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Publication/Creation

1945

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MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



PUBLIC HEALTH
REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1945.



D. ROCYN JONES,

C.B.E., K.St.J., J.P., M.B., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HALL,
NEWPORT, MON.

JUNE, 1946





MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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REVIEW

OF THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS

OF THE

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH,

For the Year ended December 31st, 1945.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

Under Article 6 (3) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and in accordance with Circular 28/46 (Wales) of the Ministry of Health (Welsh Board of Health), the Annual Report for the year 1945 has been prepared on the lines of those for the years preceding. Generally, it has been restricted to Vital Statistics and brief comments on vital matters.

The progress of many schemes which were in various stages of preparation has necessarily been seriously interfered with as a result of the war (1939-45).

ALTERATIONS TO BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the Administrative County remained unaltered throughout the year.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 340,110.

Population (1931) Census, 345,755.

do. Estimated 1945, 305,710.

Rateable value at 1st April, 1945, £1,209,345.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £4,444.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.-

The County of Monmouth is partly industrial and partly agricultural. The Rhymney, Sirhowy, Western and Eastern Valleys are thickly populated Coal Mining districts, in which are also Iron, Steel and Tinsplate Works. In addition, there are coal by-products plants in some of these districts. The Eastern and Southern portions of the County are practically agricultural communities.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics for England and Wales for the year 1945, compiled by the Registrar-General are as in the subjoined table. The Monmouthshire figures are given for the purpose of comparison:—

	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.				Death Rate per 1,000 living.		Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.	
	Live Births	Still Births	Live Births	Still Births				
ENGLAND & WALES ...	1945 16.1	1945 0.46	(1944) <i>(17.6)</i>	(1944) <i>(0.50)</i>	1945 11.4	(1944) <i>(11.6)</i>	1945 46.0	(1944) <i>(46.0)</i>
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	19.1	0.58	<i>(20.3)</i>	<i>(0.64)</i>	13.5	<i>(13.7)</i>	54.0	<i>(52.0)</i>
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at census 1931) ...	19.2	0.53	<i>(20.9)</i>	<i>(0.61)</i>	12.3	<i>(12.4)</i>	43.0	<i>(44.0)</i>
London	15.7	0.40	<i>(15.0)</i>	<i>(0.42)</i>	13.8	<i>(15.7)</i>	53.0	<i>(61.0)</i>
MONMOUTHSHIRE ...	18.2	0.74	<i>(19.8)</i>	<i>(0.77)</i>	12.2	<i>(11.29)</i>	56.6	<i>(52.3)</i>

In all cases the estimated populations as supplied by the Registrar-General have been used for the purpose of this table.

BIRTHS.—The number of births assigned to the Administrative County for 1945 was 5,579 made up as follows:—

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Urban Districts ...	2363	2248	148	156	2511	2404	4915
Rural Districts ...	293	316	29	26	322	342	664
Total	2656	2564	177	182	2833	2746	5579

There were 574 less births in 1945 than in 1944, when there were 6,153 births. In 1943 there were 5,761 births; in 1942 there were 5,823 births, and in 1941 there were 5,394 births.

The birth rate for 1945 (18.2 per 1,000 persons living) is 1.6 lower than that for 1944 (19.8).

The birth rate for England and Wales for the year 1945 was 16.1.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

DISTRICT	ESTIMATED POPULATION	BIRTHS						GRAND TOTAL	Rate per 1000 of population	DEATHS				INFANTILE MORTALITY.				Zymotic Death rate per 1000 of estimated population	Tubercular Death rate per 1000 of estimated population	Deaths due to other causes per 1000 of estimated population	Deaths rate per 1000 of estimated population	Medical Officer of Health
		LEGITIMATE		ILLEGITIMATE		TOTAL				Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1000 of population	Deaths under 1 year of age								
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female							Leg.	Illegitimate	Total	Rate per 1000 births					
URBAN.																						
Abercarn	18050	170	166	9	9	179	175	354	18.6	132	108	240	12.6	24	2	26	73.4	.05	.42	2.63	J. Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Abercarn	
Abergavenny	8275	57	62	6	16	63	78	141	17.0	67	53	120	14.5	5	4	9	63.8	.24	1.08	1.81	H. L. S. Griffiths, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Abergavenny	
Abertillery	28290	271	231	12	18	283	249	532	18.8	185	142	327	11.5	29	2	31	58.2	.31	.67	1.76	T. Bailie Smith, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Abertillery	
Bedwas and Machen	8311	72	68	1	6	73	74	147	17.6	42	32	74	8.9	1	—	1	6.8	—	84	1.32	C. E. P. Davies, L.M.S.S.A., Machen	
Bedwellty	28050	302	288	26	20	328	308	636	22.6	182	141	323	11.5	29	2	31	48.7	.32	.89	1.71	S. R. MacMillan, M.B., B.Ch., New Tredegar	
Blaenavon	9708	88	77	5	8	93	85	173	18.3	87	64	151	15.5	8	2	10	56.1	—	.82	1.95	J. J. Crowe, L.A.H., Blaenavon	
Caerleon	3489	19	13	—	1	19	14	33	9.4	30	15	45	12.8	1	—	1	30.3	—	.28	1.71	W. H. Reynolds, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Caerleon	
Chepstow	4920	43	43	6	3	49	46	95	19.3	29	31	60	12.1	1	—	3	31.3	—	.40	1.21	J. J. O'Reilly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Chepstow	
Cwmbran	11500	119	88	4	4	123	92	215	18.6	74	67	141	12.2	20	—	20	93.0	—	.13	2.17	J. Fleming, M.B., Ch.B., Cwmbran	
Ebbw Vale	28000	236	248	15	16	251	264	515	18.3	187	153	340	12.1	27	3	30	58.2	.28	.67	1.57	F. M. Ponsica, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., Ebbw Vale	
Monmouth	5020	30	41	8	6	38	47	85	16.9	26	42	68	13.5	4	1	5	58.8	—	.99	.99	W. H. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.A., Monmouth	
Mynyddislwyn	13320	138	128	6	8	144	136	280	21.0	84	76	160	12.0	19	2	21	75.0	.15	.60	3.25	C. G. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B., Blackwood	
Nantyglo and Blaina	11410	97	93	8	5	105	98	203	17.7	73	68	141	12.3	10	2	12	59.1	.35	.61	1.40	F. M. Wallen-Gunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Blaina	
Pontypool	41550	302	322	19	16	381	338	719	17.3	278	234	512	12.3	35	2	37	51.4	.09	.74	1.46	T. J. McAllen, M.B., Ch.B., Pontypool	
Rhymney	8752	68	68	3	4	71	72	143	16.3	65	40	105	11.9	10	1	11	76.9	.34	1.02	.57	R. V. de A. Redwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Rhymney	
Risca	14540	116	109	7	1	123	110	233	16.0	82	66	148	10.1	11	1	12	51.5	.13	.41	1.23	A. W. Paterson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Risca	
Tredegar	19920	165	187	13	14	178	201	379	19.0	111	103	214	10.7	16	3	19	50.1	.35	.60	1.75	E. T. H. Davis, M.D., M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Tredegar	
Usk	1375	10	16	—	1	10	17	27	19.6	8	13	21	15.2	2	—	2	74.0	.72	1.45	.72	J. C. H. Bird, M.B., Ch.B., Usk	
RURAL.																						
Abergavenny	7445	47	62	10	9	57	71	128	17.1	54	40	94	12.6	7	—	7	54.6	—	.13	1.74	O. G. Griffiths, M.B., Ch.B., Abergavenny	
Chepstow	9233	88	84	7	7	95	91	186	20.1	77	65	142	15.3	10	2	12	64.5	.32	.43	.97	J. J. O'Reilly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Chepstow	
Magor & St. Mellons	11130	77	89	4	3	81	92	173	15.5	98	62	160	14.3	7	—	7	40.4	.18	.62	1.16	Haivy Nichol, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Newport	
Monmouth	6195	40	44	4	3	44	47	91	14.6	43	41	84	13.5	3	—	3	32.9	—	1.12	1.12	W. H. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.A., Monmouth	
Pontypool	6347	41	37	4	4	45	41	84	13.5	46	21	67	10.5	6	—	6	69.7	.15	1.10	.51	J. C. H. Bird, M.B., Ch.B., Usk	
Grand Totals, 1945	305710	2656	2564	177	182	2833	2746	5579	18.2	2000	1677	3737	12.2	285	31	316	56.6	.21	.67	1.59		
Totals for Year 1944	310350	2979	2896	149	129	3128	3025	6153	19.8	1974	1532	3506	11.2	291	31	322	52.3	.13	.62	1.45		

For the Urban Districts of the County the birth rate was 18·5 for 1945, and for the Rural Districts 16·4, compared with 20·1 and 18·0 respectively in 1944 and 18·9 and 16·7 in 1943.

