and other conditions (in females), Digestive Diseases, Appendicitis and Typhilitis, and Nephritis (Inflammation of the Kidneys) etc., form smaller groups.

AGE PERIOD 45-65 YEARS.—In this group the highest percentage of deaths is on account of Diseases of the Circulatory System (chiefly Heart Disease), nearly one quarter, followed closely by Cancer and Malignant Disease. Tuberculosis (chiefly Pulmonary), accounts for nearly one-tenth, followed by Nephritis, (Inflammation of the Kidneys), Infectious Disease (Influenza), and Respiratory Disease (Pneumonia), one twentieth; Violence, Cerebral Haemorrhage, and Digestive Disease, form smaller but important groups, and deaths also occur from Diabetes, Syphilis, and General Paralysis of the Insane.

(1) AGE PERIODS 65-75 YEARS (2) 75 YEARS AND UPWARDS—In the later age groups, Diseases of the Circulatory System, (chiefly Heart Disease) account for the largest proportion in each age group (nearly one-third) followed by Cancer and Malignant Disease (one-sixth and one-eleventh respectively of the total deaths); Cerebral Haemorrhage comes next (one-tenth and one-twelfth respectively). In both age periods (1) and (2) Tuberculosis accounts for a small proportion of deaths. In the group 65-75, Respiratory Disease (chiefly Bronchitis) accounts for one fifteenth of the deaths, followed by Infectious Disease (Influenza), Diabetes, Nephritis, Senility, Violence and Digestive Diseases in smaller proportions.

In the group 75 years and upwards, there is a larger percentage of deaths from Respiratory Disease (chiefly Bronchitis), viz : one eleventh, and Senility, one tenth, in comparison with the previous age group.

A better indication of increase or decrease of disease in the different age groups is shown in the rates per 1,000 of the population, based on the census population 1931; particulars are as follows:—

Radnorshire Rates per 1,000 population. 1929-33.

Disease.	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 & up
Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	.28	.68	1.7	3.9
Tuberculosis ...	1.18	1.06	.42	.61
Respiratory Disease	.28	.59	2.9	13.1
Circulatory System	.28	2.67	16.2	52.5
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	.38	4.5	11.6
Cancer, Malignant Disease. ..	.25	2.6	6.8	12.5
Digestive Diseases ...	.14	.37	.56	3.6
Appendicitis, Typhlitis ...	.11	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis and other Puerperal conditions ...	.25	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	.08	.28	.31
Diabetes ...	—	.17	1.6	1.2
Syphilis ...	—	.04	—	—
General Paralysis of Insane ...	.07	.04	—	—
Nephritis (Inflammation of Kidneys) ...	.07	.72	1.3	4.3
Senility ...	—	.04	.85	14.1
Suicide ...	.14	.21	—	—
Violence ...	.18	.21	.71	1.8
Other Disease ...	.61	1.6	6.2	19.23
Total ...	3.7	11.6	44.1	138.9

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis).—On pages 16-21 of my Annual Report for 1934, I referred to causes of death at ages 1-5 years, and on pages 34-37 of the same Report, similar reference was made to deaths at ages 5-15 years and 15-25 years. During the first period 1-5 years, deaths occurred from Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Influenza, the rate (1921-30) being .91 per 1,000 of population. In the period 5-15 years deaths occurred from all the common infectious diseases, the rate being .28. In the period 15-25 years there were fewer deaths from these diseases, but a larger number from Influenza, the rate (1921-30) being .11.

The deaths during the remaining age periods were due to Influenza, with the exception of one death from Diphtheria in the period 25-45 years.

There was a rapid decline after the period of early childhood, and the rate was lowest at 15-25 years, followed by a distinct increase (over double) at each succeeding age period.

TUBERCULOSIS.—At ages 1-5 years, the rate for 1921-30 was .21 (Non-Pulmonary), at 5-15 years .28 (Pulmonary .13, Other .15), and at 15-25 years 1.52 (Pulmonary 1.11, Other .4); the rapid increases during adolescence will be noticed, and the rates of 1.18 (Pulmonary 1, Other .18), at 25-45 years, and that of 1.06 (chiefly Pulmonary), at 45-65 years, 1929-33, are still high.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE.—At the ages 1-5 years, the rate was 1.33, for the period 1921-30, the larger proportion of deaths being due to Pneumonia; at the age 1-2 years, this is the chief cause of death. The rate rapidly decreases at ages 5-15 years, being .03 per 1,000, but increases at ages 15-25 years, being .21 (chiefly Pneumonia). From this period onwards the rate increases, being marked during the last 3 age periods, and reaching its height at ages of 75 and upwards.

DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.—During the earlier period 1-5 years, during 1921-30, no deaths were attributed to this cause. During school life 5-15 years, the rate was .10 from Heart Disease and .15 from Rheumatic Fever; at the period 15-25 years, the rate increased to .13, and was .11 from Rheumatic Fever; there were no deaths attributed to Rheumatic Fever in the later age periods. The rates from diseases of the Circulatory System (chiefly Heart Disease) increased rapidly, especially in the last 3 age periods, and reached a maximum at the ages of 75 years and upwards.

DISEASE	25—45 Years						Rate per 1000 population	45—65 Years.					
	Urban		Rural		Cou'ty			Urban		Rural		Cou'ty	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis) ..			8	11.0	8	7.4	.28	6	6.9	10	5.4	16	
Diphtheria ..			1		1		.03						
Influenza ..			7		7		.25	6		10		16	
Tuberculosis ...	12	30.0	21	31.4	33	30.9	1.18	13	15.0	12	6.5	25	
Pulmonary ..	11		17		28		1.0	12		10		22	
Other ..	1		4		5		.18	1		2		3	
Respiratory Disease ...	2	5.0	6	8.9	8	7.5	.28	8	9.2	6	3.2	14	
Bronchitis ..			2		2		.07	2				2	
Pneumonia ...	2		3		5		.18	5		6		11	
Other ..			1		1		.03	1				1	
Circulatory System ..	2	5.0	6	8.8	8	7.5	.28	13	15.0	50	27.0	63	
Heart Disease ..	2		4		6		.21	12		47		59	
Other ..			2		2		.07	1		3		4	
Cerebral Haemorrhage								3	3.5	6	3.2	9	
Cancer, Malignant													
Disease ..	4	10.0	3	4.5	7	6.5	.25	18	20.7	44	23.8	62	
Digestive Diseases ..	2	5.0	1	1.5	3	2.8	.14	2	2.4	7	3.8	9	
Peptic Ulcer ...			1		1		.03	1		2		3	
Other ..	2				2		.07	1		5		6	
Apendicitis and Typhlitis	1	2.5	2	2.9	3	2.8	.11						
Diarrhoea ..													
Cirrhosis of Liver ..								1	1.2	1	.5	2	
Diabetes ..								1	.12	3	1.6	4	
Syphilis ..										1	.5	1	
General Paralysis of													
Insane ..	1	2.5	1	1.5	2	1.9	.07	1	1.2			1	
Puerperal Sepsis ..	1	2.5	2	2.9	3	2.8	.11						
Other Puerperal													
Conditions ..	2	5.0	2	2.9	4	3.7	.14						
Nephritis (Inflammation													
of Kidneys) ..			2	2.9	2	1.9	.07	7	8.0	10	5.4	17	
Senility ..										1	.5	1	
Suicide ..	2	5.0	2	2.9	4	3.7	.14	2	2.3	3	1.6	5	
Violence ..	1	2.5	4	5.9	5	4.7	.18	1	1.2	4	2.2	5	
Other Disease ..	10	25.0	7	10.5	17	15.9	.61	11	12.6	27	14.6	38	
	40		67		107		3.7	87		185		272	

SHIRE,

1929—33

Rate per 1000 population	65—75 Years						Rate per 1000 population	75 Years & upwards						Rate per 1000 population
	Urban		Rural		County			Urban		Rural		County		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
.68	7	8.4	5	2.1	12	3.8	1.7	5	3.9	8	2.4	13	2.9	3.9
.68	7		5		12		1.7	5		8		13		3.9
1.06			3	1.3	3	.96	.42	1	.78	1	.30	2	.44	.61
.94			2		2		.28	1		1		2		.61
.12			1		1		.14							
.59	6	6.9	15	6.6	21	6.7	2.9	11	8.7	32	9.8	43	9.4	13.1
.08	3		9		12		1.7	8		16		25		7.3
.47	2		4		6		.84	3		12		15		4.6
.04	1		2		3		.42			4		4		1.2
2.67	34	39.0	81	35.8	115	36.7	16.2	49	38.6	123	37.5	172	37.8	52.5
2.5	30		69		99		14.0	40		94		134		40.9
.17	4		12		16		2.2	9		29		38		11.6
.38	9	3.3	23	10.2	32	10.2	4.5	9	7.1	29	8.8	38	8.3	11.6
2.6	11	12.6	37	16.4	48	15.3	6.8	14	11.0	27	8.2	41	9.0	12.5
.37	2	2.3	2	.8	4	1.3	.56	1	.78	11	3.4	12	2.6	3.6
.12	1		2		3		.42			3		3		.91
.25	1				1		.14	1		8		9		2.7
.08	1	1.1	1	.4	2	.64	.28			1	.3	1	.22	.31
.17	3	3.4	8	3.5	11	3.5	1.6	1	.78	3	.91	4	.88	1.2
.04														
.04														
.72	2	2.3	7	3.1	9	2.8	1.3	4	3.2	10	3.0	14	3.1	4.3
.04			6	2.6	6	2.6	.85	13	10.2	33	10.7	46	10.1	14.1
.21														
.21	1	1.1	4	1.8	5	1.6	.71	1	.78	5	1.5	6	1.3	1.8
1.6	11	12.6	33	14.6	44	14.0	6.2	18	14.2	45	13.7	63	13.9	19.23
11.6	87		219		306		44.1	127		328		455		138.9

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.—Deaths from this disease generally occur after the age of 45 years; it will be seen from the Table that there is a rapid increase during the later age periods.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.—This is a very rare cause of death up to 25 years (1 death occurred, during the period 1921-30, at 1-5 years, and 1 at 5-15 years).

