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ANNUAL REPORT

— on —

THE HEALTH

of the

County Borough of Newport

FOR THE YEAR 1926,

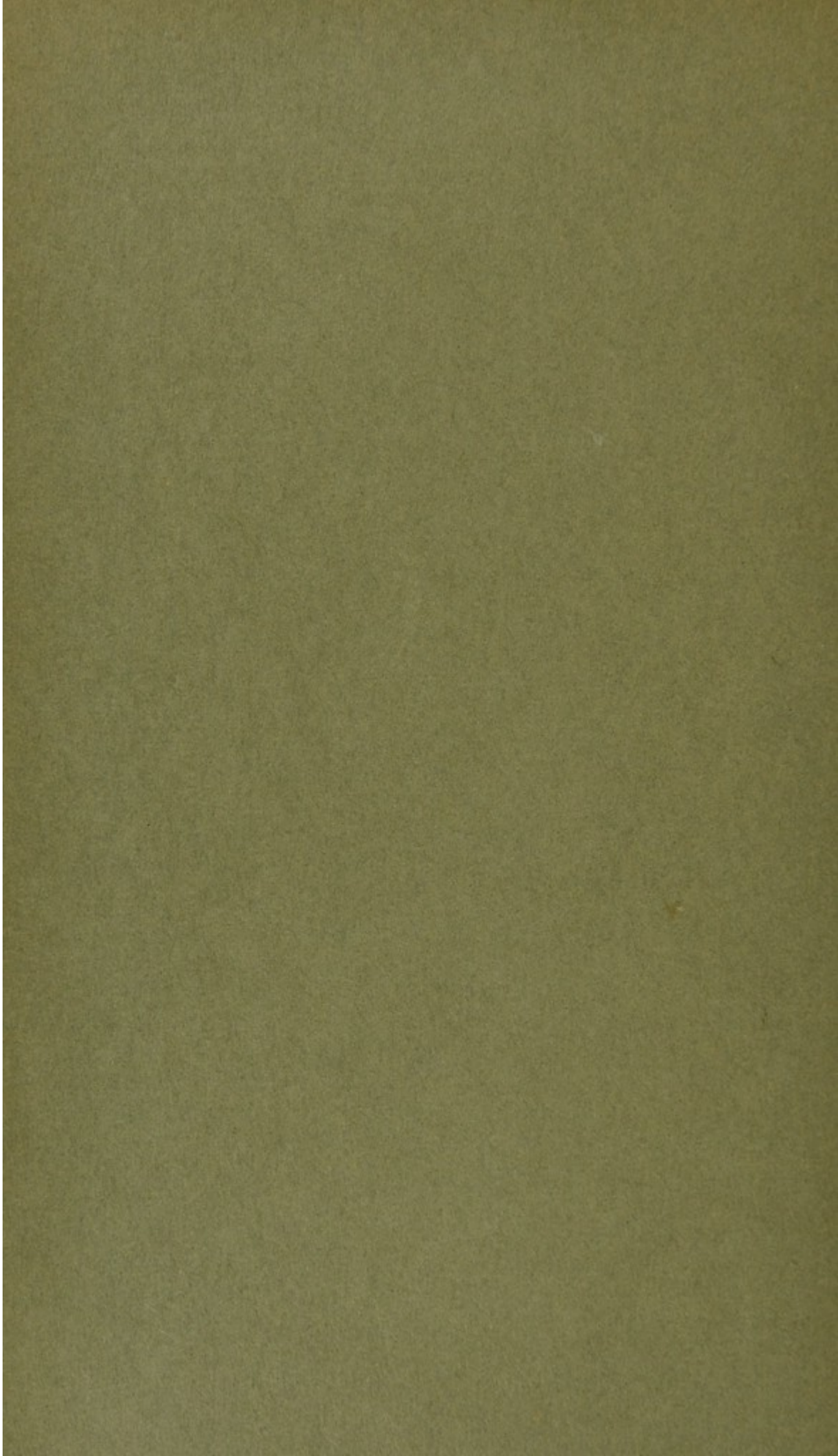
WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

NEWPORT, Mon.,
GEORGE BELL, 53 Commercial Street.





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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:—ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

Deputy Chairman:—

COUNCILLOR EDWARD DAVIES (Died 16th May, 1926).

COUNCILLOR I. C. VINCENT.

THE MAYOR (Coun. C. T. Clissitt)	COUNCILLOR JOHNSON.
ALDERMAN McGINN	„ CROWTHER
„ LLOYD DAVIES	„ UZZELL
COUNCILLOR LEWIS	„ BOOTS
„ W. A. LINTON	„ W. J. WALL
„ QUICK	„ W. CASEY
„ W. H. B. WILLIAMS	„ Mrs. M. A. HART
	„ Mrs. LEWCOCK

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman.—COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:—

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. T. Clissitt).

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Co-opted Members.—

MRS. H. E. BARRATT	MRS. N. PADGET
„ L. CATTELL	„ G. M. SLADE
„ K. FAWCKNER	„ E. WRING
	MRS. S. A. WRIGHT.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:—COUNCILLOR J. S. JOHNSON.

Deputy-Chairman:—

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Coun. C. T. Clissitt).	COUNCILLOR W. H. B. WILLIAMS
COUNCILLOR LEWIS	„ UZZELL
„ E. A. CHARLES	„ WALL
„ E. DAVIES	„ SCOTT
„ C. F. WILLIAMS	„ H. P. DAVIES
„ A. T. W. JAMES	„ GWATKIN
„ QUICK	„ W. F. E. SMITH
„ GRIFFITHS	„ Mrs. M. A. HART
	„ WARDELL

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman:—COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Representing the Corporation:—

THE MAYOR (Councillor C. T. Clissitt).

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS. COUNCILLOR LEWIS.
" MCGINN " R. DAVIES.
" W. GRAHAM WHITE
" BLACKBURN

Representing the Medical Profession:—

SIR A. GARROD THOMAS. DR. S. HAMILTON.
DR. R. HASLETT.

Representing Social Workers:—

REV. FATHER D. HICKEY. REV. E. WALROND SKINNER.
REV. THOS. WRIGHT (Seamen). REV. T. RICHARDS.

Co-opted Members:—

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. A. HART. COUNCILLOR MRS. LEWCOCK.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:—

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.)

Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.):—

Mrs. M. A. BENNER, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:—

Miss ANDREWINA LAIRD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Secretary Maternity & Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Committees:—
PERCY E. JONES.

Urban Sanitary Inspector:—

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Assistant Inspectors:—

HERBERT SMITH, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

W. CHARLES " " " "
W. POWELL " " " "
E. J. DAVIES " " " "
F. J. KEYES " " " "

Health Visitors:—

Miss W. K. WILLEY, Cert. R.S.I., L.O.S.

Miss M. TAYLOR Miss G. I. WALDRON**
" B. E. M. C. EVANS* (Resigned Sept. 30th, 1926).
" A. J. BURTON*+ " M. G. BEYNON
" FRENCH* " H. J. DAVIES*
" G. A. HARRIS* Mrs. E. M. GRABNER*

* Certified Midwife (by Exam.)

+ Health Visitors Certificate R. San. Inst.

Clerks:—

CHIEF AND STATISTICAL—PERCY E. JONES.

2nd CLERK & LAB. ASST.—W. H. M. JONES.

3rd E. de LLOYD. 4th W. J. CROKER.
5th W. H. MORRIS (Resigned Oct., 1926). 5th L. H. HARPER.
6th W. H. NOCK. 7th G. R. EVANS.

Probationer: A. J. MASI.

Female Assistants (M. & C.W.):—

Miss M. A. LOWATER. Miss H. H. WALDRON.

House Disinfectors, Etc.:—

H. SMITH. P. FREEMAN.

ALL-YR-YN ISOLATION HOSPITAL—

Matron { Miss GRICE—Resigned August, 1926.
Miss J. ADAMS.

CEFN (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL—Caretaker: A. E. WALKER.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS
FOR 1925 and 1926.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water) ...	5,020 acres	
	(including 589 acres covered with water)	
	1925	1926
Population (local estimate)	97,353	97,553
Density (persons per acre)	19.39	19.43
Dwelling Houses (estimated)	16,403	16,695
	(1921—15,660)	
Average number of occupants per Dwelling House	5.88	5.84
New Dwelling Houses rated (<i>less</i> Old Houses pulled down)	339	292
Births (nett)	No. 1,990	1,933
	Rate 20.44	19.82
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents) No.	1,154	1,020
	Rate 11.85	10.45
Infant Deaths (Do.) No.	177	123
	Rate per 1,000 Births 88.9	63.6
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum	2.43	2.13
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	.626	.38
Rateable Value at March 31st	£620,112	£621,550
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,393	£2,436

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1926. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough in June, 1926, was 97,553, an increase of 200 over the estimate for 1925—which was considered too low. The Registrar-General's estimate for 1926 was 96,620. The males were estimated to number 48,813 and the females 48,740. The births exceeded the deaths by 913. Since the census, the estimated increase of population has been 3,853. But the increase has not been equally distributed throughout the town. It is calculated that there were 2,111 more persons in Lliswerry Ward than at the time of the census, 557 in Caerau Ward, and 649 in St. Julians Ward, whilst there were 3 fewer in St. Woolos Ward.

The greatest density of population was in Tredegar Ward—102.96 persons per acre, and Victoria with 53.64. The lowest—Lliswerry 8.66 and Alexandra with 9.35. The average number of persons per house was greatest in Alexandra, 8.5, and Central, 7.68, and lowest in St. Julians, 4.69, and Maindee, 4.94.

The Physical Features and General Character of the District have been referred to in previous reports.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling Works, and Flour mills.

BIRTHS.

The nett number of births registered in the Borough during 1926 was 1,933 (973 boys and 960 girls), and the birth rate was 19.82 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 21.88 during the five years 1915-19 and with 23.91 during the quinquennial period 1920-24. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1926 was 17.8 and in the 105 Great Towns 18.2.

The illegitimate births have been somewhat higher than they were pre-war (3.6 in 1913, 2.2 in 1914, and 2.4 in 1915); the 1926 figures were 61, with a percentage of 3.1 of total births.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1926 was 1921. Over 99% of the births were notified. This high percentage has been secured without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The still births notified numbered 87, plus 21 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1920-1926 are as follows.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Births Notified and Registered	2595	2331	2078	2090	2067	1985	1901
„ Registered but not Notified	85	60	49	33	25	11	18
„ Notified but not Registered	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
Total Live Births ...	2681	2391	2127	2124	2092	1998	1921
Still Births Notified	96	90	106	89	95	78	87
Miscarriages	8	3	4	23	15	25	21
Twin Births (No. of Children) ...	70*	38*	48	40	54	34	32

(* plus 3 Triplets).

The live births notified by midwives were 1,743; by doctors, parents and others, 178.

STILLBIRTHS.

87 stillbirths occurred—which gives a proportion of 4.5 per 100 live births compared with 4.2 per cent. during the past five years.

Enquiries made at the Cemeteries *re* number of stillborn babies buried during the year shewed that there were 89 buried, two in excess of the number notified.

Stillbirths: Ward Statistics during the Years 1920-1925 and 1926.

The former are in brackets. Alexandra (3.2) 4.7, Caerau (3.1) 3.4, Central (4.7) 2.2, Crindau (5.0) 5.1, St. Julians (3.3) 5.4, Lliswerry (4.1) 2.8, Maindee (6.2) 4.3, Tredegar (4.3) 2.3, Victoria (4.7) 3.1, and St. Woolos—(including Wooloston House)—6.7.

It is estimated that about 15% of these are due to Syphilis.

The great majority occur during childbirth.

Recent investigations shew that a certain number are unavoidable under present conditions, the majority, however, are preventable, and it is only by the sound practice of Ante-Natal Hygiene that improvements can be brought about, not only in reference to stillbirths, but also in the reduction of the number of deaths during the first weeks of life.

The causes of such deaths are mainly the following:—

- i. Lack of proper supervision of the mother during pregnancy.
- ii. Want of attention to disease in the expectant mother whilst it can be satisfactorily treated.
- iii. Failure to diagnose contraction of the pelvis in the mother before the onset of labour.
- iv. Failure of the patient to call in the medical attendant early enough in labour.
- v. Bad obstetrics, including too early interference with natural processes.

REMEDY.

The education of the public as to the advantages of a satisfactory system of Ante-Natal supervision, in conjunction with an efficient "labour service."

INFANT MORTALITY.

123 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 63.6 per 1,000 births, compared with 64.7 in 1923, and with 74.5 and 82.2 during the past 5 years and 10 years respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1926 was 70, and in the 105 Great Towns 73. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table below. The average death rate for the past 10 years was 81. The 1926 rate was the lowest on record.

The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the infantile death rate in Newport during the last 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it steadily decreased to 63.7 in 1922, which was the lowest year on record up to that date.

INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908—1912		1922-26		1926		
	% †	Rate per 1000 Births	% †	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	% †	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	8.0	5.6	4	3.2	2.1
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	7.7	5.5	13	10.6	6.7
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	36.5	25.7	39	31.7	20.2
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	10.3	7.2	17	13.8	8.8
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	1.2	.9	1	.8	.5
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	5.3	3.7	7	5.7	3.6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	21.8	15.4	26	21.1	13.4
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.8	.6	1	.8	.5
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	8.4	6.0	15	12.2	7.8
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	70.6	123	100	63.6
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	3.3	2.3	3	2.4	1.55
Uncertified Deaths ...	0.9	1.1	.1	.1	...	...	...

† % Means percentage of Total Infant Deaths.

The deaths under 12 months were below the average for the previous five years from the common infectious diseases, wasting diseases and prematurity, convulsions and "other causes," but the rate from Diarrhoeal Diseases was above the average.

The improvement in the death rates from wasting diseases, prematurity, bronchitis, and pneumonia is less marked than from other diseases.

AGE AT DEATH.

The proportion of infants who died under one month of age (32.6 per 1,000 births) was slightly below the average for the previous five years (33.2), but there was a decided decrease in the groups from 1 to 3 months, 6 to 9 months, and 9 to 12 months of age, compared with the average for the above period.

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work is the most promising method of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise has not reduced maternal or infantile mortality to any appreciable extent and it undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy.

Mortality among Illegitimate Children.—Of the 61 infants born out of wedlock five died. The death rate was 81.9 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 152 per 1,000 during the previous 10 years.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

Fourteen mothers died from Puerperal Fever and diseases and accidents of pregnancy, and parturition, etc., 7.24 per 1,000 births, or 6.9 per 1,000 of the known pregnancies, compared with a rate of 4.12 per 1,000 births in England and Wales. 8 deaths were due to Puerperal Fever out of 14 cases notified among residents in the town. 4 cases were admitted into hospitals from outside the Borough; they were all fatal.

Of the Newport cases 12 occurred among those primarily under the care of midwives, but only 5 of these were confined by midwives. 7 of the above 12 cases died. The other two were doctor's cases, and one of these died.

Whilst the training of midwives and care and treatment of women during labour has improved steadily, the number of cases of Puerperal Fever which occur has not shown a corresponding improvement.

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are often harboured by the women before childbirth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of Puerperal Fever. Reference to this has been made earlier in this report.

Deplorable conditions of overcrowding exist in a large number of houses in which births occur. These conditions deprive mothers of that privacy which is due to them, and they must also seriously affect their chances of a normal recovery.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird, the Superintendent of Midwives, submits the following summary :

There were 43 midwives on the register for 1926, in comparison with 41 in 1925. During the year seven midwives gave up practice, eight new names were added and one midwife was re-registered.

The extent of the practice of the individual midwives varies. Only 4 private midwives attended over 100 cases each, and only 7 others attended over 50 each, while 3 midwives attended only one case each. There were 37 trained and six untrained midwives in practice in 1926. Of these 11 were wholly dependent upon their practice for a living; 24 were partly dependent, and 8 were non-dependent.

1,737 births were attended by midwives, but in 343 of these, doctors were also engaged and in 597 cases, doctors were sent for. The percentage attended by midwives alone was 45 in 1926, compared with 45 per cent. for the past five years.

