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Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1929

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

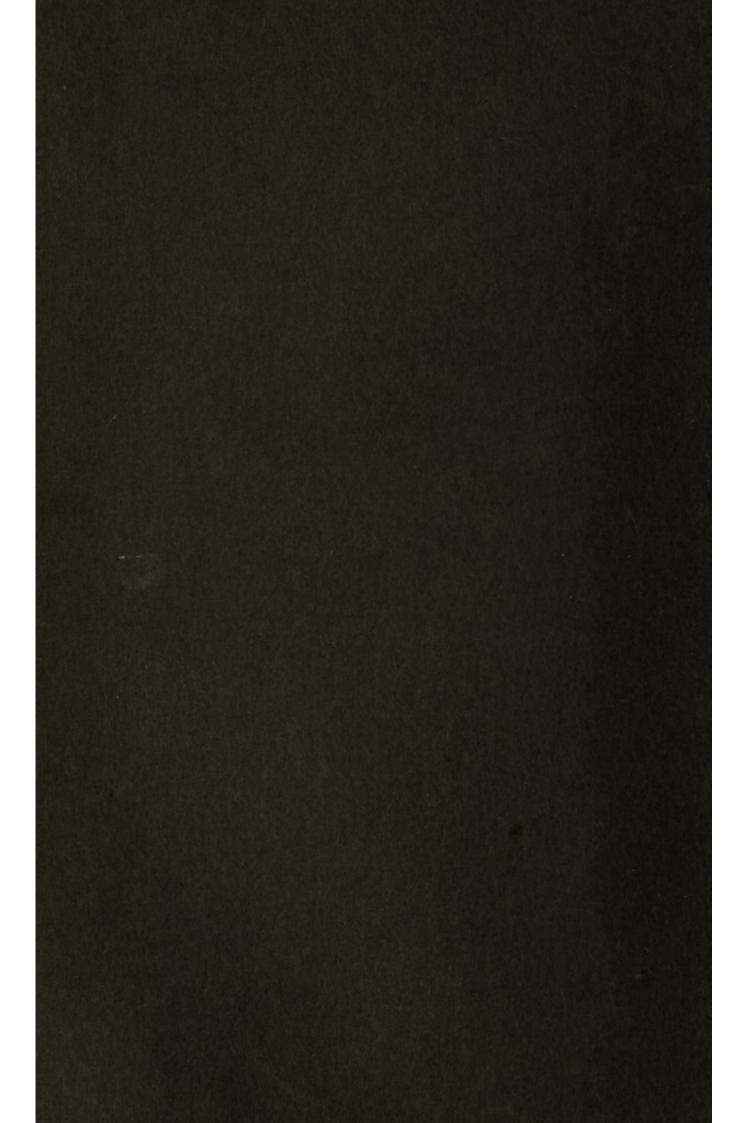
BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

NEWPORT : evan williams (printers) LTD., FRIARS STREE

1981.





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

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1931.

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iv.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR F. QUICK.

Deputy-Chairman: ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

1.0

....

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. T. Griffiths) COUNCILLOR R. W. GWATKIN ALDERMAN J. LLOYD DAVIES ,. " T. G. LEWIS COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON .. F. JONES (died 9/9/29) .. W. J. WALL ... " F. J. HUMPHRIES

W. CASEY Mrs. H. J. HART Mrs. W. B. LEWCOCK F. I. SWEENEY A. LEVESON

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

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

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. W. GWATKIN

All the Members of the Health Committee.

Co-opted Members:

MRS. A. W. BARRATT " L. CATTELL K. FAWCKNER

MRS. N. PADGET " G. M. SLADE " E. M. WOOD

MRS. T. CROWTHER -----

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. T. Griffiths)

Deputy-Chairman : COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR	E. A	CHARLES	COUNCILLOR	W. CASEY
	C. F.	WILLIAMS	,,	J. R. WARDELL
,,	С. Т.	CLISSITT	,,	R. DAVIES
	w. J.	WALL		J. K. PRICE (10/9/29)
"	F. J.	HUMPHRIES	Lennit I.	J. H. SWALLOW
	H. P.	DAVIES (died 19/6/29) ,,	A, E, PUGH

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Representing the Corporation:

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS ALDERMAN T. G. LEWIS W. M. BLACKBURN

J. Mc GINN W. GRAHAM WHITE

COUNCILLOR R. DAVIES

Representing the Medical Profession:

SIR A. GARROD THOMAS DR. S. HAMILTON. DR. W. BASSET

Representing Social Workers:

Rev. T. P. WOODCOCK Rev. E. WALROND SKINNER

....

Rev. T. RICHARDS Rev. C. C. FOGERTY '(Seamen)

Co-opted Members: COUNCILLOR Mrs. H. J. HART

COUNCILLOR Mrs. W. B. 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 & 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. J. POWELL	 		
E J. DAVIES	 .,	**	
F. J. KEYES	 		"

Health Visitors and Nurses:

MISS M. TAYLOR Miss B. E. M. C. EVANS* Miss A. J. BURTON*† (resigned 23/3/29) Miss A. FRENCH* Miss M. G. BEYNON Miss H. J. DAVIES*

MISS W. K. WILLEY, CERT. R.S.I., L.O.S. R Mrs. E. M. GRABNER* EVANS* Miss E. E. ROBERTS* (resigned 9/8/29) Miss M. M. BOND*+ (appointed 8/5/29) Miss M. OLDFIELD (appointed 24/11/29)

*Certified Midwife (by Exam.) +Health Visitors Certificate R. San Inst.

Part Time U.V.R. Clinic Nurse : MISS E. M. CAPPER

Clerks:

CHIEF AND STATISTICAL-PERCY E. JONES. 2nd CLERK & LAB. ASST.—W. H. M. JONES. E. de LLOYD 4th W. J. CROKER L. H. HARPER 6th W. H. NOCK. 3rd E. de LLOYD 5th L. H. HARPER

7th G. R. EVANS.

8th A, J. MASI.

FEMALE ASSISTANTS (M. & C.W.)-MISS H. H. WALDRON MISS M. E. LOWATER

Part Time Lay Assistants:

MRS. F. GREGORY MISS HUNTLEY MISS M. PUGSLEY

House Disinfectors:

H. SMITH T. TAYLOR

ALLT-YR-YN ISOLATION HOSPITAL-Matron : MISS J. ADAMS. CEFN (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL-Caretaker: A. E. WALKER.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1929 & 1928.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Wa (including		 es covere	5,020 ac ed with w	
Population (Registrar General's estimat	e)	1929. 95,990		1928 96,980
Density (persons per acre)		19.12		19.32
Dwelling Houses (estimated) (1921-15,660)		17,523		17,866
Average number of occupants per dwellin	g house	5.48		5.54
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old H	Houses			
pulled down)		157		898
Births (nett)	No.	1,691		1,693
	Rate	17.57		17.41
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)	No.	1,175		1,049
	Rate	12.24		10.82
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No.	119		118
Rate per 1,000	Births	70.4		69.7
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including	Tuber-			
culosis) per 1000 per annum		2.46		2.08
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Dis	seases	•56		·40
Rateable Value at March 81st	£	598,758*	£	643,630
Sum represented by a Penny Rate		£2,697		£2,486
Rate for Financial Year-in the £		12/2		14/-

*Reduction due to Local Government Act, 1929.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MARKET BUILDINGS, NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1929. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough in June, 1929, was 96,230 for calculating birth rates and 95,990 for death rates. These are the figures of the Registrar General and they have been accepted for calculating the various "rates." For the third year in succession we are faced with an estimated reduction in the population of the town, due (i.) to the transfer of many Newport residents to districts immediately outside the Borough boundaries where a large number of "subsidy" houses have been built; (ii.) to the steadily diminishing birth rate.

The total decrease in the population since 1928 amounted to 990. The area of the Borough has not been increased since 1888, with the exception of the addition of a little land when the new Docks were built.

The natural increase in the population (excess of births over deaths) was only 516, compared with 644 in 1928. The males were estimated to number 47,990 and the females 48,000. Since the census, the estimated increase of population has been 2,290, but the increase has not been equally distributed throughout the town. It is calculated that there were 2,869 more persons in Liswerry Ward than at the time of the census, 657 in St. Julians Ward, 629 in Caerau Ward, and 459 in Maindee Ward, whilst there were fewer persons in all the other Wards.

The greatest density of population was in Tredegar Ward with 97.86 persons per acre, and Victoria with 48.79. The lowest—Alexandra with 8.65 and Liswerry 9.14. The average number of persons per house was greatest in Alexandra, 7.45, and Central, 7.03, and lowest in St. Julians, 4.46, and Maindee, 4.61. The average number of persons per house has declined from 6.02 at the census to 5.43. Each of the Wards shows a reduction, but it is an instance of averages being somewhat misleading for there are still a very large number of cases of overcrowding.

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.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1929 was 1,736. Over 99 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been maintained for some years without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The still births notified numbered 85 plus 4 registered not notified, in addition there were 23 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1923-1929 are as follows :—

Births Notified and Registered ,, Registered but not Notified ,, Notified but not Registered	1922 2078 49 —	1923 2090 33 1	1924 2067 25 —	1925 1985 11 2	1926 1902 18 1	1927 1774 16	1928 1736 12'	1929 1730 6
Total Live Births	2127	2124	2092	1998	1921	1790	1748	1736
Still Births Notified or Registered Miscarriages Twin Births (No. of Children)	$106\\4\\48$	89 23 40	95 15 54	$78 \\ 25 \\ 68$	87 21 64		80 24 38	89 23 52

The live births notified by midwives were 1,563; by doctors, parents and others, 173.

REGISTERED BIRTHS.

