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MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
FOR THE YEAR 1951.



GWYN ROCYN JONES,

M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HALL,
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PREFACE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the Health of the County of Monmouth for the year 1951.

This year the death rate, at 13.38 per 1,000 living, was higher than for 1950, when it was 12.4. The rate compared unfavourably with that for the whole of England and Wales, which was 12.5.

The year's live-birth rate per 1,000 of home population showed a slight decrease on the previous year, being 16.5 as against 17.4.

After showing a decrease in 1950 as compared with 1949, the death rate from Cancer for 1951 again shows its general tendency to rise.

With Tuberculosis, the notification rate of the pulmonary type is slightly higher than for 1950. This does not necessarily mean that there is an actual increase in the number of cases, but rather may be due to increased efficiency in diagnosis, and to the expanding use of mass-radiography, resulting in the discovery of cases which may have remained undetected until the disease had become more advanced. The non-pulmonary notification rate showed a reduction over 1950. A pleasing feature, however, is the reduction in the death rate from Tuberculosis, both in the pulmonary and non-pulmonary types, the figures being the lowest since at least 1938. The improvement in methods of detection and treatment must be awarded the credit for this, and as time goes on it is hoped that the results will be more and more encouraging.

The initiation of a geriatric service is an attempt to do for the aged amongst us whatever is possible to enable them to remain active and useful citizens as long as possible. Where it has been necessary for them to be admitted to Welfare Homes, everything possible is done to ensure that the twilight of their days is as healthy and pleasant as possible.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, as it affects this Local Health Authority, is working satisfactorily, and reasonable progress has been made in expanding our services to meet the requirements of the Act.

Perhaps I may be allowed to express my thanks to the Health Committee for their continued help and support, and I should also like to thank the Specialists and Staffs of the Hospitals who have so willingly co-operated during the year to integrate the services of disease prevention and its cure.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. ROCYN JONES.

County Hall,

Newport, Mon.

November, 1952.

THE STAFF OF THE MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

G. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., D.P.H.

DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

William Panes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CONSULTANT MEDICAL STAFF:

J. T. Rice Edwards, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Surgical).
G. W. Hoare, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ophthalmic).
 D. N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Orthopaedic).
 D. B. Sutton, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ear, Nose and Throat).
 R. Vaughan-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Ophthalmic).
 Professor A. G. Watkins, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
 (Heart and Rheumatic).
 R. Wyburn Mason, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (Neurological).
 T. A. Brand, M.D., B.Ch., D.C.H. (Paediatric).
 M. L. Insley, M.B., Ch.B. (Geriatric).

AREA MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

Rhymney U.D.C.	Area No. 1	I. L. Evans, M.B., B.Ch. (Temporary).
Tredegar U.D.C.	Area No. 1	E. T. H. Davies, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., (Temporary).
Bedwellty U.D.C.	Area No. 2	R. A. Hoey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Abercarn U.D.C.	} Area No. 3	Ida C. McFall-Burn, L.R.C.P. & L.M. L.R.C.S.I. & M. (Until 30-11-51).
Mynyddislwyn U.D.C.		
Ebbw Vale U.D.C.	Area No. 4	F. M. Fonseca, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Nantyglo & Blaina U.D.C.	} Area No. 5	J. Walters Bowen, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Abertillery U.D.C.		
Magor & St. Mellons R.D.C.	} Area No. 6	K. P. Giles, M.B., Ch.B.
Bedwas & Machen U.D.C.		
Risca U.D.C.		
Pontypool U.D.C.	} Area No. 7	F. S. Hallinan, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Blaenavon U.D.C.		
Cwmbran U.D.C.	} Area No. 8	Evelyn D. Owen, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Caerleon U.D.C.		
Chepstow U.D.C.	} Area No. 9	E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chepstow R.D.C.		
Monmouth U.D.C.		
Monmouth R.D.C.		
Abergavenny U.D.C.	} Area No. 10	Sadie M. R. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., C.P.H.
Abergavenny R.D.C.		
Usk U.D.C., Pontypool R.D.C.		

SENIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

J. Newcombe, M.B., B.S. (Mental Health).

Gladys M. Herbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Maternity and Child Welfare).

Alice M. S. Dewar, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS:

Teresa M. O'Riordan, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

R. G. Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 11-7-51).

M. R. Venning, B.M., B.Ch. (Commenced 1-6-51. On leave of absence 1-10-51 to 31-12-51).

Mary Rose MacQuillan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Sian E. Williams, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

G. Eisner-Kissman, M.D. (Prague), D.C.H.

Rosina E. Leopold, M.B., B.Ch., C.P.H. (Part-time, resigned 31-5-51).

A. Joan Lewis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Anna Gregory, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Margaret C. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. Griffiths, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., C.P.H. (Part-time).

A. Joyce Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 1-5-51).

L. Anne Knowlson, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 22-1-51).

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER:

E. F. J. Sumner, L.D.S., R.C.S.

ASSISTANT DENTAL OFFICERS:

D. B. Porter, L.D.S.

J. C. Morley, L.D.S.

Greta McHarg, L.D.S.

W. S. Hazell, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time).

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR:

J. Jenkin Evans, M.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR:

H. C. Bird, M.S.I.A.

COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER:

H. Price.

COUNTY HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER:

H. D. Bowden.

MEDICAL COMFORTS OFFICER:

J. Gibbs.

SUPERVISORS OF MIDWIVES :

Miss C. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss O. Griffiths, S.C.M.
 Miss K. M. Walters, S.R.N., S.C.M.

SUPERVISOR OF DISTRICT NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS :

Miss A. M. Spencer.

WELFARE OFFICERS :

Miss E. M. Walters (Venereal Diseases). (Resigned 31-12-51).
 Miss G. A. Knight (Illegitimate Children).

SPEECH THERAPISTS :

Miss R. M. Bennett, L.C.S.T. (R.M.A.).
 Miss Noreen Watt, L.C.S.T., (R.M.A.)

ORTHOPTIST :

Mrs. H. M. Gregory, D.B.O.

MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS :

Miss Rae Morgan, B.Sc.
 Mrs. E. F. Udell.
 Mrs. J. Waygood (Part-time).

LADY HEALTH VISITORS :

Allan, T. M.	Jones, A.	Reynolds, M. V.
Beacham, D. L.	(Commenced 13-8-51)	Roberts, E.
(Deceased 22-9-51).	Jones, I.	Rowlands, L. M.
Bevan, J. I.	Jones, B.	(Commenced 5-11-51)
Bowen, A. M.	Lewis, R.	Sainsbury, M.
Cleverley, M.	Lloyd, C. M.	Sparkes, E. I.
Collins, A. R.	McCarthy, P. M. R.	(Commenced 30-7-51)
Davies, M. R.	Meyrick, J.	Stinchcombe, N. G.
Davies, M. J.	Morgan, C.	Tristram, L.
Elias, M.	Morgan, E.	Walters, M.
Gilford, M.	Morgan, H. A.	Webb, E.
Golding, G. I.	Phillips, C. M.	Williams, A. M.
Harris, E. M.	Prosser, I.	Williams, F.
Harvey, B.	Pulsford, M.	Wilmot, E. G.
Hopkins, A. W.	Pugh, M. M.	Wixey, N. A.
James, E. N.	Redwood, N.	

SCHOOL NURSE :

Edwards, M. Stevens, S. L.

ORAL HYGIENIST :

Miss P. Haines.

DENTAL ATTENDANTS :

Mrs. O. Church. Miss J. Jones. Miss B. Wynn.
 Miss Carol Jones, S.R.N. (Commenced 1-10-51).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of the Health Visitors.

There were at the end of the year 40 full-time Health Visitors on the Council's Staff undertaking Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service work. The apportionment of time to Maternity and Child Welfare was approximately that of 32·7 Health Visitors.

The number of visits paid to homes by Health Visitors during the last 5 years were:—

1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
57,587	48,623	53,960	59,088	60,363

Of the 57,587 visits paid in 1951, 5,451 were in respect of new babies.

The percentage of babies found on the first visit to be entirely breast-fed were:—

1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
48.5	52.2	51.9	56.4	53.5	55.6

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Notifications under Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations were:—

1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
7	6	12	17	20

These notifications for 1951, together with other cases of eye trouble reported by Midwives, making a total of 67, were followed up by the Health Visitors. All cases cleared up satisfactorily without any impairment of vision.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of Ante-Natal Clinics in the County was 26 and there were held 130 half-day sessions per month. The attendances for the whole of the Clinics were:—

	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.
New Cases	3,434	3,860	4,073	4,646	4,728
Re-visits	15,002	15,578	16,959	18,990	17,289
Total Visits	18,436	19,438	21,032	23,636	22,017

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The number of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics was 47, and 294 half-day sessions were held per month. The Medical Officers consisted of 9 Medical Officers of Health, and Assistant Medical Officers as stated on pages 3 and 4.

The Centres were attended by the Council's Health Visitors.

The attendances at the Centres during 1951 and 4 previous years were:—

Infants.

	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.
Infants on Registers at end					
of year	11,240	11,127	12,042	12,454	12,254
New cases under 1 year ...	4,909	4,917	5,107	5,680	5,802
New Cases, 1—5 years ...	418	451	408	376	396
Re-visits under 1 year ...	57,240	59,056	64,120	70,389	57,469
Re-visits 1—5 years ...	23,925	22,621	22,858	22,721	17,151
Total No. of Visits...	86,492	87,045	92,493	99,166	80,814

Post-Natal Clinic.

During the year, a post-natal clinic was commenced at the Central Clinic at Newport. It was held weekly and 118 cases were examined up to December 31st, 1951.

Sale of Infant Foods, etc.

The facilities for the purchase at the Centres of Infant Foods at a little over cost price were extensively used, and dried milk, malt extracts and other infant foods were supplied during the year at a total cost to the mothers of £15,731.

Welfare foods under the scheme of the Ministry of Food are being sold or distributed at certain of the Infant Welfare Centres in the County.

Care of Premature Infants.

The number of premature babies notified during 1951 was 127, of which 121 had a gestation period of 28 weeks and over, and 6 of less than 28 weeks. This was 2·4% of all live births and 2·3% of all live and still births.

In view of the important bearing of this matter on the problem of Pre-natal Mortality, the Council has endeavoured to carry out as far as possible the various recommendations of the Ministry of Health with regard to the care and treatment of premature babies. All babies whose birth weight was 5½lbs. or under were cared for as premature babies and treated by the Midwives and Health Visitors as such.

If Hospital treatment was required for these infants, facilities were available at the County Hospital, Griffithstown.

No notice was received of any premature infant being born in a Private Nursing Home.

Prematurity, Stillbirths and Abortions.

Particulars are given on page 58.

Speech Therapy.

The services of Speech Therapists are available to the Council, dealing with speech impediments. Children who have been operated upon for repair of cleft palate and hare-lip are a special class of patients receiving treatment, but other speech defects are also dealt with.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

A Female Welfare Officer has charge of this work, the object being to co-operate with and reinforce the work of existing voluntary moral welfare associations. This Officer's time was divided between this work and Infant Protection Visits under the supervision of the Children's Officer.

Her duties are to visit girls and women who are known to be expecting illegitimate children and to advise them in respect of the problems with which they are likely to be confronted.

During the year 77 cases were dealt with; a total of 765 visits being paid. 4 girls were admitted to Northlands Salvation Army Home for Unmarried Mothers, Cardiff, and 1 to Mount Hope Salvation Army Home for Unmarried Mothers, Bristol, at the County Council's expense. The latter 5 cases were referred by the Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker. There were also a further 10 admitted to Northlands *via* our Officer.

Of the 77 cases, 3 girls were later married to the putative fathers, 1 was living with the man, 11 were married women, 58 were single, 3 were divorced women, and 1 was a widow.

25 children were placed in homes with a view to adoption; 5 girls were accompanied to a Solicitor's Office and were successful in obtaining affiliation orders; 2 children were boarded out.

The Welfare Officer gave instruction to a Social Science Student for one term's practical work.

Infant Protection.

There is a separate Children's Department of the County Council, set up under the provisions of the Children's Act, 1948. This is responsible for care of deprived children. The County Medical Officer of Health, however, acts as Medical Adviser to the Children's Committee and undertakes the management of medical matters relating thereto.

There was one Residential Nursery under the Children's Act, with 25 approved places. The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 25, and the average daily attendance during the year was 24.

The quarterly medical examinations of children in the Children's Homes, and control of infectious diseases, are undertaken by the respective Area Medical Officers of Health.

Regent House, Chepstow.

Regent House Hospital, Chepstow, is administered by the County Council as a Hospital for the chronic sick, but 4 beds were reserved for maternity cases where the women are suffering from venereal disease.