The following notifications of having sent for medical help were received from the midwives :—

For the mother—Before labour	...	65
For the mother—During labour	...	315
For the mother—During puerperium	...	49
		<hr/>
For the child ...	...	429
		168
		<hr/>
Total	...	597
		<hr/>

Dr. Laird states: "Although some of the midwives are devoting more attention to supervision of their patients during pregnancy, many still seem to fail to realise how much can be done to prevent the complications of labour and to ensure the birth of healthy infants by adequate supervision of the health of the expectant mothers. The midwives complain that the present fees which they receive are inadequate to provide for this extra supervision. Lectures to midwives were given each month. In these the importance of ante-natal care has been emphasised and an endeavour made to obtain a closer collaboration between the midwives and the ante-natal and child welfare clinic."

It was noted with satisfaction, on examination of the midwives' registers that the records were more carefully inserted than during the previous year.

237 visits were paid by the Inspector of Midwives, Miss Willey, to the midwives and the homes of the midwives.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MIDWIVES' HOMES OR PRACTICE.

One case of Diphtheria occurred in a midwife's home.

In the midwives' practices the following cases occurred:— Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever, 19; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 15; Measles, 3; Pemphigus, 20; Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 2; Impetigo, 2.

PEMPHIGUS.

20 cases of Pemphigus occurred. They were all attended at birth by midwives; 16 recovered, 4 died.

BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES AND PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS.—

Failing to forward record of advising medical help	1
Failing to advise medical aid for mother	11
Failing to advise Medical Aid for Child	2
" " notify liability of being source of infection	29
" " notify Artificial Feeding	1
" " notify death without a doctor	0
" " notify Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
" " notify intention to practice	1
Delay in sending records	1
" " notification of birth	3

Four midwives were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.

STILLBIRTHS.

64 occurred in the practice of midwives. In 16 of the cases the midwife only was present.

Causes of the Stillbirths.—Prematurity or Twins, 16; Placenta Prævia and Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 8; Difficult Labour, 19; unknown, 7; maceration, 14.

ANTE - NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 510 expectant mothers were under the observation of the Health Visitors.

176 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 56 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. 606 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres includes attendances at lectures, personal talks, medical advice, and instruction in infant hygiene generally.

94 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with milk for varying periods according to their circumstances.

MATERNITY WELFARE.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 20 births occurred there, of which 9 were stillborn.

There are also six private Maternity Homes in the town. A few births also took place at the residences of midwives. 56 births occurred at Public Institutions (including Wooloston House), 137 in private Maternity Homes, and 17 at the homes of midwives. In all, 10 per cent. of all births took place at Institutions, etc.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of maternity cases at the Caerau Maternity Home on the recommendation of your officials. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 24 patients were admitted into this Maternity Home during the year, for which the Corporation paid £164 6s. 6d. Some of this amount was refunded by the patients.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation for home nursed cases.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the Maternity Benefit under the Insurance Act. M. & C.W. Committees are concerned with Ante-Natal work—feeding of mothers and infants in case

of necessity, also payment of medical fees when medical men are called in by midwives. A revision of the arrangements is desirable, in order to ensure a better co-operation among the various parties concerned with the work. Under the Insurance Act, there is no provision for ensuring that the money is spent upon essential services, etc., before, during, or after childbirth.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted in 1926 to £243 11s. 0d. for 141 patients. Many of these cases were unable to repay anything; the amount recovered from the other cases by the Borough Treasurer from Maternity Home patients and an account of doctors' fees was £99 4s. 0d.

£10 15s. 6d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers.

In addition to Drs. Benner and Laird, there are six Health Visitors and two Clinic Nurses. There are also two whole-time lay assistants at the Clinic, Office, and Centres; and two part-time playroom assistants at the latter.

The work at the Clinic is dealt with in Dr. Benner's Report.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

MOTHERS			CHILDREN		
	Visits & Re-visits			Visits & Re-visits	
	1925	1926		1925	1926
To—			To—		
Centre Mothers ...	93	156	Centre Infants ...	29	49
Other Mothers ...	216	236	Other " ...	4728	5227
Centre Expectant Mothers ...	65	106	Centre Children 1-5 yrs. ...	99	218
Other do. ...	298	500	Other " " ...	2493	3648
			Infectious Diseases, etc. ...	1529	1260
Total ...	672	998	Total ...	8878	10402

	1925		1926
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	1,235	...	1,373
Total visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	10,785	...	12,773

The increase shown in the number of visits to homes is a satisfactory feature of the year's work. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*.

It is fundamental to the maternity and child welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ." *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise have come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Thus both the latter depend almost entirely on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

3,214 of such children received attention ; 1,738 of these were examined at the clinic and centres, compared with 1,579 during 1925.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children at the clinic and centres, including orthopædic and auxiliary clinics, were 14,418 during 1926, compared with 10,034 during 1925.

The work is progressing rapidly.

INFANT FEEDING.

1,915 infants were visited during 1926 out of a total of 2,039 births (including stillbirths and miscarriages).

The results of the usual enquiries in respect to methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

	1926	Average previous 5 years
Breast milk only	85.9	86.2
Breast milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk ...	3.1	3.5
Total wholly or partly Breast Food	89.0	90.4
Artificial Food only	9.6	8.2
Too weak to take nourishment	1.4	1.4

INFANT MORTALITY AND FEEDING.

Enquiries were made in reference to 104 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 11 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 27 others the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,631 infants showed that 61.2 per cent. of them were still breast-fed compared with 72.2 per cent., 64.7 per cent., 65.2 per cent., 63.7 per cent., 64.9 per cent., 62.4 per cent., 65.0 per cent., 60.8 per cent., 61.4 per cent., and 58.6 per cent. during the years 1916-25 respectively.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of infants at the time of the first visit were as follows:—

On Doctor's advice, 12; Insufficient or no Milk, 95; Ill-health of Mother, 27; Breast trouble, 17; Death of Mother, 6; Illegitimacy, 4; "Baby too weak to suck," 1; Cleft palate, etc., 1; No desire to breast feed, 6; other causes, 7; Total, 176.

DUMMY TEATS.

670 or 44.1 per cent. of the 1,631 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. There is still no improvement—in fact, it would appear from the information obtained annually that this evil practice is increasing in spite of all efforts of the Health Visitors to persuade mothers to desist from the practice. Some midwives and nurses make a practice of advising mothers to utilise the dummy as a comforter, although it is a very objectionable practice.

CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,790 infants. They showed that flannelette was partly used in 36.5% of the cases.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

15 notified cases were visited by the Health Visitors. 38 other cases were discovered or reported and enquired into. All of the cases were followed up until they recovered. 7 of them attended the Royal Gwent Hospital as out-patients and 2 were admitted as in-patients.

Enquiries were made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes, with the following results:—

Total loss of vision, one; impaired vision, nil; "weak" eyes with recurrent discharge, one; "weak," 2; no apparent injury to eyes, 49. The cases notified per 1,000 births amounted to 7.7.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers if necessary, into Alltyryn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infants' eyes by Gonorrhoea.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some authorities of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

Extension of this work in the following directions is very desirable:—

- i. There is undoubtedly need for Home Helps in a large number of cases during the lying-in period, and even before that in some cases of ill-health.
- ii. Better training of Midwives in Ante-Natal Hygiene.
- iii. More Dental Assistance for mothers and young children.
- vi. Observation beds for infants and young children—especially those suffering from defective nutrition and Epidemic Diarrhoea.
- v. Extension of the work of the periodical visitation and supervision of children up to school age.
- vi. Extension of the work of Home Nursing during periods of excessive sickness.
- vii. "Light" Treatment.

The scheme for the prevention and treatment of cripples is as follows:—

- i. An arrangement for Major Alwyn Smith, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, to attend, with his mechanic, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, four to six times a year (as may be found necessary) to see cases in consultation with the Medical Staff, and to advise them thereon, at an agreed fee.

- ii. The admission to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, of suitable cases for in-patient treatment at an agreed charge.
- iii. Payment to the Prince of Wales Hospital for splints, apparatus, special boots, etc., and for subsequent alterations thereof for the Committee's cases. Estimates to be provided in each case.
- vi. Provision of Hospital Notes where necessary for the treatment by massage at the Royal Gwent Hospital of those patients requiring such treatment.
- v. After care to be provided for by attendance at the Clinic and by home supervision by Health Visitors as often as found necessary, and to be continued until patient is fit to attend school.
- vi. Recovery of the cost or part of the cost of treatment from parents or guardians of patients, according to their ability to pay.
- vii. Co-ordination with Voluntary Organisations in dealing with necessitous cases.

AUXILIARY CLINIC.

The scheme for providing an "Auxiliary Clinic" at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was started in October, 1925. This should in time materially reduce the number of miscarriages, stillbirths and deaths among infants from preventable diseases.

The following is a brief report by Dr. Laird of the work from January to December, 1926.

The aim of this Clinic is the reduction in incidence of stillbirths, miscarriages, and ophthalmia neonatorum.

The attendances at this clinic were, on the whole, satisfactory. Unfortunately, some patients ceased attending after a very short course of treatment, but others have attended with great regularity.

Several of the patients were recommended for treatment at this clinic by their midwives, and it is hoped that, as the midwives realise more clearly the deleterious effects of venereal diseases on the health and future of the race, a more close collaboration will take place between the midwives and the work of this clinic.

I wish to thank the Health Visitors for the way in which they have endeavoured to persuade the mothers in their districts to take advantage of the facilities provided for their treatment at this clinic.

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES.

ADULTS :

Venereal Diseases.—Gonorrhœa, 23; Syphilis, 3; 26.

Not suffering from V.D.—Leucorrhœa, 22; Metrorrhagia, 1; Rectal Carcinoma, 1; Rectocele, 1; Cystocele, 1; Erythema Nodosum, 1; Varicocele, 1; 28.

CHILDREN :

Venereal Diseases.—Syphilis, 3; Gonorrhœa, 3; 6.

Not suffering from Venereal Disease.—Rickets, 1; Vulvo Vaginitis, 1; Thread Worms, 1; Dermatitis, 1; 4.

Wassermann Tests, 22; Microscopical examinations, 83; Injections of Salvarsan Substitutes, 15.

Total Attendances.—Gonorrhœa, 519; Syphilis, 104; Not Venereal Disease, 113; 736.

The Royal Gwent Hospital have admitted several complicated cases of labour for surgical treatment, including Caesarean section, which resulted no doubt in the saving of both mother and child in some cases. Septic puerperal cases were also admitted. Special and immediate attention has also been given to several infants requiring Hospital treatment. The thanks of the M. & C.W. Committee are due to the Hospital Authorities for their valuable assistance in this direction.

It is a pleasing duty to again express thanks to the lady voluntary helpers who have rendered such self-sacrificing and valuable services at the Centres. Such work helps to maintain a "human touch" in the official work which would be lacking if the work were confined to the routine cast-iron system of work—so beloved in some official circles.

Dr. Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., was appointed in April, 1925, as Lady Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Her duties include superintending the work of the Health Visitors, assisting at the Clinic and Centres, acting as Superintendent of Midwives, the charge of the Orthopædic and Auxiliary Clinics, and assisting the Medical Officer of Health as required.

Thanks are also due to Dr. Benner and the staff generally for the work done and more especially for the high tone which has been manifested in their work.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1926

BY

DR. MINNA A BENNER,
MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY AND CHILD
WELFARE, NEWPORT, MON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD
WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

THE CLINIC.

Nothing is more striking in Clinic work than the constant influx of new comers—of the 3,357 individuals examined during the year 2,525 were new.

It may be of interest to classify entrants or new comers registered during 1926, noting the healthy and the affections or diseases of the others.

TABLE 1.

AFFECTIONS OF 2,525 NEW COMERS.

1,042 MOTHERS.		880 INFANTS.		603 CHILDREN.	
Healthy	... 72	Healthy	... 171	Healthy	... 19
Skin Affections	... 25	Skin Affections	... 85	Skin Affections	... 117
Eye	... 16	Eye	... 20	Eye	... 22
Ear	... 1	Ear	... 5	Ear	... 15
Nose and Throat	5	Nose and Throat	... 4	Nose and Throat	15
Teeth	... 126	Teeth	... —	Teeth	... 21
Respiratory	... 29	Respiratory	... 65	Respiratory	... 77
Glands	... 4	Glands	... 5	Glands	... 14
Heart & Anaemia	100	Heart and Anaemia	7	Heart and Anaemia	7
Gastro-Intestinal	175	Gastro-Intestinal	115	Gastro-Intestinal	68
Nervous Diseases	17	Nervous Diseases	—	Nervous Diseases	—
Infectious Diseases	—	Infectious Diseases	11	Infectious Diseases	19
Gynaecological	... 60	Debility,		Debility,	
Other Affections		Malnutrition	... 28	Malnutrition	... 53
or Defects	... 412	Other Affections		Other Affections	
		or Defects	... 364	or Defects	... 157

The following Table shows Clinic Medical Attendances for 1926. Individuals examined include New Comers.

TABLE II.

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Examinations ...	4124	2845	2138	9107
Individuals ...	1420	956	981	3357
New Comers ...	1042	880	603	2525

It will be observed that 1,420 mothers shared 4,124 examinations.

Attendances.	CLASSIFIED MOTHERS.
448 Expectants... .. 987	Defective Teeth 135
589 Nursing Mothers 1912	Operations indicated ... 33
106 Unable to nurse 504	Gynaecological 67
238 Classified 538	Relatives brought to
39 Others 183	Clinic infants 3

The total medical attendances at Clinic, 11,431; this number includes 736 at Auxiliary Clinic and 1,588 at Orthopædic Clinic.

The other attendances at Clinic for dried milk, and milk foods, or treatment by Nurse when indicated, 15,173.

Total attendances at the Clinic for the year were 26,604.

THE CLINIC SALES ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats	1300	14	6
Medicated foods	162	7	7
Belts, Bandages	9	19	6
Bottles	1	6	1
Medical treatment	45	2	2½
Dental treatment	1	13	9
Orthopædic treatment	1	4	4
	<hr/>		
	£1522	7	11½
	<hr/>		

VALUE OF GIFTS AT CLINIC.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Milk Foods	238	4	9½
Patent Foods, Virol, Malt, etc. ...	50	3	8½
	<hr/>		
	£288	8	6
	<hr/>		

The value of gifts paid from voluntary funds, £238 4s. 9½d.

During and after the coal dispute there was great poverty and widespread distress from unemployment. Your system of gifts has been of immense advantage to mothers and children in preventing serious illness, and in building up convalescents. Many rickety and malnourished children have been dieted—their gain in weight from increased milk, and milk foods, from groats, and foods rich in vitamins, has been remarkable, and has convinced mothers that there is a close relation between diet and health. Too long have the children suffered from scrap meals, "the run of the house," that well-known name for inappropriate dieting.

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

For this excellent Home 17 notes were provided, 10 from the M. and C.W. Committee, 1 from Mrs. Bonn Jones, 1 from a friend, and 5 notes reserved from last year. The Chairman sent these 5 notes to the Secretary of the Rest Home for extension at the end of the summer of 1925.

I sent 8 mothers to Southerndown; 7 stayed there for a fortnight, with great benefit to health. One mother could only be spared from her home for a week.

It is a pity there is no nursery accommodation at Southerndown; many of our mothers would gladly go there if baby might be taken also. Relatives are generally willing to care for the toddlers.

NANTYDERRY HOME FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

In the early part of the year two girls were sent to Nantyderry. They remained there for six months, with very great advantage to themselves, and now that they have returned to work their babies are being cared for by relatives.

I had applications for admission from a girl of feeble intellect and from a widow. As neither were suitable for Nantyderry other arrangements had to be made.

The girl was in Woolston House for 2 months; she attends the Clinic with baby—a fine child—who is now in the care of a devoted grandmother.

Seven unmarried mothers attended the Clinic and brought their babies for weighing and help with the dieting.

Some of the girls are desperately poor; all are anxious to do their best for baby and the sickness rate is not higher for these little ones than for more fortunate babies.

One unmarried mother brought her baby for a month for dieting. Quite unexpectedly she took a situation in London, abandoning the baby to her relations and omitting to give her distressed mother her new address.

KING'S HILL MATERNITY HOME.

During the year 24 patients were sent to King's Hill Maternity Home. Of these, six were complicated midwifery cases; one baby was stillborn. All these mothers and 23 babies attend the Clinic. It will be possible to make a much wider use of this Home in the near future. The Local Authorities are making effective efforts to lower maternal mortality by providing increased facilities for ante-natal and post-natal care, and by provision of hospital accommodation for cases of pyrexia and puerperal fever.

Dr. Rufus Thomas is surgeon to the Home and consultant to the Borough cases.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The ante-natal work has made good progress during the year. Medical attendances, 987; individuals attending, 448. For the last 6 months I have had 2 nurses attending weekly at this Clinic for instruction. Six nurse-midwives are pupils at Herbert Street Maternity Home; they are in training for their C.M.B. Certificates.