The nett number of live births registered in the Borough during 1929 was 1,691 (846 boys and 845 girls), and the birth rate was 17.57 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 24.06 during the five years 1919-23, and of 19.40 during the quinquennial period 1924-28. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1929 was 16.3 and in the County Borough 16.6. The figure of 1,691 was the lowest number of births ever recorded in Newport since the extension of the Borough in 1888.

The illegitimate births were somewhat higher than they were during the two previous years; the 1929 figures were 52, with a percentage of 3.1 of total births, compared with 3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, and 2.8 in 1928.

STILL BIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Still Births came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Still Births registered in Newport in 1928 was 72, and in 1929, 82, or .85 per 1,000 of the population. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .68 and for the County Boroughs .69. Therefore Newport's rate was considerably higher than either. Since the notification of Births Act came into operation in 1908, the number of Still Births notified have been recorded, and judging from the result of the compulsory notification of Still Births the figures recorded appear to have been fairly complete and give an annual average for the past 10 years of 86 Still Births,-a very serious loss. In 1929 the proportion of Still Births to Live Births was 4.8 per cent., and during the past 5 years the average was 4.3 per cent. Crindau Ward has shown the highest proportion of Still Births-7.7 per cent. during the same quinquennial period and Maindee Ward next with 6.0 per cent. The Wards which gave the lowest proportion were Victoria, 3.3 per cent., and Alexandra, 3.4 per cent.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent. of these Still Births 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 preventible, and it is only by the sound practice of Ante-Natal Hygiene that improvements can be brought about, not only in reference to Still Births, 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 maternity service.

INFANT MORTALITY.

119 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 70.4 per 1,000 births, compared with 69.7 in 1928, and with 72.6 and 73.4 during the past 5 years and 10 years respectively. Last year's rate was the highest in Newport since 1925. Throughout the country the Infant Mortality rate was higher than for several years past. In England and Wales the rate during 1929 was 74, and in the County Boroughs 79. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table below.

The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the infantile death rate in Newport during the previous 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it steadily decreased to 63.6 in 1926, which was the lowest on record.

INFANT MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

WHOLE TOWN.

		1908-1912		1924-28		1929		
CAUSE		%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	% t	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases Diarrhœal Diseases Wasting Diseases and Prematurity Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth Atelectasis	 and 	6.6 14.5 28.9 7.3	7.8 17.3 34.4 8.7		4.4 5.8 24,9 9.1	12 5 44 20	10.1 4.2 36.9 16.8	7.1 2.9 26.0 11.8
Tuberculosis Diseases Convulsions Bronchitis and Pneumonia Venereal Diseases All Other Causes		2.5 13.6 15.4 1.2 9.8	2.9 16.2 18.3 1.5 11.7	1.2 4.8 23.3 .4 9.2	.8 3.5 17.0 .3 6.7	2 4 29 3	1.7 3.4 24.4 2.6	1.2 2.4 17.1 1.8
TOTAL		100	118.9	100	72.6	119	100	70.4
Inquests Uncertified Deaths		7.1 0.9	8.5 1.1	4.8	3.5	3 2	2.6 1.7	1 8 1.2

+ Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

The most remarkable and unsatisfactory fact brought out in the above table is still the proportional increase in the deaths from Congenital Defects and Injury at Birth.

The death rates from Congenital Defects, &c., Diarrhoeal diseases, Tuberculosis, Common Infectious diseases, and Respiratory diseases were slightly higher than during 1923-28, whilst there was on the other hand a slight reduction in the rate from Wasting diseases and Prematurity, and Convulsions and "other causes."

Age at Death.

Compared with the average for the previous 5 years there was a reduction in the death rate (per 1,000 births) in the age groups 1 week to 1 month, 3-6 months, and 6-9 months; whilst the age groups, under 1 week, all under 1 month, 1-3 months, and 9-12 months, showed an increased rate. The group under one month of age gave a rate of 35.5, compared with 34.6 for the previous 5 years. The comparative rate for England and Wales was 33 in 1929.

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 52 infants born out of wedlock, five died. The death rate was 96.1 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 110.6 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. The mortality rate among Legitimate Infants was 69.5.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

7 mothers died from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child birth, or 4.14 per 1,000 births, compared with a rate of 4.33 for England and Wales. If the number of known pregnancies is taken as the basis, the rate in Newport is reduced to 3.8 per 1,000. 3 of the 7 deaths were due to Puerperal Fever (1.77 per 1,000). 6 non-residents admitted into local Hospitals also died from Puerperal Fever. 11 cases of this disease were notified, including 7 non-residents. The 4 Newport cases were all confined by a Medical man, 3 of these died,

		Dea	ths per	1000 B	irths.	Traces.
Period.	Sep	sis.	Other P Cau		Total.	
and an and a state of the state of the	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896-1900	3.	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60
1910-1914	3.5	1.30	8.4	3.28	116	4'95
1923—1927	4'4	2.24	4'2	2.13	8.6	4'37
1924-1928	4'4	2.33	3.8	2'01	8.2	+'35
" 1928—Newport	2*	1.18	4'	2.36	6.	3.54
" 1929—Newport	3.	1.77	4'	2'37	7.	4.14
" 1928-England and Wales	?	1 80	3	2.53	2.787	4'33

As will be seen from the figures given below maternal deaths in 1929 were below the average for the past five years.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 18 cases were notified under the new Regulations. This figure includes 5 non-residents admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital for treatment.

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 sometimes harboured by the women before childbirth, whilst diminished resistence 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 still exist in a large number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital beds will provide the only practical solution.

We are all deeply concerned that maternal mortality in this country has been practically stationary for nearly 20 years, in spite of the gradual substitution of the old untrained midwives by partially trained ones, and the provision of medical help in cases of emergency before, during, and after child-birth. Unfortunately this latter arrangement is based on the treatment of symptoms and not on the prevention of disease. In many towns it leads to unnecessary instrumental interference which is now recognised to be prejudicial to mother and infant.

The public still require education in reference to the dangers of "hurried" midwifery. The Maternity Benefit under the National Insurance Acts amounts, I understand, to $\pounds 1,500,000$ per annum, and there are no conditions laid down as to the manner in which the recipients should spend the money. We are generally of opinion that Maternity Benefit should be co-ordinated with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 632 expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff, compared with 516 during 1928.

242 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 58 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at the Clinic 1,079, at Centres 1,678, Total 2,757. 575 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.

89 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at Centres and Clinic by voluntary as well as Corporation funds.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted from the town into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 13 births occurred there, of which 5 were stillborn. In addition there were fewer miscarriages.

There are also 8 private Maternity Homes in the town. 31 births occurred at Public Institutions (including Wooloston House) and 181 (plus 1 miscarriage) in private Maternity Homes. In all 212 births took place at Institutions, etc. It is worthy of note that the percentage of stillbirths to live births in these Institutions was 8.2, compared with 4.8 in the whole town.

Arrangements have been made for the admission on the recommendation of your Officers of maternity cases to the Kensington Maternity Home and Herbert Street Maternity Home. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 27 patients were admitted into these Maternity Homes during the year, for which the Corporation paid £207 7s. 6d. £82 10s. 0d. of this amount was refunded by the patients. The cost of each patient to the Corporation amounted to ± 4 5s. 1d.

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

Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.

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 1929) to $\pounds 328$ 18s. 0d. for 194 patients. The amount recovered from patients by the Borough Treasurer (for the financial year) amounted to $\pounds 86$ 14s. 0d.

Of the 194 cases, 88 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 70 were required to repay part (one-third of the amount on the average), 36 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

 \pounds 7 9s. 6d. was paid to Dentis's for conservative dental work tor expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

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

Mothe	ers.	and the second	Children.					
	Visits&	Re-visits		Visits&	Re-visits			
	1928	1929	the Access Aparent P	1928	1929			
To-			To-					
Centre Mothers	126	58 185	Centre Infants	160	164			
Other Mothers	194	185	Other "	4435	4716			
Centre Expectant			Centre Child'n 1-5 yrs	492	415			
Mothers		76	Other ,, ,,	3459				
Other do	1000	484	InfectiousDiseases,etc		3442 566			
Total	895	803	Total	9190	9303			

		1928.	1929.	
Attempted Visits (Mothers Total Visits, including	 and	1,504	 1,643	
Attempted Visits	 	11,589	 11,749	

There was a slight increase in the number of visits to homes in spite of the increase of centre and clinic 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 come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

4,254 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres; 2,572 of these were medically examined at the clinic and centres, compared with 1,794 during 1928. The total attendances recorded was 15,578. 3,857 Home Visits were also paid to them, apart from visits re Infectious Diseases.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 13,617 during 1929, compared with 13,852 during 1928.

INFANT FEEDING.

1,695 newly born infants were visited during 1929, out of a total of 1,848 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 :---

Breast Milk only Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's	 s Milk	1929 85.2 8.2	Average previous 5 years. 85 5 4.2
Total wholly or partly Breast Food		88.4	89.7
Artificial Food only Too weak to take nourishment		10.2 1.4	8.6 1.6

Enquiries were made in reference to 93 deaths under 6 months of age,

In 16 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 27 others, or 33 per cent. of the deaths, under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

35 of the 93 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, 2 partly breast-fed, and 13 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk. There has been an increase in the percentage of infants fed on condensed milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,425 infants showed that 57.2 per cent of them were still breast-fed, compared with an average of 62.3 during the previous 5 years.

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

On Doctor's advice, 7; Insufficient or no Milk, 83; Ill-health of Mother, 33; Breast trouble, 14; Death of Mother, 4; Illegitimacy, 11; "Baby too weak to suck," 3; Mother at work, 3; Cleft Palate, etc., 2; No desire to breast feed, 3; other causes, 2; Total, 165.

DUMMY TEATS.

575, or 42.7 per cent., of the 1,425 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. There is no improvement in that direction.

CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,576 infants. They showed that flannelette was partly used in 45.4 per cent. of the cases. There has been a decided increase in the use of this material during the year.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

There were 10 cases notified. These cases were visited by the Health Visitors. 46 other cases of inflamed eyes were discovered or reported and enquired into. All of the cases were followed up until they recovered. 5 of them attended the Royal Gwent Hospital as outpatients and 5 were admitted as an in-patient. 20 cases were treated by their own Doctor and 29 very slight cases got well without special treatment. In five of the 10 notified cases the midwife only had been present at the birth.

Although there was a slight increase in the number of cases per 1,000 births during 1929, compared with the average for the previous 5 years, the disease is far less prevalent than it was during the previous 10 years. The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed that all the cases had made a good recovery and there was no evidence of permanent injury to eyes, but two of the cases had not quite cleared up at the end of the year.

The notified cases (of residents only) per 1,000 births amounted to 5.2.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers if necessary, into Allt-yr-yn 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 Opthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird who acts as Superintendent of Midwives reports as follows :--

At the beginning of 1929 there were 38 midwives on the register. Of these 5 gave up practice in the town, one died and 10 new names were added. One midwife residing outside the Borough attended cases within the Borough.

The number of births—including abortions—attended by the midwives was 1,534. In 358 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged and in 542 cases medical aid was obtained.

Of the midwives in practice only 3 attended over 100 cases—2 attending 138 and 130 cases respectively. There were 5 others who had over 50 cases each. Herbert Street Home was responsible for 204 cases.

12 midwives were totally dependent upon their practice for a living, 23 partially, and 6 not at all.

The records of having sent for medical aid received frim the midwives was as follows :--

For the Moth	er—			
During	Pregnancy			75
During	Labour			343
During	Puerperium	1000		11
			1000	100
				429
For the Child				113
				542

More supervision of patients during pregnancy is now required of the midwives, and the majority of the midwives are complying with this extra demand on their time and energies. One difficulty that the midwives have to deal with is the fact that some patients delay booking a midwife until practically the onset of labour, as they resent having this supervision—not deeming it necessary. At present most midwives are not adequately recompensed for the additional work involved in Ante-natal care.

Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Public Health Regulations.

Failure to forward record	of	liability	to	be a s	ource of	
infection						3
Not advising medical aid	for	child				1
Records not properly filled	l up					26
Delay in sending record						1
Failure to notify intention	to	practice				11

Examination of the Midwives' Registers showed that the records are more carefully inserted than in the past.

The Inspector of Midwives made 106 visits, and in addition 27 interviews were held at the Health Department.

Notification of Stillbirths.

61 Stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. In 7 of these the midwife only was present. According to the midwives' records the causes of Stillbirths were as follows :---

Prematurity and Twins			in	14
Maceration, Strangulation			· · · ·	23
Placenta Praevia, Ante Par	tum Hae	emorrhage		2
Fulltime-reason unknown		10		8
Contracted Pelvis, Long	Labour	and Ab	normal	
Presentation				14

Infectious Diseases in Midwife's	Home of	r Practice.	
In Home-			
Puerperal Pyrexia			 1
Scarlet Fever		non see line	 1
In Practice-			
Puerperal Fever	111	Magan. Long	 1
Puerperal Pyrexia			 11
Ophthalmia Neonato	orum		 7
Pemphigus		blid	 10
Chicken Pox			 1
Encephalitis Letharg	rica		 1
Diphtheria			 1
Measles			 2
Scarlet Fever		et 10	 1
Mastitis		in all but	 1

In all these cases precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Annual Report for 1929 of the Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

Unfortunately ill health necessitated Dr. Minna Benner giving up her work, therefore Dr. Andrewina Laird has prepared the report in her stead.

THE CLINIC.

Affections.	M	others.
General Advice (no apparent disease)		125
Malnutrition, Debility, Anaemia and Dieting		308
Alimentary conditions		155
Defective Teeth		53
Respiratory and Pulmonary Affections		33
Nervous Affections		24
Skin Diseases	1 2	19
Functional Heart Diseases		9
Defects of Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat		8
Gynaecological Diseases		47
Varicose Veins		16
Rheumatism		11
Referred to Auxiliary Clinic	112	23
Goitre and other tumours		10
Influenza		7
Albuminuria and Nephritis		2
Deformities of Pelvis		30

Affections.		Ι	nfants.	Children.
Healthy	·		117	24
Alimentary			98	51
Respiratory and Puln	nonary		62	116
Skin Diseases			78	111
Teeth Affections			_	32
Ear, Nose and Throat	t and Eyes		37	45
Infectious Diseases			16	38
Enlarged Glands			1	14
Heart Disease			-	3
Anaemia, Malnutritio	n, Debility, etc.		43	89
Dieting			187	35
Intestinal Parasites			-	25
Orthopaedic condition	IS		5	5
Referred to Auxiliary	Clinic		-	3 7
Hernia			49	7
Rickets			4	10
Prematurity			4	-
Trauma			-	12
Phimosis			19	
Hydrocele			2	
Other Conditions	···· man V		3	12
			725	632

Individua	ls	Expectan	Mothers	Others	Infant	S	Children
New		297		583	 725		632
Old		125		296	 179		231
Total		422		879	 904		863
Attendan	ces	930		2919	 2580		1804

Other attendances at the Clinic during the year were 11,320.

THE ANTE NATAL CLINIC.

The work done at this Clinic has increased slightly. 27 patients were sent into Kensington Home during the year, because of complicated conditions of pregnancy, and the remainder because of unsatisfactory and unsuitable home conditions.

The total attendances at the Clinic for 1929 were as follows :--

- 8233 Clinic for Mothers and Children.
- 930 Ante Natal Clinic.
- 2891 Light Clinic.
- 2411 Orthopaedic Clinic.
- *822 Massage.
- 1149 Auxiliary Clinic.

(*included in total for Orthopaedic Clinic)

The details of the last three mentioned Clinics are given elsewhere in the Report.

THE CLINIC SALES ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats		748	11	11
Patent Foods		60	5	101
Medicated Foods		69	4	6
Appliances, Belts,				
Bandages		5	17	0
Bottles		2	11	51
Medical Treatment		81	10	10
Dental Treatment		1	10	9
Orthopædic Treatme	ent	1	10	0
Light Treatment		4	8	0
		1925	5	4

VALUE OF GIFTS AT CLINIC.

Milk and Groats (Voluntary) Patent Foods, Virol, Malt, &c. (Corporation)	178 33			
	(212	11	8	

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

The Committee granted 19 tickets. 13 mothers were sent to the Home and benefited from their sojourn there.

THE CENTRES.

Alexandra Centre is under the care of Miss Evans, and is open all day Wednesdays. Until April, 1929, Miss Burton was in charge of Central Centre but resigned on her marriage in April of that year. Miss Bond now has charge of Central. Central is open Monday and Wednesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

Miss Roberts was in charge of Maindee Centre until August, when she left to take up duties under another Local Authority. Miss Davies is now in charge of Maindee Centre, which is held all day Tuesdays.

Crindau Centre is open all day Thursdays, and is under the care of Mrs. Grabner. The morning session, judging from the numbers attending it is much appreciated. Miss Taylor is in charge of Lliswerry Centre which is open all day Tuesdays. New Patients :--

Alexandra Central Crindau Liswerry Maindee	 Mothers. 91 120 96 104 129	Infants. 84 129 112 117 122	Children 38 44 23 41 34	Total. 213 293 281 262 285
manuee	 540	564	180	1284

New Expectant Mothers :---

Alexandra, 53; Central, 48; Crindau, 41; Lliswerry, 59; Maindee, 41.

Number of Patients on Registers of Centres at end of year :---

Alexandra Central Crindau	 Mothers 802 491 835	Infants 65 98 94	Children 270 414 282	Total 637 1003 711
Lliswerry Maindee	 876 879	94 96	856 817	825 792
	1883	446	1639	3968

Medical Examinations at Centres :---

Alexandra Central	 Mothers 168 361	Infants 101 245	Children 83 216	Total 852 822
Crindau	 256	110	140	506
Lliswerry	 287	171	114	522
Maindee	 235	123	113	471
	1257	750	666	2673

Total Attendances :--

Alexandra Central Crindau Lliswerry Maindee	 Mothers 3584 5765 3759 3162 4049	Infants 1832 1655 1548 1341 1748	Children 2300 3591 1940 1953 2096	Total 7166 11011 7242 6456 7888
	20269	7614	11880	89768

The work done at the Centres has increased tremendously since the inception of the Scheme. The noise of the large numbers attending—especially the noise made by the babies and children—debars the nurses from giving talks which would otherwise be very helpful. Occasionally in the weighing rooms it is possible for the Superintendent to give an explanatory talk to a few mothers—this talk, in my opinion, being of greater value than would be derived from listening to the nurse attempting to make herself heard in the crowded waiting room, also where there are only a few mothers present a shy mother might ask questions when she would not in the presence of the entire Centre.

The most useful part of the Health Visitor's work is no doubt the visiting of the mothers in their homes, where she can gauge the difficulties of the young mother more easily, and can therefore more reasonably give individual advice. In the Centre, however, the difficulty or ignorance of one member may afford a golden opportunity to give a short health talk to a few mothers.

Most Health Visitors notice that the bringing of the mothers together in Centres creates a certain amount of creditable rivalry in the mothers—all striving to have their babies as well cared for as their friends at the Centres. Even a dirty mother will benefit as she, unless past all hopes of improvement, will scarcely care to have the other mothers notice the uncared-for appearance of her child a second time; and with a judicious word of help and praise will continue efforts to improve her child's appearance and will after some time be proud of her now clean and wholesome appearance.

In conclusion I wish to state how much we in Newport are helped by the kindness and work of the Voluntary ladies. Their help is much appreciated by the Staff, and to the patients their kindness and interest is very beneficial—many mothers feeling that though times are hard they have those ladies to cheer and encourage them, and also to praise their well sustained efforts against what, at times, seem very depressing odds.