The disease rises from a rate of .25 at 25-45 years to 12.5 at ages 75 years and upwards; there is a rapid increase at 45-65 years, over one quarter of the deaths being due to this cause, at 65 years over one-sixth, and at 75 years and upwards over one-eleventh of the deaths.

DIGESTIVE DISEASES.—The chief case is Peptic Ulcer and deaths mostly occur from the ages of 25 years and upwards. A few deaths occurred from Digestive Diseases in Radnorshire at 25-45 years (the rate being .14), but the number increased in the successive age periods being .37, .56 and 3.6.

APPENDICITIS AND TYPHLITIS.—There were no deaths attributed to this cause during the period 1921-30 at 1-5 years; the rate was .10 (7 deaths) at 5-15 years and declined to .05 (2 deaths) at 15-25 years. During the period 1929-33, 3 deaths occurred (rate .11) in the period 25-45 years, and there were no deaths attributed to this cause in the later age periods. There has been a marked decrease during the last 30 years in the number of deaths following operation from this disease.

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.—This disease is the result of Alcoholic excess, and accounted for 2 deaths in the age periods 45-65 and 65-75 years, (the rates being .08 and .28 respectively) and 1 in the last age period (rate .31).

DIABETES.—One death (rate .05) occurred in 1921-30 at 15-25 years, but in the period 1929-33, there were 4 deaths (rate .17) at 45-65 years, 11 at 65-75 years (rate 1.6), and 4 (rate 1.2) at 75 years and upwards; the use of Insulin in treatment has reduced the rate considerably.

SYPHILIS AND GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE.— The latter disease is caused by Syphilis, no deaths were attributed to Syphilis in the age periods 1-5, 5-15, 15-25 years, during the 10 years 1921-30; during the period 1929-33 1 death, (rate .07) occurred from General Paralysis of the Insane at 25-45 years, and 1 death from this disease and Syphilis (rate .04) at the age period 45-65 years; although death may now be avoided through modern treatment a large amount of suffering is caused by these diseases.

NEPHRITIS (Inflammation of the Kidneys).— No deaths were attributed to this cause during the period 1921-30 at ages 1-5 years; 4 (rate .10) occurred at 5-15 years, and 3, (rate .08) at 15-25 years. The disease increases rapidly after the age of 45 years, although it only forms one-sixteenth of the total number of deaths at 45-65 years.

SUICIDE.—There were no deaths during 1921-30 up to the age of 15 years; from 15-25 years, 8 deaths (rate .21) occurred. During the age periods 25-45 years and 45-65 years, the number of deaths were 4 and 5 respectively (rates .14 and .21), and there were no deaths in the later age periods.

VIOLENCE.—In the age period 1-5 years, (1921-30) there were 5 deaths (rate .35); 2 (rate .05) occurred at 5-15 years, and 6 (rate .16) at 15-25 years. The rate increases rapidly after 65 years, but at this and later ages, it only accounts for a small proportion of the total deaths.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under 1 year in the County during 1935 was 18 compared with 11 in 1934; the infantile mortality rate (number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) was 64 compared with 38 in 1934; the legitimate rate was 55 per 1,000 legitimate births. Of the deaths, 5 (males 3 females 2) occurred in the Urban, and 13 (8 males 5 females) in the Rural Districts.

There were 3 deaths of illegitimate children (2 males 1 female), in the Rural Districts; the rate per 1,000 illegitimate births was 429.

Particulars in connection with the various districts for 1935, and for the 10 yearly period 1926-35 are as follows :—

Areas.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rates per 1,000 births.	
		1935.	1926-35.
URBAN DISTRICT:			
Knighton ...	1	40	32
Llandrindod Wells	3	130	56
Presteigne ...	1	48	71
RURAL DISTRICT:			
Colwyn ...	2	71	41
Knighton ...	4	61	71
New Radnor ...	2	54	43
Paincastle ...	2	83	55
Rhayader ...	3	53	56
Urban District ...	5	72	50
Rural District ...	13	61	56
Administrative County ...	8	64	55
England and Wales	—	57	65

Information in regard to legitimate and illegitimate rates of infantile mortality is as follows :—

Period.	Urban Districts.			Rural Districts.			County		
	Leg.	Illeg.	Total.	Leg.	Illeg.	Total.	Leg.	Illeg.	Total.
10 Years.									
1926-35	54	—	50	51	126	56	51	99	55

The high rate in regard to illegitimate deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate births will be noted ; no illegitimate deaths occurred in the Urban districts, which is very satisfactory, but 24 occurred in the Rural districts (18 in 1926-30 and 6 in 1931-33).

The total number of illegitimate births in the County during the same period was 243 (Urban 52, Rural 191). In the 5 yearly periods 1926-30 and 1931-35, there were 26 in each period in the Urban, and the numbers in the Rural districts were 132 and 59 respectively, a distinct reduction in the second period, and an even more marked decrease in the number of deaths under 1 year.

Enquiries were made by the Nurses in regard to deaths under 1 year, which occurred during 1935; particulars are as follows:—

No.	Sex	Age at Death	Cause of Death	— Feeding —		Weight at Birth
				Breast	Artificial	
1	M.	30 mins.	Prematurity	—	—	—
2	M.	10 mths.	Meningitis	Breast. (5 mths.)	Artificial.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
3	F.	6 wks. 4 days.	Congenital Disease of Heart.	Breast.	—	8 lbs.
4	M.	1 month.	Prematurity Feebleness Bronchitis	Breast.	—	6 lbs.
5	M.	1 mth. 3 days.	Congenital Debility Convulsions	Breast. & Artificial. (5 days).	Artificial.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
6	M.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.	Collapse of Lungs	Breast.	—	—
7	F.	7 mths 2 wks.	Convulsions Encephalitis	Breast. (6 mths.)	Artificial.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
8	F.	3 months.	Congenital Debility	Breast.	Artificial.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
9	F.	5 months.	Congenital Deformity Malnutrition	Breast. (1 week.)	Artificial.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
10	M.	15 mins.	Premature Feebleness	—	—	5 lbs.
11	M.	1 day.	Asphyxia (Neonatorum) Convulsions	—	—	—

No.	Sex	Age at Death.	Cause of Death.	— Feeding —		Weight at Birth
				Breast.	Artificial	
12	M.	3 days.	Injury at Birth	Breast.	—	—
13	M.	1 day 12 hrs.	Asphyxia (Neonatorum) Convulsions	Breast.	—	—
14	M.	1 day 12 hrs.	Convulsions	Breast.	—	—
15	F.	2 days 2 hrs.	Debility	Breast.	—	7 lb

No 9 was illegitimate. In connection with No. 14, the house was overcrowded (2 bedrooms, 4 children and 5 adults), there was dampness, insufficient light, and the home conditions was unsatisfactory. In No. 9, the house was dirty.

Six deaths occurred during the first quarter, 4 in the second, 2 in the third, and 3 in the fourth quarter.

Particulars of causes of death under 1 year during the 10 years 1922-1931 were given on pages 5, 6, 16 and 17, Annual Report for 1933.

Particulars of rates per 1,000 live births in regard to the 10 yearly periods 1911-20 and 1921-30 were given on pages 4, 5, and 14 Annual Report for 1933; for both periods information was given in connection with deaths under 1 week, 1-4 weeks, 3-6, 6-9 and 9-12 months.

Particulars of rates from 1879 to 1935 are given below.

There has been a steady decline in infantile mortality, and this has been more rapid since 1911, (the decline from 1876 to 1910, was 25 per cent. and from 1911-1935, 29 per cent).

Area.	Registration County.							Administration County.				
	1876 —80	1881 —85	1886 —90	1891 —95	1896 1900	1901 —05	1906 —10	1911 —15	1916 —20	1921 —25	1926 —30	1931 —35
Radnorshire	124	115	113	125	114	105	93	75	64	56	56	53
England and Wales ...	145	139	145	151	156	138	117	110	90	76	68	65
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	129	128	141	153	157	145	126	106	92	81	76	—

As Radnorshire is a Rural County, a fairer comparison is with the Rural Districts of England and Wales, and Wales ; particulars are as follows :—

	1911-15	1916-20	1921-25	1926-30
England and Wales	90	77	65	59
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	102	86	76	72

The rates for the County compare favourably with those for England and Wales.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTENTIS (under age of 2 years).—
There were no deaths attributed to the above during the year ; the rate for England and Wales was 5·5 per 1,000 live births.

The rate for the County for the 10 years 1926-35 inclusive was 3·2 (Urban Districts 2·7 Rural Districts 3·4), compared with a rate of 6·7 for England and Wales.

DEATHS OF INFANTS (aged 1-5 years).—
A death of a female occurred from Pneumonia in a Rural District.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICE.—A scheme for the ante-natal examination of necessitous uninsured expectant mothers was agreed to by the County Council on August 7th, 1931.

Under the scheme, doctors practising in the County examine mothers, referred to them by midwives in attendance, who cannot afford the ordinary medical fees.

During 1935, 98 expectant mothers were examined under the scheme (first examination 98, second 10), 29 resided in the Urban, and 69 in the Rural Districts, compared with 97 (first examinations 97, second 2) in 1935; there has been an increase in the number of second examinations.

Forty-seven were examined by their own doctor independently; the large proportion resided in the Rural Districts.

Of 191 cases in the County, where the Nurse acted as midwife during the year ended 31st. December, 1935; 10 were not booked, 2 gave one week's notice or less, 11, 1-3 weeks; 69 1-3 weeks, and 99 3 months and over.

There are still mothers, who do not realize the importance of early booking, with a view to ante-natal examination and supervision, and the detection of any abnormality or defect.

HOSPITAL.—During the year, 15 cases (3 from Urban and 12 from Rural Districts) were treated at the Llandrindod Wells Hospital under arrangements made by your Authority. Cases were admitted under the Scheme for the first time in 1925, 87 cases were admitted up to the end of 1934.

Particulars in regard to the 15 cases sent in during 1935, are as follows.—

- (1) Aged 22 years, domestic servant, primipara (unmarried); albuminuria, instruments and live birth.
- (2) Aged 32 years, (wife of a farmer), multipara; albuminuria, and high blood pressure; normal delivery at 6 months of a still born infant.
- (3) Aged 30 years (wife of motor driver), multipara; thrombosis of legs, normal labour and live birth.