During 1951 there were no confinements there, and the beds were not available after October 1st, 1951.

Report of Senior Dental Officer on Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children Under Five Years.

With the present Dental Staff, it was not found possible to undertake routine dental inspections of the above categories at Ante-Natal and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Each new expectant mother attending an Ante-Natal Clinic was examined by the Medical Officer with regard to dental sepsis, and necessary cases referred for treatment. Treatment was carried out at School Dental Clinics by School Dental Officers, and consisted of fillings, extractions, etc., and provision of dentures where necessary. Some of the women recommended for treatment made their own arrangements for this.

An Oral Hygienist commenced duties on November 1st, 1951, but dealt mainly with School Children.

Details of numbers dentally treated and nature of treatment given are shown in the Appendix on page 52.

HEALTH CENTRES.

The Health Centres at Tredegar, Rhymney, Ebbw Vale and Blaenavon have given very satisfactory service during the year, enjoying the full co-operation of the general medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc. During the latter part of the year considerable structural improvements were embarked upon at Blaenavon.

Clinics.

On May 7th, 1951, new Clinic premises, giving facilities for Maternity and Child Welfare, Dental, Vision correction, and Speech treatment, were opened at Beaumont House, Blackwood, and a new Maternity and Child

Welfare Clinic was opened at Oak Street, Cwmbran, on May 25th. Also on the 25th of May a new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic with provision of a minor surgery for the use of a District Nurse was opened at Castell, Cwmfelinfach. On September 11th, 1951, Leven House, Abergavenny, was opened as a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, and in December, 1951, a further Clinic giving Maternity and Child Welfare and Dental facilities was opened at Boverton House, Chepstow.

The new Clinics were part of the Council long-term policy of discontinuing the hire of private premises for Clinic purposes, and considerably improve the service which is put at the disposal of the public.

Specialist Services.

Clinics were regularly held at which the services of the Consultant Specialists listed on page 3 were available. These were all held at the Central Clinic at Stanley Road, Newport, with the exception of the Orthopædic Clinic, which was held at various Clinics in the County. There was also available an Out-Patient Plastic Surgery Clinic held by Mr. Emlyn Lewis, F.R.C.S., at the St. Lawrence Hospital, Chepstow, where he carried out his surgery. Patients could also be seen at the Plastic Surgery Out-Patients Department of the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.

THE HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The General Management is under the direction of a County Nursing Organiser, but there is close co-operation with the Area Committees and Area Staffs.

On December 31st, 1951, there were 55 whole-time District Nurses employed by the County Council, in addition to 11 District Nurse Midwives.

There is in addition a separate staff of part-time District Nurses engaged on a pro-rata basis for relief work on the occasion of sickness, off-duty, holidays and "rush periods," and so a system has been arranged whereby the full-time staff are now able to take their regular weekly off-duty periods, annual holidays, etc., without disrupting the efficiency of the service. This system has proved an effective cushion against the increasing use of early discharge of patients from Hospital.

The Council provides uniforms for the full-time staff, and during the year four Corgi motor-cycles were provided for the use of District Nurses.

The value of the service in the home is now being fully appreciated by the community, and is functioning smoothly and satisfactorily with the co-operation of all concerned.

The number of patients attended during the year was 26,489, involving a total of 271,151 visits to homes.

Night Nursing Service.

The organisation and management of the Night Nursing Service includes a panel of 6 nursing orderlies who have qualifications and experience less than that of a trained nurse. Their duties deal with the care of the acutely ill at night-time, such as providing light meals, attending to the bed and washing the patient, etc. These orderlies are directly responsible to the District Nurse, from whom they receive their instructions; and they are part of the comprehensive domiciliary nursing service.

Geriatric Service.

This service commenced in August, 1951, and from then until December 31st, 1951, there had not been an appointment of a physiotherapist, neither had the general medical practitioners been informed of the service contemplated. Therefore, no actual treatment was carried out, but all the Area Clerks were visited by an Assistant Medical Officer. From their lists of people receiving Home Help were taken the names of those suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, strokes, nervous diseases, etc. These amounted to 161 cases, scattered throughout the County. All were visited by the same Assistant Medical Officer, but only 30 cases were found which might benefit from physiotherapy. These were listed until such time as a physiotherapist would be appointed to carry out treatment.

In August, 1951, the Assistant Medical Officer commenced to visit the Council's Welfare Homes. Monthly visits were aimed at in order to help the respective Matrons with any medical problems and to carry out full routine medical inspections. Records were made of all the old people in the homes, including new admissions. Where necessary, treatment by general practitioners was arranged.

Number of visits paid to:—

Cwmbran House, Pontnewydd	...	...	4
Drybridge House, Monmouth	...	...	3
Goytre Hall, Goytre	...	...	4
Maesruddud, Blackwood	...	...	3
Mardy House, Mardy	...	...	2

The last-mentioned was not opened until November, 1951. It is hoped to open the Nantyberry Home in January, 1952.

A few cases were also visited, following referral by general practitioners, in order to ascertain suitability for admission to a Welfare Home or general hospital.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is the third year in which the Home Help Service has been under decentralised management. The County Medical Officer has formerly exercised direct supervision over, and guidance of, the local administrative officers, but with a wider experience of the service the Area Medical Officers and Health Committees are now undertaking the administration of the service, and it is operating smoothly.

The County Medical Officer still exercises supervision on behalf of the Central Health Committee in all long term and difficult cases.

The major part of the applications for Home Help come from the aged and chronic sick, to whom a few hours are allocated each day. In this way the homes are kept reasonably clean, and the essential needs attended to. There is an ever-growing demand from this type of patient, and the provision of help is becoming a problem. It is to be expected that recovery will be slow, if it actually does occur, in the health of such patients, and consequently when the Authority does place a Help in the house, it becomes a permanent liability on the Authority. Already there are many instances where the circumstances in a household have remained unchanged for years, and continuous service of a Home Help granted.

Cases of Tuberculosis and Cancer have been accorded Home Help, but in all instances the person doing the Home Help work has been a volunteer, as usually it is found that Helps decline to accept these cases. In exceptional instances the Committee has allowed a relative to take over Home Help duties when other means have failed.

Details of numbers of Home Helps supplied are to be found on page 52.

MEDICAL APPLIANCES SCHEME.

The organisation and management of this scheme comprises a Medical Appliances Officer on the Council's staff, together with a Central Depot of appliances. Scattered throughout the administrative County are 61 Medical Appliances Depôts. All replacements of equipment are met at the expense of the County Council, whereas the staffing of almost all these numerous depôts is still carried out on a voluntary basis by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and Red Cross Society, as formerly.

Provision appears to be adequate to demands. Central management arranges to transfer all appliances from one township to another to meet occasional unusual demands; while in addition there is a central stores for the supply of replacements.

Articles supplied under this scheme, include air-beds, air-rings, bed-pans, bed-rests, bed-tables, bed-cradles, crutches, feeding-cups, invalid folding chairs, mackintosh sheets, spinal carriages, and urinals, which have been issued and re-issued on receipt of a medical certificate, which must be renewed if the illness is prolonged. Provision is also made to supply Nursing equipment for Paraplegics. These patients will have had many months, often several years, of highly specialised medical and nursing treatment before their rehabilitation is regarded as complete enough to enable them to be resettled in the community, and it has been the responsibility of the special paraplegic centres to recommend the County Medical Officer of Health to obtain necessary Nursing equipment under the provision of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, *e.g.*, hospital-type bed, dunlopillo mattress, and bed pulleys.

MEDICAL APPLIANCES PROVIDED IN 1951.

No. of Depcts.	No. of Patients.	No. of Articles issued.	Length of Period in use.
62	3,251	9,723	95 % 1 month. 5 % longer period

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

In July, 1949, the County Council exercised its powers under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care), and established a scheme whereby adult males and females were able to obtain convalescent treatment at the "Rest" Convalescent Homes, Porthcawl. The County Council made a subscription to the "Rest" Homes Authority, in return for which admission notes were supplied, as soon as vacancies occurred, for the patients recommended.

Patients eligible are those who are not in need of medical treatment and who are ambulant and able to attend to simple needs for themselves. Applications are received either direct from patients, supported by a medical certificate, or from medical practitioners. Applicants are then examined by a Medical Officer of the County Council and the cases are presented to the Health Committee for approval or otherwise. It is a condition of acceptance that applicants shall be assessed in accordance with the Council's scale of income.

From June 6th, 1951, to November 5th, 1951, when the "Rest" Homes closed down for the season, 49 Monmouthshire cases (17 males and 32 females) were admitted for convalescent treatment. 57 applications were received, 1

was rejected, and 7 did not accept vacancies (3 due to ill-health; 2 no reason given; 1 for domestic reasons, and 1 was able to obtain treatment through another source).

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

At the end of 1951, the number of whole-time County Midwives was 58. In addition, there were 3 part-time Midwives. 2 of the 58 whole-time midwives acted as Relief Midwives for week-end leave, for holiday relief, for relief in cases of illness, and for relief where suspension of a midwife was necessary to prevent spread of infection. In addition there were 11 District-Nurse-Midwives and 12 Independent Midwives. 9 of the independent midwives did no midwifery work during the year.

With 49 midwives engaged at hospitals and maternity homes, the total number of midwives on the County Register at the end of 1951 was 131.

The births (live and still births) notified during the year 1951, with figures for four preceding years, were as follows:—

<i>Notified by</i>	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.
County Midwives	2,117	2,719	2,653	2,946	3,493
Independent Midwives	9	42	173	134	252
Maternity Hospitals, Maternity Homes and other Institutions ...	3,166	2,578	2,824	2,670	2,039
Totals	5,292	5,339	5,650	5,890	6,231

The above figures are before adjustment for any transferred notifications.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1918, by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary Cases:

(i) Where Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical service under the National Health Service	483
(ii) Others	101
Total	584

(b) For cases in Institutions 24

Particulars of Midwives in respect of Gas and Air Analgesia at the end of 1951

There were 41 Institutional Midwives in the area at the end of the year who were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board, and 69 Domiciliary Midwives. There were 69 sets of gas and air analgesia apparatus in use and they were used in 1,361 cases where the administrator was acting as a midwife, and 74 when acting as a maternity nurse.

The number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year when acting as a midwife was 147, and when acting as a maternity nurse was 27.

There were 2 midwives unable to train for gas and air analgesia owing to age.

Mobility of Midwives.

An increasing number of midwives are now fully mobile under the Council's Motor-Car Scheme, 14 now using motor-cars. It is anticipated that at some future date there will be an establishment of 33 mobile district midwives.

Midwives Acts, 1902—1936.

Report upon Domiciliary Midwifery in the County.

Number of Births attended	...	...	...	2,143
Number of Miscarriages attended	...	...	...	154

Midwives made the usual minimum of 17 visits to every case of confinement, and about 10 in cases of miscarriage.

Patients discharged from Hospital on the 10th day were visited by the midwives until the 14th day, and these visits constituted a major part of their work.

The early discharge of patients from maternity hospitals gives rise to some concern with regard to the lack of continuous care of mother and child particularly in cases where breast-feeding is concerned, and also the teaching of mothercraft.

Special care was taken with premature babies, and removal to Hospital was carried out where necessary. The new equipment which is being provided for the nursing of the premature baby in the home is greatly assisting the midwives and those in attendance and in care of these babies.

In addition to the Gas Analgesia administered by the midwives, the use of Pethidine has now been authorised by the Central Midwives Board by all practising midwives, subject to special safeguards and precautions in its supply and use.

Special visits were made by the District Supervisors of Midwives to all suspected cases of infective conditions. Immediate and appropriate methods were taken to prevent possible spread of infection. In addition, three-monthly visits were paid by the Supervisors for the purpose of inspection with regard to cleanliness. This was found to conform to a high standard.

3 County Midwives attended a refresher course at Manchester in April, 1951, and found the lectures instructive and beneficial.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The expansion and development of the various Health Services were reflected in an increasing demand upon the Ambulance Service and it became apparent early in the year, that to meet the new circumstances, some modification of the existing scheme was necessary.

This has been foreseen and the Council's proposals to amend the scheme under Section 20 (4) of the National Health Service Act, 1946, had already been approved by the Minister of Health in October, 1950.

Under this modified scheme, many of the existing small Ambulance stations were to be closed down and a few large central stations established at strategic points in the County, each such station to directly provide continuous Ambulance Service in its allotted area or zone.

Local Administration was to be introduced at certain of the zone stations in order that ambulance calls could be received direct and the journeys co-ordinated without recourse to the main control at Caerleon.

The measure of decentralisation effected would relieve the main control and at the same time, the better disposition of men and vehicles achieved by re-grouping at the zone stations would afford greater flexibility of the Service.