The appreciation of the patients and Staff may I hope be a slight recompense to those ladies who so ungrudgingly give an afternoon weekly all through the year in the cause of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

CLINIC WORK-continued.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The Scheme, a Joint one between the Education Authority and the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, provides for all School Children as well as for children up to 5 years of age. It is administered by the Local Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The cost of the work is borne by the Local Authority aided by Government Grants. Parents of patients contribute according to their ability to pay.

Diagnosis.

Two Medical Clinics with specially trained Lady Medical Officers in attendance are held weekly at the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. A special Orthopaedic Surgeon attends periodically, and specially for urgent cases. X-Ray is available at Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for special cases.

Treatment.

(a) Out-Patients.—Five clinics or sessions are held weekly (at the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic) for massage by a qualified masseuse, Remedial Exercises, light treatment, fitting and adjustment of appliances, bandaging, etc.

(b) *Hospital Patients.*—Operative and Particular conservative treatment for "Long and Short Stay" cases—Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff.

After Care.

(a) Convalescent Home, Cross Way, near Cowbridge.

(b) Regular attendance at clinic, supplemented by Medicated Foods and U.V.R. when advisable.

(c) Home visiting by Health Visitors and School Nurses.

(d) Provision of Milk Foods, and boots, etc., for children under 5 years by Voluntary organisation (Infantile Health Central Committee).

Note.—There is also a local Cripples Aid Society, a charity organisation, to assist adult cripples in obtaining appliances, etc., and when operative treatment is required.

The Assistant Medical Officer in charge of this work (Dr. Andrewina Laird) reports as follows :---

Treatment by means of Massage and Remedial Exercises was instituted at this Clinic in December, 1928, and two sessions weekly were devoted to this. As the number of patients requiring this treatment increased it was deemed necessary to extend the time available to 3 sessions weekly. The improvement in the condition of the patients under Treatment in the Massage Department is very satisfactory.

82 children under 5 years of age attended the Orthopaedic Clinic for the 1st time in 1929.

Summary of conditions found on examination.

Rickets, 21; Bow Legs, 13; Bow Legs and Knock Knees, 2; Knock Knees, 1; Flat Feet, 21; Talipes, 9; Torticollis, 1; Congenital Dislocation of Hip, 2; Teno Synovitis, 1; Birth Injury, 2; Valgoid Feet, 2; Scoleosis, 1; Observation, 6; Total, 82. 36 old patients under 5 years of age also attended. In addition to these children, 140 School Children attended the Clinic for the following conditions :--

Anterior Poliomyelitis, 35; Other Paralyses, 4; Infantile Hemiphegia, 6; Scoleosis, 10; Kyphosis, 2; Perthés Disease, 5; Coxa Vara, 2; Epiphysitis Hip, 2; Shortening of Leg, 2; Knock Knees, 16; Bow Leg, 6; Flat Feet, 24; Pes Cavus, 11; Talipes Equino Varus, 8; Other conditions, 7; Total, 140.

Of these School Children 41 had already attended the Orthopaedic Clinic previous to attaining school age.

Total Attendances (Includi	ing M	assage);—	Massage of	nly:-	
Infants Children School Children	···· ···	634 531 1246	Infants Children School Children	···· ···	189 150 483
		2411			822

Operations.

Children under 5 years of age :—3 (1 child in twice). School Children :—7 + 3 patients in also at end of 1928.

Appliances-Surgical Boots supplied.

Children under 5 years o School Children	f age 	 	5 14
			19

Special alterations to boots were fitted in a large number of cases. Thirteen plasters were applied, and the plasters of several of the operation cases were also attended to.

Boots were granted to six necessitous cases.

The operative treatment was carried out at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, by Mr. Parker. Mr. Parker made 3 visits to the Clinic in Clytha Park during the year, and also saw several of our patients at the hospital in Cardiff.

Many of the orthopaedic cases are given Artificial Sunlight Therapy and satisfactory results have been obtained—especially in the case of Rickets. Most of the Flat Foot patients are given Artificial Sunlight, which in many of the cases has been the tonic required by those sufferers.

TREATMENT BY ULTRA VIOLET RAYS.

The special Clinic for this form of treatment was opened in August, 1927. School cases recommended by the School Medical Services are treated as well as children under 5 years of age and Nursing and Expectant Mothers. During the year a total of 153 cases have been treated compared with 191 in 1928. Of the 153 cases 81 were under 5 years of age, 69 were school children, and 3 were mothers. The School cases showed an increase and the Maternity and Child Welfare cases a decrease.

On the whole the results continue to be encouraging. Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is in charge of this Clinic reports as follows :---

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

New Cases.—Summary of conditions for which treatment was given :—

Infants and Children-

Mo

	Bronchitis			3
	Cretin			1
	Debility			6
	Debility and Sco	liosis		1
	Malnutrition		allerer and	3
	Marasmus			1
	Not gaining	veight-Un	der-	
	weight			29
	Rickets			35
	Tuberculous Per	itonitis		2
			-	81
			-	
other	's—			
	Ante-Natal Debi	lity		1
	Post-Natal Debi			2
		-		

Total Attendances (Maternity and Child Welfare).

Infants Children Mothers	²⁴⁴ 1353 57	(of these attendances (of these attendances (of these attendances		
	1654		317	

The patients are treated twice weekly, Mondays and Thursdays— Maternity and Child Welfare patients in the afternoons and School Children in the mornings. The dosage and treatment given is the same as that of the previous years, apart from the fact that until May the dosage was increased about 50 per cent. owing to the deterioration of the strength of the burner of the lamp. In May the new burner was inserted, and the earlier dosage again resorted to.

School Children.

During 1929, 69 School Children were treated. Five old patients also reported progress, but did not receive further treatment.

The following were the conditions treated :---

Debility			24	Flat Feet and Bronchitis	I
Debility and	Bronchitis		7	Flat Feet and Rheumatism	I
Debility and	Flat Feet		4	Losing Weight	Ī
Poliomyelitis	and Debili	ty	3	Bronchitis and Organic Heart	
Debility and			2	Disease	I
Anaemia, U	nderweight	and		Epiphusitis Hip	I
Debility			2	Ulcers	2
Bronchitis			10	Tuberculous Conditions	9
Flat Feet			I		-
					69

Total Attendances of School Children, 1,237.

Remarks on Cases.

Rickets. 52 patients were treated and beneficial results were obtained in the 36 of those who came for continuous treatment. The improvement in most was striking, from the peevish fretfulness before treatment began to the happy contentedness subsequently—and this in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the children had no addition to their former diet.

Debility. Of the 34 patients in this group all benefitted from treatment. The majority had received medicinal treatment previously without showing improvement.

Debility and Scoliosis. The patient was much benefitted-the back became stronger and there was continuous gain in weight.

Otorrhaea and Debility. The patient showed no improvement.

Extreme Nervousness. The patient continued to improve.

Bronchitis. Of the 14 patients in this group one did not continue treatment as the parents did not notice any improvement, the remainder all benefitted—all the attacks became less severe and less frequent.

Marasmus. The improvement in this group was very great indeed. In all, other remedies had been used previously without beneficial results.

Not gaining weight—underweight. Of the 43 patients in this group, 20 showed very marked improvement, 9 were improved, 9 slightly improved and 6 did not seem to benefit at all; but as those last did not persevere with treatment it is difficult to gauge correctly what the result of regular treatment would have been. The beneficial results of Artificial Sunlight Therapy were well proved in this group, the children gaining regularly in weight, and becoming more contented, and of a more healthy appearance.

Flat Feet; Flat Feet and Rheumatism; Flat Feet and Bronchitis. A gradual but appreciable improvement was observed in these cases.

Poliomyelitis—*Debility*. In each of the three patients treated there was an improvement in the general health and some improvement in the tone of muscles.

Debility and Rheumatism. Both patients improved in general health; one was freed of his myalgia and the other had much less pain.

Bronchitis and Organic Heart Disease. This patient was a very frail nervous child, and regular attendance for treatment was not obtained. There was some improvement in the chest condition and the circulation was better also.

Tuberculosis.

Dactylitis			I	Tuberculous Peritonitis	3
Arthritis Knee			2	Tuberculous Abdominal Glands	
Arthritis Ankle			I	and Bronchitis	I
Tuberculous Cer	vical	Adenitis	I		
Non-Active Pul	monar	y			
Tuberculosi	s		2		

There was slight improvement in one of the above patients, in the remainder the improvement was very decided—the most notable benefit being derived in the case of the arthritis of ankle case.

Types of Lamps Used.

Mercury Vapour.—Amperage, 2½. Current, Direct. Voltage, 220. Carbon Arc.—4 Carbon Arcs in series.

Current, Alternating. Carbons used, 18 mm diameter carbons. The Carbon Arc Lamp was installed in April, 1929. 5 School Children were treated with this lamp only, while 3 others received treatment with this lamp subsequent to treatment with Mercury Vapour Lamp.

General Remarks.

The beneficial results of this treatment in Rickets is established, and one should like to see it extended in the prevention of Rickets, also especially in the treatment of Debilitated and Insufficiently Nourished Expectant and Nursing Mothers. So far at this Clinic very few mothers have been treated but once one can make these mothers realize that Sunlight treatment for themselves is to benefit their children they will come for treatment one is sure, as one realizes only too well how many mothers deny themselves rest and even nourishment so that the rest of the family may not suffer.

The inconvenience that mothers are put to—many having to come from the other end of the town to the Clinic, and spending an entire morning or afternoon in doing so—is in my opinion, the most eloquent testimony of the value of Artificial Sunlight Therapy.

AUXILIARY CLINIC.

In 1929 as in the previous years a fairly large proportion of the patients attending the Auxiliary Clinic for the first time were found, on examination, not to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

Some of the patients attended very regularly for treatment but others did not attend for more than one or two occasions. In all those cases an endeavour was made by visiting the homes to induce the patients to return for treatment, in many of the cases without avail. This is disappointing, as of course, those mothers are later to suffer in health through their not having received treatment.