- (4) Aged 34 years (wife of labourer), multipara ; normal labour and live birth.
- (5) Aged 36 years (wife of a timber haulier), multipara ; abnormal presentation (breech), instruments and live birth.
- (6) Aged 20 years (unmarried) primipara; prolonged labour, instruments and live birth.
- (7) Aged 31 years (husband unemployed labourer), multipara; eclampsia, live birth at home. Admitted to Hospital after childbirth on account of albuminuria etc.
- (8) Aged 25 years, (wife of a motor patrolman), multipara ; abnormal presentation, instruments and live birth.
- (9) Aged 43 years, (wife of an agricultural labourer), multipara ; eclampsia, delivery of a still-born infant.
- (10) Aged 35 years, (wife of an unemployed timber haulier), admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions, normal delivery and live birth.
- (11) Aged 23 years, (wife of motor driver), primipara ; albuminuria, normal labour and live birth.
- (12) Aged 36 years, (wife of small farmer), multipara ; contracted pelvis, induced labour, instruments and live birth.
- (13) Aged 22 years, (wife of a farmer), primipara ; hydramnios, instruments and still birth (hydrocephalus).
- (14) Aged 24 years, (housekeeper, unmarried), primipara ; eclampsia, instruments and still birth.
- (15) Aged 35 years, (widow), multipara ; admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions, normal labour and live birth.

There was only one death No 9, further reference is made under "Maternal Mortality".

- (16) In addition to the above a female (married), aged 24 years, wife of a farm labourer, multipara, was admitted to Llanidloes Hospital under the scheme ; there was mispresentation (breech).

Cases are now only admitted to Llanidloes Hospital or the Montgomery County Infirmary, if there is no accomodation at the Llandrindod Wells Hospital.

A married female aged 35 years, wife of a Railway Platelayer, was admitted to the Maternity Ward of the Montgomery County Infirmary on November 15th., and died from Puerperal Sepsis, on November 23rd ; she had previously been admitted to the General Ward on November 2nd., there was an ante-natal examination under the Scheme. Further particulars are given under "Maternal Mortality".

In connection with 7 cases, Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 15 and 16, there had been an ante-natal examination under the Scheme; the remainder were seen by their own Doctor independently.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were 3 deaths during the year ; particulars are as follows :—

(1) A married women, aged 44 years, wife of an agricultural labourer, who lived in a rural district (home conditions unsatisfactory) died in hospital from Acute Nephritis, and Heart Failure. There had been 12 previous pregnancies including 3 miscarriages, and there were 9 children living. She had one ante-natal examination under the Scheme, and the Doctor ordered her removal to the Llandrindod Wells Hospital. There was intense anaemia, and profuse albuminuria on admission ; she was delivered of a still-born child, after which her condition improved, but she became progressively weaker before her death.

In this case death was predisposed to by two frequent childbirths, which made the patient very anaemic, and caused damage to the kidneys ; in addition home conditions were unsatisfactory.

(2) A married woman, aged 39 years, wife of a quarry labourer, who lived in a rural district, died from shock caused Haemorrhage following a miscarriage. There had been 3 previous pregnancies, and the 3 children are living.

There had been no ante-natal examination, as neither a midwife or doctor had been booked for the case. The mother was anaemic, in poor health, and there had been haemorrhage in connection with previous births.

(3) A married woman, aged 35 years (primipara), wife of a railway platelayer, who lived in a rural district, died in the Montgomery County Infirmary from I. (a) Puerperal Pelvic Cellulitis, (b) Ante-natal Infection of Liquor anaemia, II. Ante-natal Albuminuria. In this case there had been proper provision for ante-natal examination, and the urine was regularly examined; albumen was found. On account of her general condition, she was admitted to the General Wards of the hospital, and a fortnight later to the Maternity Ward.

There was malpresentation, and a fibroid of the uterus. She was delivered with forceps eight days previous to her death; there was evidence of infection previous to delivery.

This was a case in which every precaution appeared to have been taken.

Particulars of maternal deaths during the five-yearly periods 1926—30, and 1931—35 are as follows :—

	Urban	Puerperal Sepsis.			Other Puerperal Conditions.		
		Rural	County	Urban	Rural	County	
1926—30 ...	1	2	3	3	5	8	
1931—35 ...	—	3	3	—	4	4	

There were only 7 deaths in the latter period compared with 11 in the period 1926-30; the reduction was apart from Puerperal Sepsis.

With the exception of 1935, there was only one death annually during the period 1931-35.

Particulars of the 10 years 1926-35 are as follows :—

	Urban District	Rural District	County
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	5	6
Other Causes ...	3	9	12
Total ...	4	14	18

	Urban	Rural	County
Number of Live Births (1926—35)	738	2,628	3,366

The rates per 1000 living births were as follows :—

	Puerperal Sepsis	Other	Total
Urban Districts ...	1.31	4.06	5.37
Rural Districts ...	1.90	3.42	5.32
County ...	1.78	3.56	5.34
England & Wales (1935)	1.68	2.42	4.10

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

Summary of Inspector's work :—

Regular Inspections of Midwives	...	100
Special Visits of enquiry	...	12
Other Visits	..	64
Letters and Notices sent out	...	525
Visits of inspection to Nursing Home	...	4

Notifications received of :—

Intention to practice	...	30
Sending for Medical help	...	82
Artificial Feeding of Infants	...	4
Still-births	...	5
Having laid out a dead body	...	4
Ltability to be a source of infection	...	2

In connection with sending for medical aid 27 notifications (39 per cent. of total Urban births) were received from the three Urban districts, and 55 (25.9 per cent. of total Rural births) from the five Rural districts.

The majority of the notifications were received in regard to abnormalities, and other conditions before labour commenced ; the particulars are as follows :—

MOTHER—(a) Ante-Natal :

Albuminuria	...	9
Contracted Pelvis	...	2

(b) Labour and Puerperium :

Premature labour	...	1
Delayed first stage of labour	...	2
Delayed second stage of labour	...	10
Prolonged labour	...	11
Malpresentations (occipito- posterior 1, breech 1, pro- lapsed cord 1)	...	3
Uterine inertia	...	2
Ruptured perineum	...	10
Retained placenta	...	8
Retained membranes	...	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	2
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	1
Threatened abortion	...	3
Rise of temperature	...	3
Pnebitis	...	2
Miscarriage	...	1
Cardiac	...	1
Exhaustion	...	2

INFANT.—

Dangerous feebleness	...	3
Discharge from eyes	...	1
Tongue tie	...	1
Asphyxia	...	1
Rash on body	...	1
Severe cough	...	1

In 74 cases (90 per cent) the aid was on behalf of the mother (ante-natal 13 per cent), and in 8 cases (10 per cent) in connection with the infant.

MIDWIVES PRACTISING—

Number of trained midwives working under
17 District Nursing Associations (affilia-
ted to Radnor County Nursing Association) 19

Trained midwives in private practice ... 1

Bona-fide midwives practising in Radnorshire Nil.

Of the 30 midwives, who notified their intention to practice in 1935, 2 were temporary, 4 left the County, 4 resigned from practice, and there were 20 on the register at the end of the year.

The total number of cases attended by midwives during the year was 252 (191 as midwives, and 61 as maternity nurses).

TRAINING.— One candidate is being trained at Plaistow, through the County Nursing Association.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.—No Nurse-midwives were sent during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

During 1935, the number of births notified was 285 (live 273, still 13), of these 245 were notified by midwives, 17 by the matron of the Llandrindod Wells Hospital, 21 by doctors, and 3 by parents.

From the returns supplied by the District Registrars, it was ascertained that one had not been notified; altogether 99.6 per cent had been notified. The percentage notified in 1934 was 98.

HEALTH VISITING.—The parish of St. Harmon's, and a small part of Nantmel parish adjoining, was included in the area of the Nantmel and Llanwrthyl Nursing Association, and an additional nurse was appointed for this area in September; the health and school work etc., previously carried out by a temporary whole time health visitor and school nurse is now done by the District Nurse, who also carries out general nursing in the area. At the end of the year there were 20 Nurses under 17 District Nursing Associations in the County.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1935 :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—

Expectant mothers (first visits 322)	...	1527
Infants under 1 year (first visits 276)	...	3073
Infants 1-5 years, total visits	...	6349
Attendance at Infant Welfare Centres	...	65

TUBERCULOSIS.—

Home visits (first 51)	...	367
Attendance at Stations	..	29

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—

Measles (first visits 106)	...	229
Whooping Cough (first visits 110)	...	168
Chicken Pox (first visits 159)	..	212
Mumps (first visits 54)	...	56
Influenza (first visits 106)	...	138

The large majority of visits re Infectious Diseases were in connection with children of school age. On page 21, Annual Report for 1930, I gave information in regard to visits for the five yearly periods 1921-25 and 1926-30.

FEEDING ETC.—In connection with 261 infants; information obtained by the nurses in regard to feeding is given below.

	No.	Percentage.
Breast fed	143	54·8
Breastfed and artificially fed	12	4·6
Breast fed for a time then artificially fed	81	31·0
Artificially fed from birth	25	9·6

Where breast feeding was continued for a time, the period was as follows :—

Months	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-6	6-9
Number	22	19	15	12	6	7

Of 68 infants in 1935, who reached the age of nine months within the year, 36 (52·9 per cent) were entirely breast fed; 27 (39·7 per cent) were breast fed for a time; 2 (2·9 per cent) were breast fed and artificially fed; and 3 (4·4 per cent) were artificially fed from birth.

The reason given for artificial feeding in 100 cases was as follows :- Failure of lactation 58, ill health of mother 13, child's health 23, mother out of work 4, child adopted 1, and social reasons 1.

Of 118 babies artificially [fed, the feeding was as follows : Cows' milk 90, condensed milk 15, and patent foods 13.

The kind of feeding bottle in use is very important, information was obtained in 110 cases and with one exception a boat shaped bottle with an india-rubber teat was used. Four infants were provided with dummies ; these are a frequent source of flatulence and other troubles.