The Ambulance fleet which previously comprised 28 to 30 ambulances and 4 to 8 sitting-case cars, was to be strengthened by the addition of dual-purpose (ambulance/sitting-case) vehicles and the revised establishment provided for 33 to 35 Ambulances and dual-purpose vehicles and 6 to 8 sitting-case cars.

The staff of driver/attendants was to be increased to the requisite number, with provision for further revision in the event of reduction of working hours from 48 to 44 per week by subsequent agreement.

It was along these lines that development of the Service was proceeded with and where existing Ambulance premises were unsatisfactory for zone station purposes, measures were taken to acquire suitable properties or sites on which to build.

The soundness of the Council's advance planning was evident when at the commencement of the year, stations that were ultimately to become zone stations were opened at Blackwood and Pontypool, a development which enabled the Council to undertake the provision of Ambulance Service on behalf of the National Coal Board. The Board wished to be relieved of their statutory obligations to provide ambulances for mines in the County of Monmouth and the Council agreed to provide this service as from January 1st, 1951. For operational convenience and with regard to the location of the mines in relation to the stations, the mines were grouped into 4 Areas, each group to communicate direct with the appropriate area station.

Misuse of the Service was still evident, particularly with those patients attending regularly at the Hospitals' Out-patient Departments on the recommendation of the hospital Specialists. These patients, in order to obtain authority for transport, approached their own Medical Practitioners, and in many cases authorisations for indefinite periods were obtained and the use of Ambulances continued long after the need had ceased.

There was general opinion, strongly supported by Medical Practitioners, that transport where necessary, for patients attending Out-Patient Departments at hospitals, should, after the first visit, be authorised by the hospital Specialist, and an approach was made to the Management Committee of the Royal Gwent Hospital where the out-patients attendance was by far the heaviest of Monmouthshire hospitals to discuss the problem.

A Transport Card scheme was submitted to the Management Committee who agreed to its adoption at the Hospital and gave every co-operation in its introduction and operation under this system.

Patients who make a first visit to the Hospital and who are requested to make subsequent attendances, and for whom Special transport is necessary are issued with a Transport Card, signed by the Hospital Doctor, indicating the next appointment only. The Card is handed to the Ambulance Driver by the patient and placed in a special collecting box for delivery to Ambulance Control each evening. The Control Staff record the next appointment on a Master Card and the patient's Transport Card is then returned to Hospital and left in a filing cabinet at the Porter's lodge. When next the patient visits the Hospital, the Card is obtained by the Driver and handed to the patient, who must again obtain signed authority for transport for the next visit. The scheme, introduced in August, has proved effective in restricting misuse of the Service and saved much inconvenience to those patients who previously had to obtain authority for transport from their doctors.

Increasing advantage was taken of the facilities offered by British Railways for the transport of patients by rail on long journeys.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In previous reports references have been made to the difficulty of assessing the effects of Health Education propaganda, *i.e.*, the extent to which the public have been induced to practise by example and precept, the simple rules necessary for healthy living.

Sir John Charles, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, in his Annual Report for 1949, paid the following remarkable compliment to Medical Officers of Health and the staffs of Public Health Departments:—

“The Nation, in its recent pre-occupation with the curative and specialist services, seems rather to have lost sight of what it owes to the preventive Health Services which, for many decades, have been responsible for the saving of an infinity of human lives and suffering.”

Because the victories of Health Education are marked only by the absence of disease and deaths, they have no news value or popular appeal.

Yet, if one of the criteria of specialists in a community lies in its efforts to promote and preserve the health (and consequently the happiness) of its citizens, preventive medicine must be given its place in the front rank.

Annual Conference.

The third annual County Health Education Conference was held in the Town Hall, Abergavenny, on Tuesday, 11th September, 1951, when addresses were given by E. C. Downer, Esq., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Medical Officer for the County Borough of Middlesbrough, John Burton, Esq., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., and Anne Burgess, M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S.

A civic welcome was extended to the delegates by the Mayor of Abergavenny, Councillor John S. Bousfield, M.A. Sir David Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., D.L., J.P., presided.

371 different bodies sent representatives to this Conference, such as Trade Union Lodges, Church Guilds, Women's Institutes, Townswomen's Guilds, British Legion Clubs, etc.

The subject of Dr. Downer's address was “Accidents in the Home.” He began by saying that the home could be a very dangerous place and that nearly 7,000 persons are killed every year as an immediate or delayed result of an accident in the home, which means that more than 18 persons are killed every day. Many more people are killed in their homes than on the roads,

yet a far greater amount of propaganda is devoted to the reduction of road casualties than to home casualties. Since road casualties depend on so many factors, however, it would seem more profitable to devote similar publicity to home accidents which, to a large extent, are preventable.

A Two Days' Conference was held in the County Hall, Newport, at which the speakers were the afore-mentioned Dr. J. Burton, Dr. A. Burgess and Dr. Robert Sutherland, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer and Secretary to the Central Council for Health Education.

Other Forms of Propaganda.

Lectures by Mrs. Lea Banner and Mrs. C. Tamplin ...	123
Film Shows	42
Concert Lectures	6
Literature Leaflets distributed	154,000
Double-crown Posters mounted on boards	380
Exhibitions—Our portable exhibition was on view throughout the year in various parts of the County.	

Central Office of Information.

H.M. Government, on grounds of national economy, have closed down the Central Office of Information at Cardiff, making necessary the withdrawal of their Mobile Film Units which provided an effective method of Health Education.

MENTAL HEALTH.

(1) Administration.

(a) CONSTITUTION AND MEETINGS OF MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, nine members and three co-opted members who are general practitioners.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee meet quarterly.

(b) NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Those concerned in working the Scheme include the County Medical Officer as Administrative Officer, and a Senior Assistant Medical Officer with psychiatric experience (Dr. J. Newcombe) in charge of routine matters.

At the commencement of the year there were two Social Workers, Mrs. Udell, who was working full time for the department, and Mrs. Waygood, who was working part time. On the 30th September, 1951, Mrs. Waygood resigned, and on the 1st November, 1951, Miss Readman and Miss Fuller were appointed as Mental Health Workers. It was hoped that Miss Fuller would eventually become Supervisor of the Occupation Centre which the department hoped would be opened in the Pontypool Valley during 1952. Miss R. Morgan was away during the year on study leave in America. Finally, there were eleven Authorised Officers who devoted 50% of their time to the Mental Health Services.

(c) CO-ORDINATION WITH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARDS AND
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES.

By arrangement with Institutions for Mental Defectives, the department's Social Workers supervise patients on trial or on licence from such Institutions; during the year, there was no such arrangement with Mental Hospitals.

(d) DUTIES DELEGATED TO VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

During the year no such duties were delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) TRAINING OF MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS.

During the current year no arrangements were made for the training of Mental Health Workers.

(2) Work Undertaken in the Community.

(a) Adult Guidance Clinics were held as required at Newport, Tredegar, Blaina, Pontypool and Abergavenny. In attendance at these clinics were the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. J. Newcombe, and a Mental Health Worker.

In addition to the above-mentioned clinics, a large proportion of all cases were seen by Dr. Newcombe at their own homes; this allowed a more accurate assessment to be made of the effect of home conditions on the mental health of the patient.

The following table indicates the number of examinations carried out by Dr. Newcombe at the clinics and in the patients' own homes:—

		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951
		<i>At Clinic.</i>			<i>At Home.</i>			<i>Total.</i>	
Mental Defectives:									
Men	...	60	60	...	72	108	...	132	168
Women	...	62	86	...	58	106	...	120	192
Children	...	68	114	...	160	232	...	228	346
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		190	260		290	446		480	706
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Adult Guidance Clinics:									
Men	...	55	64	...	88	128	...	143	192
Women	...	67	82	...	101	148	...	168	230
Children	...	79	85	...	96	147	...	175	232
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		201	231		285	423		486	654
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
After-Care Clinics:									
Men	..	82	82	...	132	112	...	214	194
Women	...	121	113	...	96	116	...	217	229
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		203	195		228	228		431	423
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of All Cases		594	686	...	803	1097	...	1397	1783

In order to examine the above number of cases, it was necessary to drive on an average 1,200 miles a month and spend a relatively small amount of time on a large number of patients.

During the year 1952, taking into account the increase in administrative work due to the commencement of new services such as the selection of patients for home teaching or attendance at occupation centres, or for short-term care, it is not anticipated that it will be possible to make such a large number of examinations.

However, as the majority of all mental defectives and other mentally handicapped people in the County, who come within the range of the Mental Health Department's activities, were visited at least once during 1951, the basic problems to be faced are now more clear and it is felt that it will not be necessary or possible to examine more than about 500 cases in one year.

Visits made by Duly Authorised Officers.

During the year 420 visits were made by Duly Authorised Officers to patients who had been discharged from Mental Hospitals. The patients were given advice chiefly on such matters as general welfare and financial grants. In addition written reports on the patient's mental condition were sent to Dr. Newcombe.

Short-term Care of Mental Defectives in Cases of Urgency.

The situation frequently arises in many families where it is urgently necessary that a mentally defective person should be cared for elsewhere than at home for the time being. Examples of this: the illness of a member of the family, usually the mother; the mother being in urgent need of a holiday or the defective being in urgent need of treatment which, because of his mental defect, cannot be conveniently given at home or in a General Hospital.

The Council have power under the National Health Service Act to make such temporary arrangements for the care of persons suffering from mental defects and on the 30th August, 1951, the Mental Health Sub-Committee decided to implement such a Scheme in April, 1952; permission was given, however, to board out an occasional case before that date, and in fact two such cases were boarded out during the remainder of the year 1951. It is hoped that during 1952, extensive use will be made of the Scheme, which meets an urgent need in the community.

*(b) WORK UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT**ACTS, 1890-1931 BY DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS.*

The following table gives details of patients who were admitted to and discharged from Mental Hospitals during the year 1951:—

Admitted.

	<i>Voluntary.</i>		<i>Certified.</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Abergavenny ..	111	182	Abergavenny ..	62
Caerleon ...	20	35	Caerleon ...	1
Whitchurch ...	2	8		
Bristol ...	—	1		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	133	226		63
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
				66
				<hr/>

Discharges.

<i>Voluntary.</i>				<i>Certified.</i>			
	<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>
Abergavenny ..	85	...	176	Abergavenny ..	29	...	36
Whitchurch ...	2	...	12	Bristol ...	—	...	1
Caerleon ...	15	...	15				
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	102		203		29		37
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

It will be seen from the above table that during 1951 there were 488 admissions to Mental Hospitals; of this number 359 or 74% were voluntary patients.

(c) WORK UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

(i) Arrangements for ascertaining and supervising mental defectives:

Visits carried out by Mental Health Workers.

	1950.	1951.
Mental Defectives ...	3,160	2,610
Adult Guidance Cases ...	213	262
Child Guidance Cases ...	252	212
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,625	3,084
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of new cases ascertained during the year:—

	1950.				1951.		
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Under the Education Act, 1944:							
(i) Under Section 57 (3)	6	11	17	...	7	7	14
(ii) Under Section 57 (5)	4	6	10	...	6	4	10
From all other sources ...	5	3	8	...	9	5	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	20	35		22	16	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1950.				1951.		
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
No. of cases under Statutory							
Supervision on 31st Dec.:							
Under 16 years of age	58	46	104	...	55	36	91
Over 16 years of age ..	246	268	514	...	241	248	489
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	304	314	618		296	284	580
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number under supervision on 31-12-50 ...	618
Add cases ascertained during 1951	38
	<hr/>
	656
	<hr/>

Deduct—

Ceased to be under care during 1951	45
Died, removed or lost sight of	15
Admitted to Certified Institutions	15
Admitted under Lunacy Act	1
	<hr/>
Total	76
	<hr/>

Total number under supervision on 31-12-51 ...	580
	<hr/>

	1950.				1951.		
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
No. of Cases in Certified Institutions for Mental Defectives on 31st Dec.:							
Under 16 years of age	11	11	22	...	6	13	19
Over 16 years of age ..	94	126	220	...	84	145	229
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	105	137	242	...	90	158	248
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number in certified institutions on 31-12-50 ..	242
Add cases admitted during 1951	15
	<hr/>
	257
	<hr/>

Deduct:

Died during 1951	3
Discharged during 1951	6
	<hr/>
Total	9
	<hr/>

Total number in certified institutions on 31-12-51 ..	248
	<hr/>

On 31st December, 1951, there were 61 mental defectives awaiting institutional accommodation of which 38 were considered to be urgent. These figures remain fairly constant because although 15 cases were admitted to Certified Institutions during the year approximately a similar number of new cases requiring institutional accommodation were added to the list.