As in previous years the midwives have sent patients to the Auxiliary Clinic for treatment. One feels very strongly that the midwife is a person of great power in dealing with patients, and her influence and co-operation can do much to help in the success of an Auxiliary Clinic, and her co-operation is very much to be desired.

New Cases.

					1927.	1928.		1929.	
	Syphilis				5	 4		3	
	Gonorrhoea				28	 38		34	
	Leucorrhoea				10	 14		17	
	Cystocele-R	ectocele			2	 ·I		I	
	Endocerviciti				7	 6			
	Uterine displa				í	 2		_	
	Uterine tumo				2	 1			
	Valvo Vagin				I	 		I	
	Varicose Vei				2	 2		I	
	Miscarriages-]					
	,,		re births)	2	 4		I	
	Uterine Haer				-	 2		-	
	Cyst of Ant.	Vaginal V	Vall		I	 		-	
	Constipation				I	 2			
	Other Diseas	es			3	 . 4		-	
	No apparent	disease				 4		-	
					•	 			
					65	 84		58	
				S. Market	in sizes	ab aft			
otal	Attendances.								
	Syphilis				103	133		71	
	Gonorrhoea				820	1104		954	
	N.V.D.				144	169		124	
					1067	1406		1149	
	of Salvarsan	given			18	35		3	
	rs examined				86	120	1	109	
Vass	ermann React	ion			23	29		12	

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

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

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DSIN

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

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,304; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,175. This afforded a death rate of 12.24 compared with 10.82 in 1928, 12.19 in 1927, 10.45 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920 and 12.88 in 1919. The average for the last five years was 11.31 and for the past 10 years 11.73.

The average death rate in the County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1929 was 13.7.

294 deaths, or 25.0 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Wooloston House, 158; Royal Gwent Hospital, 61; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 27; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 48. In addition, 194 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 109; Wooloston House, 60; Alltyr-yn Hospital, 6; Public Works and Places, 4; and in Private Institutions, etc., 15.

Ward Statistics.

Lliswerry (9.89) and Victoria (9.96) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (17.25) and Alexandra (13.86) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The death rate in the Central Ward has always been considerably higher than that in the other Wards. On an average it has exceeded the general death rate in the town during the last five years by 5.9 per 1,000 of the population. Lliswerry Ward had the lowest rate for the same period, namely, 9.27.

The infantile death rates were lowest in Lliswerry (38.1) and St. Julian (39.3) Wards, and the highest in Caerau (141.6) and Central (102.1) Wards. But if the average for the past five years is taken, Maindee Ward gives the lowest rate (53.6) and Central the highest (91.6).

The total Zymotic death rate was lowest in Maindee (1.11) and and Victoria (1.17) and highest in Central (4.72) and Alexandra (4.25).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in Maindee (.37) and Victoria (.70), and highest in Central (2.69) and Crindau (1.49).

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in Caerau (.77) and St. Woolos (1.12) and most fatal in Alexandra (2.86) and Tredegar (2.33)

Cancer was most fatal in St. Woolos (1.99), St. Julian's (1.72) and Crindau (1.60) and least in Victoria (.70) and Tredegar (.77).

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

Ward	and a	5 years' average 1924-28	1929
Crindau		1.071	1.605
Caerau		1.561	1.45
St. Woolos		1.178	1.99
Tredegar		0.899	0.77
Alexandra		0.847	0.83
Central		1.886	0.81
St. Julians		1.326	1.72
Maindee		1.612	0.99
Victoria		1.350	0.70
Lliswerry		0.803	1.02
Whole Town		1.233	1.208

The Cancer death rate in 1929 was lower by .122 per 1,000 than in 1928 and by .025 per 1,000 than the average for the past 5 years. The Cancer rate for England and Wales was 1.437 in 1929.

Cancer was equally fatal in males as in females in 1929. The disease causing the same number of deaths in each sex. The site of disease most fatal in males was the stomach and in females the generative organs.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 236, compared with 202 in 1928, 256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925 and 192 in 1924. The Zymotic death rate was 2.46 per 1000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.25. These diseases accounted for 20.1 per cent, of the total deaths. The diseases formerly 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 236 deaths were due to the following diseases :- Tuberculosis, 124 (lungs 109, other forms 15); Measles, 18; Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 8; Influenza, 41; Malaria, 1; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 9; Whooping Cough, 21; Venereal Diseases, 1; Puerperal Fever, 3; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 3; Septicaemia (non puerperal), 4. Tuberculosis, Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough were responsible for 86.4 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases. Last year the corresponding percentage was 84.1.

VACCINATION.

From a Public Health point of view the statistics are getting progressively worse. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1929 was 23.1 per cent., compared with 28.1 in 1928. 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.

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

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES (Death Rate .093).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhœa and Enteritis were 9. 6 of these were under 2 years of age and 5 of those were under 12 months of age.

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

Period.	Ra	te per 1.000) Births
1904 - 1908	 	20.91	
1909-1918	 	18.94	
1914-1918	 	13.1	
1916 - 1920	 	8.87	
1921 - 1925	 	7.52	
1924	 	3.36	1
1925	 	6.03	Average
1926	 	7.24	6.57
1927	 	9.81	in and
1928	 	7.09	
1929	 	3.54	and the second

The Diarrhœal death rate among children under 2 years in the 107 Great Towns was 10.9 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales, 8.1, compared with 3.54 at Newport.

The prevalence of the diseases fluctuates from year to year, but averages for quinquennial periods show a continuous decline in Newport.

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 undoubtelly had a material effect in combating these diseases. 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.

WHOOPING COUGH (Death Rate .219).

421 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, etc., a number somewhat above the average, and 21 deaths occurred; all of them were children under 5 years of age. The death rate was above that for the Great Towns (.19) and slightly below the average rate for Newport. 171 of the 421 cases were under school age, and 218 cases occurred in he Infants' Departments of the Schools. 290 of the cases occurred during the first half of the year.

MEASLES (Death Rate .187).

616 cases of Measles were discovered or reported. 470 of these occurred during the first quarter. 189 of the 616 cases were under 5 years of age, and 366 of the cases occurred among pupils of the Infants' Departments. There were 18 deaths, 17 of which were under 5 years of age. The death rate was slightly above the Newport average for the past five years and was above the rate for the 107 Great Towns by .06 per 1,000. The case rate (the number of cases per 1,000 of the population) was 6.4, which was below the average for the previous five years. The fatality rate (deaths per 1,000 cases) was 29.2 compared with 23.4 during the 5 years 1916-1920, with 16.8 during 1921-1925, and with 13.9 during the past five years. The high fatality rate for 1929 shows the disease to have been of a severe type, but the fatality rates over five yearly periods provide definite evidence that the proportion of fatal cases is gradually being reduced. A temporary Health Visitor was engaged during part of the year to help with the nursing and enquiring into cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, and the services of the Home Nursing Association were utilised for nursing cases complicated by Pneumonia.

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, Ophtha'mia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1929 was 1,000 (250 of these were cases of Chicken Pox which was compulsorily notifiable up to 14th March, 1929, compared with 1,363 in 1928 and 1,017 during 1927.

5,589 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 626 houses (1,798 rooms) were disinfected, and 5,027 articles were removed for disinfection; 92 articles were destroyed.

2,035 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 295lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate, .01).

95 cases were notified, with no deaths. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was .99, compared with 1.31 during the previous five years, when the average number of cases per annum was 128. There has been a gradual reduction in the incidence of Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1921. The disease was most prevalent on the East side of the River—where 54 cases occurred. Of these 39 were in Lliswerry Ward. The disease was mild in type. The percentage removed to Hospital was 88.4.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death Rate, .08).

133 cases were notified, but not a single death occurred, compared with 35 cases and no deaths in 1928, and with 37 cases and 4 deaths in 1927. The death rate during 1929 in the Great Towns averaged .09 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The disease was more prevalent than in any year since 1922. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.38 compared with .38 during the previous five years. The fatality rate per 1,000 cases was 60.1 which is about the average. No ward was free from the disease. St. Julians Ward had most cases (23) and Alexandra Ward the fewest (4). 82.7 per cent. of the cases 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, and 19 "germ carriers" were discovered.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 34 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 possible fatal delay in some cases.

556,000 units (76 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, Nil).

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

5 cases were notified—there were no deaths, compared with 10 cases and 2 deaths last year. The average number of cases during the past 5 years was 12.6.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation are still thoroughly overhauling the sewerage system of the town, as many of the sewers, especially in the Pillgwenlly district, are very old and defective.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.291 (Lungs, 1.135; Other forms, .156)]

NOTIFICATIONS.—171 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1929; 106 of these were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 62 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, and 69 per cent. in 1928.

51 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 39 of these were alive at the end of the year (78 per cent.) compared with 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, and 79 per cent. in 1928.

Sexes affected :---

Tuberculosis of Lungs	 		Males. 82	Females. 89
Other Forms	 		31	20
	Т	otals	113	109

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the end of the year was 655 :---

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	 219	 168	387
Non-Pulmonary	 130	 138	 268
'All Forms	 349	 306	 655

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 171 notifications in 1929 and 109 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 the previous years also brings out the facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1929 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, 70, 62, 69, and 62.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920; for the period 1922-6 it was 688.7; and for 1925-9, 679.6.

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 Tuberculous 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.