The number of births of illegitimate children was 359, which gives a rate of 64·3 per 1,000 of the total births, and 1·17 per 1,000 population. Last year the number was 278, equal to 45·1 per 1,000 births and ·89 of population. For the year 1943, the figures were 239, equal to 41·1 per 1,000 births and ·77 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County, as shown by the Registrar-General's table, was 3,737, as compared with 3,506 in 1944; 3,547 in 1943; 3,735 in 1942, and 4,001 in 1941

Deaths of persons temporarily residing in the County on account of the war are not transferable to areas of usual residence.

The general death rate calculated upon the estimate of population submitted by the Registrar-General (305,710) works out at 12·2 per 1,000 living. In 1944 the rate was 11·29; in 1943 the rate was 11·49; in 1942 11·8, and in 1941 12·1. For the Urban Districts the rate for 1945 was 12·0, and for the Rural Districts 13·5.

The County Death rate of 12·2 per 1,000 of population shows an increase on 1944, when the rate was 11·29, and was higher than that for England and Wales, 11·4.

STILLBIRTHS.—The number of stillbirths recorded during the year was 229, compared with 241 in 1944, 219 in 1943, 240 in 1942, and 243 in 1941. The rate per 1,000 of population for 1945 is ·74; in 1944 it was ·77; in 1943 ·70; in 1942 ·75, and in 1941 ·74. The rate continues to compare unfavourably with that for England and Wales, which for 1945 was ·46.

WOMEN DYING IN OR IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHILDBIRTH.—

The number of deaths registered during the year from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition was 19—7 from puerperal sepsis and 12 from other causes associated with childbirth.

This is equal to a rate of 3·40 per 1,000 live births or 3·27 per 1,000 total births (live and still). These figures again show an increase on those of the preceding year. The rates for 1944 were 2·43 and 2·34 respectively, and for 1943 2·09 and 2·00 respectively.

It is regretted that the Maternal Death rates reported for the year 1942 (1·88 per 1,000 live births and 1·81 per 1,000 total births), which were the lowest ever recorded for the County, have again not been maintained. There was a further reduction in the rate per 1,000 total births for England and Wales (1·79), and the County rate (3·27) once more compares unfavourably with that for the whole of the country.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths under one year of age throughout the Administrative County was 316, of which 281 occurred in the Urban Districts and 35 in the Rural Districts.

The rate per 1,000 live births was 56·6. As in the case of Maternal Mortality, it is regretted that the excellent results of 1944 (Infant Death Rate 52·3) and 1943 (44·9) have not been maintained, and the County rate is again higher than that for England and Wales (46·0). Nevertheless, the 1945 figure is still an improvement on the pre-war years. The rate in 1942 was 53·0, and in 1941 70·4.

The average infantile mortality rate for the 25 years 1891—1915 was 137·4; the average rate for the 25 years 1916—1940 was 72·1, and the average rate for the 5 years 1941—1945, 55·4.

In the Urban Districts the rate was 57·1 per 1,000 births, and in the Rural Districts 52·7 per 1,000 births.

The number of deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age was 31 or 5·5 per 1,000 of all live births, and 86·0 per 1,000 of illegitimate live births. Last year the number of deaths was 31 or 5·3 per 1,000 of all live births, and 111·5 per 1,000 of illegitimate live births.

The measures adopted by the County Council for the reduction of Infantile Mortality are dealt with in the Report upon Maternity and Child Welfare for the year 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death.	No. of Deaths.			Rate per 1000 Births— Administrative County.
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.	
Infectious Diseases ...	17	—	17	3.0
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	25	4	29	5.2
Other Digestive Diseases	5	—	5	.9
Wasting Diseases ...	148	17	165	29.6
Respiratory Diseases ...	66	7	73	13.1
Tubercular Diseases ...	4	2	6	1.1
Other Causes ...	16	5	21	3.7
Totals ..	281	35	316	56.6

The number of deaths in the Administrative County from the following diseases was:—

Measles—all ages ...	17
Whooping Cough—all ages ...	12
Diarrhoea—under 2 years of age ...	32

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The accompanying table gives details of the work carried out in the County Laboratory for the year 1945, and also the figures for 1944.

The Laboratory carries out pathological and bacteriological work for the Administrative County, and continues to undertake work for Authorities outside the Administrative County.

The total number of specimens examined shows a slight increase compared with the previous year.

Table shewing number and nature of specimens submitted and the results thereof:—

Nature of Specimen.		1944.			1945.		
		No. Pos.	No. Neg.	Total Exm'd.	No. Pos.	No. Neg.	Total Exm'd.
Venereal Diseases.	Wassermann Test for Syphilis	809	2243	3052	934	2286	3220
	Kahn Test for Syphilis	880	1795	2675	869	2133	3002
	Complement Fixation Test for Gonorrhoea	210	443	653	168	486	654
	Smears and Urines for Gonococcus ...	569	3341	3910	792	4256	5048
	Serum for Spirochaeta Pallidum ...	69	50	119	50	89	139
Bacteriological Examinations.	Sputum—						
	For Tuberculosis Physicians for T.B. County Cases for T.B. (General Practitioners)	—	—	2952	495	1962	2457
	Concentration Method for T.B.	45	356	401	32	328	360
	For Cultivation as well as T.B.	—	—	30	—	—	3
	Throat, Nasal and Ear Swabs for K.L.B.	466	2282	2748	202	1726	1928
	Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	—	—	72	—	—	92
	Agglutination Tests for Typhoid Fever, etc.,	9	103	112	14	68	82
	Hairs for Ringworm and Scabies Exams.	19	27	46	17	41	58
	Urine (complete examination)	—	—	313	—	—	407
	Pus	—	—	141	—	—	187
	Effusion	—	—	58	—	—	75
	Vaccine	—	—	62	—	—	33
	Blood Culture	—	—	30	—	—	22
	Miscellaneous Bacteriological Exams. ...	—	—	607	—	—	455
	Pathological Examinations.	Basal Metabolic Rate	—	—	28	—	—	165
Urine		—	—	444	—	—	510
Blood Count		—	—	1115	—	—	1048
Autopsy		—	—	128	—	—	94
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid		—	—	71	—	—	104
Blood Grouping		—	—	8	—	—	15
Tissue for Microscopical Examination ...		—	—	230	—	—	274
Blood-Sugar Estimation		—	—	601	—	—	640
Blood-Urea Estimation		—	—	149	—	—	181
Urine-Sugar Estimation		—	—	560	—	—	603
Urine-Urea Estimation		—	—	40	—	—	28
Test Meal		—	—	37	—	—	32
Miscellaneous Pathological Examinations		—	—	516	—	—	609
Water for Bacteriological Examination		—	—	176	—	—	264
Milk and Water Supplies.		Water for Bacteriological and Chemical Examination	—	—	89	—	—	53
	Milk—						
	Retail Roadside Samples	—	—	549	—	—	369
	Graded Samples	—	—	417	—	—	386
	For Chemical Examination	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ministry of Agriculture Microscopic Examination	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Ministry of Agriculture Biological Examination	—	—	219	—	—	151
	Miscellaneous Milk Samples	—	—	191	—	—	127
Animal Inoculations	—	—	840	—	—	793	
Total	—	—	24389	—	—	24703	

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 to 1943.

The total number of Accredited Milk Licences (Renewals and new licences) issued to operate during 1945 was 105 to produce only and 7 to produce and bottle. 100 producer licences and 7 licences to produce and bottle were in operation on the 31st December, 1945.

Tuberculin Tested licences issued totalled 90 to produce only and 11 to produce and bottle. 87 producer licences and 11 licences to produce and bottle were in operation on the 31st December, 1945.

Agriculture Act, 1937.

Attestation standard was reached by 112 herds in the County during the year. The figure was 111 in 1944.

The Certificate of Attestation is granted by the Minister of Agriculture.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Monmouthshire Nursing Association, of which Lady Mather Jackson is the Honorary Secretary, continues to do good work. The Association is subsidised by the County Council. Midwifery work in the rural areas and agricultural townships is also performed for the County Council by the Association in accordance with the scheme prepared by virtue of the Midwives Act, 1936.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There is a need for a comprehensive ambulance service to cover the whole of the County.

Prior to the Public Health Act, 1936, the power of providing ambulance facilities for general purposes did not extend to County Councils, although the Monmouthshire County Council was empowered to provide for transporting infectious cases. Now, however, under the provisions of Section 197 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, "A County Council or a Local Authority *may* provide ambulances and make charges for the use thereof."

It was reported in the Public Health Annual Report for the year 1938, that a scheme was under consideration for the provision of ambulance facilities for accidents occurring in the County. The outbreak of war postponed the implementing of the plans envisaged.

With a view to co-ordinating the whole of the existing services in the County a conference has been held, at which representatives of Local Authorities, the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of

Orthopaedic treatment is carried out under the supervision of the Consultants—Mr. A. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, London, and Mr. D. N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. Details of examinations will be found under the heading "Orthopaedic Treatment."

THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There were 701 mental defectives on the County Register at 31st December, 1945; in addition, there were 202 in Certified Institutions, and 27 under guardianship and on licence. A detailed annual report is published separately.

MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives upon the County Roll at the 31st December, 1945, was 151.

The County Council administers the Midwives Act, 1936, which provides for a full-time salaried midwifery service. The Monmouthshire Nursing Association operates the scheme in the rural districts and rural townships, for which it is subsidised by the County Council. At the end of 1945, 80 Midwives were employed by the County Council and 17 Nurse-Midwives of the Monmouthshire Nursing Association were subsidised by the County Council.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, HEALTH VISITING, CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Any matters under these heads requiring special comment are dealt with in the County Maternity and Child Welfare Annual Report for 1945. Certain statistics are also given following the Section "Vital Statistics" in this Report.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Details of examinations of school children and children under 5 years of age will be found in the County Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Annual Reports for the year 1945.

The services of the Consultants—Mr. A. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., and Mr. D. N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.—are also available for adult cases, the following examinations being made during the year:—

	Social Wel- fare Cases.	Other Adult Cases.
Mr. A. Rocyn Jones	2	26
Mr. D. N. Rocyn Jones	23	75

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Five Nursing Homes were registered (including two new registrations during the year) and exemption from registration was granted in 12 instances. No powers were delegated to district councils under Section 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

LYDIA BEYNON MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Coldra, together with 7½ acres of land, was gifted to the Monmouthshire County Council by Sir John Beynon, C.B.E., on the 30th November, 1924, for the purpose of a Maternity Hospital in memory of his mother. The adaptation of the Coldra as a Maternity Hospital marks another step in the steady march of this County towards a reduction of the high incidence of maternal mortality—a matter which has been of grave concern for many years as the Maternal Death rates for this County have until very recent years been consistently higher than those of England and Wales. Every effort is being made to reduce this unfavourable incidence, but it is regrettable to note that in recording the Maternal Mortality rate of 3.27 per 1,000 births for the County for 1945, the figure is once more higher than that for England and Wales, which for 1945 was 1.79.

The Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital was formally opened on the 22nd January, 1940, for the reception of cases of difficult labour. Co-operation between the Ante-Natal Clinics and this Hospital will continue to have far reaching effects upon Maternal Mortality in the County.

At this hospital, of 25 beds, 397 maternity cases were admitted during the year 1945, and there were 390 deliveries. 347 women were admitted through the County Ante-natal Clinics, and there were 50 emergency cases.

The number of cases admitted was 53 less than in the year 1944, as, through difficulty in obtaining domestic staff at one period, admissions had to be curtailed. Dr. N. Keevil, Resident Medical Officer, and Miss N. Stonehouse, Matron, rendered splendid service during this trying time.

LLANFRECHFA GRANGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

This Home is now administered for County cases, and there are at present 28 beds.

The number of births which took place there in 1945 was 616.

A Resident Medical Officer is now on the staff, and Dr. Glyn Morgan, Consultant Obstetric Surgeon, is on call.

OTHER MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

Patients are sent by the Council to other Maternity Hospitals when there are no beds available at the Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital.

During the year 1945, 9 cases were sent to the Maternity Department of the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, 8 to Woolston House Infirmary Maternity Department, Newport, and 3 to other hospitals.

HOSTEL FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The Maternity Hostel at Nantyberry continues to do good work. 17 girls were admitted during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

Full details of existing supplies have been given in previous reports.

The report for 1943 contained a table compiled from information submitted by District Sanitary Inspectors showing the proportion of dwelling houses and the proportion of population supplied by Local Authorities or Statutory Water Undertakers.

The following three tables which concern **pipéd water supplies**, are compiled from information submitted by District Sanitary Inspectors.

Table 1 shows the numbers and results of bacteriological and chemical examination of raw and treated **pipéd water supplies** in the County during the year 1945.

TABLE 1.	Number taken			No. Satisfactory			No. Unsatisfactory		
	Urban	Rural	County	Urban	Rural	County	Urban	Rural	County
1. Bacteriological exams. of raw water ...	77	72	149	44	56	100	33	16	49
2. Bacteriological exams. of treated water ...	291	13	304	274	11	285	17	2	19
3. Chemical Analyses ...	43	21	64	35	20	55	8	1	9
TOTAL ...	411	106	517	353	87	440	58	19	77

Bedwas and Machen, Mynyddislwyn (for part of area), Bedwellty and Rhymney Urban District Councils (together with Caerphilly and Gellygaer Urban District Councils in the County of Glamorgan) are constituent authorities of the Rhymney Valley Water Board. Abertillery, Abercarn, Risca and Mynyddislwyn Urban District Councils are constituent authorities of the Western Valleys (Mon.) Water Board. Both of these statutory Water Boards take samples of water, both raw and treated, from their respective supplies. The numbers and results of the examinations of these samples are not included in the above Table, which is restricted to samples taken by the other urban and rural authorities in the County and check samples taken by the constituent authorities in the areas of the two Water Boards.

Table 2 shows the **number of houses** and percentage of the total number of houses, supplied direct from public water mains (a) direct to the houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes.

TABLE 2.	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>County</i>
1. Total number of houses in the area ...	66,879	11,822	78,701
2. Number of houses supplied from public water mains <i>direct to the house</i> ...	65,656	5,349	71,005
3. Number of houses supplied from public water mains <i>by means of stand-pipes</i> ...	430	252	682
4. Number of houses <i>not supplied from public water mains, i.e., neither direct to the houses nor by means of stand-pipes...</i>	793	6,221	7,014
5. Proportion of the number of houses in <i>urban areas not supplied from public water mains</i> ...	1.1%	—	—
6. Proportion of the number of houses in <i>rural areas not supplied from public water mains</i>	—	52.6%	—
7. Proportion of the <i>total number of houses in the County not supplied from public water mains</i> ...	—	—	8.9%

In connection with Table 2 above and Table 3 following, there are in addition a small number of houses in rural areas which are not served by public water mains but have private piped supplies.

Table 3 shows the **approximate populations**, and percentages of the total populations, supplied from public water mains (a) direct to the houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes.

TABLE 3.	Urban	Rural	County
1. Total approximate population of the area...	265,360	40,350	305,710
2. Approximate population supplied from public water mains <i>direct to the houses</i> ...	261,271	19,578	280,849
3. Approximate population supplied from public water mains <i>by means of stand-pipes</i> ...	1,589	1,104	2,693
4. Approximate population <i>not supplied from public water mains, i.e.,</i> neither direct to their houses nor by means of stand-pipes ...	2,500	19,668	22,168
5. Proportion of the approximate population of <i>urban areas not supplied from public water mains</i>	·9%	—	—
6. Proportion of the approximate population of <i>rural areas not supplied from public water mains</i>	—	48·7%	—
7. Proportion of the total approximate population of <i>the County not supplied from public water mains</i>	—	—	7·2%

From Tables 2 and 3 it will be observed that 7,014 houses throughout the **whole County**, involving approximately 22,168 people (over 7% of the total population of the County) are not supplied with water from public mains, but are dependant upon supplies from wells and springs, etc., which frequently fail during drought periods and at all times are usually of doubtful quality.

The number of houses without a public piped supply in the **urban areas** of the County is 793, affecting approximately 2,500 people. These houses are chiefly scattered homesteads in inaccessible positions, but their need of piped water supply is nevertheless very great, especially as many are small farms engaged in dairying. As the provisions of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, extend to rural localities in urban areas, it may be that some of these areas may rank for grant under that Act.

The great need of the extension of properly treated piped water supplies in **rural areas** is once again reflected in the above figures, which show that 6,221 houses, affecting an approximate population of 19,668 (approximately half of the rural population) are not yet so supplied. Again the need of properly treated piped supplies to dairy farms is stressed. The position will, no doubt, be appreciably improved when schemes which are being prepared under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, have been implemented in this County.

The quality of the treated piped water supplies is generally good. When adverse reports upon the examination of samples are received, investigations are carried out until the source of contamination is ascertained and eliminated. The supplies at Ebbw Vale, Nantyglo and Blaina, Rhymney (slightly) and that part of Tredegar, served from Ebbw Vale, the Pwlldu area of the Abergavenny Rural District, one small scheme in the Chepstow Rural District, and a small supply at Narth in the Monmouth Rural District, are liable to plumbo solvent action and galvanized iron service pipes only are used in these areas. The piped supplies in the Monmouth Rural District are untreated and the supply to the village of Skenfrith is polluted after heavy rainfall. This supply, however, is now in the hands of consulting engineers with a view to preparing a new comprehensive scheme.

— In the Tredegar Urban District, the Georgetown Waterworks (except for the supply to the County Infirmary) was shut down for the whole of the year. Further steps were taken for a proposed scheme for improvement and installation of chlorinating plant.

In the Magor and St. Mellons Rural District, with the improved piped water supply now provided in the Magor area, the position respecting the sufficiency and quality of the water supply can be regarded as generally satisfactory except in the parishes of Henllys, Bettws and Michaelstone-y-vedw, and for outlying farms and dwelling-houses throughout the District which are situated beyond the area of piped supplies from waterworks. Here the only supplies available are obtained from springs or wells of variable quantity and quality, and in a comparatively few cases from rain-water storage tanks. Schemes have been prepared to serve 50 premises (including farms and a school) in the Henllys parish; 22 premises (including farms and a school) in the Michaelstone-y-y-vedw parish; and 12 farms and cottages in the Bettws parish.