Licence Cases.

On 31st December, 1951, there were six male defectives on licence from Certified Institutions of which five were with farmers in Monmouthshire and one in Breconshire.

There were also four male defectives and female defectives on licence with their parents. During the year, five male defectives on licence were discharged from the Order, and two males and three female defectives were returned to Certified Institutions.

Not included in the figure of 580 are the following groups of patients:—

	M.	F.	T.
Certified under the Lunacy Act and admitted to Pen-y-val Hospital, Abergavenny	47	45	92
In County Welfare Institutions	3	9	12
In the Childrens Home's	—	3	3
	—	—	—
	50	57	107
	—	—	—

(ii) *Guardianship.*

On December 31st, 1951, there were 8 defectives under guardianship; of these eight, two were adult male defectives under guardianship on farms in Monmouthshire; the other six were low grade defectives with ages ranging from 7 to 11 years, who were under guardianship in a Licensed House run by Mrs. M. E. Roberts, Brynheulog, Hengoed.

(iii) *Occupational Training.*

Towards the end of 1951, initial steps had been taken towards the purchase of a property to be used as an Occupational Centre for Mental Defectives. Initial steps had also been taken towards a Home Teaching Scheme for defectives to be carried out either at their homes or in groups at specified Centres. It is hoped that all the above schemes should be in operation in 1952.

Total incidence of mental deficiency in the County is as follows:—

	1950.				1951.		
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Cases under Statutory Supervision	304	314	618	...	296	284	580
Cases in Certified Institutions ...	105	137	242	...	90	158	248
Cases under Guardianship ...	6	2	8	...	6	2	8
Cases in Pen-y-val Hospital, Abergavenny	47	45	92	...	47	45	92
Cases in County Welfare Institu- tions	2	8	10	...	3	9	12
Cases in Children's Homes ...	2	3	5	...	—	3	3
Cases in Place of Safety	1	—	1	...	—	—	—
	<hr/> 467	<hr/> 509	<hr/> 976		<hr/> 442	<hr/> 501	<hr/> 943

Taking the population of Monmouthshire as 310,000, this gives the incidence of mental deficiency in the County as 3.04 in 1,000. Expressed in a different manner it means that in Monmouthshire 1 in 329 persons is an ascertained mental defective.

Using similar calculations the figures show that the number of mental defectives which have been certified and sent to institutions are equivalent to 1.12 in a 1,000; again expressed in a different way it means that 1 person in every 890 in Monmouthshire is a certified mental defective requiring institutional accommodation.

The incidence of mental deficiency in Monmouthshire approximates very closely to the average figures of all the other Local Authorities in Wales.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND CARE OF BLIND PERSONS.

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948, the welfare of blind persons was the responsibility of the Council's Welfare Committee. Nevertheless, the certification of blindness still remains in the Medical Department.

Spectacles, when prescribed by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, were provided under the National Health Service. Where necessary, surgical operational treatment in hospital was resorted to.

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon was Mr. G. W. Hoare, F.R.C.S., who carried out examinations at the Clinic, Stanley Road, Newport.

On the 31st March, 1951, there were 692 blind persons on the County Register, of whom 335 were male and 357 female.

During the whole of 1951, 197 cases were referred to this Department for examination. The results of these examinations led to the certification of 82 persons as blind, 28 as partially sighted, and 22 were not blind. Of

the total of 197, 16 were re-examinations, and 49 did not keep the appointments made for them. 6 operations for cataract were performed at the County Hospital, Griffithstown. Another case refused treatment. One needling operation was recommended, but the patient was too ill to attend.

Dr. Evelyn D. Owen made 82 domiciliary visits to examine people who were unable to travel to Newport. 56 cases were found to be blind, 2 were partially sighted, 20 not blind, 2 were too ill for examination, 1 was deceased and 1 had left the district.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF, ETC.

All staff are examined by Assistant Medical Officers prior to permanent appointment. The number examined during 1951 was 108.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.

The number of deaths from this dread affliction during 1951 was 569. In 1950 it was 537; in 1949 it was 563; in 1948 there were 557; in 1947, 532; in 1946, 503; in 1945, 499, and 1944, 467.

The figure shows an increase over last year, and on looking back as far as 1925, in that year it is noted that there were 320 deaths in this category. During the years since 1924 the number of deaths has fluctuated somewhat from year to year, but over the whole period it has shown a relentless tendency to rise. This may be in part due to improved methods of diagnosis, and also in part to the increasing number of people surviving to a greater age than heretofore, but these explanations do not appear to account for the whole of the increase.

As in previous years the majority of the deaths occurred in persons of 45 years of age and upwards.

Tuberculosis.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1930, in the year 1951, there were 362 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified and 85 deaths were registered. Of other forms of Tuberculosis 58 cases were notified and 15 deaths registered. The total number of primary notifications of all forms of Tuberculosis was therefore 420, and the number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis was 100. In 1950, 340 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and of other forms 66 cases. In this latter year 107 deaths from the pulmonary form and 18 from other forms were registered.

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.

It will be observed from the accompanying table that the notification rate for 1951 was higher than for 1950 in the case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but the non-pulmonary notification rate was lower. The death rates for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis were the lowest since at least 1938.

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
1946	1.16	.27	.49	.08
1947	0.98	.23	.55	.10
1948	1.21	.22	.52	.09
1949	1.19	.15	.49	.08
1950	1.06	.21	.30	.06
1951	1.14	.18	.27	.05

Summary of notifications by District Medical Officers of Health to the County Medical Officer under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, during the year 1951, with the number of deaths notified by the Registrar-General is shown herewith:—

Primary Notifications on Form A						DEATHS.					
Age Periods.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total.	Age Periods.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total.
	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Female	
0—	—	2	—	—	2	0—	—	—	1	—	1
1—	2	1	1	—	4	1—	—	—	1	2	3
2—	5	1	1	6	13						
5—	3	6	4	1	14	5—	—	—	—	1	1
10—	2	8	6	5	21						
15—	30	37	7	4	78	15—	2	—	3	—	5
20—	28	39	1	2	70						
25—	32	34	2	7	75	25—	17	18	1	2	38
35—	28	16	4	2	50						
45—	29	7	1	2	39	45—	25	4	2	2	33
55—	27	7	1	1	36						
65—	12	4	—	—	16	65—	15	2	—	—	17
75 and Upwards	2	—	—	—	2	75—	2	—	—	—	2
	200	162	28	30	420		61	24	8	7	100

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1951, to 31st December, 1951, otherwise than by formal notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930:—

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	1	9
Pulmonary Females	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source of above Information.	No. of Cases			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Death Returns { from local Registrars	9	3	—	—
Posthumous notifications { transferable deaths from Registrar-General	—	—	—	—
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	—	—	—	—
Other Sources if any	—	—	—	—

From the previous table, it will be seen that 12 non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis were discovered through examination of the Death Returns received from the Registrar.

Prevention and After-care of Tuberculosis remain the responsibility of the County Council, and the Health Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Chest Physicians.

Health Visitors visited domiciliary cases of tuberculosis to ensure that prescribed treatment was carried out. They also attended Chest Clinics in their areas from time to time.

The housing problem with regard to tuberculosis is continually under review, and every possible step taken with the District Councils to avoid overcrowding and disrepair.

Financial allowances to tuberculosis patients is the responsibility of the National Assistance Board.

No arrangements have actually been made so far with regard to the provision of workshops, settlements, hostels, etc., but should the need arise, this Authority will, subject to the approval of the Minister, provide what is necessary, or will make joint arrangements with other Local Authorities or voluntary bodies for this purpose.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC TIME TABLES.

NEWPORT AND EAST MONMOUTHSHIRE AREA.

PERSONNEL :

Chest Physician.	Dr. M. I. Jackson.	Private Tel. No. 5623.
Asst. Chest Physicians.	Dr. H. James.	
	Dr. H. Pick.	
Clinic Sisters.	1.	

CHIEF CLINIC :

129, Stow Hill, Newport. Tel. No. : Newport 3748.

TIME TABLE :

<i>Clinics.</i>	<i>Days and Times.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
Newport.	Monday, 9.15 a.m.	Men only.
129, Stow Hill.	1.45 p.m.	Women only.
	Tuesday, 10. 0 a.m.	A.P. Clinic.
	2nd Tuesday, 2. 0 p.m.	Non-respiratory Clinic.

(New and old cases, by appointment only).	4th Tuesday,	2. 0 p.m.	Thoracic Surgery Consultation Clinic.
	Wednesday,	9.15 a.m. 1.45 p.m.	Men only. Children only.
	Thursday,	9.15 a.m. 1.45 p.m.	Contacts. Women only.
	Friday,	10. 0 a.m. 2. 0 p.m.	A.P. Clinic. B.C.G.
	Saturday.		Appointments only.
	Tuesday,	10.30 a.m.	New and old patients.
Pontypool. Park Buildings.	Thursday,	11. 0 a.m.	New and old patients (by appointment).
Abergavenny. Maindiff Court Hospital.	1st and 3rd Friday,	11.30 a.m.	New and old patients.
Monmouth Cottage Hospital (Out-patients' Department).	Tuesday,	2. 0 p.m.	New and old patients (by appointment).
Chepstow, Memorial Annexe, M.O.P. Hospital			

RHYMNEY AND SIRHOWY VALLEY AREA.

PERSONNEL :

Chest Physician.	Dr. F. W. Godbey.	Private Tel. No.:
Asst. Chest Physician.	Dr. N. C. Norman.	Caerphilly 3167.
	Dr. J. W. Jordan.	
Clinic Sisters.	3 (1 half-time).	

CHIEF CLINIC :

"Heathfield," St. Martin's Road, Caerphilly.
Tel. No. : Caerphilly 2333 & 2334.

TIME TABLE :

<i>Clinics.</i>	<i>Days and Times.</i>		<i>Sessions.</i>
Caerphilly.	Monday,	9.30 a.m.	Children.
"Heathfield,"	"	2. 0 p.m.	New patients.
St. Martin's Road.	Tuesday,	9.30 a.m.	New patients.
4th Tuesday, alternate months		2.30 p.m.	Surgical Tuberculosis Clinic.
	Wednesday,	9.30 a.m.	A.P. Clinic.
	"	2. 0 p.m.	Old patients.
	Thursday,	9.30 a.m.	New patients.
	"	2. 0 p.m.	Old patients.
	Friday,	9.30 a.m.	Old patients.
	"	2. 0 p.m.	Contact and B.C.G. Clinic.
1st Friday, alternate months		2.30 p.m.	Pulmonary Surgery Clinic.
	Saturday,	9.30 a.m.	Special Appointments.

Pontllanfraith.	Monday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients.
Llanarth Road.	"	2.30 p.m.	A.P. Clinic.
Tel. No.	Tuesday,	10. 0 a.m.	Tomography Clinic.
Blackwood 3281.	"	2.30 p.m.	Tomography Clinic.
4th Tuesday, alternate months		2.30 p.m.	Surgical Tuberculosis Clinic.
	Wednesday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients (For Abertillery patients).
	"	2.30 p.m.	Old patients—bed cases.
	"	2.30 p.m.	Contact and B.C.G. Clinic.
	Thursday,	10. 0 a.m.	Special X-ray appointments.
	"	2.30 p.m.	Special X-ray appointments.
	Friday,	10. 0 a.m.	New and old patients.
	"	2.30 p.m.	Surgical cases.
1st Friday, alternate months		2.30 p.m.	Pulmonary Surgery Clinic.
	Saturday,	10.0 a.m.	Special appointments.
Ebbw Vale .	Thursday,	11. 0 a.m.	New and old patients.
Workmen's Hall.			
Nantyglo.	Tuesday,	11. 0 a.m.	New and old patients.
Blaina & District Hospital.	(Also for Brynmawr patients)		
Rhymney.	Monday,	2.30 p.m.	New and old patients.
Redwood Memorial Hospital.	(2nd & 4th Mondays in month)		
Tredegar.	Thursday,	2. 0 p.m.	New and old patients.
Tredegar General Hospital,			
O.P. Department,			
Market Street.			

Isolation Hospitals.

These are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board and are the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committees.

Infectious Diseases.

The seven principal diseases included under the heading of Zymotic Diseases are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric Group of Fevers, and Infantile Diarrhoea.

These diseases caused 12 deaths during the year 1951 and gave a Zymotic Death Rate of 0.04, compared with 0.063 for 1950:—

The following table shows details for the year 1951:—

Disease.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of notifications.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of population.
Small Pox	Nil	—	—	—
Measles	7	·022	5,542	17·44
Scarlet Fever	Nil	—	344	1·08
Diphtheria	Nil	—	10	0·031
Whooping Cough	5	·016	1,087	3·42
Enteric Group of Fevers ...	Nil	—	1	0·003
Diarrhoea (under 1 year)...	Nil	—	Not notifiable	—
Totals	12	0.04	6,984	21·97

Vaccination.