It was ascertained that 120 out of 261 infants slept in a cot (less than half), the remainder slept with the mother ; the danger of over-lying is well known. In one case the clothing was unsatisfactory. In 6 houses there was insufficient ventilation, and in 4 insufficient light. Eighteen houses were damp, 6 were dirty, and in 6 the water supply was inadequate.

I am indebted to Miss J. Todd, Superintendent Nurse and Inspector of midwives for summarising the information in regard to the work of Health Visitors etc.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES—

	Llandrindod				Tot'l.
	Howey.	Knigton.	Wells.	Presteigne.	
‡ No. of Sessions ...	11	11	21	11	54
Total number of individual children, who attended at the centres during the year, and who on their first attendance were—					
(1) Under 1 year ...	4	11	9	23	47
(2) 1-5 years ...	9	23	2	10	44
Total number of children who attended at the centres during the year, and who at the end of the year were—					
(1) under 1 year ...	4	6	7	23	40
(2) 1-5 years ...	16	50	34	59	159

	Llandrindod				
	Howey	Knighton.	Wells.	Presteigne	Tot'l.
Total attendances—					
(1) Under 1 year ...	5	78	141	70	294
(2) 1-5 years ...	15	113	161	215	504
Total ...	20	191	302	285	798
Average attendance per session ...	2	16	14	26	15

‡ Doctor in attendance at Howey, Knighton and Presteigne at each session, and 10 out of 21 sessions at Llandrindod Wells.

The percentage of children under 1 year, who attended in 1935 for the first time, per total notified live births in the County was 17.2.

On pages 24 and 25, of my Annual Report for 1930, information was given since 1925.

The total number of children, who attended at the Centres, during the years 1933 and 1934, and who at the end of the year were (1) under 1, (2) 1-5 years are as follows :—

	Llandrindod							
	Howey.		Knighton.		Wells.		Presteigne.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
(1) under 1 year	4	7	15	12	22	15	10	28
(2) 1-5	5	11	14	46	15	29	8	38

In connection with each centre the number of children, who attended at ages 1-5 years, has increased in 1935 ; there is very little variation in the number of children under 1 year who attend.

As only a minority of infants, on account of distance, attend the centres it is left to a large extent to the Health Visitors to give instruction to the mothers in matters of health, including fresh air, sunshine, feeding etc.

INFANT PROTECTION.

Under the administration of Part I of the Children Act 1908, as amended by part 5 of the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932, there were 3 persons on the Register (1 Urban 2 Rural) at the end of the year, who were receiving children for reward viz : a boy aged 6 years and 2 girls, aged 1 and 3 years respectively.

There are 20 Infant Protection Visitors (District Nurses and Part-time Health visitors), and regular visits are made.

CLINICS.

Since 1930, the arrangements made by the Education Authority for treatment at Eye Clinics, and for removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, have been extended to children under school age.

During 1935, a boy aged 3 years attended the Eye Clinic for the first time.

Particulars of first attendances of children at Eye Clinics for defective vision and squint are given below :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Total
Boys	1	2	-	-	1	1	5
Girls	3	1	-	3	1	-	8
Total	4	3	-	3	2	1	13

The ages were as follows :— Boys.- 2 (2), 3, 4, and 5 years
Girls.- 1 (2), 2 (2), 3 (2), 4 and 5 years.

No operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids have been performed under the Scheme.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

On pages 25 and 26 of my Annual Report for 1927, I referred to the County Scheme. Reference was made on pages 21 and 22 of the 1929 Report, to the treatment of crippled children attending the elementary schools in the County, and on pages 33 and 34 to children attending the secondary schools.

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.—There were 9 new cases, (6 boys, 3 girls), total attendances 19 (Llandrindod Wells Centre 18 and Craven Arms 1), and 8 old cases (6 boys and 2 girls), total attendances 50, (Llandrindod Wells 48, Newtown 1, and Craven Arms 1).

Of the new cases, a boy, aged 6 months, suffered from congenital deformities of both hands, and a boy, aged 5 years, suffered from old fracture, neck of femur; a boy and girl aged 1 year, suffered from congenital calcaneo-valgus; a boy, aged 4 years, had knock knee, and 3 children (2 boys, aged 3 years and 1 year respectively) and a girl, aged 1 year) had bowed legs; a girl aged 4 years suffered from flat foot.

In connection with the old cases, the defects were: Flat foot (3), knock knee, bowed legs, rickets, elevation of scapula, and congenital calcaneo-valgus respectively.

From the commencement of the Scheme in January, 1927, up to December, 1935, 52 children (33 boys 19 girls) attended the Centres; total attendances 590. Six children (4 boys, 2 girls) were treated at the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.

Adults.—There were 3 new cases (2 males, 1 female), total attendances 11 (Llandrindod Wells), and 19 old cases (6 males, 13 females), total attendances 83 (Llandrindod Wells 51, Craven Arms 14, Hereford 7, Leominster 6 and Newtown 5).

Of the new cases the defects were: Male (58 years) amputated right foot; male (36 years) old fracture neck of femur, and female (aged 23 years) injury to spine.

Up to February, 1931, cases were treated under voluntary arrangements, the cost being borne by the County Orthopaedic Committee after any contribution by the relatives. On February 6th., 1931 the County Council agreed to provide for examination and treatment of adults.

Up to the end of December, 1935, 61 adults (38 males, 33 females) attended Centres; total attendances 532.

Two females were treated at the Orthopaedic Hospital under voluntary arrangements (1 in 1927, and 1 in 1928), and 8 (4 males, 4 females) under arrangements by the County Council.

Remarks:— The majority of cases (under school age and adults) were in Hospital for an average of a few weeks; a few cases were in for periods extending from a few months to one year and over.

Derwen Cripples' Training College.— Three youths, aged 17 and 18 (2) years, are at present in the Institution. A male (aged 18 years) was admitted on January 25th., 1933; he had some loss of power in the muscles of his right leg as a result of infantile paralysis. The male (aged 17 years) was admitted on September 31st. 1934, he suffers from defects of the muscles of the left arm and hand, following hemiplegia. A male, (aged 18 years) who suffers from the effects of infantile paralysis affecting the right leg, was admitted on May 22nd., 1935.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Number of cases notified in each district, year ended 28th.
December, 1935.

Districts.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.
Urban :							
Knighton ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Llandrindod ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presteigne ...	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total Urban :	2	8	—	2	—	—	—
Rural :							
Colwyn ...	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Knighton ...	1	4	—	—	—	2	1
New Radnor ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Paincastle ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Rhayader ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Total Rural ...	3	11	1	5	—	3	1
Total County ...	5	19	1	7	—	3	1

Returns taken from weekly notification cards.

Particulars of notifications and of admission to Hospital during 1935 are given in the accompanying tables.

Diseases	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	5	†1	—
Diphtheria ..	19	*7	—
Enterick Fever ..	1	—	—
Pneumonia ..	7	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	—	—
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—

† Admitted to the Rhayader Isolation Hospital.

* 5 cases admitted to the Shrewsbury and Atcham Joint Hospital, and 2 to Hay Isolation Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.—The disease was not in epidemic form in any of the districts during the year.

Two cases occurred in the Urban and 3 in the Rural Districts; no cases were removed to Hospital, and there were no deaths. On April 18th, a mother and 3 children aged 5, 7 and 8 years were admitted to the Rhayader Public Assistance Institution, having been transferred from the Hay Institution. The child aged 5 years developed Scarlet Fever on April 20th., and was probably in the incubation stage on admission to Rhayader Institution. There was some delay in admitting the case to the Rhayader Isolation Hospital; it is important that this Hospital should be available for the admission of cases at short notice, as the Bryngwgy Children's Home is in the Rhayader Rural District. Particulars of Scarlet Fever in the County since 1911 were given on pages 42-44, Annual Report for 1935.

DIPHTHERIA.—Two cases occurred in Gladestry Parish in January. The first case was a young male adult; and the second case, a girl who attended the County School, was discovered by the District M.O.H. Dr. Wallace. In each case throat swabs were

positive, both cases were removed without delay, to the Hay Isolation Hospital; throat swabs taken from suspicious cases and contacts, including children attending Presteigne County School, were negative. Prompt action taken by the M.O.H. prevented further spread of the disease.

The disease was in epidemic form in Presteigne in May and cases continued to occur in June; the majority of the cases were children attending the elementary schools, there were none attending the secondary schools; 5 cases occurred in the quarter April, May and June. After consultation, with the District M.O.H., Dr. Walker, the Presteigne (Hereford Street) School was closed from May 22nd to June 18th, and the Church School from May 22nd to June 11th. On account of children attending the Presteigne (Secondary) School from the New Radnor district, there was risk of the spread of the disease to these children, and it was therefore decided, as the disease continued to spread in Presteigne, to close the Secondary School from May 21st to June 12th. Odd cases occurred in connection with children attending the Church School in July, September and December. A large number of throat swabs were taken of suspected cases and contacts; after the occurrence of the case in December, throat swabs were taken from all the children, and the teachers at the Presteigne (Church) School with negative result.

There is no Isolation Hospital in Presteigne but arrangements were made for the admission of 3 of the cases to the Shrewsbury and Atcham Joint Isolation Hospital.

A case occurred at Newchurch in May (the infection was incurred outside the County), and another in Llangunllo in October. The Llangunllo School was closed from October 24th to November, the source of infection was found, and there was no further spread of the disease.

I paid visits to schools and examined the children, and swabs were taken from suspected cases.

Particulars of Diphtheria from 1911 were given in pages 42, 44, 45, 46, Annual Report for 1935. Reference to immunity was made on page 46.

ENTERIC FEVER.—One case was notified in the Rhayader Rural District in the first quarter. Particulars of the disease since 1911 were given in pages 42, 48 and 49, Annual Report for 1935.

MEASLES—The disease was present in epidemic form in Rhayader during the first and second quarters, and in the parish of Llowes during the first quarter ; there were no deaths. Particulars of mortality since 1911 were given in pages 46 and 47, Annual Report for 1935.

WHOOPIING COUGH—The disease was in epidemic form in New Radnor and Old Radnor parishes in the second quarter ; the disease continued in New Radnor parish during the third quarter. There were no deaths. Information of mortality since 1911 was given in pages 47 and 48, Annual Report, 1935.