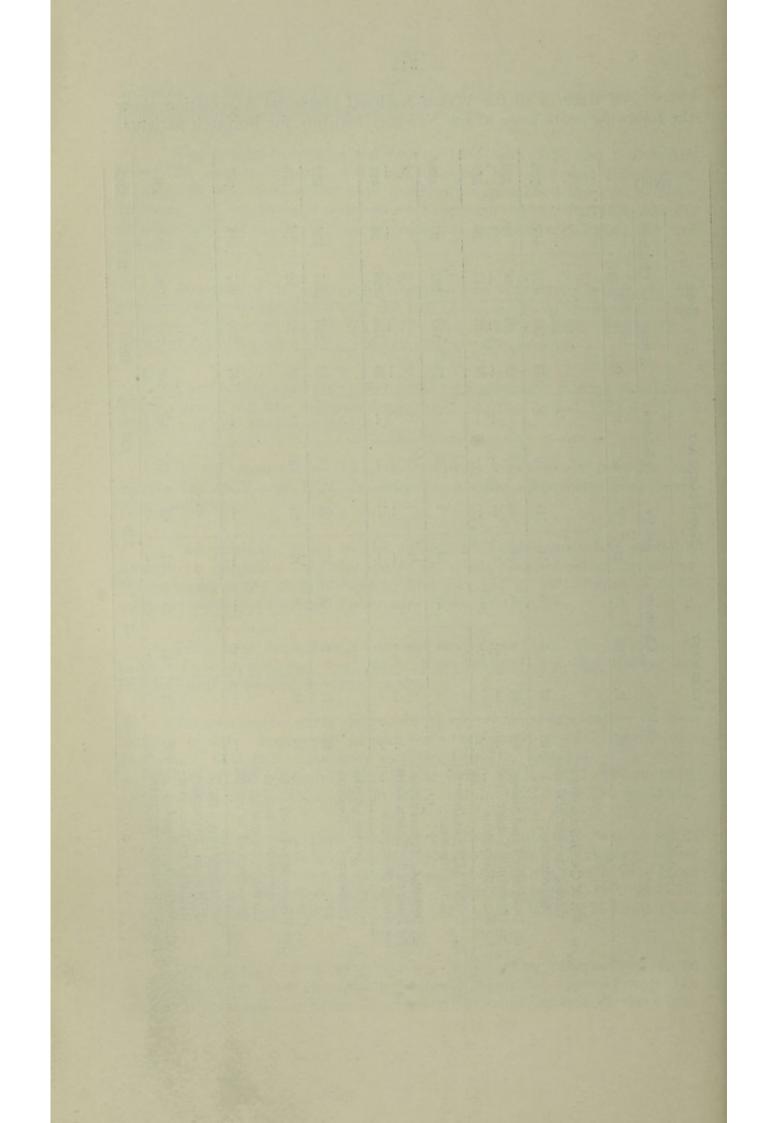
To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 421 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1929, compared with 321 in 1928, 272 in 1927, 299 in 1926, 176 in 1925, 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

Compared with 1928, the figures show that there was a slight increase in the Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate at Newport during 1929, 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; 1922-1926, .22; 1927, .216; 1928, .175; and 1929, .156.

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.

		PULMONARY	NARY		N	NON-PULMONARY	MONAR	K		Bo	Вотн		s
DIAGNOSIS	Ad	Adults .	Chil	Children	PA	Adults	Chil	Children	Ad	Adults	Chil	Children	IstoT
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	E.	M.	F.	
 A. NEW CASES examin'd during the year (exclud- ing contacts) : 	68	57	4	9	14	13	12	21	163	161	127	106	735
 (a) Definitely Tuberculous (b) Doubtfully Tuberculous (c) Non-Tuberculous 	89 : :	12	4 : :	9 : :	1	2 : :	12	×° : :	82 81	69 	116	11 1 94	356 1 378
B. CONTACTS examined during the year :	-	~	61	:	-	1	30	1	78	L†I	101	95	438
 (a) Definitely Tuberculous (b) Doubtfully Tuberculous (c) Non-Tuberculous 	- : :	∞ : :	°1 : :		- : :	- : :	•• : :	- : :	2	9	5 		34
C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:	14	=	10	5	17	21	10	∞	188	262	219	198	952
 (a) Cured (b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (in- cluding cancellation of cases notified in error) 	. 14		en :	°1 :		21	10	∞ :	31 157	32 230	12 207	10	170
 D. NUMBER OF PER- SONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st; (a) Diagnosis completed (b) Diagnosis not completed 	192	171	4 :	24	54	75	65		246	246	106	84	1364
		363	8	65	-	129	1	129		499		101	1265

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



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.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

				Adu	ilts.	Chil	dren
				M.	F.	Μ.	F.
In Institutions of	on January IS	t, 1929 :					
	Definite			32	19	II	9
	Observation						
ALLER MARKED	Total			32	19	II	* 9
Admitted during	g the year :						
	Definite			64	57	13	6
	Observation				I	2	2
	Total			64	58	15	8
Discharged duri	ing the year :						
	Definite			52	49	13	8
	Observation				I	2	2
The states	Total		••••	52	50	15	10
Died in Institut	ions :						
	Definite			14	6	I	I
	Observation						
	Total			14	6	I	I
In Institutions of	on December	31st, 192	29:				
	Definite			30	21	10	6
	Observation						
	Total			30	21	10	6

SMALL POX (Death Rate, Nil).

28 cases were notified during the year. Five in the second quarter, fifteen in the third quarter and eight in the fourth quarter. It is many years since so many cases of this disease occurred in Newport. The average for the past 22 years is only 1.7 cases per annum. The Wards affected were Lliswerry 14, Victoria and Tredegar 5 each, Caerau 2, and Alexandra and St. Julians 1 each. 13 of the cases were males and 15 were females. The age (in groups) were under 1 year, 1 case; 5 to 15 years, 15 cases; 15 to 25 years, 2 cases; 25 to 45 years, 6 cases; 25 to 65 years, 3 cases; 65 and upwards, 1 case. The 28 cases occurred in 19 houses. As far as could be ascertained there were several different outbreaks of the disease, although a few of the outbreaks were probably connected through the occurrence of unrecognised cases. Vaccination and re-vaccination was the chief weapon relied upon to combat the spread of infection, combined with close surveillance of all known contacts. 171 contacts were vaccinated or revaccinated. All the cases of Small Pox notified either had never been vaccinated or had been vaccinated many years before the attack. All the cases were removed to and treated at Cefn Hospital. They all recovered. The majority of the cases were of a mild type but several of the patients suffered from rather severe attacks.

CHICKEN POX.

The Order in Council of 15th March, 1927, making this disease compulsorily notifiable because of the prevalence of Small Pox in Monmouthshire expired March 14th, 1929. As the prevalence of the disease in the surrounding districts had subsided the renewal of the Order was considered to be unnecessary. During the year 489 cases came to the knowledge of the department. It was most prevalent during the first and second quarters, when 294 and 125 cases respectively were reported. The disease was not confined to any part of the town, but was most prevalent on the east side of the River.

84 cases occurred amongst children under school age, and 255 cases were among children attending the Infant Departments of the Council Schools. Every case was visited and any case of a suspicious nature was kept under close observation until "clear."

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 1919-29 were as follows :

Attendences (1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Attendances : Males Females	2276	2567	3297	8648 954							
Totals	2729	3326	4214	4602	4687	4887	5019	5850	4937	4988	4417

	Males	Femal	es.	Total.
Syphilis	 69	 22		91
Soft chancre	 84	 1		85
Gonorrhœa	 145	 17		162
Not V.D	 86	 10		46
Treester Letter				
Totals	 284	 50		884

Compared with 1928 there were considerably fewer new cases of Syphilis and of Gonorrhoea during 1929 who attended for treatment.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1929 was 364, compared with 629 in 1928.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 110, compared with 146 in 1928, 100 in 1927, 174 in 1926, 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 the 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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

358 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 84 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 33, a percentage fatality of 9.2. The daily average in hospital was 23.9 patients.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following : The Municipal Borough of Abergavenny; the Urban District Councils of Bedwas and Machen, Blaina and Nantyglo, Ebbw Vale, Mynyddislwyn, Llanfrechfa, Llantarnam, and Risca; and the Rural District Councils of Abergavenny, St. Mellons, Magor and Pontypool.

SCARLET FEVER.

84 or 88.4 per cent. of the 95 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 39 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 124 cases. The average age of the patients was 7.8 years, and the average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 28 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.

9 cases were admitted into Hospital—4 of these were from outside districts. All the notified cases received hospital treatment. The fatality rate was 11.1 per cent. of the cases admitted. The average age of the patients was 20.4 years, and the average stay in hospital of the cases that recovered was 24 days. One death occurred—a Non-Resident.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

110 of the 133 cases of Diphtheria notified (82.7 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital; 38 were also admitted from outside districts, and 1 Diphtheria "carrier", making a total of 149 cases. 7 cases proved fatal—2 were non-residents. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was 4.7 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 29 days, and the average age of all the patients was 11 years.

OTHER DISEASES.

There were also admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital: Pneumonia, 60 cases (18 fatal), 3 of which died from Heart Disease; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2 cases, 1 of which died from Cerebral Haemorrhage; Puerperal Fever, 1 case; Puerperal Pyrexia, 5 cases, 1 of which died from Pneumonia; Erysipelas, 2 cases; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 3 cases (2 fatal); Measles, 2 cases; Croup following Measles, 1 case; Bronchopneumonia, 1 case; and Chicken Pox, 1 case.

COST OF THE HOSPITAL.

The income for the year ending March, 1930, amounted to \pounds 1,386 19s. 3d. The cost of food per week per head for patients and staff was 6/9, compared with the following figures for previous years: 1898-9, 6/1½; 1903-4, 4/0½; 1908-9, 4/2½; 1913-14, 4/3; 1914-15, 4/10¾; 1915-16, 6/2; 1917-18, 11/11¾; 1918-19, 12/6; 1919-20, 11/1; 1920-21, 13/-; 1921-22, 9/11; 1922-23, 10/6½; 1923-24, 10/4; 1924-25, 9/9; 1925-26, 9/1¾; 1926-27, 9/9¾; 1927-28, 7/9½; and 1928-29, 8/0¼. The daily average number of patients in hospital during the financial year was 31.02. The average cost per patient was £14 2s. 11d.