The sources of the piped supplies for the County are generally adequate, and usually constant supplies are maintained during drought periods by means of supplemental supplies. A scheme has been prepared to augment the existing services at Caerleon. At Ebbw Vale there is sufficient water for

present needs, but not for future developments. Insufficiency is reported at Govilon High Level and Llanellen in the Abergavenny Rural District.

Supply to parts of Highmoor Hill in the Chepstow Rural District has been intermittent. The village schemes in the Monmouth Rural District are insufficient during drought periods.

Improvements to well and spring supplies have been continued in many areas during the year.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

This Act places at the disposal of the Minister of Health a sum of £15,000,000 to assist schemes executed after the war for the provision or improvement of water supply and for the provision of sewerage facilities in rural localities in England and Wales. The County Council are also required to contribute towards the cost of such schemes and provision is made in the Act for consultation by local authorities with the County Council before submitting schemes to the Minister. Details of schemes ranking for grant under this Act have been received from rural district councils in the County, and have been considered by a Technical Sub-Committee, but applications from the rural authorities are not yet complete. Recommendations for approval by the Minister have been forwarded by the County Council.

A further important provision of the Act is the amendment of Section 111 of the Public Health Act 1936 by making it obligatory upon local authorities, where it is practicable at reasonable cost, to provide a supply of wholesale water in pipes to all rural localities in their district in which there are houses or schools, and to take the pipes affording the supplies to such points as will enable the houses or schools to be connected at reasonable cost. Any question whether the provision is practicable at reasonable cost or as to the points to which pipes shall be taken to enable houses or schools to be supplied, has to be determined by the Minister at the request of the County Council or of ten or more Local Government electors in the district concerned.

SEWERAGE.

The Rhymney and Western Valleys of the County are served by two main trunk sewers, each of which discharges into the sea.

The Constituent Authorities of the Rhymney Valley Sewerage Board are Caerphilly and Gelligaer Urban District Councils in the County of Glamorgan, and Rhymney, Bedwellty and Bedwas and Machen Urban District Councils in the County of Monmouth. The Board deals with the

sewage of the Constituent Authorities, a portion of the Parish of Van in the Cardiff Rural District Council of Glamorgan and a portion of the Parish of Lower Machen in the Magor and St. Mellons Rural District of Monmouthshire.

The Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Board deals with the sewage of Abercarn, Abertillery, Bedwellty, Ebbw Vale, Mynyddislwyn, Nantyglo and Blaina, Risca and Tredegar Urban Districts, and portions of Magor and St. Mellons Rural District.

The question of the construction of a main trunk sewer to serve the Eastern Valley should now be seriously reconsidered.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Progress still continues to be made in the conversion of privies, pail closets, etc., into water closets, this being possible where subsidiary sewers have been provided by the various Local Authorities.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse varies according to the conditions prevailing in the various districts. Usually the refuse is collected two or three times a week. In most instances the work is done by motor lorries fitted with suitable covers.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Mr. J. Jenkin Evans, M.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., the County Sanitary Inspector, and his assistant, Mr. H. C. Bird, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., assist the County Medical Officer in his sanitary investigations.

SHOPS.

Improvements are still being effected under the various Acts and Orders, etc., for the improvement of the health and comfort of workers in shops. The Factories Act, 1937, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1939, has secured a general improvement in the conditions of factories and work-places.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

New swimming baths and pools in the County are on modern lines with up-to-date filtration and cleansing plants. Facilities are available at the County Public Health Laboratory for the examination of water from swimming baths and pools.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of schools is subject to District Sanitary Inspections, whilst the School Medical Officers and the County Sanitary Inspector also deal with it at their periodical visits to the schools. The special survey by the School Medical Officers of school buildings which commenced in 1925, was continued, and during the year 1945 all school buildings visited by the School Medical Officers were inspected.

Towards the end of the year the County Sanitary Inspectors commenced a survey of the general sanitary conditions of the Non-Provided schools in the County, and a detailed report upon each school is being passed to the Education Committee. Structural defects in the buildings and the state of ventilation and natural and artificial lighting are being noted. The water supply to many of the rural schools is from sources which are open to contamination, and it is hoped that schemes under consideration for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, will materially assist in providing piped supplies of wholesome water to many schools which now depend upon wells and springs. Full advantage of these schemes should be taken by the responsible authorities with a view to providing a piped treated supply of water to every school.

Generally speaking, the closest accommodation provided is obsolete and unsatisfactory, while many urinals are dilapidated. In many instances washing facilities are insufficient.

With the coming into operation of the Education Act, 1944, and Regulations which have been made governing the conditions of schools, it is anticipated that some of the more unsatisfactory buildings will be closed, and this has led to a reluctance on the part of the responsible authorities to embark upon suitable schemes to remedy defects and deficiencies. Thus a position is likely to arise whereby, owing to shortage of labour and materials and the priority afforded to the building of new houses, programmes of providing new schools may be delayed for a few years, and a generation of children may be condemned during their school life to avail themselves of rapidly deteriorating sanitary arrangements in schools which already are as unhygienic as they are uneducative.

No doubt a survey of Council Schools would reveal, in many instances, a similar state of affairs, and it is imperative in the interests of the school population at large that a comprehensive programme should be prepared to provide schools which are not likely to be closed immediately with a piped treated supply of water, modern hygienic pedestal water closets, partitioned glazed urinals, and sufficient washing facilities.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

The cessation of hostilities both in the European and Eastern fields of conflict had a far-reaching effect upon the work of both the East and West Monmouthshire Joint Planning Committees. Intensive development plans were undertaken both by the Board of Trade in connection with the location of new industries, by Local Authorities in connection with post-war housing, water and sewerage schemes, and by the County Council in connection with post war education, police, highway and public health developments. All these development plans have been carefully considered and examined in relation to long term Town and Country Planning policy, and the sound principles of planning.

Twenty-two new industries have settled in the County of Monmouth and a further ten large modern factory buildings are to be erected throughout the industrial areas within the course of the next few months. There is little doubt that there is a new industrial revolution in progress in the industrial areas of the County, and that after a transitional period of twelve to eighteen months, the industrial future of the County should be assured and those undesirable effects of unemployment should be reduced to a minimum.

In the rural areas, careful consideration has been given to the siting of rural workers houses, and the general acceptance of the fact that the standards of living in rural areas must improve has resulted in the preparation of intensive post-war water and sewerage schemes. In addition, rural communities have been given assistance in connection with the provision of social and recreational facilities and some twelve Parish Councils have been assisted in connection with the siting of Village Halls and the acquisition and lay-out of recreation grounds.

All told, the work of the Department during the past twelve months has been concentrated primarily upon the control and examination of all the aforementioned intensive development plans, with a view to securing that all developments are carried out with proper regard to the realisation of a comprehensive plan for Town and Countryside, providing those desirable features for a vast improvement of the working and living conditions of the inhabitants of the County.

Further careful consideration has been given at the close of the year to the improvement of derelict sites throughout the industrial areas of South Wales, and there is little doubt that if the proposals and recommendations made are realised, then there should be far-reaching effects in connection with the improvement of amenities of the industrial valleys.

HOUSING.

The general position is much the same as last year. Numerous complaints continue to be received in this Department concerning housing in all its aspects. Some complain of overcrowding, others of various sanitary defects. It is obvious from these complaints that a large number of people in the County are living under appalling conditions, and a great number of new houses will require to be built to alleviate the position. The complaints received were referred to the respective urban and rural authorities, upon whom falls the prime responsibility for the housing of its inhabitants. District Sanitary Inspectors have been faced with overwhelming difficulties in attempting to solve some of the worst problems arising from dilapidations of buildings and overcrowding. Special attention has been paid where cases of tuberculosis have been involved. In some instances improvement has been effected by the reallocation of houses. Throughout the war years shortage of labour and materials often made the operation of the Public Health and Housing Acts impossible. Now, however, with some improvement in the supply position, attempts are being made in connection with works of repair and the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Acts to make good the ground lost. It is still a cumbersome matter to get houses put in a fit sanitary condition, and in particular it is very difficult to get owners of property to spend money on houses which were scheduled for demolition before the outbreak of war but which, for want of alternative accommodation, have been inhabited ever since, although their structural condition has rapidly deteriorated. Nothing short of a long-term drive in the building of new houses will relieve the lot of the unfortunate people who are living under these conditions, or provide accommodation for overcrowded households, and returning service men and women and civilians who have married during recent years. It is a great national problem, but it behoves the people of Monmouthshire to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to get provided the necessary houses for their areas.

Some permanent and prefabricated houses have now been erected by local authorities, while a number of houses have been built as a result of private enterprise. Local authorities, however, are faced with an unenviable task in choosing tenants for the comparatively small number of houses yet available amongst the large numbers of needy applicants, and the position which has arisen has led to a great deal of local agitation.