CHICKEN POX,—This was present in epidemic form in Knighton Urban District during the second and third quarters, in New Radnor during the second quarter, and in Howey in the third quarter. The disease also occurred in Llanyre Parish in the last quarter.

MUMPS.—The disease was present in epidemic form during the third quarter in Llandilo Graban Parish, and in Rhayader during the last quarter.

INFLUENZA.—This disease was present in epidemic form during the first quarter. During the last quarter there was conjunctivitis (pink eye) connected with the disease in connection with some of the children attending Llowes School.

There were 11 deaths, 1 male in the age period 45-55 died in the urban districts and 3 in the age periods 45-55, 55-65 and 75 and upwards in the rural districts ; 7 females died in the rural districts 1 each in the periods 35-45, 45-55, and 55-65, and 2 in the periods 65-75, 75 upwards respectively.

Particulars of deaths in the rural districts during the ten years 1921—1930 were given on page 30, Annual Report for 1933.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—The death occurred of a male, in the age period 5-15 years who resided in the New Radnor Rural District, the case had not been notified. The disease did not originate in the county.

SMALLPOX.—On page 20, Annual Report for 1921 and in succeeding Reports, there has been reference to this disease.

The percentage of children unvaccinated, in connection with children medically inspected 1935, in the elementary schools was 39 per cent. Particulars in regard to vaccination of infants under 1 year, for the year ended 31st December, 1934, are as follows :—

Name of Sub-District.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Percentage Vaccinated.
EAST RADNORSHIRE.			
(1) Knighton comprising the Urban Districts of Knighton and Presteigne and the parishes of Beguildy, Cascob, Discoed, ^(a) Heyope, Norton, Pilleth, Litton, Stanage,	56	27	48.2
Whitton, ^(b) Ednol, Evenjobb, Harpton and Wolfpits, Kinnerton, Salford and Badland, ... Llanfihangel Nantmellan, New Radnor, Old Radnor, Burlingjobb, Trewern and Gwaithla, Walton & Womast on	35	23	65.7
(2) Llanbister, comprising the parishes of Bleddfa, Llananno, Llanbadarnfynydd Llanbister, Llandewi ... Ystradenny, Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, Llangunllo.	27	14	51.8
WEST RADNORSHIRE.			
(1) Llandrindod Wells, comprising the Urban District of Llandrindod Wells, and the parishes of Bettws Disserth, Disserth and Trecoed, ... Llandrindod Rural, Llanelwedd, Llanfaredd ... Llanfaintfraed-in-Elvel, ... ^(a) Llandegley, Cefnlllys Rural, ^(b) Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanfihangel-Helygen, Llanyre.	49	24	48.9
	44	22	50.0
(2) Painscastle, comprising the Rural District of Painscastle, and the parishes ... ^(a) of Aberedw, Cregrina, Llanbadarn-y-Garreg, Rhulen, ^(b) Colva, Gladestry, Glascwm, Michaelchurch-on-Arrow, Newchurch. ...	16	11	68.7
	18	7	38.8
(3) Rhayader, comprising the parishes of Abbeycwmhir, Llanfaintfraed Cwmdauddwr, Nantmel, Rhayader, ... St. Harmons. ...	27	14	51.8½
Total	272	142	52.2

The percentage of infants successfully vaccinated was for the 4 years 1931-34 inclusive, 49.7.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There were no cases notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA—There were 3 notifications; the cases resided in Rural Districts and recovered.

1. A married woman, aged 25 years, gave birth to a live infant on February 2nd. The doctor had been booked 6 months previous to birth. On account of abnormal presentation (occipito-posterior) forceps were necessary.

The temperature rose on February 8th., and this was apparently due to enlargement of the breasts; the uterus was normal and nose and throat swabs taken from the nurse midwife did not contain haemolytic streptococci.

2. A married woman, aged 35 years, gave birth to a live infant, on November 9th, medical aid was summoned by the midwife on account of adherent placenta, which was removed bi-manually. There was a rise of temperature on November 10th., the uterus and breasts were normal; an injection of anti-streptococcic serum was given.

A catheter specimen obtained on November 12th, contained pus, and the patient was treated for Pyelitis.

3. A married woman, aged 28 years, gave birth to a still-born infant on December 14th.

The infant was an anencephalic, about 6½ months; the placenta was very adherent, and was removed by the doctor who was present at the birth.

The uterus was normal, but the patient was very anaemic; anti-streptococcic serum was injected.

Two other cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified by midwives only.

1. A married woman, aged 28 years, gave birth to a live infant on April 18th., the labour was normal, but the placenta was adherent; medical aid was summoned, and the placenta was removed bi-manually. The temperature rose on April 20th. Nose and throat swabs taken from the midwife and patient did not contain haemolytic streptococci a swab taken from the cervix (uterus) showed bacillus coli Ante-natal examination by a doctor was refused by the patient.

2. A single woman, aged 17 years, gave birth to a live infant on August 25th; labour was normal, but there was a slight laceration of the perineum. The temperature rose on August 28th, and medical aid was summoned; local treatment was ordered for the perineum. The uterus was normal, but the breasts were distended. Anti-streptococcic serum was injected on August 29th, after which the condition improved.

Throat and nose swabs taken from the patient did not contain haemolytic streptococci.

The death of a married female, aged 35 years, occurred in the Montgomery County Infirmary, from Pelvic Cellulitis and other conditions, this case has been already referred to under "Maternal Mortality"; the case was removed to hospital on account of other conditions.

The other five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were treated at home.

Provision is made by the County Council for the treatment of cases of Puerperal Sepsis at either the Isolation Block of the Herefordshire General Hospital, or at the Berrington Hospital, near Shrewsbury.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—No cases were notified during the year.

OTHER NOTIFICATIONS.—There were no notifications of either Paratyphoid Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, or Acute Poliomyelitis, during the year.

PNEUMONIA.—During the year 7 cases were notified; particulars are given below for each year, and also of deaths from Pneumonia and Influenza. The notifications include all forms of Pneumonia including Influenza.

Notifications	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total
Urban	2	3	—	1	1	2	—	10	13	2	34
Rural	4	19	12	7	9	4	15	3	17	5	95
County	6	22	12	8	10	6	15	13	30	7	129

Deaths from Pneumonia	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total
Urban	1	3	2	4	2	3	1	3	4	3	26
Rural	5	7	4	9	4	6	10	5	3	5	58
County	6	10	6	13	6	9	11	8	7	8	84

Deaths from

Influenza

Urban	—	6	1	8	2	3	3	2	1	1	27
Rural	6	14	9	4	6	10	8	3	3	10	73
County	6	20	10	12	8	13	11	5	4	11	100

In the urban districts, the number of notifications was above the average in the years 1933 and 1934; in the ten years neither the deaths from the disease nor from Influenza were above the normal, except in 1929 and 1934 (Pneumonia), and in 1927 and 1929 (Influenza). The number of notifications was above the average in the Rural districts in 1927, 1932 and 1934. In 1927 the deaths from the disease were slightly above the normal, but those from Influenza were distinctly so.

In 1932 deaths from the disease and Influenza were above the average; in 1934 the deaths from the disease and Influenza were below the average.

The population of the Urban Districts of Radnorshire is approximately 28 per cent of that for the County. The proportion of notifications in the Rural Districts is slightly below the proportion according to population, and this also applies to deaths.

On page 56 of my Annual Report for 1934, I gave information of rates at different age periods (for each sex) of deaths from Pneumonia in the Rural Districts for the period 1921-30.

Circular 1499 (Wales) and Memorandum 189, were received from the Welsh Board of Health during the latter part of the year

It was pointed out that the risk of death from Lobar Pneumonia increases progressively with age after childhood, but for broncho-pneumonia it is greatest in infancy and early childhood, least in young adults, and then increases with advancing age; about 50 per cent of deaths from broncho-pneumonia occur during the first 5 years of life in normal years, this proportion being generally higher in severe winters, or when Influenza is prevalent.

The effect of occupation is referred to, being highest in general for occupations involving continual exposure and dusty atmosphere. Poverty, malnutrition, lack of warm clothing, insanitary surroundings, overcrowded dwellings, all contribute to the spread and fatality of the disease. The most active predisposing cause is an attack of one of the infectious diseases particularly Measles, Whooping Cough or Influenza.

Instructions are given in regard to treatment at home or in Hospital, abundance of fresh air and sunlight are necessary. Facilities should be provided for bacteriological examination of the sputum ; the importance of skilled nursing is pointed out

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Full particulars were given on pages 27-29, Annual Report for 1932, of the 3 Isolation Hospitals in the County. The Isolation Hospital, near Knighton, has been closed and cases from the Knighton Urban and Rural Districts are now sent to the Shrewsbury and Atcham Hospital, and this also applies to cases from the Presteigne Urban District ; cases from New Radnor and Painscastle Districts, are admitted to the Hay Isolation Hospital.

A scheme under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, is under consideration.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1935 reports of 27 cases of Tuberculosis notified on Form A (18 Pulmonary, 9 Non-Pulmonary) were received through District Medical Officers of Health.

Non-Notification.—Information from the death returns of the Registrar General showed that 3 cases of Tuberculosis in the County had not been notified ; particulars are as follows :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Notified	18	9	27
Died and not notified	1	2	3
Total:	19	11	30

Of the 30 cases that should have been notified, 3 (10 per cent) were not notified, viz : Pulmonary 1, Non-Pulmonary 2.

Particulars are as follows :—A female, aged 8 years, who resided in the Knighton Rural District, died of Tubercular Meningitis, and a female, aged 72 years, of the same district, died of Addison's Disease and Tuberculosis ;

both deaths occurred in the County Hospital, Llandrindod Wells. A female, aged 79 years, who resided in the New Radnor Rural District, died of Lupus, in the Knighton Poor Law Institution.

Deaths.—During the year there were 9 deaths from Pulmonary (5 males, 4 females) and 4 deaths (1 male, 3 females) from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Particulars in regard to districts and age periods are given in Tables I and II, Appendix.