A number of midwives have brought their cases to the Ante-Natal Clinic, and when medical or hospital care is indicated I find they take a most reasonable view and consent to give up their cases.

The co-operation of these workers is essential in all schemes to lower the maternal mortality rate—for in many areas they attend 60% of all confinement cases.

The examination of 142 children who had not attended the Clinic from babyhood showed that 94 only were fit for school. The rest were unfit or in need of immediate treatment.

These elder children (born in 1921) were all nearly of school age when sent for.

The following affections were found.

TABLE III.

EXAMINATION OF 142 CHILDREN.

- 94 Healthy—Fit for school, but 16 had defective teeth and 6 had to have dental treatment.
- 10 Unfit—Transferred to Orthopædic Clinic for treatment.
- 16 Unfit—Sent to Royal Gwent Hospital; operations indicated.
- 2 Unfit—Sent to Tuberculosis Officer.
- 20 Delayed Entry to School—Treatment indicated.
- 1 Epilepsy.
 - 1 Ringworm.
 - 1 Threatened Meningitis.
 - 7 Malnutrition—much under weight.
 - 3 Bronchitis.
 - 2 Glands.
 - 2 Septic skin cases.
 - 2 Tonsillitis.
 - 1 Heart case—Mitral Stenosis.

The one card system secures for every child examined a complete record of health from infancy to school age—copies of the Clinic Medical Cards are sent to the School Medical Officer from time to time.

In a busy Clinic it is impossible to keep in touch with all children who have been brought regularly as infants, but every year an attempt is made to keep the unfit out of school by sending for all those registered in infancy. The mothers respond very well to these invitations to bring those nearing school age for medical inspection.

THE CENTRES.

In each of our five Centres the staff can depend on a band of indefatigable lady workers for maintenance of routine work every week, and for part management of social events in Centre life—the midsummer picnic, the Christmas party.

During the war, when conveyance out of Newport was difficult or impossible, hundreds of Centre mothers got into the habit of taking their little ones to a convenient park and spending long summer days there.

Baskets of food, bottles of milk, could be stored in the perambulator beside baby. To the children these were days of glorious adventure. To keep up this pleasant custom it was decided 2 years ago to limit Centre activities during August to consultations and weighings, so that mothers might enjoy an outdoor life with the children.

During the holiday month contributory picnics were organised—475 mothers attended with a large group of children. At the Christmas teas the numbers were considerably higher. From voluntary funds a sum of £5 was allotted to each Centre for the Christmas parties.

DENTAL THRIFT SCHEME (VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE).

For some years Thrift Clubs have been a decided success in our Centres, the depositors could draw out money at any time. Sometimes the special emergency was boots or clothing for the children. No interest was allowed on sums paid into the Club. To divert these Thrift Clubs into a new Channel and benefit mothers requiring dentures, the Committee offered 25% interest on money paid into dental Thrift Clubs.

Arrangements were made with local dentists that rate of payment to them should be £6 10s. for two dentures, £3 5s. for one denture, this to include extractions.

When the scheme was approved early in the year 10 mothers had saved a part of the sum required £5 or £2 10s.—but owing to shortness of money and unexpected calls on saving, none of our members were eligible to be sent for dentures. It is hoped to make the scheme a success in the near future.

So much preventable ill-health is due to defective teeth, and mothers resist the much needed extractions when they see no prospect of getting dentures. Now that the Friendly Societies are helping to provide teeth for their insured members, it is to be hoped that mothers will take advantage of the generous offer made to them.

To the Centre Maternity Club members 25% is offered on £2 or less than £2 deposit. To the dental thrift members 25% is offered on deposits of £5 for a complete set of teeth or on half that amount for one denture.

TABLE IV.
TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES.

	MOTHERS	INFANTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Alexandra ...	2773	977	2039	= 5789
Central ...	5500	1977	4003	= 11480
Crindau ...	2608	857	1632	= 5097
Lliswerry ...	2556	1016	1626	= 5198
Maindee ...	3016	1322	1768	= 6106
	16,453	6,149	11,068	= 33,670

The attendances of probationers are included in above.

CENTRES.

Medical Examinations	2987
New Members	1206

In all departments during the year there has been good progress. In Dr. Laird's report the work done in her Auxiliary and Orthopædic Clinics is outlined—already there is a marked improvement in the condition of many crippled children, and the many slight cases will, by early treatment, escape deformity. In the near future ultra-violet rays will exercise a beneficial effect on the malnourished and the rickety. Meantime there is a prospect of propaganda work among all Centre mothers—who can be taught that light rays of the sun are healing while heat rays are to be avoided in hot weather.

SALES AT CENTRES.

Groats	£ 18	s. 6	d. 3½
Virol, Medicated Foods ...	275	11	7½
Medical Treatment	34	6	0½
Bottles	1	10	4½
Bandages		5	9
Total	£330	0	1

GIFTS TO MOTHERS AT CENTRES.

	£	s.	d.
Groats	11	2	2½
Patent Foods, etc.	51	12	4½
	<hr/>		
Total	£62	14	7
	<hr/>		

As will be observed the gifts have increased since 1925. An effort has been made to benefit as large a number as possible. The one essential governing the administration of gifts is physical condition of patient.

A large amount of centre work is carried on, as has been shown, by lady and voluntary helpers, but in all departments there is close co-ordination between the official and the voluntary staffs.

A Health Week was inaugurated in November and really splendid thrift and other work was done in all the Centres for the Health Week held in February 1927.

The mothers' evening Sewing Classes were attended this year by 121 mothers, and the exhibition and prize-giving was held after Health Week.

The work was uniformly good, and an interesting exhibit was a furniture and art stall contributed by fathers.

From the voluntary funds £10 was voted for prizes.

For the number on Centre Registers and other figures see Table V.

Table V.—THE CENTRES.

Centres	Number on Registers				New Members				Medical Examinations				Expectants			Percentages—Individuals				Deaths			
	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	M	I	C	Total	M	I	C	Total	Old	New	Total	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra ...	249	66	236	551	77	80	35	192	190	130	148	468	9	38	47	14.1	27.7	15.5	16.9	1	...	2	3
Central ...	384	106	356	846	117	135	54	406	424	257	231	912	16	51	67	16.9	30.0	13.0	17.5	1	...	1	2
Crindau ...	260	64	235	559	67	82	29	178	154	109	86	349	6	26	32	13.7	25.8	11.9	15.4	...	2	1	3
Llisbury ...	263	64	241	568	86	92	45	223	232	172	152	556	16	43	59	19.2	35.2	21.6	23.5	...	6	3	9
Maindee ...	327	94	363	784	134	120	53	307	336	196	170	702	9	18	27	25.2	36.4	19.7	26.4	1	2	...	3
	1483	394	1431	3308	481	509	216	1206	1336	864	787	2987	56	176	232	17.8	31.1	15.4	19.4	3	10	7	20

DETAILS OF THE FIVE CENTRES:—ALEXANDRA,
CENTRAL, CRINDAU, LISWERRY, AND MAINDEE.

ALEXANDRA CENTRE.

Miss Evans is in charge of Alexandra. On the registers she has 249 mothers, 66 infants and 236 children. The weighings of 101 infants total 386; of 80 children total 212. Miss Evans has registered 192 new members during the year; 77 of these are mothers; Centre expectants, 47. The Centre is open all day on Wednesdays and is in a flourishing condition.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

26 mothers have paid £13 6s. 0d. into the Club; 16 have withdrawn their deposit of £6 18s. 6d.; interest allowed to them, £1 14s. 6d. 26 garments have been given to Alexandra babies; value of these, £4 11s. 0d.

Subscriptions received for 4 fireguards, £3 4s. 6d.

The weekly tea subscriptions. Amount collected during the year in this Centre, £9 0s. 3d.

Attendances for the year, 5,789; by mothers, 2,773; by infants, 977; by children, 2,039.

THE CENTRE NEEDLEWORK FOR THE YEAR.

158 garments have been made and sold; value of these, £12 7s. 8d.

CENTRAL CENTRE.

Miss Burton is in charge of this Centre. It is open on two afternoons every week, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and has the large number of 846 on the registers—384 mothers, 106 infants, 356 children.

During the year Miss Burton has registered 406 new members. 117 of these are mothers. Centre expectants, 67.

Central is the largest of the five Centres, and every week new comers are admitted. The attendances for the year are excellent—11,480; also the weighings, 1,089; 322 babies have been weighed 796 times; 150 children have been weighed 293 times.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

50 mothers have paid £27 0s. 5d. into the Club; 36 mothers have drawn out £33 13s. 8d.; interest allowed, £8 1s. 2d. 26 garments have been given to babies—value of these garments, £4 11s. 0d.

THE FIREGUARD CLUB.

Subscriptions for 6 supplied, £2 14s. 3d.

TEA SUBSCRIPTIONS.

£20 14s. 11d.

Number of Garments made during the year is 166; also 84 yds. of flannel sold to mothers for home work, value of these £22 12s. 3½d.

Centre attendances for 1926, 11,489—By Mothers ... 5,509
By Infants ... 1,977
By Children... 4,003

CRINDAU CENTRE.

In Crindau Centre Mrs. Grabner is Superintendent. On the registers she has 559 individuals; 260 mothers; 64 infants; 235 children.

Number of new members during the year to Crindau, 178; 67 of these are mothers. Centre expectants, 32.

The weighings in the Centre are 861—244 babies have been weighed 617 times, 160 children have been weighed 244 times.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

16 mothers have paid £12 12s. 6d. into the Club, and 12 have drawn out £13 14s. 0d., this includes interest of £3 8s. 3d. 15 garments have been given to Crindau babies—value of these garments—£2 12s. 6d..

THE FIREGUARD CLUB SUBSCRIPTIONS for 2 fireguards, £1 2s. 9d.

THE TEA MONEY for year, £8 8s. 3d.

Garments made total 128; value of these, £13 14s. 7d.

This Centre is open all day on Thursdays, and is growing rapidly, the well-attended morning sessions average 25 present.

Crindau attendances for 1926—5,097, *e.g.*, of mothers 2,608, of infants 857, of children 1,632.

LLISWERRY CENTRE.

Miss Taylor is in charge of Lliswerry. The Centre is open all day on Tuesdays. On the registers there are 568 individuals—263 mothers, 64 infants, 241 children. Miss Taylor has registered 223 new members during the year, 86 of these are mothers. Centre expectants, 59.

161 babies have been weighed 305 times, 87 children 98 times—total weighings, 403.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

27 mothers have paid £21 3s. 6d. into the Club; 24 have drawn out £25 19s. 0d.—this includes £6 4s. 4d. of interest; to 18 babies a garment has been given; value of these garments, £3 3s. 0d.

88 garments made during the year; sold for £6.

One Fireguard supplied; subscription, 10s. 10½d.

Tea Money taken during 1926, £8 6s. 2d.

This Centre is growing rapidly and supplies the needs of a very wide district.

Centre attendances, 5,198; mothers, 2,556 attendances; infants, 1,016 attendances; children, 1,626 attendances.

MAINDEE CENTRE.

Miss Harris is in charge in Maindee—open Monday and Tuesday afternoons. On the registers there are 327 mothers, 94 infants, 363 children, a total of 784 individuals.

Miss Harris has registered 307 new members during the year; 134 of these are mothers. Centre expectants, 27. The weighings reach the high total of 998. Miss Harris has weighed 243 babies 667 times; 164 children 331 times.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

35 mothers have paid £31 18s. 6d. into the Club; 19 have drawn out £25 19s. 6d.—this includes interest £6 5s. 1d. 22 babies have had gift flannels; value of these, £3 5s. 4½d.

THE FIREGUARD CLUB.

6 supplied; subscriptions £3 3s. 6d.

The Tea Subscriptions.—£6 12s. 6d.

MAINDEE NEEDLEWORK.

170 garments made during the year; also 98½ yards of flannel sold to mothers for garments made at home; value of these, £30 1s. 0½d.

Maindee attendances for year, 6,106; attendances of mothers, 3,016; attendances of infants, 1,322; attendances of children, 1,768.

In reviewing the work of the year, grateful thanks are due to our lady workers for their constant support of all measures conducive to good health.

For example, in the "Fly Campaign" organised in the summer, handsome prizes were awarded for essays written by Centre mothers on the best way of keeping the house free from flies—how to protect food.

These prizes were subscribed by the workers, and great interest was taken in the competitions.

The happy atmosphere in all the Centres is due to the close co-operation which exists between the voluntary and official staffs.

Our thanks are due also to the many friends of the little child-

ren who have sent gifts to the Clinic. Below is appended the list of gifts received at the Clinic during 1926:—

	£	s.	d.
5/ 1/26 Mrs. Harrison	1	0	0
14/ 1/26 to 4/11/26 Mrs. Slade	6	16	6
26/ 2/26 Mrs. Colquhoun		5	0
10/ 3/26 Mrs. Howard Jones		10	0
27/ 5/26 Mrs. James		3	0
30/ 7/26 Mrs. Fligelstone		10	6
3/11/26 Mrs. Paton	1	0	0
1/12/26 Mrs. Leslie Jacobs	1	0	0
2/12/26 Mrs. Ralphs		10	0
30/12/26 Mrs. Phillips		2	6
31/12/26 Centre Tea Contributions to	£5	5s.	
Boot Fund	3	3	8
	<hr/>		
	£15	1	2
	<hr/>		

Coat Miss Vivian
 Clothing and Shoes Mrs. Bond
 Perambulator Mrs. Cecil Jacobs
 Baby Clothes Mrs. Beaman
 Clothing and Coat Mrs. Wring
 Boots Mrs. Napier White
 Parcel Clothing... .. Mrs. Woolfstone
 Parcel Clothing Mrs. Phillips
 56 lbs. Canadian Honey... .. Mrs. Williams
 12 Magazines Miss Morris
 Push Chair, Parcels Clothing, Shoes
 Boots, Toys Mrs. Slade
 Toys, Games, Clothing Mrs. Howard Jones

All these gifts have been acknowledged by the recipients, and 16 children had new boots supplied at Christmas—two of these were crippled children.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MINNA A. BENNER.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Births, Infantile Mortality, etc., are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare part of this report.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,115; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,020. This afforded a death rate of 10.45, compared with 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920. The average for the last five years was 11.49. The death rate for the year was the lowest ever recorded in Newport.

The average death rate in the 105 Great Towns for 1926 was 11.6.

240 deaths, or 23.5 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely Wooloston House, 118; Royal Gwent Hospital, 75; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 9; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 38. In addition, 150 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 79; Wooloston House, 54; Public Works and Places, 4; Private Institutions, etc., 10; on board ship, 1; and Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 2.

WARD STATISTICS.

Liswerry (7.99) and Caerau (8.48) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (15.04) and Crindau (11.16) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The death rate in the Central Ward has always been considerably higher than in the other Wards. On an average it has exceeded the general death rate in the town during the last 5 years by 5.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The infantile death rates were lowest in St. Julians (40.4) and Maindee (43.1) Wards, and the highest in Crindau (103.1) and St. Woolos (84.2) Wards.

The total Zymotic death rate was lowest in St. Woolos (1.14) and Tredegar (1.23) and highest in Central (4.22) and Crindau (2.56).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in St. Woolos (.25) and Caerau (.48), and highest in Central (2.86) and St. Julians (1.99).

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in Caerau (1.17) and Lliswerry (1.22) and most fatal in Tredegar (2.58) and Alexandra (2.52).

Cancer was most fatal in Central (1.74) St. Julians (1.45) and Maindee (1.43), and least in Liswerry (.43) and Tredegar (.49).

The average cancer death rate for the last 5 years in the various Wards, was as follows:—

Ward	5 years' average 1921-1925	1926
Crindau ...	.84	1.23
Caerau ...	1.46	.87
St. Woolos ...	1.07	.89
Tredegar ...	1.11	.49
Alexandra ...	.65	1.22
Central ...	1.54	1.74
St. Julians ...	1.11	1.45
Maindee ...	1.36	1.43
Victoria ...	1.19	.64
Lliswerry ...	.67	.43
Whole Town ...	1.079	1.01

The cancer death rate in 1926 was lower by .4 per 1,000 than in 1925 and by .06 per 1,000 than the average for the past 5 years. The cancer rate for England and Wales was 1.36 in 1926.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 208 compared with 237 in 1925, 192 in 1924, 231 in 1923, 288 in 1922, 217 in 1921. The Zymotic death rate was 2.13 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.43. These diseases accounted for 20.4 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list, is responsible for half the total deaths from such diseases. The 208 deaths were due to the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 121 (lungs 100, other forms 21); Measles, 1; Influenza, 30; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 2; Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 14; Whooping Cough, 18; Venereal Diseases, 2; Puerperal Fever, 8; Enteric Fever, 2; Encephalitis Lethargica, 4; other Zymotic Diseases, 6. Tuberculosis, Influenza, and Whooping Cough were responsible for 81 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

VACCINATION.