Vaccination of infants against Smallpox is not compulsory, but the administration of the arrangements for its performance is carried out by this Department.

Vaccinations were carried out by the Area Medical Officers and other Assistant Medical Officers of the County Council, with the assistance of General Practitioners taking part in the scheme.

Particulars for 1951 are shown: —

	Under 1 yr. of age	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 and over	Total
No. of Vaccinations ...	733	444	68	391	1,636
No. of Re-vaccinations ...	Nil	7	30	686	723

No cases of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccination Encephalomyelitis occurred during the year, and there were no deaths from complications of vaccination.

Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox was reported in the County during 1951.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications of Scarlet Fever was 344. It was 680 in 1950.

There were no deaths from this disease in 1951 or 1950.

Diphtheria.

During the year under review, there were 10 notifications of cases of Diphtheria—one more than last year. No death was recorded.

		1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
No. of Notifications	...	10	9	13	23	44	120	118
No. of Deaths	...	—	—	—	3	2	5	2

The importance of immunisation of children against Diphtheria cannot be over-emphasised, and every effort is made to impress this upon parents. The Health Visitors work untiringly to make the immunisation scheme a success, and no doubt a large proportion of the children who are so protected is due to their efforts.

District Medical Officers of Health and Assistant Medical Officers carry out the necessary injections at Infant Welfare Clinics. Medical Practitioners also take part in the arrangements made by this Authority. Immunisation is also carried out at schools. Health Visitors receive the applications and send out the notifications of appointment to the consenting parents.

As a result of propaganda at the Infant Welfare Centres, many mothers show great interest in the arrangements and ask for "boosting" doses later.

During 1951, 4,089 children under the age of 5 years were immunised, and 688 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years. Secondary or "booster" doses were given to 2,341 children. These numbers showed considerable reductions compared with last year. This was due to the suspension of immunisation injections during the summer months owing to the fear of complications by acute poliomyelitis.

Puerperal and Post-Abortion Sepsis.

This is referred to later on page 50 under the heading of Maternal Mortality.

Infantile Diarrhoea.

This was not a notifiable disease. No death was recorded from it in children under 1 year of age.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

There were no notifications of this disease during the year. There were no cases in 1950 or 1949.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This has been referred to earlier on page 6 under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
No. of cases notified, Meningococcal Infection	14	5	5	9	12	9
No. of Deaths	2	2	3	5	5	6
No. of cases notified, Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	7	24	32	1	27	12
No. of Deaths	Nil	2	6	1	1	1

Chicken Pox.

This disease was not compulsorily notifiable.

Measles.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
No. of Cases notified ...	5542	936	1730	2063	3032	382
No. of Deaths	7	4	2	3	5	—

Whooping Cough.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
No. of Cases Notified ...	1087	574	542	781	246	367
No. of Deaths	5	6	3	7	4	6

Influenza.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
No. of Deaths	144	28	38	19	37	41

Pneumonia.

The notification of this disease has not been satisfactory in previous years, and such is still the case. The number of notifications does not seem to bear relation with the actual number of cases occurring. Medical practitioners are reminded of their duty to notify.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
No. of Cases Notified ...	401	220	212	193	201	236
No. of Deaths	138	128	147	141	168	170

Venereal Diseases.

The Treatment Centre for the whole of the Administrative County is situated at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, where the days and hours of sessions were as follows:—

MALES.

Tuesday	...	...	...	9. 0 a.m.
Wednesday	...	...	...	2. 0 p.m. and 5. 0 p.m.
Friday	...	...	...	6. 0 p.m.

FEMALES.

Monday	...	...	...	2. 0 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	...	2. 0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	...	2. 0 p.m.

Responsibility for the treatment at this Centre is that of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

A Lady Enquiry Officer employed by this Council attends each Female Session, and also carries out confidential enquiries and follow-up in the County Area. The following shows the number of visits paid by her in the Administrative County:—

	1951
To new cases which came to her knowledge and which had not undergone treatment	170
To old cases in which visits to the Treatment Centre had been discontinued before completion of treatment; also to old cases still under treatment	1,178
To Members of Voluntary Agencies	4
To Doctors and Midwives	134

Notification was received from the Medical Officers in charge of Clinics that the following numbers of Monmouthshire patients had been treated at their Clinics during 1951:—

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions
Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport	31	53	144
County Hospital, Hereford	1	—	2

General Cleanliness.

The Health Visitors on the Staff perform splendid service in the way in which they help to provide a good standard of general cleanliness and in habits in the home. Their help in combating infestation of children with

head-lice is invaluable. They have been assisted in this work by the availability of the new preparations containing D.D.T., etc., which have proved very effective, the degree of freedom being noticeably raised.

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 children of all ages.

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

Number of Visits paid by Health Visitors during 1951:—

	First Visits	Total Visits
To Expectant Mothers	166	277
To Children under 1 year of age	5,451	20,127
To Children between 1 and 5 years of age	149	32,155
In other cases	4,976	5,028

During the summer, three Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

At about this period in the last century the value of preventive medicine, particularly in the realms of sanitation of the environment, was beginning to be realised and efforts to put its principles into operation were gaining some support, howbeit, often in the face of fierce opposition. From these beginnings we are now enjoying the benefits attendant upon, *inter alia*, improved housing, sewerage, street cleansing, the care of food, and—what is in all probability the greatest boon of all—a reliably pure and constant water supply. As we enter the second half of the twentieth century, if we can take our minds away from the causes and results of violence, and the possibilities of violence—past, present and possible wars, and air, street and home accidents—we become very conscious of the tremendous advances made in therapeutic medicine—the treatment of disease. These new wonders in our midst, however, must not blind us to the great works wrought by the sanitarians of the last century and the need for constant vigilance in continuing to apply the principles established then. A prominent example of this fact is in the case of our water supplies. Because modern medical science gives us a somewhat better chance of cure of some of the water-borne diseases is no reason why there should be the slightest relaxation in our efforts to secure pure supplies. Those servants of the public who, in any form, are helping to provide us with pure water are doing just as important a job as they were 40 or 50 years ago and they must be encouraged to appreciate the extent of their responsibilities. Upon this unseen force the public ever unconsciously relies.

On the gathering grounds in and around Monmouthshire enough rain falls to supply us with all the water we need. The economics of collection, storage, treatment and distribution provide the problems. Supplies are drawn generally from upland sources, which often enables benefit to be reaped by way of gravitation in distribution. As more houses are built with fixed baths and water closets, storage facilities tend to become taxed in some areas, especially during dry weather spells.

The table in the Appendix of Statistical Data detailing the number of samples of water taken for bacteriological and chemical examination during 1951, and their results, shows that a high proportion of samples of treated water collected by District Sanitary Inspectors passed the very stringent test which is properly applied to such waters. Where samples prove unsatisfactory the supply is investigated until the source of contamination is ascertained and eliminated. A few more samples of treated water were taken during 1951 than during 1950, and the proportion of unsatisfactory samples was much smaller.

A comprehensive report on the present and future needs of the Development Areas of South Wales is still engaging the attention of local authorities. As reported last year, it would appear to be more practical if the whole of Monmouthshire were brought within the scope of this report from the outset; and if the Honddu Scheme which is envisaged therein is proceeded with, the powers granted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by the Water Act, 1945, should be invoked to enable some of the areas in the region of Abergavenny and Monmouth to benefit from the scheme.

In the Urban Areas of the County, practically all houses are connected to piped mains water supplies. In the Rural Areas of the County, however, about 40% of the houses, *i.e.*, some 5,000 still rely upon wells and springs, which are almost always of low bacteriological standard and usually of inconstant supply. Generally, however, the Rural District Councils are responding well to the inducements offered them by the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 and 1951, to extend safe piped supplies wherever possible.

The following is a brief summary of the position of the main water supply schemes launched in each of the Rural Areas:—

In the ABERGAVENNY RURAL DISTRICT work is nearing completion on the comprehensive Llanover Water Scheme. Several small and subsidiary schemes are in different stages of preparation.

In the CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT approval has been given for the schemes to provide the Tintern area; and comprehensive schemes to supply Shirenewton and Mynyddbach areas are being prepared.

The schemes envisaged in the MAGOR AND ST. MELLONS RURAL DISTRICT are almost completed, only one further small scheme being under consideration.

In the MONMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT objections were received to a Draft Order prepared in connection with the proposed supply from the Ffynon Gaer Springs to the Trelleck Area. When once it is undertaken this will be the first treated water supply provided for any part of this widespread rural district. A scheme is being prepared for the Newcastle and Llangattock-vibon-avel Areas.

Work on two schemes planned for the PONTYPOOL RURAL DISTRICT have still not been started. Several post-war water schemes have been completed.

The following observations are made on existing supplies in the County and, apart from the rural districts, particular attention is required in the Bedwellty (occasionally), Blaenavon, Cwmbran and Nantyglo and Blaina Urban Districts:—

ABERCARN URBAN.—The quality of mains supplies is good, and quantity is sufficient except during periods of severe drought.

BEDWELLTY URBAN.—High level mains supplies occasionally give some trouble.

BLAENAVON URBAN.—The district's water, with the exception of that supplied by the Abertillery Water Board, is untreated. The provision of a safe supply for this area is again urged. It was, moreover, necessary to curtail supplies to nearly all parts of the district for a period during July and August.

CHEPSTOW URBAN.—In one or two instances only, on high ground, complaint has been made of inadequacy.

CWMBRAN URBAN.—The supply to this area is being increased.

NANTYGLO AND BLAINA URBAN.—Water is turned off from certain parts of the district daily in order to obtain sufficient pressure to supply other parts for a period. A new main is however being laid to supplement present supplies. The use of lead service pipes is prohibited as a precaution against possible plumbo solvency.

RISCA URBAN.—Parts of the district situated on higher ground are without an adequate supply of water during periods of dry weather.

CHEPSTOW RURAL.—Storage tanks at Mynyddbach and Shirenewton have been cleansed and repaired.

MONMOUTH RURAL.—All of the small piped supplies are untreated, and are not of such high degree of organic purity as to constitute a first-class drinking supply. Almost all supplies are insufficient during drought periods.

New connections to mains supplies have been made in the Caerleon and Usk Urban Districts and those rural districts where new mains supplies have been provided. Improvements to raw supplies have been effected in the Abercarn and Abergavenny Urban Districts and the Abergavenny and Magor and St. Mellons Rural Districts. Complaints were received that water supplied by one company, which supplies several areas, was sometimes over chlorinated in one area, but sometimes under-chlorinated in another.

Sewerage.

Whereas the Rhymney and Western Valleys of the County are served by main trunk sewers, which discharge at suitable periods of the tide into the Bristol Channel, the Eastern Valley is somewhat financially handicapped by having to provide an extensive treatment plant at Ponthir before discharging its effluent into the River Afon Llwyd. However, the work of providing the main trunk sewer and the treatment plant—a very big undertaking—is proceeding steadily. As anticipated there is some evidence that the need of providing sewerage and sewage purification facilities in the rural areas, particularly where new water supplies have been provided, is beginning to be realised and further applications for grant under the Rural Water and Sewerage Acts, 1944 and 1951, can be anticipated.

In the ABERGAVENNY RURAL DISTRICT, the village of Llanfoist is being sewered in two stages; one part has been completed, and the other should shortly be commenced. Plans for the re-organisation and extension of sewerage and sewage treatment arrangements for Govilon necessitated very careful consideration, and the work has not yet started. A small scheme is being prepared for Llanfair Kilgeddin.

A scheme to sewer Devauden in the CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT required special consideration, but was finally agreed. It is very difficult to judge the proper point of convergence of the forces of need and economy in rural areas.

The preparation of a scheme to serve Raglan in the MONMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT has reached an advanced stage.

Schools.

The contrast between the light, airy modern schools and some of the existing schools continues to increase. It often seems more difficult to get necessary repairs and practical improvements done in existing schools than to provide new buildings. A gigantic scheme to re-model some of the existing schools is surely a worth-while project. Improvements are very greatly needed in almost all schools in the rural areas, and these should be possible in particular in the case of the schools at Caldicot, Henllys, Michaelstone-y-vedw, and Llantilio Pertholey.

Housing.

As in the case generally of schools, so the disparity between modern new houses and existing houses continues to increase. When, immediately after the cessation of hostilities this report contained a statement to the effect that a great number of new houses would be needed, it could hardly be

visualised that the complications of the laws governing housing and controlling materials, together with trade preference, etc., would mean that the new houses would be provided entirely at the expense of repairs and improvements to existing houses. Is it beyond the ingenuity of the age to produce workable balanced schemes whereby the erection of new houses can be continued, all houses kept in repair, the bulk of existing houses provided with the amenities of the new, and the worst houses demolished?