Non-Pulmonary, Tuberculosis.—Information was received on Form A in regard to 9 cases. There were 5 males, aged 17, 34, 35, 41 and 42 years respectively, and 4 females, aged 17, 25, 31 and 42 years respectively.

The males suffered from tuberculosis of the abdomen, generative organs, larynx, left wrist, and glands of neck; and the females from affection of the cervical glands, spine, gluteal region (abscess), and spine respectively.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis, and of all deaths in the area during 1935, are given below :

Age Periods.	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
20	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	5	1	2	—	1	—	—
35	2	—	3	1	3	—	1	—
45	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	9	9	5	4	5	4	1	3

The rates of non-notified deaths (3) to total tuberculosis deaths (13) is 1 to 4.

During the 10 years, 1926-35, notifications in regard to non-pulmonary cases were as follows.—

	All ages			0—4			5—14		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Glands of neck	2	4	6	1	—	1	—	†1	1
Lupus	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meningitis	5	5	10	3	3	6	2	1	3
Bones & joints	10	9	19	—	1	1	1	2	3
Genito-uninary system	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miliary	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	4	6	10	—	1	1	1	1	2
Other	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	26	29	55	4	6	10	4	5	9

The above figures show that a considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially in childhood, is caused by Tuberculosis, it is important that milk should be free from this bacillus.

Deaths during 1926-35 were as follows :—

PULMONARY.

	Urban Districts.					Rural Districts.				
	Knighton.	Llandrindod Wells.	Presteigne.	Total.	Colwyn.	Knighton.	New Radnor.	Painscastle.	Rhayader.	Total.
1926-30	7	15	3	25	8	13	2	9	13	45
1931-35	10	10	4	24	5	3	5	6	12	31
	17	25	7	49	13	16	7	15	25	76

NON-PULMONARY.

	Urban Districts.					Rural Districts.				
	Knighton.	Llandrindod Wells.	Presteigne.	Total.	Colwyn.	Knighton.	New Radnor.	Painscastle.	Rhayader.	Total.
1926-30	2	5	—	7	—	3	1	6	4	14
1931-35	1	4	1	6	2	4	3	2	6	17
	3	9	1	13	2	7	4	8	10	31

The rates per 1,000 of the population are as follows:—

1926-35.	Urban Districts.					Rural Districts.				
	Knighton.	Llandrindod Wells.	Presteigne.	Total.	Colwyn.	Knighton.	New Radnor.	Painscastle.	Rhayader.	Total.
Pulmonary	·953	·882	·629	·855	·642	·404	·275	·680	·514	·487
Non-Pulmonary.	·168	·317	·099	·227	·099	·177	·157	·363	·206	·199

The rates for the County 1926-35 compare favourably with England and Wales for the period 1926-34.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		All Forms.	
	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
Radnorshire	·586	(·855 ·487)	·206	(·227 ·199)	·792	(1·082 ·686)
England & Wales	·734		·159		·893	

The standardized rate for England and Wales, in respect of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, in 1932, was as follows:—

Urban Districts	M.	F.
(other than County Boroughs)	·63	·54
Rural Districts	·49	·49

The rates at different age periods for both sexes, (rural districts 1921-30), were given on page 34, Annual Report for 1934.

There has been a distinct decrease in the number of deaths in regard to the Pulmonary form in the rural districts, but a slight increase in the same districts in regard to the Non-Pulmonary form, comparing the two periods 1926-30 and 1931-35. The Pulmonary rates for the County (Registration), 10 years 1889-1908 was ·894, and for 1921-25 (Administrative) ·926; the non-pulmonary rate for 1921-25 was ·236. The decrease has been marked since 1926.

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

No action was taken under the Public Health Regulations 1925, or under Section 62, Public Health Act. 1925.

TABLE I.

Return showing the work of the Clinics during the Year 1935.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulm'y				Total				Grand Total.
	Ad'ls		Chil- dren		Ad'ls		Chil- dren		Ad'ls		Chil- dren		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts)													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	8	5	1	..	2	4	..	..	10	9	1	..	20
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	12
(c) Non-Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	7	9	39
CONTACTS examined during the year—													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
(c) Non-Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	8
CASES written off Register as—													
(a) Recovered	5	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	3	1	1	11
(b) Non-Tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Register as tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	22	17	19	71
NUMBER OF CASES on Register on December 31st													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	31	22	8	4	12	6	5	4	43	28	13	8	92
(b) Diagnosis not completed									18	24	27	19	

TABLE I. (continued)

1. Number of cases on the Register on January 1st	197	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas, and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years.	—
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further Assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	9	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes).	8
5. Number of attendances at the Clinics (including Contacts).	96	6. Number of Insured, under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st. December.	5
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioner :- (a) Personal † (b) Other	117 255	8. Number of visits by Tuberculous Officers to homes (including personal consultations †)	434
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes of patients.	560	10. Number of : (a) Specimens of sputum examined (b) X ray examinations made in connection with Clinic work.	37 162
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Register and included in A(a) B(b) above.	—	12. Number of "T. B. plus" cases on Register on December 31st.	17

† All personal consultations, whether held at the homes of patients or elsewhere, are included in Item 7 (a) and all visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes whether or not accompanied by a personal consultation already included in Item 7 (a) are entered in Item 8.

TABLE II.

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observations in Institutions during the Year ended 31st., December 1935.

	In Institu- tions on Jan- uary 1st 1935	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died during the Year.	Died in the Institutions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st. 1935.
Number of doubtfully Tuberculous cases admit- ted for obser- vation	Adult Males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult Females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	3	1	3	—	1
	Total ..	3	1	3	—	1
Number of patients suffering from Tuber- culosis	Adult Males	3	8	4	1	6
	Adult Females	1	3	2	—	2
	Children	1	1	2	—	—
	Total ..	5	12	8	1	8
Number of patients suff- ering from non-pulmon- ary tubercul- osis	Adult Males	1	—	1	—	—
	Adult Females	—	3	1	—	2
	Children	1	—	1	—	—
	Total ..	2	3	3	—	2
Grand Total		10	16	14	1	11

In the preceding Tables an account has been given of the work carried out by the Welsh National Memorial Association; Dr. Jordan is the Tuberculosis Physician for Brecon and Radnor. On pages 36-39, Annual Report for 1925, a summary of the arrangements made by the above Association in regard to Sanatorium, Hospital and Dispensary Treatment was given, and also an account of the arrangement for examination of contacts, etc.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Full particulars in regard to prevention and treatment were given on pages 42 and 43 of my Annual Report for 1925, and on pages 40 and 41, Annual Report Report for 1930; in the latter report information was given in regard to treatment at Clinics during the periods 1921-25 and 1926-30.

During 1935 there was 1 case of Syphilis (male) who made 7 attendances. Four males suffered from Gonorrhoea and attended the Clinic on 1, 3, 14 and 23 occasions respectively; a male suffering from Other Disease attended on 3 occasions. All were new cases during the year.

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE,

Particulars in regard to deaths during the 5 years 1921-25 were given on page 44 of my Annual Report for 1925, and similar information, during period 1926-30, on page 41, Annual Report for 1930.

I gave particulars of deaths and rates per 1,000 of the population in the Rural Districts of the County, at different age periods (1921-1930) on page 59 of my Annual Report for 1933.

The particulars in regard to deaths during the period 1931-1935 are as follows :—

Districts	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 & up.	M	F	T
Urban		1			1	9	12	14	18	31	24	55
Rural	1		1	2	3	12	20	40	31	54	56	110
County	1	1	1	2	4	21	32	54	49	85	80	165

	1931-35	1926-30	1921-25	Census 1931.		
				Rates.	M	F	T
Urban	1.93	1.91	1.20	2,573	3,290	5,863
Rural	1.46	1.31	1.19	7,989	7,462	15,451
County	1.59	1.45	1.19	10,562	10,752	21,314

For the county the rate per 1,000 of the population, for the period 1931-35, is rather higher for males.

The majority of the deaths occur at the age of 45 years and upwards, the largest number being in the last age group.

The rates in all areas have increased, in the period 1931-35, the increase being more marked in the rural districts, in comparison with the period 1926-30.

The chief predisposing cause is chronic irritation, the disease can be cured if operated on at an early stage it is therefore most important to seek medical advice in regard to a growth of any kind, and every effort should be made to avoid any cause of irritation.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE.

Information in regard to deaths in the 5 years, 1921-25, was given on pages 44 and 45, Annual Report for 1925, and for the five years 1926-30, on pages 38 and 39, Report for 1930.

Particulars of deaths and rates per 1,000 of the population, in the Rural Districts of the County, at different age periods, were given on page 40, Annual Report for 1933 and on pages 55 and 56 Report for 1934.

Information in regard to number of deaths and rates for 1931-35 are given below.

	Urban District	Rural	County
Bronchitis	8 (5M 3F)	33 (13M 20F)	41 (18M 23F)
Pneumonia	14 (7M 7F)	29 (13M 16F)	43 (20M 23F)
Other Disease	1 (M)	4 (3M 1F)	5 (4M 1F)
	23(13M 10F)	66(29 37F)	89(42M 47F)

The rates per 1,000 of the population are as follows :

	Urban Districts		Rural Districts		County		
	1926-30	1931-35	1926-30	1931-35	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35
Bronchitis	·59	·28	·56	·44	·84	·57	·39
Pneumonia	·42	·49	·36	·39	·62	·37	·41
Other Disease	·10	·04	·10	·05	·15	·13	·05
Total Respiratory Disease	1·11	·81	1·02	·88	1·62	1·06	·86

The Respiratory Disease rate was less in 1931-35 in the urban and rural districts, in comparison with 1926-30, and 1921-25; there was a slight increase in the Pneumonia rate, but a considerable decrease in regard to Bronchitis and Other Disease in comparison with 1926-30, males were affected to a rather less extent than females, comparing rates for both sexes.

HEART DISEASE.

The largest number of deaths, occur from this cause.

Particulars of deaths in the various age groups in the rural districts of the County for the ten years 1921-30, were given on page 40, Annual Report for 1933, and rates at ages 5-15 and 15-25 for the County, on pages 36 and 37 Annual Report for 1934. Particulars in regard to later age periods for the 5 years 1929-33 in regard to this, and other diseases is given earlier in this report.