RURAL HOUSING.

Following the issue of the Third Report of the Rural Housing Subcommittee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee (Hobhouse Report) and Circular 64/44 of the Welsh Board of Health in connection therewith,

the Monmouthshire County Council initiated a conference of rural authorities, as a result of which the Monmouthshire Rural Housing Joint Committee was formed. All the rural authorities in the County, together with the County Council, are now represented on this Committee, and a Technical Sub-Committee was formed to arrange the necessary details and organisation of the Survey of rural houses, which is the first work envisaged in the Hobhouse Report, with a view to placing houses in certain categories and providing a comprehensive picture of the state of housing in the rural areas. The Technical Sub-Committee recommended a Housing Standard which was approved by the Joint Committee, and made other appropriate recommendations to assist in the uniform categorisation of houses to be included in the Survey. The Survey is now under way in some of the rural areas of the County, but on the whole progress is slow on account of the shortage of qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

Samples of foodstuffs, including butter, milk, margarine, etc., are sent to Mr. Geo. Hogan, F.R.I.C., Dock Street, Newport, who is the Public Analyst appointed for the County. At a meeting of the Works and General Purposes Committee, held on the 13th July, 1920, it was decided that the County Medical Officer should exercise general supervision over the action to be taken in pursuance of the Acts and Regulations under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that he, the County Analyst, and, if necessary, the Clerk should confer as to the details necessary to secure observance of the Acts and Regulations.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Full details of the work carried out under the above Act will be found in the Reports of the Chief Inspector to the General Purposes Committee of the County Council.

The following is the portion dealing with the examination of the samples:—

During the year 1,184 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst.

These consisted of 979 samples of milk taken whilst in course of sale to the public, 3 Appeal to Cow samples, and 2 Informal samples.

In addition, 200 samples of other foods and various kinds of pharmaceutical preparations were procured.

Of the milks, 28 samples were found to be "Not up to the Standard."

Of the other Foodstuffs, 1 Baking Powder, 1 Whiskey, and 1 Port Wine was "Not up to Standard."

The percentage of Adulteration was therefore 2·61.

The standard of the milks found genuine was:—

Fat, 3·68%; Solids not Fat, 8·73%. Total 12·41%.

The 200 samples of other foodstuffs, consisted of the staple rationed goods, tinned products, and various kinds of drugs and medicines.

The Analyst certified these to be of good quality, and the various drugs and medicines were in accordance with the pharmaceutical standards.

Legal proceedings were instituted against 12 milk vendors or producers, all of whom were convicted and Fines and Costs to the amount of £71 10s. 0d. were inflicted.

Careful watch has been made on new brands of food, and many of the samples submitted were of brands other than the recognised proprietary brands.

There is a real need for the provision in law of agreed standards for many of the articles sold to the public.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Full details of Isolation Hospitals in the County will be found in the Annual Report for 1938.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1945.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases are Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (including Typhus, Enteric and Continued Fevers) and Diarrhoea (under 2 years).

These diseases caused 65 deaths and gave a Zymotic death rate of ·212 for the County, as compared with a rate of ·138 for 1944, ·152 for 1943; ·167 for 1942, and ·316 for 1941.

The following is a summary of the weekly notifications of infectious diseases received during the year from the Local Medical Officers of Health:—

DISTRICTS	Estimated Population, 1945	Notification rate for estimating	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Krysipelas.	Encephalitis. Lethargica.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Polio-myelitis	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Whooping Cough	Malaria	Dysentery	Measles	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Meningococcal Meningitis	
URBAN.																			
Abercarn	18,950	19	11	15	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	225	...	...
Abergavenny	8,275	18	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	7	...	...
Abertillery	28,260	176	3	2	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	10	...	...	110	...	...
Bedwas and Machen	8,311	5	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	49	...	...	27	...	...
Bedwellty	28,050	45	9	42	...	13	4	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	659	...	...
Blaenavon	9,708	23	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	142	...	...
Caerleon	3,489	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
Chepstow	4,920	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	74	...	...	91	...	...
Cwmbran	11,500	19	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	332	...	...
Ebbw Vale	28,000	157	33	62	1	20	20	...	5	...	...	1	125	...	1	696	...	...
Monmouth	5,020	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Mynyddislwyn	13,320	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	9	...	...	110	...	...
Nantyglo and Blaiaa	11,410	55	...	9	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	290	...	...
Pontypool	41,550	60	5	13	...	...	2	1	...	5	...	2	31	...	1	606	...	...
Rhymney	8,762	20	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	108	...	...
Risca	14,540	19	5	90	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	37	...	...	355	...	...
Tredegarr	19,920	59	11	43	5	19	19	...	...	4	...	1	75	...	1	692	...	...
Usk	1,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	...	27	...	...
Totals, Urban	265,360	710	111	7	314	76	76	1	10	22	4	9	487	1	3,4479	...	...	...
RURAL.																			
Abergavenny	7,445	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	56	...	...
Chepstow	9,233	23	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	58	...	...
Magor & St. Mellons	11,130	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	94	...	...
Monmouth	6,195	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...
Pontypool	6,347	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	18	...	...	74	...	...
Totals, Rural	40,350	79	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	1	46	...	...	285	...	...
Grand Totals	305,710	789	118	7	319	76	76	1	11	36	4	10	533	1	3,4764	...	...	...

The number of cases of infectious diseases removed to Hospitals during the year, was as follows:—

CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

DISTRICT	Small Fox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Malaria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Measles
Urban—															
Abercarn	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abergavenny	4	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abertillery	1	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedwas and Machen	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedwellty	8	1	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Blaenavon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caerleon	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Chepstow
Cwmbran	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ebbw Vale	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mynyddislwyn	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nantyglo and Blaina	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pontypool	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhymney	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Risca...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tredegar	30	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Usk	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural—															
Abergavenny	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chepstow
Magor & St. Mellons	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monmouth	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pontypool
Totals	101	1	122	1	...	6	1	7	1	1	...	5	1	1

The above has been compiled from the returns submitted by the District Medical Officers of Health.

The following table shows the death and attack (Notification) rate for Zymotic Diseases in the County of Monmouth during the year 1945:—

Disease	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of population.	No. of notifications.	Attack Rate per 1000 of population.
Small Pox	Nil	—	Nil	—
Measles (including German Measles)	17	·056	4764	15·583
Scarlet Fever	1	·003	789	2·581
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	2	·006	118	·386
Whooping Cough	12	·039	533	1·743
Fever (including Typhus, Enteric and Continued Fevers)	1	·003	7	·023
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	32	·105	Not notifiable	—
Totals	65	·212	6211	20·316

SMALL-POX.

No case of Small-pox was reported during the year 1945.

VACCINATION.

According to the instructions of the Registrar-General, the following is a summary of the returns made by Mr. E. J. Winstone (who is the Vaccination Officer for the whole Administrative County) relating to children whose births were registered during the year 1944:—

	Per Cent.
Successfully	27·1
Insusceptible to Vaccination	·09
Had Smallpox	Nil
Declaration of Conscientious Objection received ...	54·9
Died Unvaccinated	4·1
Postponement by Medical Certificate	1·6
Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	1·8
Removal to places unknown	1·4
Number of cases not included under any of the above-named headings	8·5

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever

during the year, 789 cases being notified, as compared with 654 in 1944; 614 in 1943; 512 in 1942, and 483 in 1941. In 1945 there was 1 death; in 1944 there were no deaths; in 1943 there were no deaths; in 1942 there was 1 death, and in 1941 there were 3 deaths.

Llanfoist Isolation Hospital has been equipped and staffed for the treatment of evacuee children suffering from Scarlet Fever, but has not been used for some considerable time.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year 1945 was 118, which is a decrease compared with the figure for the previous year, when the number was 167. During 1943, 272 cases were notified; in 1942, 305 cases were notified, and in 1941, 602 cases. The deaths recorded in 1945 were 2; in 1944, 7; in 1943, 8; in 1942, 15, and in 1941, 44.

Snatchwood House, Abersychan, was equipped and staffed for the treatment of evacuee children suffering from Diphtheria, but as there is now no need of accommodation for this purpose the premises are shortly to be put to other use.

The intensive campaign organised in 1942 by the County Health Services to encourage the public to respond to the amenities offered for the immunisation of the child population was continued in 1945 with a great deal of success.

The number of school children who have been immunised is high in all areas (over 75%). These children have been treated in school by the Medical Officers, who have made repeated visits to the schools.

It is more difficult to treat the "under fives" in such large numbers. The majority are done at the Infant Welfare Centres, and in many cases the mothers find it difficult to bring the babies to the Centres owing to domestic affairs, or, especially in the rural areas, to lack of transport. In the urban districts the numbers are rising—Blaenavon, Chepstow and Bedwelty had respectively, 844, 423 and 2,990 children in the age group 0—4 (inclusive) immunised in 1945 as against 797, 391 and 2,976 in 1944.