The Housing Act of 1949 has failed in its aim of increasing amenities in existing houses, and there is an urgent need for comprehensive means to enable all these measures to proceed concurrently.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 1,176 samples of all kinds were submitted to the Public Analyst, these samples being procured from all parts of the County, excluding only the urban area of Pontypool, which is a separate Food and Drugs Authority.

These consisted of 781 milks taken whilst in the course of sale to the public; 13 "Appeal to the Cow" samples; 244 other foodstuffs; 51 ice creams; 23 pharmaceutical products, and 64 beers. The "other foods" consisted of the main rationed goods, and the many supplementary foods to be found in tins, jars and packets.

The analyst certified 1,124 of the samples to be genuine and in accordance with the standards as required by the Acts and Orders. Of the remaining samples, 41 milks (including "appeal to the cow" samples), 10 ice-creams and 1 other food were certified to be "not up to the standard."

Legal proceedings were instituted against 1 producer, 2 produce-retailers and 5 retailers, whilst communications were addressed to a number of producers and retailers where legal actions could not be sustained.

Fines and costs amounting to £74/3/0d. were inflicted by the Magistrates.

The average composition of the milks was:—

Fat, 3.44%; Solids not Fat, 8.72%. Total 12.18%.

The percentage of samples "not up to the standard" amounted to 4.62.

Milk.

About 40,000 gallons of milk are consumed daily in the administrative County of Monmouth. The majority of this milk is pasteurised at nine establishments in the area for which the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority. As pasteurisation is a precision process, and as milk is a

commodity which experience has shown requires constant care throughout each stage of its journey to the consumer, the supervision of such supplies has become a technical work of some magnitude and based upon skill derived from a particular hygienic training and experience gained from long association with the milk trade. The nine establishments licensed by the County Council for the pasteurisation of milk are at Tredegar, Cross Keys, Nantyglo, Abertillery, Abergavenny, Cwmbran, Trethomas, Marshfield and Chepstow. Every effort is made to ensure that the public receive the best possible product from these plants.

The specification of areas, whereby all milk retailed in those areas is Sterilised, Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested, or (until 30th September, 1954) Accredited, is proving a much longer process than was originally intended when the Milk (Special Designations), Act, 1949, was made law, but this, however, is only in conformity with the opinion of many people intimately connected with the trade. It appears to be intended that an area designated the Ebbw area, which is to include the urban areas in the Rhymney, Sirhowy and Ebbw Valleys and Blaenavon and Pontypool urban areas in the Eastern Valley, shall be the first "Specified area" in the County. There appears no reason why even this wide area should not be further extended to include other adjacent urban areas in which pasteurisation facilities exist.

Agriculture Act, 1937.

Attestation certificates were in operation in respect of 408 herds in the County on the 31st December, 1951. The number at the end of 1950 was 261.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Laboratory, which is housed at the County Hall, is under the direction of the Medical Research Council and also has a M.R.C. Bacteriologist. The Laboratory carried out any examinations required in the interests of Public Health and continued to work in these matters in co-operation with the County Authorities.

On page 59 is a table, kindly supplied by the Bacteriologist, showing the work carried out in the Laboratory during the year.

STATISTICAL DATA

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

There were no alterations to the boundaries of the Administrative County during the year.

Area	340,110 acres
Population in 1931 Census	345,755
Population in 1948	316,200
Population in 1949	318,510
Population in 1950	319,640
Population in 1951	317,900
Rateable Value, 1951	£1,268,425
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1951 ...	£4,645

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 tinplate works. In addition there are coal by-products plants in some of the districts. There are also important aluminium works, nylon-yarn works and numerous smaller factories. A large electrical power station is also under construction.

The Vital Statistics for England and Wales for the year 1951 compiled by the Registrar-General are as in the sub-joined table.

The Monmouthshire figures are given for comparison.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 of home population				Death Rate per 1,000 Home population living		Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.	
	Live Births	Live Births	Still Births	Still Births				
ENGLAND & WALES ...	1951 15.5	1950 <i>15.8</i>	1951 0.36	1950 <i>0.37</i>	1951 12.5	1950 <i>11.6</i>	1951 29.6 (a)	1950 <i>29.8</i> (a)
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.3	<i>17.6</i>	0.45	<i>0.45</i>	13.4	<i>12.3</i>	33.9	<i>33.8</i>
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	16.7	<i>16.7</i>	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	12.5	<i>11.6</i>	27.6	<i>29.4</i>
London Administrative County	17.8	<i>17.8</i>	0.37	<i>0.36</i>	13.1	<i>11.8</i>	26.4	<i>26.3</i>
MONMOUTHSHIRE ...	16.5	<i>17.4</i>	0.49	<i>0.58</i>	13.38	<i>12.4</i>	42.9	<i>39.8</i>

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

In all cases in the above table, the estimated populations as supplied by the Registrar-General have been used in the compilation.

Births.

During 1951 there were, according to the Registrar-General's returns, 5,250 live births in the Administrative County and 158 still-births. Further details are as follows:—

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Totals.	Compara- bility Factor.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
URBAN DISTRICTS:						
Live Births ...	2,248	2,128	81	79	4,536	1.06
Still Births ...	68	72	4	—	144	
RURAL DISTRICTS:						
Live Births ...	347	344	9	14	714	1.11
Still Births ...	8	6	—	—	14	
Totals ...	2,671	2,550	94	93	5,408	1.06

The number of registered live births showed a decrease of 323 compared with the year 1950.

The live birth rate per 1,000 population for the year under review and for the preceding five years is as follows, comparative figures being given for England and Wales:—

	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.
Monmouthshire ...	16.5	17.4	18.3	19.2	21.3	19.9
England & Wales ...	15.5	15.8	16.7	17.9	20.5	19.1

The number of registered still-births was 158, giving a rate of 0.49 per 1,000 population. It continues to be higher than the rate for England and Wales, which for 1951 was 0.36 per 1,000 of the civilian population. The registered still-births number works out at 30.09 per 1,000 live births—a decrease upon the 1950 figure, which was 34.1.

Deaths.

The total numbers of deaths registered in the Administrative County in 1951, as shown by the Registrar-General's table was 4,256, compared with 3,948 for 1950, 3,869 for 1949, 3,528 for 1948, 3,840 for 1947, 3,647 for 1946, and 3,737 for 1945.

The general death rate, calculated upon the estimate of population submitted by the Registrar-General (317,900), is 13·38 per 1,000 living. In 1950 the rate was 12·4; in 1949 it was 12·15; in 1948 it was 11·1; in 1947 it was 12·4; in 1946 it was 11·7, and in 1945 it was 12·2.

The County death rate of 13·38 per 1,000 population shows an increase of 6·98 on 1950, and is still higher than that for the whole of England and Wales (12·5).

The District Medical Officers' figures of the ages at death of children under one year of age show that during the year 112 infants died within one week of birth, and 35 children died between the end of the first week of life and the end of the fourth week. A further 82 infants died between the ages of one month and one year. With the figure of 158 still-births, there was a total of 387 lives lost to the community.

However, the foregoing paragraph's figures did not agree with those furnished by the Registrar-General, which show the number of infant deaths under one year to be 225, of which 192 were in the Urban Areas and 33 in the Rural Areas.

The Infant Mortality rates per 1,000 births for Monmouthshire and also for England and Wales for the present and past five years are as follows:—

	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.
Monmouthshire ...	42.9	39.8	42.8	43.7	44.9	47.6
England & Wales ...	29.6	29.8	32	34	41	43

Maternal Mortality.

There were 8 deaths registered during the year from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition, but none from puerperal sepsis. This is equal to a rate of 1·52 per 1,000 live births. Calculated upon total births (live and still-births) the figure is 1·48 per 1,000.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·79 per 1,000 total births.

The County maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live and still-births for the present and previous years are shown:—

1951	...	...	...	...	1.48
1950	...	...	...	...	1.73
1949	...	...	...	...	2.83
1948	...	...	...	...	1.92
1947	...	...	...	...	1.17
1946	...	...	...	...	2.0

During the year 1951 there were 14 cases of puerperal pyrexia which were notifiable according to the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 13 of which were in domiciliary confinements and 1 institutional. In 1950 there were 13 notifications, in 1949 there were 28, and in 1948, 24.

The Organisation of Services in Areas, 1951.

Area No.	Constitution of Area Sub-Committees.			District Nurses		District Nurse-Midwives	District Midwives		Home Helps		Medical Appliance Depôts	Ante-Natal Clinics	Child Welfare Clinics
	County Councillors	District Councillors	Co-opted Members	Whole-time	Part-time		Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time			
1—Rhymney U.D., Tredegar U.D.	8	5	2	5	4	—	6	—	1	66	3	2	3
2—Bedwelty U.D.	8	4	3	5	2	—	7	—	3	28	6	2	5
3—Abercarn U.D., Mynyddislwyn U.D....	8	4	3	8	6	—	9	1	7	33	7	5	6
4—Ebbw Vale U.D.	8	4	3	5	3	—	6	—	3	30	4	2	3
5—Nantyglo & Blaina U.D., Abertillery U.D. ...	18	7	3	8	3	—	8	—	4	39	5	3	5
6—Magor & St. Mellons R.D., Bedwas U.D., Risca U.D.	9	6	2	7	3	3	4	—	8	44	10	3	7
7—Blaenavon U.D., Pontypool U.D.	15	7	3	6	3	—	8	—	3	73	7	4	7
8—Cwmbran U.D., Caerleon U.D.	7	4	2	3	1	—	4	—	—	47	5	1	4
9—Chepstow U.D., Chepstow R.D., Monmouth U.D., Monmouth R.D.	7	4	2	5	2	4	5	1	—	35	8	2	4
10—Abergavenny U.D., Abergavenny R.D., Usk U.D., Pontypool R.D.	7	4	2	2	2	5	2	—	—	46	6	2	3
Total	95	49	25	54	29	12	59	3	29	441	61	26	47

DENTAL SERVICE.

	Examined by A.M.O.'s Dentists, etc.	Needing Treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3,688	377	254	251
Children under 5 ..	619	619	438	438

	Extractions	Anaes.		Fillings	Sealings or Sealing and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	517	—	233	17	5	—	1	25	24	8
Children under 5 ..	947	—	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Area Health Sub- Committee	Home Helps Supplied.					Helps Employed.			Total Hours Worked.
	Maternity Cases	Tubercu- losis Cases	Cancer Cases	Aged People and Others	Total	Whole-time	Part-time	Total	
No. 1 ..	30	6	6	182	224	1	66	67	72,590
No. 2 ..	22	13	—	88	123	3	28	31	40,501
No. 3 ..	11	7	3	106	127	7	33	40	41,901
No. 4 ..	8	4	—	119	131	3	30	33	47,719
No. 5 ..	8	—	—	204	212	4	39	43	63,471
No. 6 ..	28	9	13	144	194	8	44	52	79,052
No. 7 ..	26	7	5	227	265	3	73	76	91,676
No. 8 ..	20	—	3	63	86	—	47	47	24,576
No. 9 ..	25	4	3	83	115	—	35	35	21,462
No. 10 ..	8	1	3	76	88	—	46	46	31,239
Total ..	186	51	36	1,292	1,565	29	441	470	514,187

DISTRICTS	Estimated Population	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Polio- myelitis	Rubeophallitis Lethargica.	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles and German Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas.	Food Poisoning	Acute Encephalitis	Gastro Enteritis	Abortus Rever
URBAN.																		
Abercarn	18,610	...	15	...	78	...	...	...	66	2	...	526	106	1	...	...	...	...
Abergavenny	8,904	...	15	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	41	9	...	...	...	...	...
Abertillery	27,440	...	34	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	130	26	...	...	...	...	...
Bedwas and Machen	8,662	...	17	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	270	19	...	1	...	...	...
Bedwellty	28,590	...	42	...	8	11	2	...	1	1	2	390	69	3	...	...	...	...
Blaenavon	9,719	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	2	2	...	...	...	...
Caerleon	4,839	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	9	105	10	1	...	...	...	...
Chepstow	5,317	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	...	...	1	...	...
Cwmbran	13,140	...	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	299	22	...	...	...	...	...
Ebbw Vale	28,760	...	38	...	100	...	1	...	...	2	...	891	245	9	1	...	...	...
Monmouth	5,688	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	31	1	...	...	...	...
Mynyddislwyn	14,330	...	15	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	79	19	1	...	...	...	...
Nantyglo and Blaina	11,340	...	17	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	61	1	...	...	...	...
Pontypool	42,460	...	56	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1351	55	3	1	...	...	...
Rhynney	9,049	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	94	100	1	...	...	...	...
Risca	15,050	...	35	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	1	544	136	7	2	...	...	...
Tredegarr	20,316	...	7	...	21	...	1	...	2	...	16	51	8	...	...	...	...	...
Usk	1,592	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	11	...	...	...	5	...
Totals, Urban	273,800	9	308	1	279	14	5	...	94	7	30	5446	935	33	5	1	5	...
RURAL.																		
Abergavenny	8,690	1	14	...	4	...	1	...	11	...	...	50	24	1	...	...	...	1
Chepstow	10,180	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	1	...	2	...	...	...
Magor & St. Mellons	13,550	...	13	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	46	2	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	5,832	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	37	62	1	...	...	...	...
Pontypool	5,848	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	120	19	1	...	...	3	...
Totals, Rural	44,100	1	36	...	22	...	2	...	13	...	1	391	152	5	2	...	3	1
Grand Totals	317,900	10	344	1	301	14	7	...	107	7	31	5837	1087	38	7	1	8	1

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

CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL														
DISTRICT	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles and German Measles	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning Other Diseases
Urban—														
Abercarn	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abergavenny	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abertillery	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedwas and Machen	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedwellty
Blaenavon
Caerleon	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chepstow	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cwmbran	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ebbw Vale	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1
Monmouth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mynyddislwyn	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Nantyglo and Blaina
Pontypool	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhymney
Risca	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tredeggar	3	...	9	16	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	...
Usk
Rural—														
Abergavenny	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chepstow	1	...
Magor & St. Mellons	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pontypool
Totals	7	60	...	26	17	1	3	...	3	...	5	11	2

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

HOUSING.