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1926 was 30.3 per cent., compared with 33.9 in 1925. In 1897 it was 93 per cent. It has been gradually going down since "exemption" was made easy. Attention has been drawn to this national danger in every report. The figure for 1926 was the lowest on record in Newport.

It is a great calamity that the inhabitants of this country should have neglected their opportunities to protect themselves against Small Pox.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .143).

The deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age were 14, 13 of them were under 12 months of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years. The figures are as follows:—

Period.		Rate per 1,000 Births.	
1904—1908	...	20.91	
1909—1913	...	18.94	
1914—1918	...	13.1	
1920	...	8.3	
1921	...	13.5	
1922	...	3.8	} Average 6.07
1923	...	9.99	
1924	...	3.36	
1925	...	6.03	
1926	...	7.24	

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 105 Great Towns was 11.8 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 8.7.

Persistent efforts towards improving infant hygiene, better domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around the stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating this disease. All these things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation.

WHOOPIING COUGH (Death Rate .184).

This disease was epidemic in the town during 1926.

298 cases were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, etc., and 18 deaths occurred. All of them were among children under 5 years of age. The death rate was above that for the Great Towns. 152 of the 298 cases were under school age. 185 of the cases occurred during the first quarter of the year.

MEASLES (Death Rate .01).

Measles were comparatively quiescent during the year, only 182 cases were reported, with one death. The average death rate from measles during the previous 5 years was .15, and the fatality rate 16.8 per 1,000 cases, compared with 5.5 in 1926. The death rate from this disease in the 105 Great Towns was .12.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACTS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute, Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1926 was 623, compared with 724 in 1925 and 650 during 1924.

2,234 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 396 houses were disinfected, and 3,723 articles were removed for disinfection, 81 articles were destroyed.

3,224 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 199 lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate nil).

120 cases were notified; they all recovered. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.23, compared with 3.28 during the previous five years, when the average number of cases per annum was 313.

The Wards chiefly affected were St. Julian with 28 cases, and St. Woolos and Liswerry, each with 22 cases. There were only 4 cases in Victoria Ward. The disease was of a mild type. The percentage of cases removed to Hospital was 76.6.

DIPHThERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

(Death Rate .020).

42 cases were notified, with 2 deaths, compared with 54 cases and 2 deaths in 1925, and with 36 cases and no deaths in 1924. The death rate during 1926 in the Great Towns averaged .10 per 1,000 per annum, compared with .02 at Newport.

Crindau Ward was the only one quite free from the disease, but only 1 case was notified in Tredegar and in Victoria. Liswerry Ward contributed the greatest number of cases, namely, 14. The case rate per 1,000 living was .43, compared with an average of 1.13 during the past 5 years, when the average number of cases notified was 107.8. 50 per cent. of the notified cases of Diphtheria were removed to Hospital.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and "neighbour contacts," by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants. In this way 14 germ carriers were discovered and kept under observation and supervision.

Swabs from a large number of suspicious sore throats were also examined.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 32 years, for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in many cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean a delay of several days—a fatal delay in some cases.

286,000 units (42 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate .02).

Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.

Only 4 cases were notified—but two died—compared with 39 cases last year, when there was a mild epidemic of Para-Typhoid B. The average number of cases during the past 5 years is 13.8. The fatality rate this year was 500 per 1,000 cases, compared with 130.4 for the past 5 years. One of the four cases was a visitor to the town and had undoubtedly contracted the disease before he arrived here.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation are thoroughly overhauling the sewerage system of the town, as many of the sewers, especially in Pillgwenlly district, are very old and defective. The cost is heavy, but money could not be spent to better purpose. The return will be seen in better health of the community.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.240 (Lungs, 1.025; Other forms, 0.215).]

NOTIFICATIONS.—135 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1926; 95 of these were alive at the end of the year, or 70 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1924 and with 69 per cent. in 1925.

71 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 57 of these were alive at the end of the year (80 per cent.) compared with 84 per cent. in 1924 and with 77 per cent. in 1925.

Sexes affected—			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	70	65
Other Forms	...	...	42	29
			—	—
	Totals	...	112	94
			—	—

The death rate from Phthisis has not fallen in proportion to the reduced number of cases notified. In fact there has been a slight increase in the death rate during the last four years, whereas it has gone down somewhat in England and Wales.

The number of cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 135 notifications in 1926 and 100 deaths. Since 1909 the notifications have gradually approached the deaths from Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease has become more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for previous years also brings out the following facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1926 were as follows:—79, 75.5, 71.29, 76.01, 53.88, 63.6, 58.8, 57.6, 59.58, 46.6, 62.2, 70, 68 and 70.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920. For the period 1921-5 it was 704.2.

In my report for 1922, comparisons were made between the figures for 1912 and 1921, in reference to the after history of cases after notification.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tubercular cases as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 299 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his Assistant during 1926, compared with 176 in 1925, 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921. The increase shewn is gratifying.

Figures show that there was a very slight decrease in the Tuberculosis death-rate at Newport during 1926, but there has been a marked reduction in the death-rate from other forms of Tuberculosis compared with the period 1900-09—.38, thus: 1916-1920, .33; 1921-1925, .24.

Arrangements were made during 1923 for the Tuberculosis Nurse to be taken over from the Welsh National Memorial Association to the Health Department, in order to improve the co-ordination of the work.

The after care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme.

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients.

	Males		Females		Totals
	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	
Number of Patients examined [including 299 Contacts] ...	187	151	143	199	680
Number diagnosed as T. B.					
Pulmonary	3	55	4	49	111
Non-Pulmonary	23	7	7	11	48
Total	26	62	11	60	159
Number of Contacts examined [included in above]	87	43	82	87	299
Number of Contacts found T. B.					
Pulmonary	1	8	4	5	18
Non-Pulmonary	5	—	—	3	8
Total	6	8	4	8	26
Number of Cases recommended to					
Hospital	6	54	5	55	120
Sanatorium	6	9	2	7	24
Total	12	63	7	62	144
Number of Cases admitted to					
Hospital	7	46	6	55	114
Sanatorium	5	19	1	8	33
Total	12	65	7	63	147

CHICKEN POX.

During the year 464 cases came to the knowledge of the department. It was most prevalent during the first and second quarters, when 156 and 207 cases respectively were reported. Every case was visited. Liswerry, Eveswell, Corporation Road, and Somerton were the schools most affected by the disease. All but 59 of the cases were among school children.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free treatment for all suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital, at the Out-Patient Department.

Since October, 1925, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week, plus a session for special appointments, namely:—

Males—Tuesdays, 4-30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4-30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 4-30 p.m.; and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients Department was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions; this is already inadequate at times.

The total attendances during the years 1919-26 were as follows:

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Attendances:								
Males	2276	2567	3297	3648	3361	3274	3522	4054
Females	453	759	917	954	1326	1063	1497	1296
Totals	2729	3326	4214	4602	4687	4337	5019	5350

The new patients during 1926 were as follows:—

(Summary of Quarterly Returns).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis ...	109	31	140
Soft chancre ...	30	1	31
Gonorrhœa ...	140	10	150
Not V.D. ...	75	6	81
Totals ...	<u>354</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>402</u>

Compared with 1925 there were less new cases both of Syphilis and of Gonorrhœa during 1926.

143 patients attended a full course of treatment—184 ceased to attend before completing treatment. Whilst these figures are much more satisfactory than those for 1925, and the total attendances were higher than in 1925 or 1924, it is quite evident that a large amount of the work entailed in the treatment of the cases, and money expended, do not bear fruitful results owing to the fact that a large proportion of the patients give up attending before completing the necessary treatment.

The results to the patients may be disastrous in later years.

As treatment may take a couple of years or more in some cases, it is difficult to produce figures to show how many defaulters there are, but if we take the average number of new cases per annum during a period of 5 years and the average number of cases which completed treatment during the same period we may then form an estimate.

YEARS 1922-26.

SYPHILIS :	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Average number of new cases per annum ...	127	36.5
Average number who completed treatment ...	11	3.4
Percentage of cases which completed treatment per annum ...	9%	9%
GONORRHOEA :	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Average number of new cases per annum ...	158	17.8
Average number who completed treatment ...	27.3	3.6
Percentage of cases which completed treatment per annum ...	17.3%	20%

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1926 was 667 compared with 669 in 1925.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitute given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 187, compared with 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

Facilities exist for the admission of girls or women requiring special indoor treatment at Cheltenham, and in London. Cases will be sent there if necessary.

The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment is still unsatisfactory. In the cases of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Public Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely, would be beneficial in that direction.

Facilities for greater privacy in treatment are desirable for female patients. These are now provided for mothers and expectant mothers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

PROPAGANDA.

Through the agency of the British Social Hygiene Council the local Venereal Diseases Committee secured the services of Prof. J. Arthur Thomson (Regius Professor of Natural History) to lecture and for a conference in Newport on January 15th, 1926, on the subject of "The Social Hygiene Outlook." The lecture was organised for those engaged in social work, leaders of young people's organisations, teachers, etc. The lecture was an educational treat, as was to be expected from so eminent an authority and famous a lecturer, and an interesting and instructive conference followed. Nevertheless the attendance was disappointing—possibly due to the unusually inclement weather that unfortunately prevailed on the night of the lecture. It is most difficult in Newport to get together a representative audience of the above character when any attempt is made to give instructions regarding the subject of Venereal Disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

185 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 30 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 10, a percentage fatality of 5.4. The daily average in hospital was 16.7 patients.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following District Councils:—St. Mellons Rural District, Magor Rural District, Llantarnam Urban District, Panteg Urban District, Pontypool Urban District, Caerleon Urban District, Machen and Bedwas Urban District, Mynyddislwyn Urban District, Abercarn Urban District, Blaina and Nantyglo Urban District, Chepstow Urban District, and Abergavenny Municipal Borough.

SCARLET FEVER.

77 per cent. of the cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 6 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 98 cases. The average age of the patients was 6.9 years, and the average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 50 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.

5 cases were admitted into Hospital—2 of these were from the town. 50 per cent. of the notified cases received hospital treatment. The fatality rate was 20 per cent. of the cases admitted. The average age of the patients was 27.7 years, and the average stay in hospital of the cases that recovered was 27.7 days.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

37 of the 42 cases of Diphtheria notified (88 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital; 20 were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 57 cases. Four cases proved fatal. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was 7 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 29.4 days, and the average age of all the patients was 8.3 years.

There were also admitted into Hospital:—Erysipelas, 1 case; Pneumonia, 11 (1 fatal); Influenzal Pneumonia, 3; Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, 1; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1 (fatal); Tubercular Meningitis, 2 (both fatal); Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 1; Measles, 1; and for observation, 4 cases (1 fatal).

COST OF THE HOSPITAL.

The income for the year ending March, 1927, amounted to £491 14s. 3d. The cost of food per week per head for patients and staff was 9/9 $\frac{3}{4}$, compared with the following figures for previous years:—1898-9, 6/1 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1903-4, 4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1908-9, 4/2 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1913-14, 4/3; 1914-15, 4/10 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1915-16, 6/2; 1917-18, 11/11 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1918-19, 12/6; 1919-20, 11/1; 1920-21, 13/-; 1921-22, 9/11; 1922-23, 10/6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1923-24, 10/4; 1924-25, 9/9; and 1925-26, 9/1 $\frac{3}{4}$. The daily average number of patients in hospital during the financial year was 16.3. The average cost per patient was £37 4s. 8d.

CEFN HOSPITAL.

1 case of Measles was admitted into the Port Sanitary Hospital during 1926.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1926, 1,844 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done:—

For Medical Practitioners. Throat and Nose swabs, 212; Sputum for Tubercle, 94; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, 1; Blood for ditto., 10; Smears for Gonococci, 13; Other specimens, 6; Total, 336.

School Contacts.—Swabs from Contacts, 147; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 72; Total, 219.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 115; ditto., from Suspected cases, 27; ditto., from Contacts, 340; Sputum, 1; Smears for Gonococci, 81; Other Specimens, 12; Total, 576.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 705; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Sputum, 1; Faeces and Urine, 3; Other cases, 3; Total, 713.

3 Cultures were submitted to an outside laboratory for Virulence test.

In many towns the bacteriological work is done under contract by outside Laboratories; the carrying out of this work by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff resulted in 1926 in a nett saving of over £185 to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possess a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and postmortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The Mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

MORTUARY STATISTICS :	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Bodies removed to Mortuary	47	28	23	31	47	39	43
Number of Postmortems	19	12	15	19	30	20	21
Inquests <i>re</i> above	47	28	23	31	47	37	42

TRANSPORT OF THE SICK.

There are four Ambulances in the town for such work, namely : the Police Accident Ambulance stationed at the Central Fire Station, another Accident Ambulance at Lysaght's Works, the Wooloston House Ambulance, and the Corporation Ambulance for Infectious cases.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN NEWPORT.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital.—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, Pneumonia, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child); also, beds are provided for Orthopædic cases after operation.

Cases from outside areas are admitted.

Cefn Port Sanitary Hospital.—This Hospital is used for Small Pox cases in the town or port. Cases from outside are also admitted.

Tuberculosis.—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanitorium and Dispensary treatment for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she visits cases at their homes.

Maternity Hospitals.—The Corporation have arranged for the admission of cases recommended by the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to a private nursing home. Patients contribute towards the cost according to their means.

The Corporation also subsidise the Nantyderry Home for unmarried mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

Complicated cases of labour and Puerperal Fever are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital, whilst Woolston House Infirmary has a large Maternity Home for poor law cases.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Royal Gwent Hospital.—The Corporation, through the Mayor, subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into Woolston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopædic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The Corporation also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes to mothers requiring rest, etc.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—Since the closure of the Home Nursing Association for the Sick Poor in Commercial Road, there has been no provision for the home nursing of the sick, apart from Private Nursing Associations. During periods of epidemic Health Committee has employed nurses temporarily for nursing children at their own homes.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

During the year, 195 samples of 20 different kinds of foods, as detailed in the tables herewith (page 49) were taken and submitted for analysis. 127 of these were formal samples and 68 informal. 3.1 per cent. of the former and 2.9 per cent. of the latter were adulterated, or 3.1 per cent. of the total samples, compared with 11.25, 5.7, 4.8, 7.0, 3.0 4.76, 2.45, and 5.0 during the past eight years.

ADULTERATIONS (see also Tables pages 49 and 51).

3 of the 108 samples of milk, or 2.7 per cent., were adulterated—2 had added water—3.65 per cent. and 3.88 per cent respectively—and the third sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 18.67 per cent. The vendor of this sample was fined £5 (including

costs) in the local police court. The other two vendors were warned by the Medical Officer of Health.

One sample of preserved cream was found to contain .07 per cent. excess of Boric Acid, i.e., 0.47 per cent. instead of 0.4 per cent. The vendor was warned and a further sample taken was found to be in accordance with the label.

Under the Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, an informal sample of gelatine was secured from a consignment which had arrived in the port from Antwerp, destined for use in the manufacture of sweets. The analysis showed the glue to contain 1.12 grains per lb. of metallic copper and 210 parts per million of SO_2 . When the second cargo arrived it was detained under Article 6 of the 1908 Regulations and Part 2 of the 1925 Regulations, pending an analysis of a sample. The analysis showed the gelatine to contain 1.66 grains per lb. of Hydrated Copper Sulphate (or 0.42 grains per lb. of Metallic Copper). The consignment was thereupon released, but the consignees and consignors were informed that any subsequent consignments found to contain an equal quantity of copper would not be allowed to pass.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOODS.

Boric Acid was present in the 6 samples of preserved *Cream*; in one sample an excess of .07 per cent. was found. In 3 of the 32 samples of *Butter* in amounts varying from a trace to 0.14 per cent. In one of the four samples of *Sausages* to the extent of 4.34 grains per lb. In the 3 samples of *Sponge Rolls* in amounts varying from 0.06 per cent. to 0.12 per cent., and in one of the 2 samples of *Liquid Eggs* 107.10 grains per lb.