CEFN HOSPITAL.

29 patients were treated for Small Pox in this Hospital during 1929. 28 of the cases were from Newport and 1 case from Ynysddu. Most of the cases were of a mild type and all made good recoveries. 11 of the patients (4 males and 7 females) were under 12 years of age and 18 (9 males and 9 females) were over that age.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1929, 4,129 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done :---

For Medical Practitioners.—Throat and Nose swabs, 388; Sputum for Tubercle, 183; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, Nil; Blood for dito, 2; Smears for Gonococci, 10; Other specimens, 20; Total, 603.

School Contacts.—Swabs from Contacts, 333; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 261; Total, 594.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 167; ditto, from Suspected cases, 30; ditto, from Contacts, 1,056; Smears for Gonococci, 110; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Other specimens, 6; Total, 1,370.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 1,463; Blood for Typhoid, 8; Sputum, 6; Faeces and Urine, 14; Smears for Gonococci, 11; Other Cases, 18; Total, 1,520.

Other Institutions.—Throat and Nose swabs, 25; Sputum, 13; Other specimens, 4; Total, 42.

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 1929 in a nett saving of over $\pounds 500$ to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post mortem 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 :	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Bodies removed to Mortuary	28	28	81	47	89	43	86	44	87
Number of Postmortems	12	15	19	80	20	21	16	22	22
Inquests re above	28	28	81	47	87	42	27	80	27

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, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

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, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment and after-care 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 Wooloston 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 Wooloston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic 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.—The serious lack of such a service in town has now been remedied by the establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association.

This Association made 2,859 visits to 180 cases on behalf of the Corporation. 1,062 of these visits were in reference to children under five years of age, and 1,797 visits to patients over five years of age, which included pneumonia, measles, meningitis, and septic diseases, and special maternity cases. The Corporation made a grant of \pounds 100 to the Newport Home Nursing Association for this work.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

During the year, 189 samples of 23 different kinds of foods, as detailed in the table herewith, were taken and submitted for analysis. 129 of the samples were "formal" and 60 "informal." 7.7 per cent.

of the former were adulterated, or 4.7 per cent. of the total, compared with 5.7, 4.8, 7.0, 3.0, 4.76, 2.45, 5.0, 3.10, 2.5, and 4.5 during the past 10 years.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

8 of the 107 samples of Milk, or 7.5 per cent., were adulterated. 7 contained added water,-12.82 per cent., 7.18 per cent., 4.94 per cent., 7.88 per cent., 7.18 per cent., 26.0 per cent., and 10.12 per cent., respectively. In two of these cases there was also a deficiency in milk fat of 12.15 per cent. and 14.0 per cent., respectively. In three of the seven cases the vendors were prosecuted, but all three prosecutions failed, the bench being satisfied the milk was sold as it came from the cow. In four cases the vendors were warned and further sampling undertaken, with satisfactory results. In one of these cases a technical error in sampling prevented more stringent action being taken. The remaining sample of milk was deficient in fat to the extent of 12.0 per cent., and the vendor was fined ± 2 2s. 0d. One of the 6 samples of cream contained 0.37 per cent. of Boric Acid. This preservative is prohibited by the Public Health Preservatives in Food Regulations, and the vendor was prosecuted and fined ± 3 3s. 0d. including costs.

Sausages.—Of the 8 samples taken, sulphur dioxide, the only preservative now allowed in sausages under the Preservatives in Food Regulations, was present in 3, in amounts varying from 64 parts per million to 117 parts per million, well within the prescribed limits. The sample which contained 117 parts per million was not however labelled as containing preservative, as required by the Regulations. The vendor was warned.

Mincemeat.—Of 8 samples of this article taken in the fourth quarter of the year, one was found to contain a trace of the prohibited Boric Acid, but no action was taken, as sometimes Boric Acid is present in the fruit in a natural state.

QUALITY OF MILK.

The quality of the unadulterated milk sampled during the year was slightly below the average for the past 10 years as regards milk fat, but slightly above as regards solids not fat. The figures were :---

	Milk Fat.	Solids not Fat.
1929	 3.47	 8.88
1919-1928	 3.62	 8.79

51 of the 99 genuine samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. of fat whilst 9 samples contained 4.0 per cent. and over. Only 21 of the samples contained less than 8.7 per cent. of solids not fat, whilst no fewer than 50 had 8.9 per cent. and over.

As to seasonal variation, the samples taken in the fourth quarter of the year were the richest in quality, in regard to milk fat—averaging 3.57 per cent., whilst their average for solids not fat (8.9) was only slightly exceeded by the standard of the first quarter—8.93. The samples analysed in the second quarter were the poorest in milk fat (average 3.33) and those in the third quarter were lowest as regards solids not fat—8.77.

			For	mal.			, Info	rmal.		T	otals
Description of Sampl	es.	No. Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	No. Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	Samples Taken	% Adulterated
Beef, Pressed						2	2			2	
Brawn						3	3			3	
Butter		3	3			21	21			121	
Chicken and Ham		I	I			I	I			2	
Cream		6	5	I	16.6					26	16.6
ream Horns						I	I			I	
ream Puffs						I	I			Ī	
am-Damson		I	I							3 I	
Raspberry		2	2							4 2	
elly-Lemon			-			2	2			52	
Orange				1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		2	2			6 2	
Strawberry						Ĩ	Ĩ		10 10 Sec. 1	7 I	
Table						I	I			8 T	1.111
ard						6	6			9 9	
emon Curd	•	3 1	3			100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1000			IO I	
Innertan		2.1								-	
I among lands		2				5	5	***		11 5 12 2	
£111.			2							13107	
lincoment		107 I	99 I	1000	7.5					T4 8	7.5
		2	2			7	7				
ausage, Beef						I	I			15 3 2	
ausage, Pork			***		***	2	2			-	
onone						3	3			16 3 17 1	
ongue						I	I			- 1	
TOTALS		129	120	9	7.7	60	60			189	4.7

Samples of Foodstuffs taken for Analysis during the year 1929.

(1) Percentage of water varied from 12.44 per cent. to 15.83 per cent.

(2) The 5 samples free from preservatives. (see Adulterations Table).

- (3) Contained 27 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Other preservatives absent. Also contained trace of harmless red dyestuffs.
- (4) One free from preservative and colouring matters. Other contained 23 parts per million Sulphur. Also contained trace of harmless red dyestuff.

(5) Contained 20 and 73 parts per milliom respectively of Sulphur Dioxide, Free from boric acid,

- (6) Sulphur Dioxide absent in the case of one sample. Other contained 53 parts per million. Free from Boric Acid.
- (7) Contained 70 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Boric Acid absent.
- (8) Contained 50 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Boric Acid absent.
- (9) Water absent. Acidity varied from 0.17 per cent. to 0.79 per cent.
- (10) Free from preservatives. Contained trace of harmless yellow dyestuff.
- (11) Boric Acid absent. Water varied from 11.0 per cent. to 15.05 per cent., respectively.
- (12) One was free from preservatives. Other contained 13 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Both free from colouring matter.
- (13) In the case of 2 of the genuine samples, the milk fat and solids-not-fat were 3.00 per cent. and 8.50 per cent., respectively, the minimum legal standard and the vendors were written to by the Medical Officer of Health.
- (14) Formal sample was free from preservative. In 6 of the 7 informal samples there was a trace of Boric Acid. Sulphur Dioxide absent. No action was taken, as probably the very small amount was due to the fact that Boric Acid is sometimes present in a natural state.
- (15) Informal sample, and one of the formal, free from preservatives. The other contained 117 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide, but was not labelled to contain preservative. Vendor warned.
- (16) Boric Acid absent, but two of the samples contained 73 parts per million and 64 parts per million, respectively, of Sulphur Dioxide.
- (17) Contained 64 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Seven licences were issued under this Order during 1929, namely, "Certified" Milk (2), Pasteurised Milk (3), Grade "A" Milk (1), and Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk (1). One of the licences for Certified Milk was a supplementary licence in respect of a vendor who had moved outside the borough since last year. One of the three Pasteurised Milk Vendors gave up the sale of this milk in August, 1929, leaving six licences in force at the end of the year.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts this work is increasing rapidly. New Regulations issued during recent years have made the task of guarding our food supplies more onerous. During 1929 no fewer than 20,009 visits were made to some 17 different classes of trades or premises used for the preparation and sale of foods.

T.B. AND DIRT AND PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS IN MILK.

Fifteen samples of milk,—8 of ordinary fresh milk, 1 of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk, and 6 of Pasteurised Milk—were submitted for bacteriological examination. All except the 6 Pasteurised samples were also examined for T.B. No tubercle bacilli were found in any of the samples.

Of the 8 samples of ordinary fresh milk, one was "of good bacterial purity," three were satisfactory,-low in bacillus coli and with amount of sediment small, one was fairly satisfactory, and 4 were unsatisfactory. One of these 4, although high in organisms, was relatively low in bacillus coli content. The other three were definitely unsatisfactory. Two contained a high number or organisms, whilst all three were unsatisfactory as regards B.Coli content. (In 2 cases B.Coli were present in 1/1000th of a c.c.; in the other, present in 1/100th of a c.c.). The three vendors were written to and warned that the results of the analyses showed their milk to have been contaminated by dirt, and that they should take steps to ensure their milk being sold under more cleanly conditions in future.

The 6 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken in two lots. Only 1 of the first batch was found to be of good bacterial purity, 1 was only moderate in quality, whilst the third was unsatisfactory, with high Bacillus Coli content.