MENTAL DISEASE.

Reference was made on pages 45 and 46, Annual Report for 1925, on pages 28 and 29, Annual Report for 1928, on pages 39 and 40 Report for 1930, and on pages 40 and 41 Report for 1933.

OTHER DISEASES

On pages 41-43, Annual Report for 1930, information was given in regard to Diabetes, Nephritis, and Rheumatic Fever.

Information in regard to deaths from the various causes at ages 1-5 during 1911-20 and 1921-30 were given on pages 20 and 21 Annual Report for 1934, and at ages 5-15 and 15-25 on pages 36 and 37 of the same report.

HOSPITALS, CLINICS, SPA TREATMENT, Etc.

Information was given on pages 43 and 44, Annual Report for 1930.

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of beds provided for sick, maternity, and mental cases on 31st December, 1935, was as follows :-

Cases	Knighton	Rhayader	Total
Men	26	6	32
Women	11	12	23
*Children (under 16 years).	3	1	4
	40	19	59

*Excluding cots in maternity ward.

Information in regard to (A) In-patients (year ended 31st December, 1935) is given below :—

	Knighton	Rhayader	Total
1. Total No. of Admissions (including infants born in hospital).	49	24	73
2. No of women confined in hospital ...	2	—	2
3. No. of live births ...	2	—	2
4. No. of still births ...	—	—	—
5. No. of deaths among the newly born (i.e. under 4 wks.)	—	—	—
6. Total No. of deaths among children under 1 year (includ- ing those given under heading 5) ...	—	—	—
7. No. of maternal deaths among women admitted for confinement ...	—	—	—
8. Total No. of deaths	12	5	17

	Knighton	Rhayader	Total
9. Total No. of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	37	16	53
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :			
(a) Under 4 weeks	21	7	28
(b) 4 and under 13 weeks	15	10	25
(c) 13 weeks or more	11	7	18
11. No. of beds occupied			
(a) average during the year	33	11	44
(b) highest	36	16	52
	(April 27th).	(July 6th).	
(c) lowest	30	6	36
	(Sept. 20th).	(Feb. 23rd).	
12. No. of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations).	—	—	—
13. No. of abdominal sections	—	—	—

(B). Out-patients.—There is no provision in either institution.

The majority 43, (61%) of the patients, in Institutions, remained for a period of 4 weeks and over, and 18 (25%) for 13 weeks or over.

There is one (non-resident) medical officer attached to each Institution (Dr. Booth, Knighton and Dr. Shankey, Rhayader Institution).

The matron of the Knighton Institution has had training in nursing, but is not state-registered, she is assisted by a nurse who has the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, the matron of the Rhayader Institution is state-registered and has the C.M.B. certificate.

Information in regard to classification of accommodation for sick, maternity, and mental cases, and the number of beds occupied in the two Poor Law Institutions on 31st December 1935, is as follows :—

Classification of Wards,	No. of Beds	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
		Pro-	Occu-	Pro-	Occu-	Pro-	Occu-	Pro-	Occu-
		Wards.	vided.	ped.	vided.	ped.	vided.	ped.	vided.	ped.
1. & 2 Medical and Surgical									
[a] Knighton	6	7	7	4	4	2	2	13	13
[b] Rhayader									
3. Chronic Sick :									
[a] Knighton	*3	10	6	6	5	1	1	17	12
[b] Rhayader	2	6	6	6	2		1	12	9
4. Children :									
[a] Knighton									
[b] Rhayader						1	1	1	1
5. Venereal :									
[a] Knighton									
[b] Rhayader									
6. Tuberculosis :									
[a] Knighton									
[b] Rhayader									
7. Isolation :									
[a] Knighton	1	1						1	
[b] Rhayader									
8. Maternity :									
[a] Knighton	1			1	2			1	2
[b] Rhayader	1			1				1	
9. Mental									
[a] Lunacy Act, 1890.									
[1] Short Stay									
Knighton									
Rhayader									
[ii] Long Stay									
† Knighton		1	1	2	2			3	3
Rhayader	1			5	4			5	4
[b] Mental Treatment Act, 1930									
[i] Voluntary									
[ii] Temporary									
10. Mental Defectives									
11. Other									
[a] || Knighton	1	8	8					8	8
[b] Rhayader									

* Three male and two female mental defectives are included.

† No wards are set aside for mental patients, the three cases referred to are nursed in the medical wards and are included in the beds occupied.

|| Ambulatory cases, chiefly senile.

On page 59, Annual Report for 1934, I gave particulars of Mental Defectives in the two Institutions.

No beds are set aside in either Institution for Tuberculosis. Four adult males who suffered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted to Knighton Institution during the year, 3 were admitted to Sanatoria under the Welsh National Memorial Association, and 1 died in the Institution.

A female with the same disease was admitted during the year to the Knighton Institution, and died there.

More use should be made of the Maternity Ward in each Institution.

Acute surgical cases are sent to Voluntary Hospitals.

Reference to classification of cases in the two Institution on the lines indicated in pages 164-167, of the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, for 1932, were given on pages 59-62, Annual Report for 1934. Improved accommodation equipment were referred to on pages 62 and 63 of the same Report.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1935, 108 throat and 2 nose swabs were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli ; in 9 cases these were detected.

A throat swab, and a swab from the cervix uteri were also examined for the presence of Haemolytic streptococci ; these were not detected. A swab taken for examination for presence of B. Typhosus and B. Paratyphosus proved negative.

Two swabs were examined at the Birmingham University Laboratory for detection of Gonococci with negative result.

Fourteen specimens of Blood were sent to the Birmingham University Laboratory, and two to the Clinical Research Association, London, for the Wassermann reaction 3 were positive and 13 negative.

Information in regard to milk samples is given under "Milk Supply".

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following are particulars of the samples taken for analysis by Mr. Powell, Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, during the Year.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS 1923 AND 1927.—Two samples were taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH DRIED MILK REGULATIONS 1923 AND 1927.—No samples were taken.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT.—No samples were taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.—Particulars are given in the table which follows, all the samples of milk and other food were free from preservatives, or contained the permissible amount.

Twenty-seven samples of cream (25 tinned, 1 in a glass container and 1 bottled), were taken under the same regulations. The amount of fat in the tinned cream varied from 21·6 to 26·8 per cent., that in the glass container contained per cent., and in the bottle 42·3. Some of the descriptions are inaccurate e.g. the term full cream.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS 1912—No samples were taken.

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 ...	108	105	Mincedmeat ...	1	1
Condensed Milk	2	2	Meat Extract ...	2	2
Butter ...	9	9	Meat Paste ...	6	6
Cheese ...	8	8	Tinned Meat ...	4	4
Bacon ...	1	1	Fish Paste ...	6	6
Cocoa ...	1	1	Tinned Fish ...	8	8
Coffee ...	2	2	Pepper ...	1	1
Coffee and Chichory Mixture	1	1	Mixed Spice ...	1	1
Tea ...	4	4	Compound Mustard ...	1	1
Sugar ...	2	2	Soup Powder ...	3	3
Oatmeal ...	1	1	Stomach Tablets	1	1
Rice Flour ...	1	1	Bicarbonate of Soda ...	1	1
Rice ...	1	1	Trex ...	1	1
Bread ...	3	3	Tartaric Acid ...	1	1
Suet ...	2	2	Salad Oil ...	1	1
Yeast ...	1	1	Gin ...	1	1
Tinned Fruit ...	1	1	Health Salts ...	1	1
Table Jelly ...	1	1	Castor Oil ...	1	1
Blanc Mange Powder ...	2	2	Olive Oil ...	1	1
Sweets ...	1	1	Cooking Fat ...	1	1
Oxo ...	1	1			
Beef Cubes ...	2	2			

The total number of samples taken was 198, of these 5 milk, were formal.

Two samples of milk barely conformed to the standard of 3 per cent of fat, and in 5 there was a slight deficiency.

In one sample there was a deficiency of 1% of fat. Two samples contained 1.68 (deficiency of 44%), and 2.40 per cent of fat (deficiency of 20%); samples were taken direct from the cow, and were found to contain 3.52 and 2.75 per cent. respectively. The vendor of the sample containing 1.68 per cent. of fat was prosecuted, and was fined £3 and £1 5s. od. costs.

MILK SUPPLY.

Information in regard to number of registered cow keepers in each district in Radnorshire is given on page 31 of my Annual Report for 1928 ; the number of vendors was 148.

The number of registered purveyors of milk in 1935 was 151.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK. During the year 107 samples were taken by Mr. Powell, Inspector of Food and Drugs, and sent to the Public Analyst for examination. Particulars are as follows :

URBAN DISTRICTS :

Knighton	...	13 samples taken from 10 purveyors				
Llandrindod Wells	7	„ „ „	6	„		
Presteigne	...	14	„ „ „	9	„	

RURAL DISTRICTS :

Colwyn	...	17	„ „ „	11	„	
Knighton	...	5	„ „ „	5	„	
New Radnor	...	13	„ „ „	11	„	
Painscasile	...	19	„ „ „	12	„	
Rhayader	...	19	„ „ „	18	„	

The number of organisms developed on agar in 48 hours, at a temperature of 37 C. is given below; the numbers refer to colonies developed in thousands, e.g. 20—50,000 organisms per c.c. of the milk.

2 or less	2-10	10-20	20-50	50-100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-600	600-800	800-1000
11	36	20	13	2	15	5	1	1	-	3	-

Seventy-six samples conformed to the standard of "Certified" milk as regards number of organisms and presence of B. Coli, and 16 samples to "Grade A" milk.

Five samples conformed to "Grade A" in regard to number of organisms only ; B. Coli was present in 1/10th and 1/100th c.c.

In 33 milks B. Coli was present 1/10th, and in 7 milks in 1/10th and 1/100th c.c. To conform to the standard of "Grade A" milk, in regard to organisms only, the number must not exceed 200,000 per c.c., and B-Coli must not be present in 1/100 c.c. "Certified" milk must be from cows free from Tuberculosis, and must not contain more than 30,000 organisms in 1 c.c. and not B-Coli in 1/100 c.c. ; in neither case must the milk be heated.