Sulphites.—3 of the four samples of *Sausages* contained Sulphites (as Sulphur Dioxide)—22, 33 and 110 parts per million respectively, and one of the samples of Gelatine contained 210 parts per million.

OTHER EXTRANEOUS CHEMICALS OR IMPURITIES (APART FROM DIRT).

Arsenic.—9 samples of foreign Apples all contained traces of Arsenic, but in quantities less than 1/100 gr. per lb.

Rice Flour.—The 3 samples of Shredded Suet contained this substance (as a coating) in quantities varying from 15.86% to 20.4%.

Copper.—2 samples of Fruit Jelly contained Copper, but in quantities less than 10 pts. per million, and both samples of Gelatine this metal—1.12 and 0.42 grains per lb. respectively.

DIRT AND PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS IN MILK.—9 samples were submitted for examination. Seven of these were ordinary milks, and all were tested by inoculation for the presence of T.B. One of the samples (taken May 18th) was found to contain tubercle bacilli. This infected sample was from a supply of milk that was brought into Newport for sale from outside the Borough. The Local Authority of the district in which the farm was situated was at once notified. Arrangements were made for all milk from this farm to be sterilised before sale, and for veterinary examination of the herd. The result of the latter was that 3 suspected cows were removed and isolated, and their milk withdrawn from the supply sent into Newport. The restrictions were then removed, but a further sample (taken 24th August, 1926) of milk from this source was submitted for the inoculation test, and found to be satisfactory.

The other six samples of ordinary milk were free from the tubercle bacilli. Four of the seven samples (including the infected one) were found to have "no excess of dirt." In one sample dirt was excessive and in the other two samples dirt was present in medium amount.

The two samples taken under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923, were found to conform to the requirements. The sample of pasteurised milk had 17,000 organisms per c.c, but B. Coli was absent in 1/10 c.c. The sample of Grade A milk had few cells present, occasional cocci only, no tubercle bacilli, and no dirt were present.

Quality of Milk.—The quality of the unadulterated milk sampled during the year was slightly above the average for the past 11 years, as regards milk fat, but slightly below as regards solids not fat. The figures were:—

		Milk Fat.		Solids not fat.
1926	...	3.68	...	8.79
1915—1925	...	3.64	...	8.83

40 of the 105 genuine samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. of fat, whilst 24 samples contained 4.0 per cent. and over. 26 of the samples contained less than 8.7 per cent. of solids not fat and 34 had 8.9 per cent. and over.

As to seasonal variation, the samples taken in the third quarter of the year were the richest in quality, both in regard to milk fat and the non-fatty solids—3.94 per cent. and 8.86 per cent. respectively. The samples analysed in the first and second quarters were the poorest in milk fat (3.48 and 3.50 per cent. respectively) and those taken in the fourth quarter gave the lowest figure for solids not fat 8.75 per cent.

SAMPLES OF FOODS TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS DURING
YEAR 1926.

Description of Sample	Formal				Informal				Totals	
	No. taken	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	% Adult- erated	No. taken	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	% Adult- erated	Sam- ples taken	% Adult- erated
Apples	...	...	...	...	9 ^e	9	...	...	9	...
Beef (frozen)	...	...	...	...	1 ^g	1	...	...	1	...
Butter	...	...	...	...	32 ^d	32	...	...	32	...
Coffee Milk	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Cream, Pres.	6 ^a	5	1	16.6	...	...	...	...	6	16.6
Cream, Tinned	3 ^b	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Crystal Fruit Jelly	...	...	...	...	1 ^j	1	...	...	1	...
Fruit Jelly	...	...	...	...	4 ^j	4	...	...	4	...
Malatine	...	...	...	...	2 ^l	...	2	100	2	100
Ice Cream	6 ^c	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Liquid Eggs	...	...	...	...	2 ^k	2	...	...	2	...
Milk	108	105	3	2.7	...	...	...	...	108	2.7
Pancemeat	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...
Stuffed Meat	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Raspberry Fruit Jelly	...	...	...	...	1 ^j	1	...	...	1	...
Sausages	4 ^f	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Redded Beef Suet	...	...	...	...	3 ^h	3	...	...	3	...
Sauage Fingers	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...
Sauage Rolls	...	...	...	...	3 ⁱ	3	...	...	3	...
Sauage Paste	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Totals	127	123	4	3.15	68	66	2	2.9	195	3.1

- (a) 5 genuine contained Boric Acid in amounts varying from 0.17% to 0.30%. Adulterated sample contained .47% (.07% in excess of maximum permitted).
- (b) Boric Acid absent. Hydrogen peroxide absent.
- (c) Total No. of organisms per 1 c.c. of Ice Cream:—varying from 8,600 to 1,300,000. B. Coli group:—Present in 1 c.c., absent in 1/10 c.c. in 2 instances; present in 1/10, absent in 1/100 in 2 instances; present in 1/100, absent in 1/1000 in 1 instance; present in 1/1000 c.c. in 1 instance.
- (d) 3 samples only contained preservative:—0.14%, 0.04%, and a trace of Boric Acid.
- (e) Arsenic less than 1/100th grain per lb.
- (f) 1 contained 4.34 gr. Boric Acid, 3 contained Sulphites as Sulphur Dioxide in quantities 22, 33, and 110 parts per million respectively.
- (g) Free from preservatives.
- (h) All the samples contained Rice Flour from 15.86% to 20.4%
- (i) Boric Acid present in amounts varying from 0.06% to 0.12% (2 vendors were written to).
- (j) Boric Acid absent. The Raspberry, and one fruit jelly, contained copper, less than 10 parts per million.
- (k) Boric Acid absent in one; 1.53% (107.10 grains per lb.) present in other (Vendor written to).
- (l) Copper sulphate found in 1st sample, and smaller quantity in second sample. Consignors and consignees warned.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS,
1912 and 1917.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED :

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of pre- servative.	(b) Number in which preservative was reported to be present, and per- centage of preser- vative found in each sample.
Milk	108	Nil.
Tinned Cream	3	Nil.

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the regulations in regard to it: Nil.

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM :

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statement on the label as to preservatives was correct.

(1) Correct statements made	5
(2) Statements incorrect	1
Total	6

(3) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample:—

Sample No.	Percentage of Preservative.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label.
126	0.27	} Not exceeding 0.4 of Boric Acid.
142	0.29	
143	0.19	
144	0.47	
146	0.17	
146a	0.30	

(b) Determinations made of Milk-fat sold as Preserved Cream—

(1) Above 35 per cent.: 6 (as follows):—

Sample No.	Percentage Milk Fat.	Sample No.	Percentage Milk Fat.
126	66.07	144	49.46
142	61.47	146	66.79
143	68.18	146a	55.09

(2) Below 35 per cent.: Nil.

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved Cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the regulations have not been observed: Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the regulations have not been complied with, and action taken: Nil.

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to Cream or to Preserved Cream: Nil.
Action taken where found: Nil.

ADULTERATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS, AND ACTION TAKEN.

Date of Offence	Initials	Article.	Offence	Action taken and result.
Jan. 29	S.S.	Gelatine	Contained 1.12 grains of metallic copper per lb. and 210 parts per million of SO ₂	Consignees informed and consignors warned subsequent consignments to be watched for.
March 27	S.S.	Gelatine	Contained 0.42 grains of metallic copper per lb.	Consignors and consignees warned that any subsequent consignments found to contain as much copper would not be allowed to pass.
April 27	P.W.	Milk	Deficient in fat to the extent of 18.67 parts per cent.	Servant dismissed. P.W. fined £5, including costs.
" "	J.F.	Milk	3.65 per cent. of added water.	Enquired into, and offender warned by M.O.H.
Sept. 29	R.D.	Preserved Cream	Excess of Boric Acid (0.07 excess).	Second sample taken on 12th October. Result: Genuine. Fat, 55.09%. Boric Acid, 0.30%
" "	G.P.	Milk	3.88 parts per cent. of added water.	Circumstances enquired into and offender warned by M.O.H.

WATER SUPPLY.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

	Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro ...	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	37 ft.
Do. Subsidy	36,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21 ft. 11 in.
Pant-yr-eos ...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84 ft.
Wentwood ...	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres 0 rds.	90 ft.
	<hr/> 665,000,000		

It has been recognised for some years that the supply is not equal to the requirements of the town, particularly during years with low rain falls. Parliamentary sanction was obtained in 1920 for the Talybont Scheme, according to which the Corporation is empowered to draw the whole of the water of the upper portion of the Caerfennell Valley, with the exception of a quarter of a million gallons a day of compensation water. The gathering area consists of upland moors on the S.E. of the Brecon Beacons. The water will be drawn directly from intakes in the main stream, and after sedimentation and filtering through mechanical filters will be conveyed by a main capable of supplying about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons per day. The water is very soft, the hardness varying from 1 to 5 degrees, during flood and dry weather respectively. The water has a certain amount of Plumbosolvency action during floods which will necessitate treatment at times. There are a few farms on the lower portions of the gathering area which will also need dealing with. Apart from these details the water is a remarkably pure one and most admirably suitable for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The scheme will be completed in 1927.

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town every house is provided with a supply of water from the Corporation mains.

RAT AND MICE ACT.

Two professional rat catchers, one for the Urban and one for the Port, are employed by the Corporation, and undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

A Rat Week was held from November 5th to 13th. Display advertisements were published in the local Press. These were backed up by Press notes each day and by the distribution of leaflets to all shops and business premises throughout the Borough. Undoubtedly considerable interest was aroused and useful information widely circulated, but the actual results it was impossible to gauge. The cost of the publicity week was £39 12s. 6d.

The following tables give a summary of the work done and of the results achieved during the year.

URBAN—

Number of premises found to be infested with rats, and baited, etc.	...	...	...	...	143
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	...	...	44,800
Number of Rats killed—					
Rat Lime	...	...	...	...	508
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	...	...	109
By Poisons (estimated) and Traps and Gins	...	...	...	...	4373
Total	...	...	...	---	4,990

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—41,970 (approx.)
 Number of Rats killed (bodies recovered)—on ships, 1325; on shore, 3,211; total, 4,536.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brown	... 889	2319	3208
Black	... 358	970	1328
Totals	... 1247	3289	4536

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED—

Urban	...	...	...	4990
Port	...	...	...	4536

				9,526

URBAN ONLY.

CLASS OF PREMISES	RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS													
	No. of Premises Baited		By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins			Dogs and Ferrets			Rat Lime			Totals		
	Males	Females	Sex Un-known	Males	Females	Sex Un-known	Males	Females	Sex Un-known	Males	Females	Sex Un-known	Both Sexes	
Private Houses	3	8	35	..	..	10	..	..	16	3	8	61	72
Hotels and Breweries	45	88	134	..	..	..	..	..	2	45	88	136	269
Refuse Destructor	58	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	91	..	149
Hospitals	13	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	41	91	377	509
Other Public Buildings	25	54	15	5	2	2	..	..	..	30	56	17	103
Slaughter House	..	..	..	35	51	..	..	..	..	35	51	..	86
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc.	370	741	62	..	..	..	..	..	16	370	741	78	1189
Timber, Building Yards, etc.	250	483	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	483	26	759
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces	368	789	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	368	789	22	1179
Sewers	..	..	537	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	537
Wearing Apparel Stores and Shops	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4
Other Classes	39	55	34	..	..	4	..	..	2	39	55	40	134
Totals	1172	2336	865	40	53	16	28	67	413	1240	2456	1294	4990	

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895 :—

	Number of Plans passed (less 20% for houses not erected).	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void.
1895—1899	... 2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	... 1793	5.7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	... 1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	... 936	5.64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	... 166	6 (1918)	53	Nil. (1918)

Year ending June 30th	Inside Borough							Outside Boro'	Total Houses Built		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People	
	By Corporation			By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Nett Increase		Corporation Schemes	Under Corporation Schemes		Total for Newport People
	To Rent	Subsidy	Total									
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8
1921	102	...	102	21	123	4	119	..	102	123	119	
1922	176	...	176	25	201	...	201	...	176	201	201	
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203	
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217	
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377	
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401	
6 mths to Dec 31, 1926	...	119	119	23	142	4	138	156	275	298	294	
Totals	518	753	1271	281	1552	38	1514	306	1577	1858	1820	

From the end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1926, 1,858 houses have been built for Newport people. Of these, 1,577 have been built under Corporation schemes. 306 of these 1,577 houses were built outside the Borough. After deducting 38 for houses taken off the rates, there remained 1,820 houses to provide for the increase of population from end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1926. On the bases of an average of 5.5 persons per house these houses, if they have been occupied by Newport people only, have provided accommodation for 10,000 of Newport's population, or for 1,884 persons above the increase of population during that period.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial condition of the inhabitants. At the end of 1924, there were 2,972 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 2,482 at the end of 1923, whilst the cost of living index figures at the end of 1923 and 1924 was 77 and 81 respectively.

Previous to the War, reference was made in each Annual Report of the necessity for cottages for those in receipt of small wages, in order to reduce the overcrowding among the poorer classes. This applies in particular to the unskilled workmen with several children.

The houses erected in towns under the various housing schemes since the war, has benefited those who can afford to pay the rents charged, especially those with small families; but the conditions under which a large proportion of the poorer people live constitute a serious menace to the health of the community. The question arises whether the financial aspect of the housing question should override the public health and sociological side of the problem.

Many of the poorer inhabitants have attempted to solve this defect in our housing schemes by erecting "shanties" and tents, and by occupying improvised vans in agricultural fields, and this cannot be prevented unless the authorities are prepared to provide wooden huts, etc., for the more or less temporary accommodation of such people.

CENSUS FIGURES.

In my report for 1923, particulars are given of overcrowding conditions revealed by the census of 1921. It was mentioned that there were 4,673 families at the time when that census was taken, who came under the category of "two room" or less per family, and that there was an average of 1.34 families per house in the town.

The Census return showed that 303 colliery employees and their families were living in Newport, owing presumably to the lack of housing accommodation in the neighbouring colliery districts.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, ETC.

WORK DONE DURING 1926.

I. HOUSE INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) :—

Infectious Diseases enquiries ...	...	1439
Systematic Inspection enquiries	}	1115
Private Houses enquiries		
Vans and Tents ...	...	2077
Registered Premises which were also		
Dwelling Houses ...	...	4827
Inspection <i>re</i> Cleanliness ...	...	3010
Inspection <i>re</i> Flushing Cisterns ...	...	512
		12,980

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910 :—

Systematic and others	1115
---------------------------	-----	------

(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation—7 (All these are to be demolished by the Great Western Railway Co.)

(4) Number of dwelling houses [exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit—979.

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the L.A. or their Officers—979.

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

In all cases informal notices were served and the requirements were complied with without recourse to statutory action. A total of 15,929 visits and re-visits were made in connection with the above work. 2,311 houses with an estimated population of 7,116 persons were on the supervision List at the end of the year.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 7 houses remaining unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders. There are 70 huts, vans, and tents in occupation in addition to the above.

Flushing Cisterns.—324 flushing cisterns were fixed on old properties during the year. This work entailed a total of 1,496 visits and re-visits. Very material progress has been made in dealing with the provision of flushing cisterns throughout the town. 4,180 houses have been provided with such cisterns since 1910.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Houses Systematically Inspected ...	2420	1261	1485	1188	2607	1855	1115
Houses dealt with by Committee ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2
Houses Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	..
Houses Repaired ...	857	1333	1195	855	1179	1010	979
No. of Visits for Supervision of Work ...	1820	3385	3956	2050	3074	3776	3102
<i>Re Cleanliness—</i>							
No. of Houses put on Supervision List	75	162	205	92	38	2	..
No. of Visits and Re-visits ...	656	2878	2746	2465	4312	2926	3632
No. of Notices Verbal and Written	495	466	261	250	323	618	199

It will be seen by the above table that much attention was paid to this department of the work during 1926. Its demands on the time of the Inspectorial Staff are increasing continuously. It necessarily follows that less inspections are possible in respect to other matters.

MEAT INSPECTION.

68,708 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.—approximately 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of meat, fish and tinned foods, etc., were condemned and surrendered during the year. Nearly 2/3rds of this total was condemned at the Public Slaughter House, 1/18th at the provision market, and nearly 1/3rd at private premises. Seven tons of tuberculous meat was condemned, and over ten tons of the condemned food was decomposed—but there has been a marked reduction in the amount of fish condemned from this cause.