This improvement is due to the education of the parents carried on so enthusiastically by the Health Visitors, and to the propaganda films and posters of the Ministry of Health. It is found that most mothers who regularly attend at the Infant Welfare Centres ask to have the children immunised—and very few now fail to bring the child to have both the necessary injections.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year 1945, notifications of 36 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were received under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia) Regulations from the District Medical Officers of Health. Particulars of Maternal Mortality will be found in the portion of this Report dealing with "Vital Statistics."

INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

A number of cases of this disease were discovered during the visits to homes during the year. Thirty-two deaths were registered in children under two years of age, giving a death rate of 105 per 1,000 population. All cases of which the Health Visitor has knowledge are visited, but it is obvious that very many cases do not come to her notice. This disease is not notifiable.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified during the year; in 1944 there were no cases; in 1943, there was 1 case; in 1942 there were 3 cases, and in 1941 there were 3 cases. Five deaths were recorded in 1945, compared with 4 in 1944; none in 1943; 9 in 1942, and 5 in 1941. It will be noted that the number of cases notified has not always shown a true picture of the incidence of the disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Eleven cases were notified under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, as compared with 21 cases in 1944; 25 in 1943; 45 in 1942, and 50 cases in 1941. Further details are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Report.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER, ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND ACUTE POLIOENCEPHALITIS.

Ten cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever were notified to the County Medical Officer during the year 1945, as compared with 11 during the year 1944; 21 cases in 1943; 46 cases in 1942, and 104 cases in 1941. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 5. The cases were notified from the following districts—Abergavenny, Bedwelty, Ebbw Vale, Mynyddislwyn, Rhymney, Pontypool (2), Tredegar (2) Urban Districts and Magor and St. Mellons Rural District.

There were 4 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis and no cases of Polioencephalitis notified during the year. No deaths were recorded from these diseases. In his return the Registrar-General does not differentiate between deaths from these two causes.

CHICKEN POX.

The disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

MEASLES.

Measles has been a notifiable disease since October, 1939. 4,764 cases were notified during the year 1945. In 1944, 914 cases were notified; in 1943 there were 4,503 cases; in 1942 there were 965 cases, and in 1941 there were 4,938. Seventeen deaths were recorded during the year as compared with 1 in 1944; 6 in 1943; 3 in 1942, and 21 in 1941.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease has been notifiable since October, 1939. 533 cases were reported in 1945; 377 in 1944; 646 in 1943; 273 in 1942, and 1,312 in 1941. The number of deaths was 12 compared with 9 in 1944; 6 in 1943; 5 in 1942, and 20 in 1941.

INFLUENZA.

Information regarding the number of cases is difficult to obtain. The number of deaths in 1945 was 31 compared with 41 in 1944; 84 in 1943; 48 in 1942, and 113 in 1941.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY, ETC.) REGULATIONS.

319 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year 1945, as compared with 297 cases in 1944; 372 in 1943; 387 cases in 1942, and 378 cases in 1941. There were 162 deaths in 1945; 153 deaths in 1944; 170 deaths in 1943; 100 deaths in 1942, and 189 deaths in 1941. The notification of this disease is by no means satisfactory, and the figures relating to the number of notifications are no indication of the number of persons who actually suffer from the disease. The attention of the Medical Practitioners of the County is continually being brought to their duties under these Regulations.

One case of Malaria was notified during the year, and there were 3 cases of Dysentery.

SCABIES.

Owing to War conditions and the prevalence of Scabies in the Country, the Minister of Health in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 33a of the Defence (General) Regulations 1939, made an order, "The Scabies Order, 1941." This Order came into force on the 28th October, 1941, and provides for notification to Medical Officers of Health by registered Medical Practitioners and others, of verminous persons and premises. It also confers on Medical Officers of Health certain compulsory powers for dealing with Scabies, and all other verminous conditions.

In effect, this Order considerably strengthens the powers given to County Councils and Local Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, 1936, for dealing with filthy or verminous persons and premises, and is proving to be of great value at this time.

The Hostel, Bethcar Street, Ebbw Vale, is maintained by the Monmouthshire Education Committee for the treatment of children of school age.

GENERAL CLEANLINESS.

The Health Visitors on the Staff perform splendid service in their efforts to promote a good general standard of cleanliness and habits in the homes, and in giving advice upon the combating of head-lice.

Abertillery and Ebbw Vale will shortly be placed on the same footing as the remainder of the County, where School Medical Inspection and Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Health Visitors is co-ordinated.

Homes are visited periodically until children attain the age of 5 years, and subsequently as found necessary at School Inspections, and Health Visitors are thus able to carry on the individual work of advising and assisting parents in respect of their children of all ages.

The Nursery Schools in the County also play an important part in the educative work of teaching cleanly habits to the toddlers.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer recorded during the year 1945 was 499; in 1944, there were 467 deaths; in 1943, 450 deaths; in 1942, 448 deaths, and in 1941, 494 deaths. As in previous years, practically the whole of the deaths occurred in persons between the ages of 45 and 65 and upwards.

In relation to this return, attention is drawn to the fact that since 1941 the deaths from Cancer in this County have varied from 448 to 499, whereas for Tuberculosis the deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in this County for the year 1945 were 207. The incidence of Tuberculosis and that of Cancer raises the question again that nothing finally has been done by way of a comprehensive co-ordinated scheme in this County or for the larger area of South Wales and Monmouthshire for the treatment of Cancer.

The question of providing adequate facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer has been exercising the County Councils and County Borough Councils of South Wales and Monmouthshire for the last eight years, and prior to the War a sub-committee formed at a conference of those

authorities drew up three schemes, which were discussed later at a conference of the Welsh Board of Health, but further consideration of which was eventually deferred.

Now, after a number of years of intensive effort on the part of this Council, a Committee has been formed—the South Wales and Monmouthshire Joint Cancer Committee, of which Mr. Vernon Lawrence is the Clerk—and an interim scheme to provide facilities and treatment is now in course of preparation.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Arrangements are made under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the examination of persons with a view to the prevention of blindness, and assistance is granted by the appropriate Committee of the County Council. Spectacles are provided upon the recommendation of the Ophthalmic Surgeon and arrangements are made, where necessary, for operative treatment in Hospital of persons ordinarily resident within the County and suffering from any disease of, or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations (1930) and in the year 1945, 337 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 174 deaths were registered. Of other forms of Tuberculosis, 99 cases were notified and 33 deaths registered. The total number of primary notifications of all forms of Tuberculosis was therefore 436, and the total number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis was 207.

The total number of notifications received during the year was 357 Pulmonary, and 104 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which 20 and 5 respectively were duplicates. Cases are sometimes notified to the District Medical Officers of Health by the patients' Medical Attendants and also by the Tuberculosis Physicians during the same week.

Registered deaths from Tuberculosis were again compared with the cases notified by the District Medical Officers of Health, and when it was found that a death registered by the District Registrar had not previously been notified by the District Medical Officer of Health as a primary notification, it was included in the return of new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer otherwise than by formal notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1930. Examination of these returns showed that there are still some District Medical Officers of Health who are not furnishing the Department with particulars of cases of Tuberculosis in spite of the repeated efforts made by the Staff of the County Public Health Department.

It will be observed from the table included below that the notification rates for Pulmonary Tuberculosis show a decrease on 1944 and that there is also a decrease in the notification rates for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The high notification rates can be attributed to the efforts of the Public Health Department in obtaining as far as possible correct records of Tuberculosis cases occurring in the districts from the District Medical Officers of Health.

Regarding the death rates from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there has been a slight increase in both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases compared with the previous year.

The following table giving the notification rates and death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population is submitted for the purpose of comparison:—

Year.	Notification rate per 1,000 of population.		Death rate per 1,000 of population.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1938	1.01	.44	.60	.14
1939	1.25	.48	.64	.10
1940	1.60	.49	.57	.13
1941	1.12	.40	.51	.15
1942	1.12	.42	.62	.13
1943	1.32	.36	.60	.11
1944	1.33	.42	.52	.10
1945	1.10	.32	.57	.11

Summary of notifications by District Medical Officers of Health to the County Medical Officer, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, during the period 1st January, 1945, to the 31st December, 1945, with the number of Deaths notified by the Registrar-General is shown overleaf.

Age Periods.	Primary Notifications on Form A					Age Periods.	DEATHS.				
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.				Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total
0	—	2	—	1	3	0	2	1	1	2	6
1	5	4	14	6	29						
5	9	2	13	8	32	1	—	1	4	3	8
10	9	7	14	4	34						
15	22	20	4	7	53	5	—	1	1	5	7
20	22	40	2	8	72						
25	37	34	3	4	78	15	43	76	5	7	131
35	32	19	2	4	57						
45	26	6	3	2	37	45	27	15	1	2	45
55	30	5	—	—	35						
65 and Upwards	5	1	—	—	6	65	7	1	2	—	10
	197	140	55	44	436		79	95	14	19	207

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1945, to the 31st December, 1945, otherwise than by formal notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	5	2	16
Pulmonary Females	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	4	4	1	18
Non-Pulmonary Males	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Non-Pulmonary Females	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7

Source of above Information.	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars	34	11
{ transferable deaths from Registrar-General	—	—
Posthumous notifications	—	—
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	—	—
Other Sources if any	—	—

From the above it will be seen that 45 non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis were discovered through examination of the Death Returns received from the District Registrars.

TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCES.

A Scheme for the domiciliary supervision of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who could be made fit for work came into operation on June 1st, 1943. Under this arrangement such patients receive a Standard Personal Allowance and children's allowance, together with a rent allowance. Additional allowances are made for Hire Purchase and Insurance Policies entered into before the patient became ill; there are other supplementary allowances, such as Winter Fuel, and for the education of children. Where a patient is in hospital, Travelling Allowance can be granted for two relatives to visit him; and he can receive 4s. per week (5s. per week from the 7th January, 1946) pocket money if he is a single man or woman. Where the Housewife is suffering from Tuberculosis, an allowance can be made to enable domestic help to be employed during a period of incapacity.

Subsequently all patients suffering from Tuberculosis either slight or chronic, pulmonary or non-pulmonary, were brought under the direction of the Tuberculosis Care Committee by arrangement with the Social Welfare Committee. Enquiries at the homes are made by the Tuberculosis Visitor, and all payments made through the County Treasurer. Arrangements have also been made for equalising the allowance payable to curable and chronic cases, and no distinction is evident between those who can be cured and those whose condition is chronic. Furthermore, Section 173 of the Public Health Act 1936 has been put into operation with the result that all patients suffering from Tuberculosis can now receive wearing apparel, bed and bedding, extra nourishment and similar facilities to meet the ordinary payments of life while they are under treatment.

The number of patients who received allowances under the Scheme during the year 1st January, 1945, to 31st December, 1945, was 483.

Treatment of Tuberculosis is undertaken by the Welsh National Memorial Association. The detailed efforts of the Tuberculosis Physicians are not included in this report, but full information of the work carried out by these officers will be found in the Quarterly Reports of the County Tuberculosis Committee, and in more detail in the Annual Report of the Welsh National Memorial Association. The following are details of Time Tables of clinics held:—

11	22	Death Returns (from local Registrars)
---	---	Transferrable deaths from Registrars-General
---	---	Local deaths
---	---	Transfers from other areas (other than transferrable)
---	---	Deaths
---	---	Other sources

From the above it will be seen that 45 non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis were discovered through examination of the Death Returns received from the District Registrars.

NEWPORT AND EAST MONMOUTHSHIRE AREA.

DR. A. CARVETH JOHNSON.

TIME TABLE.

Newport:			
4, Palmyra Place	...	...	Mondays, 10.0 a.m., Men. 2.0 p.m., Women. Tuesdays by appointment only. Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. Men. 2.0 p.m., Children. Thursdays by appointment only. 2nd Friday in each month, Orthopaedic Clinic. By appointment only. Other Fridays by appointment only. Saturdays, 10.0 a.m.
Abergavenny:			
Maindiff Court Hospital	...	...	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 11.30 a.m.
Monmouth:			
Out-Patients' Department, Cottage Hospital	...	...	1st Friday, 12 noon. 3rd Friday, domiciliary visits only.
Pontypool:			
Park Buildings	...	...	Tuesdays, 10.30 a.m.

WEST MONMOUTHSHIRE AREA.

DR. J. GLYN JONES.

TIME TABLE.

Pontllanfraith:			
Tuberculosis Clinic, Llanarth Road	...	...	Mondays, 10.0 a.m. 3rd Tuesday in each month, 2.30 p.m. (Continued treatment only.) Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. Fridays, 10.0 a.m. Saturdays, by appointment only.
Abertillery:			
88, Queen Street	...	...	Wednesdays, 11.0 a.m.
Ebbw Vale:			
Workmen's Hall	...	...	Tuesdays, 11.0 a.m. Thursdays, 11.0 a.m.
Tredegar:			
Central Surgery	...	...	Thursdays, 1.0 p.m.

RHYMNEY VALLEY AREA.

DR. F. W. GODBEY.

TIME TABLE.

Rhymney:			
Central Surgery	...	...	2nd and 4th Mondays in each month, 2.30 p.m.
Caerphilly:			
Heathfield, St. Martin's Rd.	...	...	By appointment only.

Cases of Tuberculosis notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, during the year ended 31st December, 1945.
with reports upon Examinations of Sputa, etc., at the
County Laboratory, Newport.

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	PULMONARY.			OTHER T.B. DISEASES.			Total.		
	Cases notified.	Result of Lab. examination.		Specimen not submitted.	Cases notified.	Result of Lab. examination.			
		Pos.	Neg.			Pos.		Neg.	
URBAN.									
Abercarn									
Cwmcarn	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	6
Pentwynmawr	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Crumlin	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Abercarn	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	8
Newbridge	10	4	—	6	1	—	—	1	11
Trinant	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Abergavenny									
Abergavenny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abertillery									
Hafodyrynys	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Cwmtillery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abertillery	22	7	3	12	4	—	—	4	26
Llanhilleth	8	3	—	5	2	—	—	2	10
Bedwas & Machen									
Trethomas	7	—	—	7	1	—	—	1	8
Bedwas	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	3
Maesycwmmmer	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Machen	2	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	4
Bedwellty									
Argoed	4	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	5
Cefn Forest	6	1	1	4	7	—	—	7	13
Blackwood	12	3	—	9	3	—	—	3	15
New Tredegar	7	—	—	7	2	—	—	2	9
Aberbargoed	8	—	1	7	1	—	—	1	9
Fleur-de-Lis	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	5
Hollybush	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Blaenavon									
Blaenavon	11	3	1	7	1	—	—	1	12
Caerleon.									
Caerleon	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Chepstow									
Chepstow	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
Cwmbran									
Cwmbran	6	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	7
Pentnewydd	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	4
Pontrhydyrun	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	PULMONARY.				OTHER T.B. DISEASES.				Total
	Cases Notified	Result of Lab. examination		Specimen not submitted	Cases Notified	Result of Lab. examination		Specimen submitted not	
		Pos.	Neg.			Pos.	Neg.		
Ebbw Vale									
Newtown	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Waunllwyd	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Beaufort	9	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	9
Cwm	12	2	—	10	1	—	—	1	13
Ebbw Vale	24	2	5	17	6	—	—	6	30
Victoria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rassau	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Monmouth									
Monmouth	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mynyddislwyn.									
Wyllie	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Pontllanfraith	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3
Oakdale	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	5
Ynysddu	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cwmfelinfach	3	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	4
Woodfieldside	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3
Mynyddislwyn	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Nantyglo & Blaina									
Blaina	6	—	1	5	2	—	—	2	8
Nantyglo	5	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	6
Pontypool									
Garndiffaith	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
New Inn	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Griffithstown	11	3	3	5	1	—	—	1	12
Varteg	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Sebastopol	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3
Pontypool	16	3	1	12	5	—	—	5	21
Wainfelin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Pontnewynydd	13	4	1	8	—	—	—	—	13
Abersychan	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	6
Cwmavon	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	4
Mamhilad	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rhymney									
Abertysswg	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rhymney	6	—	—	6	3	—	—	3	9
Risca									
Pontymister	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	4	5
Crosskeys	8	1	—	7	5	—	—	5	13
Risca	12	1	2	9	2	—	—	2	14
Wattsville	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Tredegarr.									
Tredegarr	23	3	4	16	9	—	1	8	32
Usk.									
Usk	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	4

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	PULMONARY.				OTHER T.B. DISEASES.				Total
	Cases Notified	Result of Lab examination		Specimen not submitted	Cases Notified	Result of Lab. examination		Specimen not submitted	
		Pos.	Neg.			Pos.	Neg.		
RURAL.									
Abergavenny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chepstow									
Crick	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Itton	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Llangwm	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Llanishen	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Mathern	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Portskewett	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Rogiet	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Tintern	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mynyddbach	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Magor and St. Mellons.									
Magor	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Lower Machen	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Llandevaud	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
St. Mellons	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Henllys	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rogerstone	5	1	—	4	4	—	—	4	9
Peterstone	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Rhiwderin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Bettws	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	3
Marshfield	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Monmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontypool.									
Llantrissant	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ponthir	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	4
Totals	345	54	39	252	111	2	1	108	456

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Regulation 33B. The following are the details of action taken in respect of contacts notified in accordance with the provisions of Defence Regulation 33 B. from 1st January, 1945, to 31st December, 1945 :—

	Males	Females
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received	—	28
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1—		
Contacts found	—	24
Contacts examined	—	24
Number not found	—	4
(3) (a) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received ...	—	7
(b) Number included in (3) (a) in respect of whom the first Form 1 was previously reported under (1)	—	3
(c) Number included in (3) (a) transferred from other areas	—	—
(4) Number of those in (3) (a) who were :—		
(a) found	—	6
(b) examined after persuasion or already under treatment	—	5
(c) served with Form 2	—	1
(d) examined after service of Form 2	—	1
(e) prosecuted	—	—

The Treatment Centre for the Administrative County is at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport. The days and hours of the sessions are :—

MALES—Mondays at 10 a.m.