Particulars in regard to samples taken during the period 1924-30 were given on page 48, Annual Report for 1930.

During the year, under the Accredited Producers' Scheme, Grade 'A' Licences were granted to 16 producers ; 9 resided in Urban and 7 in Rural Districts.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.—Twenty-one samples were taken by Mr. Powell in 1935 ; tubercle bacilli were found in one sample, after biological tests. All milch cows on the farm, 15 in number, from which the mixed sample was taken, were examined by Mr. Railton, Veterinary Surgeon, and there was one re-actor ; the herd was again tested but there were no re-actors. A sample taken from each cow for biological tests was negative.

Under "Tuberculosis" earlier in the Report, I have discussed the effects of the bovine variety of the Tubercle bacillus in milk.

Until greater precautions are taken in regard to cleanliness and detection of early Tuberculosis in cows, it is essential, that milk should be pasteurised (i.e. raised to a temperature not less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit, and not more than 150 degrees for 30 minutes).

NUTRITION.

A proper diet is most essential in order that normal nutrition may be maintained. Information is given at the homes by the Health Visitors and School Nurses in regard to feeding, and printed leaflets on suitable meals are also distributed. Knowledge of food and cooking is also disseminated through the Womens' Institutes.

MEAT INSPECTION.

This was referred to in detail on page 51, Annual Report for 1925 ; some of the slaughter-houses were unsatisfactory. There is no Public Slaughter House in the county.

None of the Sanitary Inspectors have the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in regard to Meat and Food, only 4 of the 8 possess the Certificate of the Institute as Sanitary Inspectors.

HOUSING.

In my Annual Report for 1932, full particulars were given in regard to inspection, etc., during 1931, and in my quarterly report ended 31st December, 1935, I gave particulars of Housing during 1934. I pointed out that the inspections vary in different districts. Only 2 houses were given, in the returns of District Medical Officers of Health, as being unfit for human habitation, and in respect of houses not in all respects reasonably fit, in only 4 of the 8 districts were any number given. On pages 48-50, Annual Report for 1933, I gave information in regard to overcrowding ; there are a number of insanitary houses in each district.

During the year no grants were made under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926 (as amended).

WATER SUPPLIES.

Detailed particulars were given on pages 68-71, Annual Report for 1934.

SWIMMING POOL.

There is no public swimming bath in the county ; there is a privately owned open-air swimming pool in the grounds of the Metropole Hotel, Llandrindod Wells. The water is filtered regularly ; during 1935 no samples were taken for bacteriological analysis.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

RHAYADER RURAL DISTRICT.—No action has yet been taken in regard to the improvement of sewage effluents passing into the River Wye on the East side.

Reference is made to Pollution, on page 51, Annual Report for 1930.

SCAVENGING.

Information was given on page 52, Annual Report for 1930, and on page 45, Report for 1932. Refuse should not be dumped near river banks, with the object of the material being washed into the river ; if not destroyed by burning in a destructor, refuse should be deposited on a dump, some distance from any river or stream. All tins and solid material should be packed closely at the bottom of the dump, so as to avoid burrows for rats.

BLIND PERSONS' ACT.

During the year 5 cases were registered, 4 males aged 2, 54, 68, and 80 years, and 1 female aged 90; the boy aged 2 years suffered from congenital cataract. Two males age 79 and 89 years, and 2 females aged 79 and 80 years respectively died during the year, and a female aged 84 left the county. On December 31st 1935, there were 45 persons (23 males, and 22 females) on the Register.

On page 51, Annual Report for 1933, I gave the ages of each sex ; the large majority are over 50 years.

TRAINING.—There are no persons being trained at the present time.

EMPLOYED.—A male aged 31 years repairs boots, and sells tea ; 2 males aged 29 and 32 years, are employed in brush making and basket making (also piano tuning) respectively.

These 3 adults were at the end of the year in a Home Workers Scheme supervised by the Merthyr Tydfil Institution for the Blind.

Two males follow occupations as follows :—
Farm Labourer (aged 28 years), Piano Tuner and Journalist (aged 69 years).

UNEMPLOYABLE.—There were 41 (18 males, 23 females).

At the end of the year 4 males received 5/- per week, and one, 2/6 per week. A female received 10/- per week, one 7/6, 7 females 5/-, and one 2/6, through the Public Health and Housing Committee.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.—No action was taken, under Sec. 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness, or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes ; such cases are admitted to the Shrewsbury Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

MENTAL DEFICENCY.

At the end of the year there were 51 (26 males, 25 females) on the Register, apart from those in Poor Law Institutions.

There were on December 31st, 10 persons (4 males 6 females) under Order in Institutions ; a male was under the age of 16 years, A male aged 29 years, was in Forden Institution, Montgomery, and 3 males aged 14, 21 and 24 years in Stoke Park Colony, near Bristol.

A male, aged 21 years, Imbecile, was admitted to Stoke Park Colony, on September 23rd.

There were 6 females, aged 17, 23, 24, 39, 40 and 41 years in Pantglas Hall Institution.

The remainder of the cases are under supervision. One case (female aged 16 years) was notified by the Local Education Authority during the year, and was placed under Statutory Supervision.

Accommodation is available in Pantglas Hall Institution for trainable females from 7 years upwards.

Your Council joined the Welsh Wales Board in November 1928, and it was hoped at the time that there would be no delay in providing accommodation for males, and lower grade cases of both sexes.

POOR LAW.—At the end of the year there were 16 (5 males, 11 females) in Poor Law Institutions viz :- Hay 1, Knighton 8, and Rhayader 7.

Seventeen persons (8 males, 9 females) who received outdoor relief at the end of the year, and who are included in the register, were under supervision.

Information in regard to ages was given on page 46, Annual Report for 1931, and also particulars of cases in the Mid-Wales Counties' Mental Hospital.

TABLE I.

Causes of death in Administrative Areas in the County of Radnor for 1935.

Causes of Death	Urban Districts.				Rural Districts.								County.						
	Knighton.		Llandrindod Wells.		Presteigne.		Colwyn.		Knighton.		New Radnor.		Painscastle.		Rhayader.		M.	F.	Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Influenza ...				1				1	2			2	1			4	3	8	11
Encephalitis																			
lethargica ...											1						1		1
Tuberculosis of																			
respiratory system	2	2	2							1		1					4	4	8
other tuberculous																			
diseases ...					1					1		1			1		1	3	4
Cancer, Malignant																			
disease ...	2	2	5	1	2	1	2		3	3	1	2	4	1	6	8	25	18	43
Diabetes ...				1												2		3	3
Cerebral haemor-																			
rage, &c. ...			2					1	1	1	1		2	1		1	6	4	10
Heart disease ...	2	5	1	5	1	2	7	5	7	2	1	3	2	2	12	9	33	33	66
other circulatory																			
diseases ...			1		1	1				1	2	2		1	1		7	4	11
Bronchitis ...	1									1	2	2			1		4	4	8
Pneumonia (all forms)				1	1														
other respiratory																			
diseases ...			1												2		3		3
Eptic ulcer ...				1	1					1						1	2	2	4
Diarrhoea, etc																			
(under 2 years) ...																			
Appendicitis ...						1												1	1
Cirrhosis of liver ...																			
other diseases of																			
liver ...																1		1	1
other digestive																			
diseases ...							1		1							1	2	1	3
Acute and chronic																			
nephritis ...	1			1	1					1	1	3	1		2	3	6	8	14
Puerperal sepsis ...																		1	1
other puerperal											1								
causes ...																		2	2
Congenital debility																			
premature birth,																			
malformations, &c.	1		1	2	1		1		1	2		2			1		6	6	12
Senility ...	2	1						1	1	6			1	3	3	3	7	14	21
Suicide ...				1														1	1
other violence ...		1	1								1		1	1	1		4	2	6
other defined																			
diseases ...			3	2				2	3	1	2	1	3		1	1	12	7	19
All causes ...	11	12	18	15	11	4	11	10	22	20	11	19	19	9	30	39	133	128	261

TABLE II.

Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County of Radnor, 1935.

Causes of Death.		Aggregate of Urban Districts										Aggregate of Rural Districts									
		All Ages										All Ages									
		0-	1-	2-5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	0-	1-	2-5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Influenza ...	M																				
	F	1					1				3							1	1	1	
Encephalitis Lethargic	M										1			1							
	F																				
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	M	4					3	1													
	F	2						2			2										
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	M	1					1														
	F										3			1						1	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	9						1	3	3	2	16							2	1	
	F	4							2	1	1	14						1	4	4	
Diabetes ...	M																				
	F	1						1			2								1		
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc	M	2								1	1	4								3	
	F										4								1	1	
Heart Disease	M	4								4	29								1	5	
	F	12			1			1	2	2	6	21							2	1	
Other Circulatory Diseases	M	2								2	5								1	1	
	F	1								1	3								1	2	
Bronchitis ...	M	2								1	2										
	F										4									1	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M	1									4							1	1		
	F	2								1	1	1		1							
Other Respiratory Disease ...	M	1									2							1	1		
	F																				
Peptic Ulcer ...	M	1								1	1									1	
	F	1								1	1									1	
Diarrhoea, etc ...	M										1										
	F										1										
Appendicitis ...	M	1																			
	F																				
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M																				
	F																				
Other Diseases of Liver	M																				
	F										1								1		
Other Digestive Diseases	M																				
	F										1										
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	2								1	1	4							1	2	
	F	1								1	7	1						1	1	1	
Puerperal Sepsis ...	F										1								1		
Other Puerperal causes ...	F										2								2		
Congenital Debility, Premature birth, Malformations, etc. ...	M	3	3								3	3									
	F	2	2								4	4									
Senility ...	M	2									5										
	F	1									13									1	
Suicide	M	1								1											
	F																				
Other Violence ...	M	1									3	1							1	1	
	F	1			1						1									1	
Other Defined Disease ...	M	3								1	9	3		1					1	2	
	F	2								1	5	1								2	
ALL CAUSES	M	40	3				1	5	2	5	14	10	93	8		2	4	2	6	12	
	F	31	2		1	1		3	8	7	9	97	5	1		1	1	3	5	10	

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