An unusually large amount of meat, particularly Bovine livers, were affected by “abscesses and blood poisoning,” and nearly five tons of meat had to be condemned because of the prevalence of this condition.

The protection of meat, etc., from contamination has lately received very commendable attention, and the Meat Regulations, 1924, which came into operation last year are most helpful; but of still greater importance is the protection of foods eaten in a raw state, such as milk, butter, cheese, many fruits and numerous other foods.

No fewer than 24,014 of the total of 55,419 visits made by the outdoor staff of the Department were concerned with the supervision of the people's food.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1926 was 37,621, including 3,574 beasts, 2,230 calves, 7,166 pigs, 9,678 sheep and 14,973 lambs, compared with an average of 31,463 for the five years 1910-14 and with 35,261 for the years 1922-1926.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The conditions of overcrowding which exist in the town continues seriously to interfere with their proper control. There were 20 houses on the register at the end of the year—4 were added during the twelve months. 428 inspections and re-visits have been made, and 19 notices were served for the abatement of 29 nuisances discovered. Most of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

During the year 1926 they numbered 39 and provided accommodation for 375 seamen. 463 visits were made to these houses, namely, 411 inspections and 52 re-visits. 31 nuisances were discovered, to abate which 12 notices were served; 15 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. In one instance an unlicensed person was warned for taking in Seamen lodgers. At the end of the year each licensed house was thoroughly overhauled, and reported upon, and the old licenses collected with the applications for the renewal of the licenses for 1927. 7 new licenses were granted and 3 cancelled during the year. Four cases of tuberculosis occurred among the Seamen lodged in these houses. They were all removed to Woolston House or Hospital.

Scavenging.—Moveable tins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are improvised from wooden boxes, etc., and they are coverless and therefore very unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become very wet and offensive. The Nuisance Bye-Laws, numbers 4 to 8, require revision. The Refuse is disposed of at the Corporation Destructor and on Refuse tips—the latter still require attention as they are the cause of frequent complaints.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers' premises:—

1.—INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices Served
Factories	141	39	17	2	1
Workshops (including Bakehouses)	831	1832	310	106	81
Outworkers Premises	58	202	29	5	4
Totals	1030	2073	346	113	86

Classification of the Nuisances discovered will be found in Table 17 at the end of the Report.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

25 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred on registered premises during the year (see also Table 14), namely, Scarlet Fever 7, Diphtheria 5, Erysipelas 2, Pneumonia 7, and Tuberculosis 4. It is remarkable that the 4 cases of Tuberculosis occurred in Seamen's Lodging Houses. One of the cases of Scarlet Fever and 4 of the cases of Diphtheria were nursed at home. In every one of these instances the work or business carried on in the premises was discontinued until the case was clear and disinfection had been carried out.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, and rainfall records are taken daily at Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Barometric readings, and 1-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures are taken daily at the Health Department and Water Works yards respectively.

The rain fall in 1926 was 40.35 at Allt-yr-yn Hospital compared with an average of 43.58 inches for the previous five years and the hours of bright sunshine during the year were 1420.3 compared with an average of 1620.3 hours during the years 1921-25, and with 1668.0 during 1925. It will thus be seen that the amount of bright sunshine recorded in Newport during the year was very considerably below the average. Every month was duller than usual, with the exception of August, which gave a total of 34 hours of bright sunshine, more than the average for the previous five years. June was the sunniest month with 219.3 hours of sunshine.

The wettest month of the year was November, with 9.38 inches of rain. Next came January with 8.01 inches. Curiously, August was the third wettest month (4.33 inches), although it was also the second sunniest. The driest months were December with .35 inch of rain and March .40 inch.

The following is a summary of the inspections, etc., made by Senior Inspector Spencer E. Jones, the Assistant Inspectors and Health Visitors, during 1926:—to registered premises, 10,067; Inspections, re meat, food, etc., 17,088; re Infectious Diseases, birth enquiries, private houses, etc., 28,264; making a grand total of 55,419, compared with 54,137 last year.

It is a pleasure to be able to report again that the work performed by the staff of the Health Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and that it has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving very considerable expenditure of money.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1926.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year	No. of Regd. Premises	Inspections made of all kinds of Premises (including Registered Premises)	Re-visits	Nuisances Discovered	Notices Served
1921	1356	32212	12722	1927	1110
1922	1465	35182	13509	2245	1377
1923	1263	34732	14475	2266	1539
1924	1384	34611	11774	1829	1314
1925	1271	40319	13818	1950	1418
Averages	1348	35411	13259.6	2043	1351.6
1926	1357	40736	14683	1425	974

556 complaints were received, against 705 last year. Many of these complaints were made in connection with the Rent (Restrictions) Act. After inspection, in all genuine cases informal notices were served on the owners to abate the nuisances complained of; we continue to receive a number of complaints that are trivial or due to spite.

SUPERVISION OF NEW AND REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The number of houses on the list is 1,125. No houses were put on during the year. The primary inspections numbered 3,010. In 2,737 inspections the houses were found satisfactory. A certain number of houses had minor faults, due to negligence on the part of the tenants, and it was only necessary to caution them. In 39 cases, (compared with 80 last year) written notices were served on dirty tenants and sub-tenants, in addition to 222 verbal notices. 447 re-visits were made to see that the notices were complied with. It was not necessary to take proceedings as the notices were fully and quickly complied with.

FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

Under Section 126 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1889, 512 houses were inspected. 287 of these houses had w.c. flushes; 324 were without any flushing apparatus; notices were served on the owners. As a result 324 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year.

STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 560. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. During the fly season 421 stables and 3,613 manure dumps were sprayed with disinfectants at frequent intervals to kill flies and prevent them breeding. 5 notices were served on occupiers for accumulation of manure. It is believed that this work is very effective in keeping down the fly nuisance.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP, ETC., ACTS.

The duties under the above Acts have been carried out as well as the limited staff allowed. There were 1,030 premises on the Register. Inspections, 2,073; nuisances dealt with, 113; notices served, 86; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances abated, 346. Whenever cleansing or lime washing was necessary and brought to the notice of the occupiers it was promptly attended to. The domestic workshop and homework premises have been frequently visited to see that the work is not carried on under insanitary conditions and that there is no infectious disease on the premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, the same number as last year. They can accommodate 316 lodgers. 669 inspections were made of them. Of the 5 nuisances discovered only 1 was due to want of cleanliness; on the whole they were well kept, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered that would justify court proceedings. The keepers have much trouble with bugs, especially during the summer months. Their success in keeping this pest under control is astonishing.

SUB-LET HOUSES (or Houses Let in Lodgings).

The Bye-Laws have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (20). Considerable trouble has been experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortage of accommodation in the Borough. Also the sub-tenants of these

particular houses are dirty and indifferent, with no idea of personal cleanliness. To keep these houses up to Registration Standard, daily visits are needed, with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present staff. 312 inspections were made. 20 of the 29 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness. 4 houses were added to the register during the year.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

The 39 of these premises registered can accommodate 270 lodgers. They are dealt with in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The work of Food Inspection assumes more and more importance and involves a considerable amount of time of the staff. No less than 24,014 visits were made during 1926. The Provision Market, Fish Stores, Railway Station, etc., continue to be inspected every morning before 9-0 a.m., and every Saturday night from 6-0 to 8-30 an inspector is on duty, more particularly at the Market. The early morning inspections prevent a large quantity of stale meat, and especially fish, from being sold to street hawkers.

In connection with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, 3,090 visits have been made to see that the Regulations are complied with and to explain them when necessary. Persuasion has been most effective in getting the spirit as well as the letter of the Regulations carried out.

It is difficult to understand why such articles of food as cooked meat, sausages, poultry, rabbits, fish, butter, margarine, lard, cheese, cream, sugar, bread, cakes, confectionery, dried fruit, etc., were excluded from the operation of the Regulations. It is so obvious that these articles of food are continually being contaminated by handling, dirt, dust, and flies. Nearly all these articles of food are eaten without any further preparation. From an inspection point of view the supervision of these articles of food would involve very little more work and the effect would have been most beneficial from the public health standpoint.

A considerable amount of meat is daily in course of transit and handled, sold and stored at the wholesale meat stores and cold storage premises (of which there are five in the Borough). These premises have been inspected daily. The meat has been dealt with in a very satisfactory way.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are now two of these premises registered, one only being in regular use. The third slaughterhouse was closed during the year. The two in use are kept in very good sanitary condition. In 103 instances notices were received of intention to slaughter. 436 pigs were killed during the year in the one, at the other only an occasional sheep was slaughtered, and they were all found to be thoroughly healthy. At the former slaughterhouse 4 carcasses with offals were condemned and 25 livers and 37 pairs of lungs.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

This is referred to in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. The supervision of the animals slaughtered occupies an enormous amount of time, as an endeavour is made to thoroughly examine everything slaughtered there. 34,828 lbs. of beef and Veal, 6,262½ lbs. of mutton and lamb, 2,465 lbs. of pork and 35 lbs. of goat meat were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The whole of this was voluntarily surrendered.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 71 within the Borough; Inspections, 897 during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 58, for which 45 notices were served; 152 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—52 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness—need for lime-washing in 38 instances. Nearly all of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a good sanitary condition, but that is probably because of the close supervision given to them.

COWSHEDS (12), MILKSHOPS (195), DAIRIES (2).

The 209 premises on the register have received 1,989 inspections. 58 new milkshops were added to the register and 21 removed during the year. Included in these figures are two purveyors licensed to sell certified milk, one establishment for bottling and sale of Grade A milk, and one pasteurising establishment and sale of pasteurised milk. 9 nuisances or breaches of the Regulations (re want

of cleanliness) were discovered in the course of inspections—all at milkshops. The methods of handling and retailing of milk in Newport continue to improve, though slowly. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, will undoubtedly be an effective instrument to hasten improvement in cleanliness in the milk trade, as last year a few instances occurred where milkmen were discovered filling in their carts in the street, milk bottles which had not been properly cleansed. They were warned by the Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.
CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1926.

Wards	Area in Acres	Census 1921						June 30th, 1926											Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (persons per acre)
		No. of Persons			Estimated No. of Houses			Estimated Population			HOUSES									
		Male	Female	Total	Inhabited	Void	Total	Average No. of Persons per Inhabited House	Year's Increase	Per Cent. Increase since last Census	Male	Female	Total	No. Built in 12 months	New Houses since last Census	Estimated No. in Borough				
																Inhabited	Void	Total		
Crindau ...	277	4889	4747	8616	1599	...	1599	8.01	30	146	4944	4818	9762	24	40	1635	4	1639	5.95	33.24
Caerau ...	502	4890	5171	9701	1821	6	1827	5.3	14	357	4791	5467	10258	59-15	193-17	1981	22	2003	5.12	29.43
St. Woolos ...	244	4320	4341	7861	1476	7	1483	5.3	-1	-3	3530	4328	7858	23-5	59-5	1522	15	1537	5.11	32.20
Tredegar ...	79	4087	3385	8072	1109	...	1109	7.3	6	62	4119	4015	8134	10	17-1	1121	1	1122	7.25	102.96
Alexandra ...	1251	6988	6341	13329	1937	3	1940	7.9	23	173	6384	5118	11502	...	11	1350	1	1351	8.5	9.35
Central ...	194	4228	3775	8003	1044	...	1044	7.6	4	46	4251	3796	8047	6	6-3	1043	4	1047	7.68	41.47
St. Julians ...	421	5353	3315	10368	2041	...	2041	5.08	33	649	5371	5646	11017	78	312-4	2339	10	2349	4.69	26.16
Malinde ...	373	3731	3225	7846	1497	5	1502	5.1	14	43	3743	3946	7689	30	52	1548	6	1554	4.94	28.16
Victoria ...	175	4665	4984	9319	1668	1	1670	5.8	-15	69	4760	4688	9388	6	25	1624	1	1625	5.77	53.64
Llanwerry ...	1804	3927	3860	11787	1894	10	1904	5.2	93	3111	6960	6908	13898	74	564	2461	7	2468	5.63	8.66
Whole Borough...	5020 ^a	48886	46814	93700	15414	32	15446	6.02 ^f	217 -17 200	3853	48813	48740	97553	315 ^d -20 292	127 ^e -30 1249	16624	71	16695	5.84	19.43

^a Includes 582 acres covered by water. ^b Includes Shipping Population. Total 828.
^d Includes 202 Subsidy Houses and 2 Telford Houses built under Corporation Scheme. In addition 109 Newport Subsidy Houses were built outside Borough.
^e Includes 518 Houses built under Corporation Scheme and 634 Subsidy Houses. 150 Newport Subsidy Houses built outside Borough are not included.
^f Shipping Population excluded.

TABLE 3.

* INFANT MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1926.
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Wks	1 to 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
	All Causes { Certified ...	38	9	8	6	61	17	24	11	7	120
{ Uncertified ...										
{ Inquests ...	2				2				1	3
Small-pox ...										
Chicken-pox ...										
Measles ...										
Scarlet Fever ...										
Whooping Cough ...						1	1	1	1	4
Diphtheria and Croup ...										
Influenza ...										
Erysipelas ...										
Tub. Meningitis ...										
Abdominal Tub. ...						1				1
Other Tub. Diseases ...										
Meningitis (Not T.B.) ...								2		2
Convulsions ...	4	1		1	6		1			7
Laryngitis ...										
Bronchitis ...			1		1	2	5	1	2	11
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1				1	3	5	4	2	15
Diarrhoea ...										
Enteritis ...				1	1	4	6	2		13
Gastritis ...							1			1
Syphilis ...				1	1					1
Other Ven. Diseases ...										
Rickets ...										
Suffocation, overlying ...										
Injury at Birth ...	3				3					3
Atelectasis ...	3				3					3
Congen. Malformation ...	5	1			6	2	2	1		11
Premature Birth ...	16	4		2	22	1	1			24
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	6	1	2	1	10	3	1		1	15
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...		2	2		4					4
Septicæmia ...							1			1
Violent Death (Burns) ...									1	1
Other Causes ...		1		3	4				1	5
Ill-defined ...		1			1					1
Totals ...	40	9	8	6	63	17	24	11	8	123

Nett Births registered during the calendar year:—
 Legitimate, 1,872; Illegitimate, 61.

Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year:—
 Legitimate, 118; Illegitimate, 5.

Infant Death Rate:—Legitimate, 63.03; Illegitimate, 81.97; Total, 63.6.

Deaths from all causes at all Ages:—1,020. Population:—97,553.

TABLE 4.

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1926, and previous years.

YEAR	Population Estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un- corrected No.	Net		No.	Rate	Registered in the District	Of Non-Residents Registered in the District	Of Residents Registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages
			No.	Rate						No.	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5 Years' Average 1916-1920	{ 84,292* 90,276+	2047	2052	22.72	1065	12.64	92	161	180	87.8	1134	13.46
5 Years' Average 1921-1925	{ 95,630	2151	2128	22.25	1179	12.33	144	64	159	74.5	1099	11.49
1921	93,700	2382	2362	25.21	1112	11.87	146	71	195	82.5	1037	11.07
1922	94,880	2136	2104	22.18	1287	13.56	153	60	134	63.7	1194	12.58
1923	95,490	2130	2102	22.01	1118	11.71	153	55	136	64.7	1020	10.68
1924	96,727	2120	2083	21.54	1159	11.98	143	73	151	72.4	1089	11.26
1925	97,353	1989	1990	20.44	1217	12.51	126	63	177	88.9	1154	11.85
1926	97,553	1951	1933	19.82	1115	11.43	150	55	123	63.6	1020	10.45

* Civil population for Death Rates.

† Population for Birth rates.

TABLE 5.

Shewing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1926, for Newport, England and Wales, etc. (Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926, whilst those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1925. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths under 1 year	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified causes of Death	
England and Wales	17.8	11.6	0.01	...	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.47	8.7	70	91.8	7.2	1.0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	18.2	11.6	0.01	...	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.43	11.8	73	92.0	7.5	0.5	
+158 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	17.6	10.6	0.01	...	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.25	0.40	6.6	67	92.6	6.3	1.1	
London	17.1	11.6	0.01	...	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.48	11.8	64	90.6	9.4	0.0	
NEWPORT C.B.	19.8	10.45	0.02	...	0.01	...	0.18	0.02	0.31	0.38	7.24	63.6	91.7	8.3	...	