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District.	No. of Houses owned by Local Authority on 31.12.51.		No. of Houses completed during 1951.			No. Houses in course of erection on 31.12.51.		No. of Local Authority Houses for which sanction has been given but not commenced on 31.12.51.
	Temp. Prefab.	Permanent.	By Local Authority.	By Private Enterprise.	Total.	By Local Authority.	By Private Enterprise.	
Urban.								
Abercarn	50	765	60	8	68	48	4	—
Abergavenny	50	456	72	8	80	94	10	34
Abertillery	100	424	52	4	56	130	4	10
Bedwas & Machen	50	611	24	6	30	38	1	59
Bedwellty	100	1,112	32	—	32	82	5	—
Blaenavon	50	334	16	—	16	36	—	—
Caerleon	50	124	28	1	29	10	2	—
Chepstow	—	230	88	4	92	—	10	—
Cwmbran	200	801	103	14	117	42	8	—
Ebbw Vale	—	1,171	100	6	106	120	7	6
Monmouth	50	289	22	6	28	8	4	8
Mynyddislwyn	100	502	122	7	129	38	2	48
Nantyglo & Blaina	50	444	—	—	—	42	—	—
Pontypool	300	2,244	129	—	129	155	6	—
Rhymney	50	222	5	—	5	40	—	—
Risca	46	971	42	7	49	34	2	—
Tredeggar	80	836	50	2	52	174	—	72
Usk	—	40	10	5	15	12	2	—
Rural.								
Abergavenny	—	221	31	7	38	36	7	—
Chepstow	—	239	22	6	28	26	5	276
Magor & St. Mellons	50	548	50	7	57	68	10	—
Monmouth	—	99	2	5	7	18	2	42
Pontypool	—	133	31	11	42	5	9	—
Totals	1,376	12,816	1091	114	1,205	1,257	100	555

**Table showing Analysis of Notifications of Cases of
Infectious Diseases according to Age Groups, 1951.**

CASES NOTIFIED.														
Disease	AGE GROUPS.													Total all ages
	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over		
Diphtheria	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	10	
Scarlet Fever	...	2	7	24	27	47	168	50	10	8	1	...	344	
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pneumonia	...	11	16	10	7	10	15	13	8	32	44	126	109	401
Meningococcal Infections	...	1	2	...	1	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	14
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	
Dysentery	...	2	5	7	4	4	11	7	10	14	12	17	14	107
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	26	4	...	...	31	
Measles and German Measles	...	192	587	737	909	968	1949	122	37	29	9	2	1	5542
Whooping Cough	...	114	144	176	205	177	250	10	4	7	...	...	1087
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	20	9	37	
Food Poisoning	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	7	
Abortus Fever	1	...	1	
Gastro-Enteritis	1	2	5	...	8	
Acute Encephalitis	1	...	1	
Other Diseases	1	1	

Table compiled from District M.O.H.'s returns.

Table showing details of Water Analyses.

TABLE I. District.	Bacteriological examinations of raw water			Bacteriological examinations of treated water			Chemical Analyses		
	No. of samples taken	No. of samples satisfactory	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples taken	No. of samples satisfactory	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples taken	No. of samples satisfactory	No. of samples unsatisfactory
Urban.									
Abercarn	8	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Abergavenny	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Abertillery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedwas & Machen	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedwellty	—	—	—	28	20	8	—	—	—
Blaenavon	18	11	7	2	2	—	—	—	—
Caerleon	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chepstow	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—
Cwmbran	1	1	—	5	5	—	1	1	—
Ebbw Vale	9	—	9	15	14	1	6	6	—
Monmouth	7	—	7	28	25	3	—	—	—
Mynyddislwyn	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Nantyglo & Blaina	—	—	—	21	11	10	—	—	—
Pontypool	2	2	—	111	101	10	1	1	—
Rhymney	—	—	—	15	14	1	—	—	—
Risca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tredegar	28	2	26	35	33	2	—	—	—
Usk	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Rural.									
Abergavenny	15	2	13	5	5	—	—	—	—
Chepstow	61	32	29	43	41	2	—	—	—
Magor & St. Mellons ..	26	8	18	20	20	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	9	5	4	—	—	—	3	3	—
Pontypool	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Totals	196	77	119	363	326	37	14	14	—

PREMATURITY, STILLBIRTHS AND ABORTIONS, 1951

Premature Infants (*i.e.*, 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation).

Number of premature live infants born at home whose period of gestation was:

(a) 28 weeks and over ... 121 (b) Less than 28 weeks ... 6

Number of premature live infants born in private nursing homes whose period of gestation was:

(a) 28 weeks and over ... — (b) Less than 28 weeks ... —

Stillbirths and Abortions.

Number of:

(a) Stillbirths at home: (b) Abortions at home of
 Over 5½ lbs ... 32 18-20 weeks ges-
 5½ lbs. or less ... 19 tation 81

Number of:

(a) Stillbirths in private (b) Abortions in private
 nursing homes: nursing homes:
 Over 5½ lbs. ... — 18-20 weeks gestation —
 5½ lbs. or less ... —

Weights in lbs. oz. or grammes.	Stillbirths and abor- tions (of 18-28 weeks gestation only) where the foetus was 5½ lbs. or less	Premature infants born alive at home.						Premature infants born alive in private nursing home.					
		Transferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely at home					Transferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely in private nursing home.				
			Died in first 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total		Died in first 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total
2 lbs. 3 oz. or less (1,000 gms. or less)	80	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 2 lbs. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 oz. (Over 1,000 gms. up to and including 1,500 gms.)	4	6	4	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 oz. (Over 1,500 gms. up to and including 2,000 gms.)	2	9	1	2	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lbs. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 oz. Over 2,000 gms. up to and in- cluding 2,250 gms.)	3	2	1	1	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lbs. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 oz. (Over 2,250 gms. up to and including 2,500 gms.)	11	2	2	3	—	72	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	100	24	10	6	—	87	103	—	—	—	—	—	—

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE, COUNTY HALL, NEWPORT.

Year Ended 31st December, 1951.

VENEREAL DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,712
FAECES: For Pathogenic Bacteria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,673
URINES: General and Bacteriological Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	773
SPUTUM: For Tuberculosis and other Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,622
SWABS: For Diphtheria and other Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,303
BLOOD COUNTS: For Diagnosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317
WATERS: Bacteriological Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	956
MILKS: Designated and Non-designated Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,988
ICE-CREAMS: Bacteriological Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	877
MISCELLANEOUS: Bacteriological and Bio-Chemical Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,996
Total							24,217

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THREE AGE GROUPS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

In Urban and Rural Districts.

Cause of Death.	Urban Districts			Rural Districts			Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Births
	Age 0-1 week	Age 1-4 weeks	Age 4 weeks to 1 year	Age 0-1 week	Age 1-4 weeks	Age 4 weeks to 1 year		
Measles	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.57
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.57
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.19
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	2	6	—	—	1	9	1.71
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	4	17	—	—	3	26	4.95
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	1	2	—	—	—	10	1.90
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	19	5	5	2	—	—	31	5.90
Premature Births	49	9	3	10	—	—	71	13.52
Digestive Diseases	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	0.95
Violence	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	0.76
Food Poisoning	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.38
Other Causes	15	11	20	5	2	11	64	12.19
Totals	95	33	67	17	2	15	229	43.62

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN COMPARISON WITH RECENT YEARS.

Causes.	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Measles	3	1	1	1	2	—	10	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	3	4	4	5	3	3	4	—	3	2	14
Influenza	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	3	5
Meningococcal Infections	—	2	—	2	2	3	—	—	2	2	1
Cancer	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	2	4	—	6	2	—	—	2
Bronchitis	9	5	9	13	9	6	13	16	15	17	36
Pneumonia (all forms)	26	45	42	50	51	45	58	46	33	41	58
Other Respiratory Diseases	10	10	2	—	4	1	2	1	2	—	2
Diarrhoea	—	9*	16	19	35	29	29	22	25	25	25
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc. }	102	73	98	143	161	179	165	192	145	184	180
Digestive Diseases	5	8	2	2	2	5	5	6	5	8	7
Violence	4	4	4	13	12	6	6	1	1	6	13
Food Poisoning	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases	64	52	62	14	12	17	14	19	24	16	33
Totals	229	214	241	266	298	295	316	322	259	309	380

The figures in the above Tables were obtained from returns of District Medical Officers of Health.

AMBULANCE SERVICE As on December 31st, 1951.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Vehicles.</i>	<i>Situation of Ambulance Station.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>	<i>Area Normally Served.</i>
CAERLEON ... (County Ambulance Telephone Control) (24-hour service).	4	Cambria House, Mill Street.	Caerleon 283/4/5.	Caerleon Urban. Magor & St. Mellons Rural.
RHYMNEY ...	1	Redwood Memorial Hospital.	Rhydney 314.	Rhydney Urban.
TREDEGAR ...	2	St. James' Hospital.	Tredegar 241.	Tredegar Urban.
EBBW VALE ... (24-hour service).	2	Ebbw Vale U.D. Council Yard.	Ebbw Vale 2321.	Ebbw Vale Urban.
BLAINA ...	2	Blaina & District Hospital.	Blaina 210.	Blaina & Nantyglo Urban.
ABERBEEG ... (24-hour service).	3	Abertillery & Dis- trict Hospital.	Aberbeeg 224.	Abertillery Urban.
BLACKWOOD ... (24-hour service).	7	"Maesruddud."	Blackwood 2333/4.	Bedwellty Urban. Mynyddislwyn Urban.
PONTYPOOL ... (24-hour service).	7	"Ashgrove," Upper George Street.	Pontypool 475/6.	Blaenavon Urban. Pontypool Urban and Rural. Cwmbran Urban. Usk Urban.
CROSS KEYS ...	1	Cross Keys Hotel Garage.	Cross Keys 44.	Risca Urban.
ABERCARN ...	1	Abercarn U.D. Council Yard.	Abercarn 18.	Abercarn Urban.
BEDWAS ...	1	Bedwas & Machen U.D. Council Yard	Bedwas 232.	Bedwas & Machen Urban.
CHEPSTOW ...	2	"The Mount," Welsh Street.	Chepstow 850.	Chepstow Urban and Rural.
MONMOUTH ... (24-hour service).	2	Drybridge House.	Monmouth 437.	Monmouth Borough and Rural.
ABERGAVENNY ... (24-hour service).	2	"Coed Glas."	Abergavenny 510.	Abergavenny Borough and Rural.

The above operational vehicles were supported by 6 reserve vehicles, stationed at the main Ambulance Control at Caerleon.

In the event of failure to obtain any of the above telephone numbers, contact Ambulance Control, Caerleon—283 as second call.

Emergency Arrangements

The Ambulance Control Telephone No.—Caerleon 283—is exhibited at telephone exchanges throughout the County, and in emergency, the public may obtain service by the following procedure:—Dial "999" or "01" or "0" according to local arrangements, ask the operator for "Ambulance" and the call will be put through direct to the Ambulance Control.