Wednesdays at 2 p.m.

Thursdays at 4.0 p.m.

Fridays at 6 p.m.

FEMALES—Mondays at 2 p.m.

Thursdays at 10 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.

Facilities for the irrigation of cases of gonorrhoea are also available.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the Treatment Centre for the Administrative County by Dr. Mary Gordon :—

“ During the year under review, 388 patients attended the Centre for the first time as compared with 369 the previous year. Of this increased number, new cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea accounted for a small proportion of the increase, but the greater proportion of the increase was accounted for by non-venereal cases. There was again a slight increase in the number of new cases of double infections (Syphilis and Gonorrhoea).

There was, as in 1944, an increase over previous years in the number of cases of early Syphilis attending, due largely to Army notifications. The majority of new cases of Gonorrhoea reporting were also in an early and contagious state and there was an increase in the number of pregnant women attending with Gonorrhoea. Fortunately, it was possible by treatment with Penicillin and the Sulphathiozole group of drugs to clear up symptoms very quickly and so lessen the chances of complications during pregnancy and ophthalmia neonatorum at birth.

Many of the new cases attending were cases of single notifications in connection with Regulation 33B. The Lady Enquiry Officer was successful in locating and following up most of these cases and persuading them to attend for diagnosis and treatment. By getting them under treatment, early spread of the disease was prevented, as all the cases were in a very contagious and infective state.

There was again an increase in the number of cases of pregnant women referred to the Centre by the Medical Officer of the County Ante-Natal Clinics, and the additional session on a Tuesday afternoon for pregnant women only was much appreciated by patients and staff.

Fewer visits were paid to the Clinic by patients with Gonorrhoea in 1945 as compared with 1944—owing to the use of Penicillin in the treatment of these patients. The time taken to cure the patients is now much shorter, though the period of observations—three months—remains the same.

I should like to thank the Medical Officers of the County Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics—and the Health Visitors and Midwives of the County—for their excellent co-operation. The Medical Officer and Staff of Regent House, Chepstow, have also been very helpful.”

The work accomplished during the year by the Lady Enquiry Officer, Nurse E. M. Walters, was as follows:—

1.—COUNTY LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL.
RETURN OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

	1945												TOTAL.	Previous Year 1944	
	For detection of Spirochaetes.		For detection of Gonococci.		Complement Fixation Test (Gonorrhoea).		For Wassermann reaction (Syphilis).		Kahn Test.		Other Examinations.				
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males			
From County of Monmouth—															
Treatment Centre Practitioners ...	54	15	868	2504	89	281	495	734	472	687	15	170	6384	5582	
	—	—	46	339	61	57	575	425	520	380	29	25	2457	1896	
From County Borough of Newport—															
Treatment Centre Practitioners ...	54	12	457	622	59	61	398	305	375	297	16	18	2674	2225	
	—	—	31	108	16	16	123	95	110	91	6	—	596	709	
From other Districts—															
Glamorgan:															
Treatment Centre Practitioners ...	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	12	29	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	13	
Brecon:															
Treatment Centre Practitioners ...	2	—	16	—	3	—	12	—	11	—	1	—	45	62	
	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	6	9	6	—	—	31	23	
Cardiff:															
Treatment Centre Practitioners ...	—	—	15	2	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	31	14	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Gloucester:															
Treatment Centre Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
Devizes															
Treatment Centre Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
London:															
Practitioners ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Carmarthen:															
Service Cases ...	2	—	42	4	9	2	34	4	34	4	—	—	135	5	
Totals ...	112	27	1485	3579	237	417	1657	1570	1542	1466	67	213	12372	10565	

Number of substitutes for Salvarsan supplied to Medical Practitioners:—

		1944.	1945.
Novarsenobillon	·6 grm. =	—	2
„	·45 „ =	—	2
„	·3 „ =	—	4
Stabilarsen	·6 grm. =	30	29
(Boots)	·45 „ =	—	1
		—	—
Totals		<u>30</u>	<u>38</u>

The number of practitioners upon the register for the supply of salvarsan substitutes is 24.

2.—TREATMENT CENTRE.

(ROYAL GWENT HOSPITAL, NEWPORT.)

Returns of the Medical Officer of Centre to the Medical Officer of Health relating to persons residing in the Administrative County of Monmouth.

	1944.			1945.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1.—Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—						
Suffering from Syphilis ...	45	49	94	41	50	91
" " Soft Chancre ...	9	—	9	3	1	4
" " Gonorrhœa ...	68	108	176	136	110	246
Not suffering from venereal disease ...	93	212	305	109	227	336
Totals ...	215	369	584	289	388	677
2.—Number of persons discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—						
Syphilis ...	20	2	22	4	8	12
Soft Chancre ...	6	—	6	1	1	2
Gonorrhœa ...	36	64	100	61	39	100
Not suffering from venereal disease ...	88	204	292	108	211	319
Totals ...	150	270	420	174	259	433
3.—Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment, and who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ...	36	45	81	34	54	88
Soft Chancre ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa ...	26	39	65	54	43	97
Totals ...	65	84	149	88	97	185
4.—Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic who were:—						
Suffering from Syphilis ...	1649	1700	3349	1423	1931	3354
" " Soft Chancre ...	47	—	47	18	1	19
" " Gonorrhœa ...	1090	1207	2297	1600	1006	2606
Not suffering from venereal disease ...	200	575	775	275	934	1209
Totals ...	2986	3482	6468	3316	3872	7188

	1944.			1945.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5.—Aggregate number of “ In-patient days ” of treatment given to persons suffering from:—						
Syphilis	50	203	253	45	182	227
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	180	7	187	195	128	323
Not suffering from Venereal disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	230	210	440	240	310	550
6.—Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes	100	167	267	106	226	332
7.—Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given to:—						
Name of Drugs—Novarsenobillon						
Stabilarsan						
Kharsulphan						
Sulphostab						
Arseno Argenticum						
dose .05	—	16	16	—	8	8
dose .1	—	25	25	—	34	34
dose .15	—	36	36	—	8	8
dose .2	—	15	15	—	50	50
dose .25	—	11	11	—	17	17
dose .3	33	184	217	18	174	192
dose .45	196	347	543	186	650	836
dose .6	186	104	290	216	108	324
dose .75	25	—	25	59	—	59
Name of Drug—Bismuth—dose .2 gm. ...	556	768	1324	110	261	371
Quinostab (sol.) dose .3 gm. ...	178	30	208	220	22	242
Bis. Oxycloide (sol.) dose .2 gm. ...	—	—	—	257	556	813
Totals	1174	1536	2710	1066	1888	2954
8.—Examination of Pathological material:—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an independent Laboratory—						
For Kahn	446	661	1107	472	687	1159
For detection of spirochaetes ...	37	25	62	54	15	69
“ “ gonococci	347	2325	2672	868	2504	3372
Complement Fixation Test	119	280	399	89	281	370
For Wassermann reaction	457	700	1157	495	734	1229
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	2	11	13	11	14	25
Others	2	170	172	4	156	160
Totals	1410	4172	5582	1993	4391	6384

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This work has been dealt with in a special report.

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the 31st March, 1946, was 634.

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to this Authority, Dr. W. J. Roche, examined at the Clinic, Stanley Road, Newport, 246 cases which were referred to this Department for examination under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938. The results of his examinations were 65 certified blind; 64 re-examinations; 61 not blind; and in 56 cases, glasses were prescribed in order to prevent blindness. In addition, the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon performed operations for cataract at the County Hospital, Panteg.

Dr. Evelyn D. Owen, Assistant Medical Officer, made 28 domiciliary examinations as the cases were unable to travel to Newport; 23 of them were found to be blind, and 5 not blind.

Grants are made to the unemployable blind after consideration of the cases by the Blind Persons Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee, and during the financial year 1945-46, weekly grants were made to 391 persons, the total amount of the grants being £19,092.

The Association for the Blind of the County Borough of Newport and the Administrative County of Monmouth continues to provide social amenities for the blind persons.

D. ROCYN JONES,

County Medical Officer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

and the number of persons who have been treated in a special report.

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1929 AND 1938

The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1938 was 1,000. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1937 was 950. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1936 was 900. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1935 was 850. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1934 was 800. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1933 was 750. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1932 was 700. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1931 was 650. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1930 was 600. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1929 was 550.

The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1938 was 1,000. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1937 was 950. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1936 was 900. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1935 was 850. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1934 was 800. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1933 was 750. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1932 was 700. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1931 was 650. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1930 was 600. The number of Blind Persons upon the County Register at the end of the year 1929 was 550.

D. ROOBY-JONES
 County Medical Officer

Year	Number of Blind Persons
1938	1,000
1937	950
1936	900
1935	850
1934	800
1933	750
1932	700
1931	650
1930	600
1929	550