+ Hanwell U.D. having been added to Ealing M.B. on the 1st October, 1926, the figures relate to 158 towns for the first nine months and to 157 towns for the rest of the year.

TABLE 6.

WARD STATISTICS.

WARD	NETT DEATH RATES (per 1,000 population)															
	Nett Birth Rates per 1,000 population		Nett Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births		All Causes		7 Principal Zymotic Diseases		Total Zymotic Diseases		Tuberculosis				Respiratory Diseases	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	Lungs		Other Forms		1926	1925
											1926	1925	1926	1925		
Crindau	19.87	21.37	103.1	129.8	11.166	14.317	.307	1.030	2.561	3.502	1.024	1.645	.410	.206	2.151	2.979
Caerau	14.04	13.09	55.5	67.1	8.473	11.662	.292	.294	1.365	1.862	.389	.683	.097	.390	1.170	2.245
St. Woolos	12.09	11.96	84.2	85.1	10.308	9.906	.254	.254	1.145	1.270	.254	.382	...	...	1.400	1.272
Tredegar	21.02	24.24	52.6	101.5	10.696	11.685	.492	.492	1.229	1.599	.246	.615	.246	.246	2.582	1.845
Alexandra	22.17	21.78	66.6	88.0	11.998	11.310	.695	.783	2.086	2.871	1.043	1.481	.037	.174	2.521	2.352
Central	22.24	24.99	83.8	114.4	15.037	18.476	.373	.992	4.225	3.720	2.361	1.367	.497	.249	1.988	3.108
St. Julians	17.97	18.02	40.4	80.8	10.620	9.100	.091	.364	2.541	1.911	1.815	.819	.181	.182	1.543	1.456
Maindee	15.08	14.72	43.1	53.1	9.494	9.880	...	.390	1.821	1.560	1.300	.782	.260	.130	1.431	1.302
Victoria	17.24	19.78	55.5	80.6	9.693	12.402	.747	.742	2.556	2.862	1.172	1.595	.213	.319	1.598	2.764
Lliswerry	27.70	26.58	62.3	84.5	7.987	10.152	.432	.720	1.871	2.520	.719	.942	.217	.435	1.223	1.956
Whole Borough....	19.82	20.44	63.6	88.9	10.456	11.854	.379	.626	2.132	2.434	1.025	1.068	.215	.247	1.753	2.136

TABLE 7.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born each Year from July 1st, 1896,
to June 30th, 1926.

YEAR (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
1897	1995	1614	13	...	223	27	25	73	20	...	93.0
1898	2160	1598	28	...	249	69	4	100	97	15	85.04
1899	2226	1545	26	1	269	94	10	93	103	78	80.4
1900	2103	1534	7	...	?	49	11	79	60	110	?
1901	2185	1627	6	1	269	23	16	99	32	113	85.9
1902	2213	1799	5	...	219	30	10	66	9	75	90.9
1903	2345	1910	4	...	222	43	15	69	13	69	90.3
1904	2281	1809	7	...	260	57	12	60	5	71	90.4
1905	2365	1881	12	...	226	56	18	80	3	89	89.1
1906	2354	1759	8	...	247	124	13	99	6	98	84.3
1907	2427	1798	9	...	247	115	13	143	6	96	83.3
1908	2479	1580	7	...	240	201	16	162	9	264	71.3
1909	2520	1470	8	...	208	106	14	170	4	540	64.1
1910	2452	1306	11	...	216	93	11	151	2	662	58.9
1911	2348	1048	3	...	206	100	14	152	5	820	49.3
1912	2340	968	6	...	214	75	10	164	...	903	45.8
1913	2301	922	4	...	190	72	12	121	...	980	44.0
1914	2443	885	4	...	206	117	9	152	...	1070	39.7
1915	2148	739	2	...	153	104	13	137	...	970	37.3
1916	2043	763	3	...	151	117	16	105	...	885	40.7
1917	1891	695	3	...	132	125	11	82	...	843	39.8
1918	1786	653	8	...	137	114	10	59	...	805	40.0
1919	1762	603	5	...	132	107	5	86	...	824	37.2
1920	2575	852	5	...	161	138	11	79	...	1329	35.5
1921	2458	751	4	...	127	105	12	60	...	1399	32.4
1922	2250	722	1	...	137	77	16	52	...	1245	34.4
1923	2141	819	3	...	103	84	12	64	4	1052	40.5
1924	2089	837	6	...	104	109	16	56	10	951	42.6
1925	2082	658	3	...	120	94	18	64	15	1110	33.9
1926	1976	556	8	...	114	76	19	70	11	1122	30.3

Infectious Diseases Notification & Death Chart, 1926

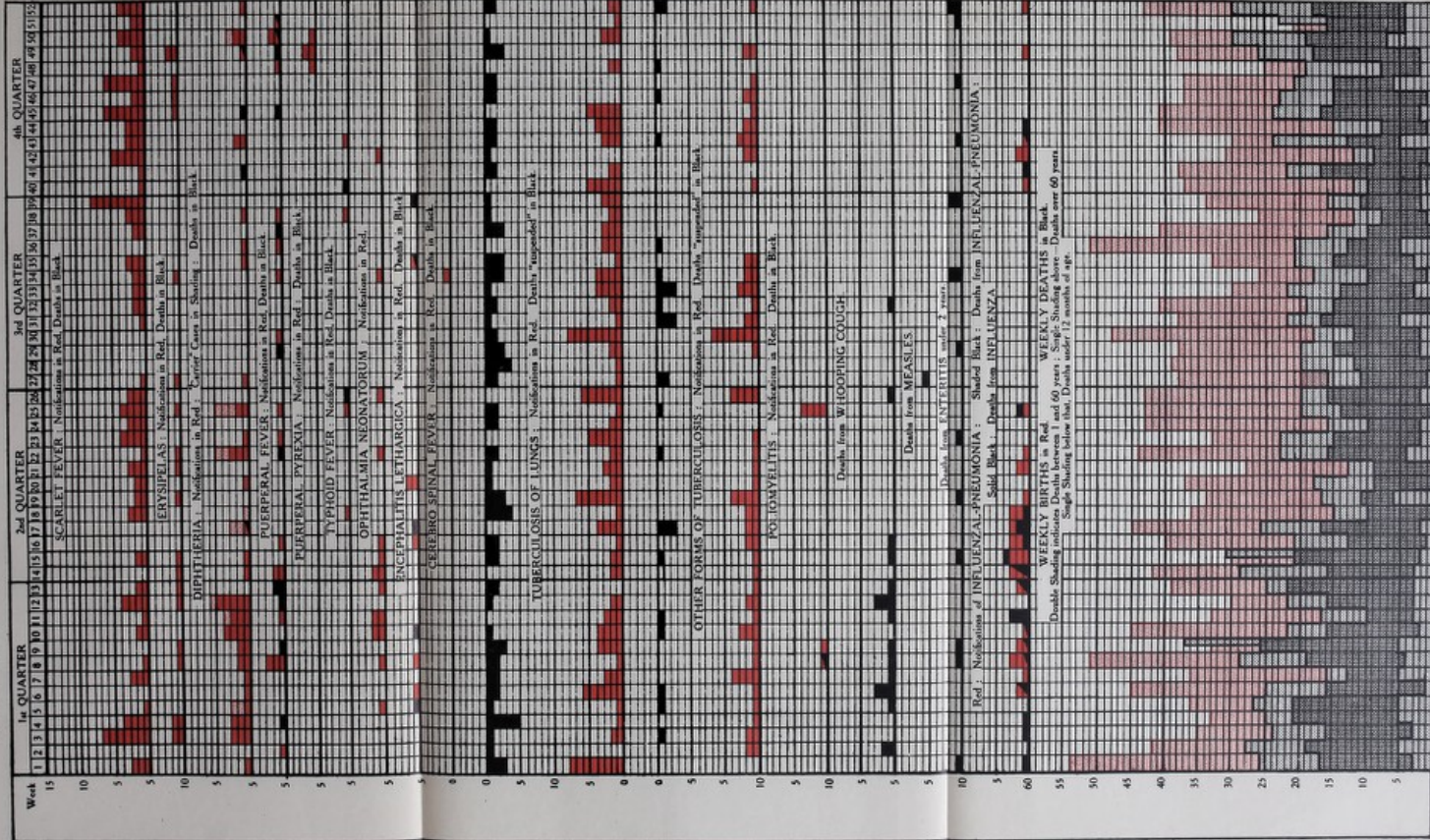


TABLE 10.
YEAR 1926.

School	MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES						WHOOPIING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						MUMPS						OTHER INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES					
	School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients		
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases
Alexandra ...	1	2	11	6	...	20	...	20	18	...	38	3	1	17	2	...	23	5	5	22	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolt Street	42	9	...	51	2	...	10	11	...	23	1	3	34	1	...	39	2	1	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	
Central	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	13	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Church Road	1	1	...	3	...	4	2	2	20	...	24	...	1	21	...	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	1	3	
Corporation Road	2	4	...	6	1	...	8	20	29	6	1	24	13	...	44	2	1	3	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	
Clytha	4	3	21	9	...	37	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Crindau ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	6	3	1	...	4	...	8	14	8	...	...	22	3	3	...	...	...	...	6
Durham Road	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	...	7	...	3	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eveswell	1	1	...	2	...	3	12	13	28	6	2	33	9	...	50	23	12	67	1	...	103	1	...	1	...	...	2	
Holy Cross	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Llisserry ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	10	...	29	2	3	8	1	...	14	...	1	4	...	5	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Maindee	6	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	12	10	3	82	10	...	105	14	10	66	...	...	90	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Shaftesbury Street	4	2	...	6	...	3	4	...	7	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	49	3	1	...	53	...	...	3	...	...	3	
Somerton	1	1	...	2	...	3	4	...	7	1	2	35	6	...	44	2	1	48	1	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	1	1	...	2	1	...	11	3	...	15	1	1	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	
St. Mary's	2	...	2	...	...	12	1	...	13	7	5	16	...	...	28	...	...	1	...	...	1	
St. Michael's	4	4	...	8	1	...	8	11	20	...	2	16	4	...	22	1	...	11	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	
St. Woolos	42	10	...	52	1	...	4	5	10	2	...	7	...	9	6	1	50	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredegar Wharf	15	2	...	17	...	1	2	1	4	...	1	28	2	...	31	...	3	4	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Belle Vue Central	2	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brynglas	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatherleigh	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Secondary
Newport High School	1	1
Private School	1	...	1
No School	8	...	8	...	...	...	32	32	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	
TOTALS	3	2	128	49	...	182	11	9	126	152	298	39	28	338	59	...	464	89	62	387	9	1	548	13	5	12	6	1	37	

TABLE 11.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL,
1897 to 1926.

Year	† Total No. of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica-tions	Percent-age of Removals	Notifica-tions	Percent-age of Removals	Notifica-tions	Percent-age of Removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases	Fatality per cent. Home Nursed cases
1897	185	192	73.4	57	63.1	* 25	12.0	66.6 (3 cases)	22.7
1898	145	71	71.8	38	67.5	* 112	57.1	12.5	54.1
1899	128	46	69.5	73	89.0	* 33	78.7	26.9	100.0
1900	265	258	61.1	53	73.5	120	58.0	3.0	14.5
1901	347	382	57.3	75	85.3	181	34.2	5.0	13.0
1902	320	371	56.8	44	65.9	145	43.4	3.2	5.1
1903	267	268	76.4	33	66.6	78	44.7	2.4	18.6
1904	288	259	84.1	21	71.4	92	59.7	1.7	19.4
1905	217	136	86.0	24	79.1	110	69.0	2.5	26.4
1906	391	264	84.0	38	86.8	170	78.2	3.7	18.9
1907	459	572	66.0	21	80.9	103	56.3	10.3	17.7
1908	388	437	69.7	47	78.7	80	57.5	15.2	23.5
1909	347	365	73.1	25	80.0	89	58.4	11.5	13.5
1910	313	293	77.4	27	77.7	103	62.1	6.2	12.8
1911	366	482	62.0	23	82.6	73	64.3	6.3	11.5
1912	445	534	74.3	23	78.2	49	61.2	13.3	26.3
1913	501	822	51.3	28	89.1	73	63.0	8.7	18.5
1914	517	709	62.6	10	70.0	97	71.1	11.6	17.8
1915	238	207	77.7	14	57.1	95	65.2	10.0	18.2
1916	273	218	70.6	14	64.3	131	77.1	6.9	20.0
1917	130	101	82.2	3	66.6	46	76.1	8.6	9.0
1918	95	82	74.4	4	100.0	30	70.0	...	11.1
1919	350	421	56.9	8	87.5	52	59.6	9.7	5.0
1920	414	373	68.6	10	80.0	248	53.6	9.7	7.8
1921	493	839	38.4	11	72.7	220	65.0	4.2	5.3
1922	333	283	70.3	6	100.0	148	63.6	13.4	9.1
1923	228	129	83.7	6	83.3	81	80.3	4.6	18.8
1924	198	161	82.0	7	100.0	36	72.2	...	...
1925	241	154	76.0	39	87.2	54	87.0	2.1	14.3
1926	195	120	76.6	4	50.0	42	88.1	5.4	...

† Tuberculosis cases excluded.

* Diphtheria only.

TABLE 12.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.
Groceries	563	0	503	12	480	15	520	10	418	2
Meat and Fish	589	9	457	7	459	15	439	3	388	10
Vegetables and Fruit	37	0	39	12	54	3	36	11	30	11
Milk, Cream and Eggs	271	15	218	0	260	3	248	14	239	0
Wines, Spirits and Minerals	5	5	3	14	6	10	5	2	9	0
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc.	168	3	80	16	196	15	233	17	123	2
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc.	132	16	129	17	132	8	175	7	147	16
Ironmongery	20	9	17	17	17	18	23	19	26	5
Crockery	167	2	108	6	99	14	130	5	122	13
Drapery and Uniforms	175	14	197	6	181	10	285	2	96	1
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc.	27	17	12	7	7	13	30	18	30	9
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	408	8	320	3	448	1	761	18	903	8
Repairs, Fittings, etc.	47	0	56	6	26	7	121	10	90	0
Ground Expenses	83	18	83	10	81	13	90	17	101	16
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling	381	9	451	2	416	15	382	6	435	15
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping	226	14	198	0	214	15	252	18	253	1
Electricity	62	16	36	9	35	13	32	18	67	3
Gas	47	0	53	16	53	6	63	3	205	19
Water	208	1	166	6	181	10	172	15	15	1
Rates and Insurance	1	19	18	3	16	3	16	4	36	4
Telephone Charges	11	16	12	1	7	5	9	11	3	6
Sundries	1036	13	881	11	†932	2	†949	3	†909	17
Disbursements	1057	3	1039	0	1071	8	1055	6	1150	2
Salaries (Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses)	799	4	626	0	558	6	655	13	714	3
Salaries (Domestic and Grounds)	42	6	27	7	24	10	28	9	43	2
Interest and Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allowances, N. H. & Unemployment Insur	6573	9	5738	17	5982	9	6740	13	6560	15
TOTALS	354	0	258	9	924	16	692	4	491	14
RECEIPTS	260	3	183	3	236	8	261	9	176	3
No. of Patients treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Includes £50 "Clerical" at Health Dept.

TABLE 13.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ending 31st December, 1926, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with averages for the previous five years.

	Year ended 31st Dec. 1926		Average previous 5 years	
	M	F	M	F
1. The Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—				
Suffering from Syphilis	109	31	141.4	39.0
" " Soft Chancere	30	1	29.6	.6
" " Gonorrhœa	140	10	164.8	18.4
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	75	6	27.8	12.8
Total	354	48	363.6	70.8
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for :—				
Syphilis	9	3	10.4	2.4
Soft Chancere	11	1	7.6	.8
Gonorrhœa	42	6	21.0	3.6
Non-Venereal	66	5	17.2	6.2
Total	128	15	56.2	13.0
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from—				
Syphilis	76	42	49.0	26.4
Soft Chancere	4	1	10.6	.2
Gonorrhœa	49	12	56.4	17.4
Non-Venereal	—	—	1.8	.6
Total	129	55	117.8	44.6
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from :—				
Syphilis	2065	1040	1780.4	869.4
Soft Chancere	111	—	135.0	1.4
Gonorrhœa	1659	226	1399.4	237.2
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	219	30	105.6	43.4
Total	4054	1296	3420.4	1151.4
5. Aggregate Number of "In Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from :—				
Syphilis	259	93	220.4	95.0
Gonorrhœa	212	103	174.0	128.4
Soft Chancere	—	—	14.8	—
Total	471	196	409.2	223.4
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenbenzol Compounds	283	118	250.6	94.4
7. Number of doses of Arsenbenzol Compounds given:—				
Total	1169	543	845.6	423.6
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—				
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—				
For detection of Spirochetes	85	7	132.4	
" " Gonococci	440	106	524.8	
For Wassermann Reaction	449	200	683.8	
Others	19	4	15.4	
Total	993	317	1356.4	

Number of doses of Arsenbenzol Compounds issued from Health Department :—

N.A.B.	Galyl.	Total
151	14	165
		Average previous 5 years
		23.3

TABLE 14.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND
REGISTERED PREMISES.