· AMBULANCE SERVICES PROVIDED IN 1951.

(1)		No. of Vehicles on 31-12-51. (2)	No. of Journeys made. (3)	No. of Patients carried. (4)	No. of Accident and Other Emergency Journeys (included in Col. 3). (5)	Mileage. (6)	No. of Paid Whole-time Drivers and Attendants on 31-12-51. (7)
DIRECTLY PROVIDED SERVICE	Ambulances	47*	25,214	79,342	5,794	738,746	71
	Cars ...	3	1,111	3,509	57	66,202	3
SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cars ...	—	284	387	179	5,155	—

*Including Ambulances for disposal as soon as possible.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN OF BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS IN 1951

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REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN OF BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

District.	Estimated Mid-Year Popula- tion.	Live Births.				Still Births.				Deaths under 1 Year of Age.				Deaths under 4 Weeks of Age.				Births.	Deaths.	Comparability Factors.	
		Legit.		Illegit.		Legit.		Legit.		Legit.		Legit.		Legit.		Illegit.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Urban.																					
Abercarn	18,610	155	128	1	2	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.05	1.10
Abergavenny	8,904	81	68	7	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.01	0.88
Abertillery	27,440	210	226	5	5	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.08	1.06
Bedwas & Machen	8,662	65	74	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07	1.06
Bedwellty	26,590	286	259	15	7	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.08	1.21
Blaenavon	9,719	58	61	3	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.10	1.03
Caerleon	4,839	34	35	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.26	1.13
Chepstow	5,317	39	45	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07	0.89
Cwmbran	13,140	117	124	7	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.99	1.05
Ebbw Vale	28,760	207	218	5	7	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.05	1.12
Monmouth	5,688	43	41	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	0.82
Mynyddislwyn	14,330	122	108	6	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.06	1.21
Nantyglo & Blaena	11,340	84	90	3	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.10	1.00
Pontypool	42,460	348	329	11	9	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	1.06
Rhymney	9,049	74	55	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.06	1.06
Risca	15,050	114	105	5	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	1.01
Tredeggar	20,310	200	156	1	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.03	1.03
Usk	1,592	11	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.95	0.95
Totals Urban Districts	273,800	2,284	2,128	81	79	68	72	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.06	1.06
Rural.																					
Abergavenny	8,690	64	71	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	0.82
Chepstow	10,180	84	75	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	0.97
Magor & St. Mellons	13,550	101	107	4	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07	0.91
Monmouth	5,832	44	43	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13	0.83
Pontypool	5,848	54	48	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.06	0.87
Totals Rural Districts	44,100	347	344	9	14	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.11	0.89
Grand Totals	317,900	2,631	2,472	90	93	76	78	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.06	1.04

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH FOR THE YEAR 1951.

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District.	Popula- tion.	INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS IN THE YEAR 1931.																																					
		Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, Other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukaemia, Aetiological	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War	All Causes	
Urban Districts.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Abercarn	18,610	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	4	1	13	—	—	—	22	17	4	36	7	10	16	16	1	2	—	—	—	3	26	2	7	3	—	218	
Abergavenny	8,904	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	15	12	1	43	5	7	3	10	1	1	—	—	—	1	18	—	2	1	—	157	
Aberthillery	27,440	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	13	3	3	3	—	—	—	41	45	6	80	6	14	16	46	1	4	—	—	—	1	46	—	—	—	—	406	
Bedwas & Machen	8,662	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	2	6	—	—	16	9	2	29	2	5	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	119		
Bedwellty	28,590	10	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	13	3	2	2	21	2	—	—	34	27	8	88	5	19	19	35	20	3	1	1	—	1	52	4	8	1	—	394	
Blaenavon	9,719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	11	—	—	—	15	4	1	30	7	3	2	16	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	125		
Caerleon	4,839	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45		
Chepstow	5,317	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	12	5	—	13	4	5	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	59		
Cwmbran	13,140	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	2	1	2	2	10	—	—	6	17	4	48	45	12	59	15	12	13	21	5	3	1	19	6	7	—	166		
Ebbw Vale	28,760	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	14	2	1	4	3	—	—	4	48	45	12	59	15	12	13	21	5	3	1	1	4	52	8	1	3	2	—	384
Monmouth	5,688	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	4	14	5	3	4	16	4	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	81		
Mynyddislwyn	14,330	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	12	13	5	33	7	3	4	16	4	1	2	—	—	—	2	15	2	3	1	—	155
Nantyglo & Blaina	11,340	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2	11	—	—	—	15	18	14	56	4	7	5	10	1	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	181		
Pontypool	42,460	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	13	8	5	36	2	—	—	55	53	8	109	16	7	18	54	11	15	3	9	5	2	9	77	3	11	5	—	568
Rhymney	9,049	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	8	—	—	—	13	13	32	3	—	3	11	3	1	1	1	3	2	—	13	1	3	—	133		
Risca	15,050	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	9	—	—	—	1	13	32	5	24	6	12	7	16	3	3	—	—	5	21	2	13	—	199		
Tredeggar	20,310	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	13	—	—	—	3	33	12	9	50	12	8	10	21	9	2	—	—	5	26	1	13	—	257		
Usk	1,592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	18		
Rural Districts.																																							
Abergavenny	8,690	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	11	7	1	29	2	8	3	8	—	3	2	—	—	2	9	3	3	1	—	112	
Chepstow	10,180	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	3	16	—	—	—	13	12	3	28	3	5	2	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	18	3	2	1	—	131	
Magor & St. Mellons	13,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	24	1	41	4	8	2	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	15	7	2	1	—	173	
Monmouth	5,832	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	18	2	10	7	4	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	3	—	—	96	
Pontypool	5,848	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	13	1	1	22	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	1	—	79	
Total	317,900	85	15	7	—	5	2	—	7	10	143	74	38	32	282	8	25	441	407	99	895	122	144	138	337	75	48	21	57	43	8	50	468	41	100	28	1	4,256	

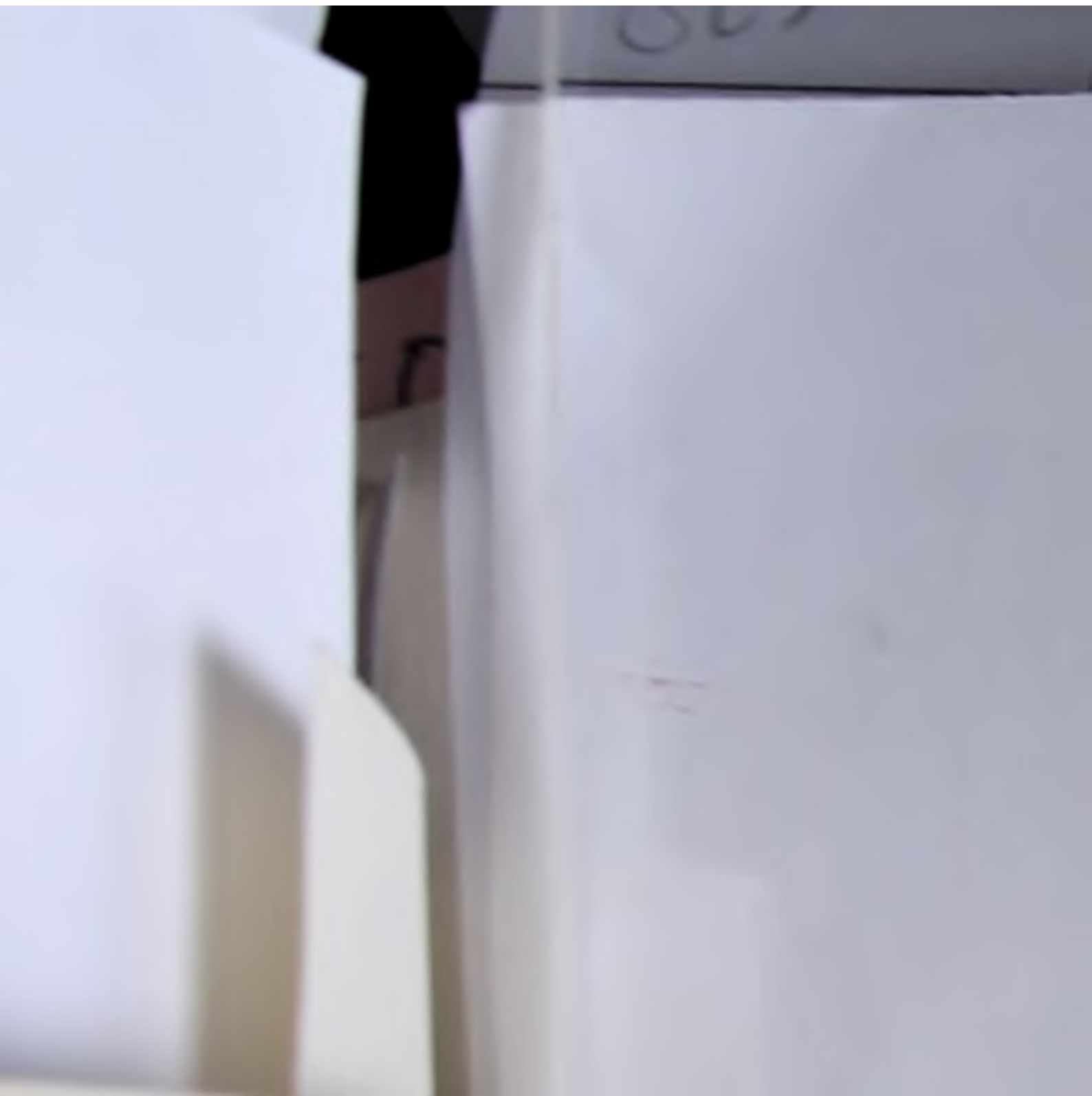
REGISTER OF DEATHS

Year	Month	Day	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Place of Birth	Married	Occupation	Signature	Witness
1900	Jan	1	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	2	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	3	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	4	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	5	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	6	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	7	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	8	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	9	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	10	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	11	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	12	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	13	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	14	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	15	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	16	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	17	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	18	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	19	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	20	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	21	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	22	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	23	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	24	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	25	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	26	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	27	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	28	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	29	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	30	Jane Doe	42	F	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe
1900	Jan	31	John Doe	45	M	W	John Doe	Yes	Farmer	John Doe	John Doe

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH FOR THE YEAR 1951

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Age Groups.	CAUSES OF DEATH BY VARIOUS DISEASES																																							
	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, Other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Meningitis	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukemia, Achromia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Other of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War	All Causes			
Urban Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
0—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	15	62	—	6	—	—	1	105		
1—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	
5—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
15—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
25—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	10	10	1	—	—	104		
45—	24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	30	—	—	39	1	1	20	87	10	54	6	21	23	72	27	23	1	7	3	—	28	3	16	11	—	—	—	534		
65—	13	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	22	20	—	—	50	—	2	59	81	24	94	12	22	27	68	20	5	—	—	—	1	30	3	5	2	—	—	—	574		
75—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	—	—	35	—	—	82	67	18	192	35	14	17	63	8	—	—	—	—	—	60	2	15	2	—	—	—	671		
Total Males ...	57	7	4	—	2	1	—	1	7	67	56	—	—	132	5	4	165	239	52	356	54	64	84	207	57	37	10	21	33	—	20	200	21	63	20	1	2,047			
Rural Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
0—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	46	—	1	—	—	—	87		
1—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	16		
5—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
25—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	12	7	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	
45—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	4	15	16	38	1	3	39	23	9	61	7	15	7	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	39	1	4	—	—	—	344		
65—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4	6	4	31	5	75	39	21	95	11	16	7	13	45	3	2	3	13	5	—	32	1	4	1	—	—	—	422		
75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	3	2	25	1	7	95	43	8	240	33	17	13	45	3	1	2	—	—	76	1	12	1	—	—	—	652		
Total Females ...	20	5	3	—	2	1	—	6	2	56	8	29	27	102	2	16	212	106	39	409	51	51	44	96	13	4	7	33	—	6	24	209	6	25	4	—	—	1,618		
Urban Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
25—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
45—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
65—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	13	9	2	19	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	—	11	11	2	36	8	6	2	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Males ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	9	—	—	21	1	1	21	39	4	63	12	15	7	23	3	6	2	2	10	—	4	30	11	9	4	—	—	—	314	
Rural Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
45—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	3	13	3	9	1	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
65—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	6	3	13	3	9	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	11	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
Total Females ...	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	9	5	27	—	4	43	23	4	67	5	14	3	11	2	—	1	2	1	—	2	2	29	3	3	—	—	—	—	277



26 MAR 1953

26 MAR 1953