1926.

Class of Premises	No. of Cases						TOTALS
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	
Workshops—							
Boot Making & Repairing ...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	2
Cycle Repairing ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking ...	...	4 ^a 1*	...	...	1*	...	5
Firewood Chopping ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Fish Frying ...	...	...	1*	...	...	...	1
Musical Instrument Repairing ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Photography ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outworkers—							
Tailoring ...	1*	...	...	1*	...	...	2
Totals for Workshops, etc. ...	4	4	1	4	1	...	14
Midwives Premises ...	...	1*	...	...	...	...	1
Milkshops ...	2	...	1*	...	...	...	3
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Sub-let Houses ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
Totals ...	7	5	2	6	1	4	25

Cases marked * were not removed to Hospital
1a "Carrier" Case.

TABLE 15.
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND
DESTROYED.

Showing amount condemned of the various kinds of food from
stated causes.

(Weight given in lbs.)

Description	Decomposition	Tuberculosis	Inflammation and "Chills"	Quarter Evil	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses	Fluke Disease and Dropsy	Emaciation	Accidents and Natural Death	Actinomycosis	Other Causes	All Causes
Beef and Veal—											
Whole Carcasses ...	2526	11279	1210	...	1067	1614	3159	959	148	245	22207
Parts of Carcasses...	4865	3652	715	672	617	94	53	1362	482	...	12515
Organs ...	62	291	178	...	7948½	346	...	14	...	...	8839½
Mutton and Lamb—											
Whole Carcasses ...	30	...	...	...	...	1221	...	565	...	...	1816
Parts of Carcasses...	26	...	54	...	29	532	...	215½	...	...	856½
Organs ...	...	24	10	...	211	3185	5	...	...	...	3435
Pork and Bacon—											
Whole Carcasses ...	...	404	...	...	240	746	...	80	...	89	1559
Parts of Carcasses...	350¼	...	461	...	48	...	...	358	...	195	1412¼
Organs ...	373	...	281	...	405	16	...	...	...	...	1075
Tinned Foods—											
Meat ...	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828
Fish ...	170¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170¾
Fruit ...	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
Milk ...	1268 ⁷ / ₁₆	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1268 ⁷ / ₁₆
Cream ...	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½
Tomatoes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Peas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Foods—											
Chicken & Chicken Roll ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fish ...	5267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5267
Fruit ...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Eggs ...	55½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55½
Carrots ...	6720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6720
Goat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35
Rabbits ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Tripe & Sausage ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pickles & Sauce ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Jam ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
All kinds of Food Stuffs ...	23190⁷/₁₆	15650	2909	672	10565½	7754	3255	3553½	630	529	68708⁷/₁₆

TABLE 16.
METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1926.
 (Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

Week ending	Mean Reading of Barometer	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Altyryn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Minutes	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
Jan. 9	29.929	49.1	45.7	3.4	45.1	44.0	91.5	44.1	45.3	1.03	9.20	55.42
16	30.032	47.6	34.0	13.6	35.7	35.1	94.0	41.7	46.0	...	15.07	57.17
23	29.713	44.1	39.6	4.5	38.9	38.1	93.0	37.1	44.3	2.51	9.31	59.16
30	29.765	49.5	44.4	5.1	44.3	43.3	92.0	43.1	44.0	1.89	6.34	61.40
Feb. 6	29.319	51.7	46.9	4.8	45.7	45.0	94.5	44.4	45.0	.95	12.26	64.23
13	29.755	47.6	40.9	6.7	39.3	38.1	89.5	43.6	45.3	.12	6.05	67.14
20	29.812	51.4	45.9	5.5	45.7	44.7	92.0	43.6	45.1	1.79	8.43	70.19
27	30.203	53.9	47.9	6.0	46.9	45.9	92.0	47.0	46.0	.39	11.13	73.26
Mar. 6	30.117	52.3	45.3	7.0	47.4	46.1	90.0	46.0	46.6	.22	32.05	76.35
13	30.364	54.4	48.5	5.9	46.0	44.9	91.5	46.9	47.0	.15	29.17	79.49
20	30.174	53.3	43.6	9.7	41.9	40.7	90.0	46.0	46.9	...	17.51	83.03
27	29.832	48.9	40.3	8.6	39.4	38.4	91.5	42.1	46.7	.03	29.40	86.18
Apl. 3	29.840	57.4	47.3	10.1	47.9	46.3	88.0	45.3	46.0	...	20.26	89.31
10	29.956	60.7	47.6	13.1	47.3	45.9	89.0	49.7	47.1	.17	39.47	92.43
17	29.814	57.7	43.1	14.6	46.4	44.7	87.5	48.4	48.0	1.24	37.30	95.53
24	29.468	55.1	38.8	16.3	44.3	42.6	86.5	47.1	48.0	.83	39.35	98.59
May 1	29.785	56.9	46.9	10.0	48.1	46.6	88.5	49.0	48.0	.58	3.47	101.58
8	29.932	57.7	39.1	18.6	46.1	44.1	85.0	49.3	48.9	.51	43.53	104.49
15	29.734	56.1	40.8	15.3	46.7	45.1	88.0	48.9	49.0	.84	42.04	107.30
22	29.985	61.3	44.4	16.9	49.5	47.5	86.0	49.7	49.0	...	52.44	109.54
29	29.909	65.3	51.9	13.4	55.7	54.0	88.5	55.9	49.9	.67	21.50	112.02
June 5	29.768	63.7	46.3	17.4	53.1	50.8	84.0	55.3	51.6	.33	55.45	113.47
12	29.608	66.0	51.4	14.6	56.0	53.6	84.0	56.7	52.4	1.16	52.07	115.00
19	29.810	65.6	52.3	13.3	55.7	53.1	83.0	57.0	53.3	1.10	44.00	115.46
26	30.125	66.3	48.7	17.6	55.9	52.7	80.0	58.0	54.1	...	47.08	115.55
July 3	30.255	73.4	52.6	20.8	59.6	56.3	80.5	60.6	54.9	...	63.39	115.33
10	29.905	69.7	55.1	14.6	61.9	59.0	82.5	61.7	56.4	1.21	37.08	114.37
17	30.095	78.4	60.8	17.6	64.7	61.7	82.0	65.7	57.3	.02	58.49	113.09
24	29.836	70.4	57.1	13.3	60.9	58.3	84.0	63.6	58.9	.92	32.08	111.18
31	30.201	69.6	54.9	14.7	61.0	57.4	78.5	61.4	59.3	.08	33.39	109.05
Aug. 7	30.239	72.4	52.9	19.5	61.0	57.0	76.5	64.1	60.4	.08	54.19	106.35
14	29.884	69.0	56.0	13.0	62.7	60.7	88.0	63.3	60.3	2.78	49.56	103.53
21	29.843	70.0	58.6	11.4	62.6	60.6	88.0	64.0	52.3	.97	29.46	100.58
28	30.224	71.0	54.1	16.9	60.3	57.0	83.5	64.0	60.9	.09	54.52	98.01
Sept. 4	30.001	68.6	58.0	10.6	61.7	60.0	89.5	62.9	60.9	.62	15.07	94.55
11	30.054	69.1	58.7	10.4	62.1	60.1	94.0	64.3	61.0	.35	15.42	91.48
18	30.140	68.7	55.3	13.4	60.7	58.4	85.5	62.9	61.0	.28	37.27	88.38
25	30.138	69.0	48.1	20.9	53.4	51.1	84.0	61.1	60.4	.13	35.50	85.28
Oct. 2	30.164	61.1	46.9	14.3	56.4	54.0	84.0	57.1	58.6	.02	22.32	82.15
9	30.072	61.4	52.1	9.3	57.3	55.9	90.0	58.6	58.1	.79	17.40	79.03
16	29.833	56.7	45.1	11.6	51.4	49.1	84.0	54.9	57.0	1.83	21.23	75.53
23	30.640	46.1	32.4	13.7	39.3	37.7	87.0	49.0	55.0	.36	28.27	72.43
30	29.636	47.1	33.3	13.8	39.3	37.6	86.0	44.1	52.0	1.12	21.52	69.38
Nov. 6	29.737	48.4	33.3	15.1	41.7	40.6	91.0	43.9	49.6	2.77	17.24	66.48
13	29.402	49.9	37.6	12.3	44.6	42.9	86.5	44.9	49.0	3.33	13.11	63.54
20	29.441	50.8	42.4	8.4	49.1	47.8	90.5	46.7	49.0	1.93	6.08	61.18
27	29.730	45.3	34.9	10.4	39.9	38.3	87.0	43.6	48.4	.88	15.00	58.58
Dec. 4	29.895	43.6	34.7	8.9	39.0	37.9	90.5	41.0	46.6	.61	9.50	57.03
11	30.469	46.7	35.1	11.6	40.6	39.6	92.0	41.4	46.0	.07	7.09	55.34
18	30.250	44.7	34.7	10.0	40.6	39.1	87.5	40.7	45.6	.14	5.34	54.39
25	30.443	43.6	34.0	9.6	39.4	37.7	86.5	38.6	44.7	...	14.43	54.20
Jan. 1	30.360	46.7	38.1	8.6	42.9	41.1	86.0	39.9	44.0	...	11.53	54.39
										37.89	1419h. 36m.	

TABLE IV.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1926.

SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED.

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES	TOTALS																					
	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Sublet Houses	Milkshops	Workshops, Outworkers and Factories	Private Houses	Ditto (Fire Cleanliness)	Ditto (Fire Pushing Cisterns)	Bakehouses	Stables	Vans and Tents	Back Lanes	Public Buildings, Hotels and Restaurants	Infectious Disease Inquiries	Butchers' Premises	Provision Shops	Rats & Mice Act	Rent (Restrictions) Act	Ice Cream Vendors	Fried Fish Premises	TOTALS	
Accumulations—																						
Of Refuse injurious to Health	1	1	1	7	107	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	133	
Of Manure																					6	
Animals—																						
Kept so as to be a nuisance																						
Without Manure Pit or Pit defective or dilapidated					14										1						15	
Closets—																						
So foul as to be a nuisance																						
Choked	1	1	1	5	12	1		2	1												23	
Without flushing cistern or cistern out of repair				2	31	3															40	
So defective as to be a nuisance	2	1	1	5	33	1		110													151	
Improper type				3	46	4															61	
Improperly situated				1	6																7	
Building in a dilapidated state					3																3	
Not separate for sexes				2	6																8	
Accommodation, without Walls, etc., dirty				1	1																2	
Dilapidated Buildings—																						
With insufficient or without light																						
Drains—																						
Defective																						
Choked				3	49	1															53	
Inlet fitted with Defective Traps					2																2	
Foul					3																3	
Absence of																						
Land— Open Spaces improperly used for Vans and Tents																						
Premises—																						
Interior in a dilapidated state	4	1	1	2	34	3															44	
Exterior do.					5																5	
In a general dilapidated state so as to be a nuisance					10																12	
So overcrowded as to be a nuisance					2																2	
In a damp, or dirty and insanitary state	1	9	11	7	118	32		38													232	
Floors undrained or dilapidated	1	1	1	12	21			10													39	
With insufficient or without ventilation	1			4	1																6	
With insufficient or without light	1	1	1	1	1																4	
Improperly used in contravention of law	1	1	1	1	11	3		2													19	
Bedding or Utensils in a dirty state				2	1																3	
Improperly used for sleeping				1	17																18	
Dilapidated dangerous chimney				1																	2	
Without a water supply or with impure water supply				1																	8	
Infested with rats					7																7	
Wine-shop—improperly stored Milk					24																24	
Wine-shop—Goods in casks	1				20	1															21	
Excessive Chimney or Boiler defective																					22	
Emitting Black Smoke or Smuts					1																1	
Roofs—																						
Defective	2	2			113	3		1													125	
Guttering or downpipes defective	5	5			76	1		2													87	
Downpipes connected directly with drain					2																2	
Absence of Downpipe					2																2	
Sinks—																						
Defective					3	2															5	
Absence of																					2	
Solipipe—																						
Defective					1																1	
Unventilated or improperly ventilated																						
Urinal—																						
So defective or foul as to be a nuisance																						
Wastepipe—																						
Of bath, lavatory, or slop sink connected directly with drain																						
Of slop sink, bath or lavatory defective																						
Of slop sink so foul as to be insanitary																						
Absence of slop sink																						
Yard—																						
Dilapidated, dirty and insanitary																						
Without paving or only part-paved																						
Choked Gully																						
TOTALS	5	31	29	9	55	976	60	110	58	7	20	1	10	9	15	10	3	8	2	7	1425	

TABLE 18.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1926.

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered for which Notices were served	No. of Notices served
Registered Premises—					
Common Lodging Houses	12	669	46	5	3
Seamen's Lodging Houses	39	411	52	31	12
Houses Let in Lodgings	20	312	116	29	19
Cowsheds	12	126	1	...	...
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1016	21	...	...
Private Slaughter Houses	3	555	6	...	...
Bakehouses	71	897	152	58	45
Fried Fish Premises	56	2129	16	7	6
Dairies	2	46	1	...	...
Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk	195	1817	61	9	8
Workshops (exclusive of Bakehouses)	704	935	158	48	36
Outworkers	58	202	29	5	4
Factories	141	39	17	2	1
Midwives' Premises	43	145	92	...	...
Total	1357	9299	768	194	134
Other Premises—					
Private Houses	1099	3393	972	505	...
Do. (Systematic Inspection)	16	3	...	...	...
Do. (Flushing Cisterns)	512	984	110	225	...
Re Cleanliness of Property after Renovation	3010	622	60	41	...
Repair of Drains (notice by Builder <i>re</i> S. 7 N.C. Act, 1889)	45	93	...	...	...
Re Repairs P.H.I. ... ..	...	...	4	3	...
Rats and Mice Act ... ..	...	...	3	2	...
Rent (Restrictions) Act ... ..	...	...	8	5	...
Hotels, Restaurants and Public Buildings	273	74	10	2	...
Schools (Public and Private)	13	5	...	...	...
Vans and Tents	2077	142	20	26	...
Stables (not Workplaces)	560	4	7	6	...
Piggeries	82	...	...	...	...
Rubbish Tips and Open Spaces	138	25	...	...	...
Back Lanes	45	5	1	2	...
Smoke Observations	17	...	...	...	...
Infectious Disease Enquiries	1223	789	9	5	...
Houses re Infectious Diseases	216	6	...	...	...
Birth Enquiries and Expectant Mothers Reens	5170	7603	...	...	...
Blind Persons	10	...	...	...	...
Blind Persons	10	...	...	...	...
Total	14516	13748	1204	822	...
Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc.—					
Butchers' Premises	5305	73	15	8	...
Provision Shops	2131	60	10	8	...
Provision Market	1083	...	...	...	...
Cattle Market	37	...	...	...	...
Cold Storage Premises	1802	...	...	...	...
Fish and Fruit Premises	1887	5	...	...	...
Fried Fish Shops (see Registered Premises) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
G.W.R. Station	828	...	...	...	...
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold	758	29	2	2	...
Meat Regulations, 1924	3090	...	...	...	...
Total	16921	167	27	18	...
Grand Total					
	40736	14683	1425	974	...
Number of Complaints received ... ..	...	...	556	...	...
Number of Drains tested—Good ... ..	...	...	114	...	...
do. do. —Defective ... ..	...	...	58	...	...
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital ... ..	...	...	183	...	...
Number of Houses Disinfected ... ..	...	...	396 (732 rooms)	...	...
Number of Articles Disinfected ... ..	...	...	3723	...	...
Number of Articles Destroyed ... ..	...	...	81	...	...
Number of Manure Pits, Dumps, Stables, and Stalls Sprayed ... ..	...	...	3613	...	...