The results were communicated to the respective vendors, and later the milks were again sampled and submitted for microscopical examination. In the first two cases the results were good, but in the third the report was again bad. This case was thoroughly investigated, and the trouble was believed to be due to want of cleanliness of parts of the machinery used in the pasteurising process. The defaulting vendor was interviewed and warned, and a further sample was taken later. This sample proved to be satisfactory.

MILK STANDARDS.

The present system of selling milk to the dealers without taking into consideration its cleanliness, the amount of fat and solids not fat present, which obtains in this district is bad for all concerned—the farmer, milk dealer and consumer.

There is no encouragement for the farmer to supply milk of a good quality. He does not obtain a higher price for milk rich in fat and other solids, whilst the public generally pay the same price for more or less dirty milk of poor quality, as their more fortunate neighbours who are supplied with a milk of far better quality. It therefore pays the farmer to concentrate on quantity rather than quality and cleanliness, as money spent by him in producing milk of good quality and as clean as possible is unremunerative.

The system is bad from a business as well as a Public Health aspect. Milk is considered to be genuine if the defendants can convince the Magistrates that it has not been tampered with, even though it contains less than 3 per cent. of milk fat, etc. The usual appeal to the cow renders prosecutions for supplying milk containing less than the standard of 3 per cent. of fat to the public practically useless under the present state of the law.

When samples of milk taken under the Public Health Acts are

found to contain the minimum of fats, solids not fat or amounts approaching those limits, the milk vendors concerned are informed of the fact and advised in their own interests as well as that of their customers to investigate the matter with the view of obtaining for their customers milk of a better quality.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the above Order :---

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector :---Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art 5 (1)] :—1.

25 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 243 Bovine animals were examined; with the exception of two cows slaughtered under [Art. 5], these were found satisfactory.

No legal action has been taken in regard to breaches of the law, reliance being placed on persuasion and warning. The results on the whole have been decidedly good.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1929 was 38,536, including 3,257 beasts, 2,156 calves, 8,721 pigs, 7,253 sheep, and 16,449 lambs, compared with an average of 31,463 for the five years 1910-14 and with 40,087 for the years 1924-1928.

Condemned Foods .- 83,007lbs .- over 37 tons-of various foodstuffs were condemned and surrendered for destruction or "conversion" during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, which accounted for 71,404lbs. Of fish 3,312lbs. were condemned, and of milk and fruit 1,385lbs. The figures include 2,591lbs. of tinned foods. Apart from the meat the reason for condemnation in every case was decomposition. Of the 71,404lbs. of meat dealt with, the chief trouble was Tuberculosis-31,1911bs.; Blood Poisoning and Abscesses accounted for 9,551lbs,, Fluke and Dropsy 7,632lbs., Decomposition 1,809lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 2,984lbs., Emaciation 11,915lbs., Inflammation and Chills 3,1911bs., Actinomycosis 3011bs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 649lbs., Quarter Evil 600lbs., Other causes 1,560 lbs. 68,605lbs. of the total amount of foods condemned was dealt with at the Public Slaughterhouse, 660lbs. at Private Slaughterhouses, 589lbs. at the Provision Market, 1,400lbs. at the Railway Station, 1,004lbs. at Cold Stores, and 10,749lbs. at other private premises.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

There were 153 Blind Persons (86 males, 67 females) on our register for 1929. Of these 119 came under the classification of "Unemployable Blind." 107 of the latter were living at home or in lodgings, while 12 were in Poor Law Institutions and Mental Institutions. The total number of persons who, in addition to blindness, were suffering from other physical or mental defects, was 32, made up as follows :--

Mentally defective		 	5
Physically defective		 	10
Mentally and physically	defective	 	4
Deaf-blind		 	13
			32

There was one registered person in Newport in 1929 per 633 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 749 inhabitants.

Apparently the proportion of blind persons in Mewport is above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 10 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered, whilst in 1929 the number had been increased to 52,727, and it is recognised that the largest increases have occurred in those areas where comprehensive schemes for financial assistance to the unemployable blind have been inaugurated within the last 2 or 3 years.

Grants to Unemployable Blind.

66 of the 107 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes.

Under the Corporation scale grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total means of income up to $\pounds 1$ per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring total combined income up to 30/- per week.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 30/- per week. All cases receiving grants are reviewed quarterly.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Grants to Blind Aid Society, Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was $\pounds 1,756$ 12s. 1d.

Three persons were in receipt of Out-Relief from the Guardians.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act.

WATER SUPPLY.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity.	Area.	Depth.
Ynis-y-fro .		84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds	87ft.
Do. Subsidy	,	36,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21ft. 11ins.
Pant-yr-eos .		145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 8 rds.	84ft.
TTT I		400,000,000 gallons		

665,000,000

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

Reference was made in the 1927 Annual Report to the important extension of the Town's water supply at Talybont.

RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher was employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. 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.

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

URBAN-	ber of Premi	ses found to b	e infested wit	h rats		
	and baited, et					88
	ber of Poison		pprox.)			6730
11 11 BO		cilled :-	and the second		-9-	
		s and Ferrets	mated) and Tra	ane and Gine	287 1134	
	Dy	To To		aps and Oms		1421
PORT-						
	her of Poison	Baite laid_	1,290. (approx	1		
	Rats killed (I				e killed.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Brown	102	472	574	On Ships		6
Black	556	1410	1966	On Shore	57.	4
						-
Totals	658	1882	2540		2540)
Torus Du	Desmour				Carlo Carlo	10.50
TOTAL NA	TS DESTROYE URBAN			1.01		
	PORT			1421		
	IONI			2540		
				3061		

URBAN WORK.

RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

			of Premises Baited.	Bait	Pois ts, T d Gin	raps		Dogs and Ferre			T	otals.	
			No. of Pr Baite	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Both Sexes
Private Houses Hotels and Breweries Refuse Destructor Hospitals Other Public Bnildings Flour Mills, Food Stores, Parks, Allotments, Ref Open Spaces Wearing Apparel Stores a Sewers	use Tips :	and 	49 1 1 7 11 10 8 -	4 1 	12 3 12 690 2 		1 7 84 	8 21 2 164 	. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 1 7 5 323 2 -	$20 \\ 3 \\ -21 \\ 14 \\ 854 \\ 2 \\ -$	2 2 15 20 6 119	27 4 30 34 1197 10 119
Totals			88	251	719	164	92	195	-	343	914	164	1421

Number of Baits laid, 6,730.

*Borough Engineer's figures.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

NEW HOUSES.

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

	 nber of Plans sed (less 20% houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895-1899	 2222	naida	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)

			Insi	de Boro	ough.			Outside	Total	Houses nilt	for for eople.
Year end-	By	Corpora	ation.	se.			ė	Boro.		niit	ease is for Peop
ing June 30th	To Rent.	Sub- sidy.	Total.	By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.	Corporation Schemes*	Under Corporation Schemes	Total for Newport People.	Nett Increase Houses for Newport Peol
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	I	339	38	361	378	377
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684
1928	114	256	370	33	403	5	398	254	624	657	652
1929		146	146	17	163	6	157	240†	386	403	397
6 mo's		1									
to		1.1.1					and a second second	210 2154			12112
Dec 31 1929		171	171	19	190	3	187	330†	501	520	517
Totals	634	1452	2086	358	2444	53	2391	1385	3471	3829	3776

*Up to 30th June, 1928, all were Subsidy Houses. †Includes 126 and 278 houses "To Rent."

From the end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1929, 3,829 houses have been built for Newport people. Of these, 3,471 have been built under Corporation schemes, 1,385 of which were built outside the Borough. After deducting 53 for houses taken off the rates, there remained 3,776 houses to provide for the increase of population from end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1929. On the basis of an average of 5.5 persons per house these houses, if they have been occupied by Newport people only, provided accommodation for 20,768 of Newport's population.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 7,583 at the end of 1929.

Previous to the War, reference was made in each Annual Report to 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 workman with several children.

The houses erected in towns under the various housing schemes since the War, have benefitted 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.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, ETC.

WORK DONE DURING 1929.

I. HOUSE INSPECTION.

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

Infectious Diseases enquiries			8664
Systematic Inspection enquiries Private Houses enquiries			1196
Vans and Tents			1091
Registered Premises which were	also	Dwelling	
Houses			5289
Inspection re Cleanliness			8594
Inspection re Flushing Cisterns			8
			14,787

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

Systematic and others ... 1196

(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation :—8.

(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 :--729. (Over 100 of these houses will be demolished when the Railway Company can provide other accommodation for the tenants).

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 :---641,

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

With the exception of the 8 houses referred to under heading 1. (3), in all cases informal notices were served and the requirements were complied with without recourse to statutory action. A total of 14,787 visits and re-visits were made in connection with the above work. 1,617 houses with an estimated population of 9,493 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year. This figure includes 403 houses on the Maesglas Housing Estate with an estimated population of 1,992 persons.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 8 houses remaining unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders. There are 77 huts, vans, and tents in occupation in addition to the above, with an estimated population of 276 persons.

Flushing Cisterns.—12 flushing cisterns were fixed on old properties during the year. There are very few of the old houses now that are not provided with a flushing cistern for the w.c.; those that remain are mostly provided with one inside water closet also. 4,312 houses have been provided with such cisterns since 1910.

	1922	1928	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Houses Systematically Inspected	1485	1188	2607	1855	1115	1232	1899
Houses dealt with by Committee			4	1	2	7	8
Houses Closed				12			
Houses Repaired	1195	855	1179	1010	979	1070	898
No. of Visits for Supervision of		0000					
Work	3956	2050	3074	8776	3102	2197	2821
Re Cleanliness-						100-	1000
No. of Houses on Supervision List					1125	1227	1222
No. of Houses put on Supervision		00				100	
List during year		92	38	2		186	
No. of Visits and Re-visits	2746	2465	4312	2926	3632	4218	3020
No. of Notices Verbal and Written	261	250	828	618	199	200	242
		TREE 3					
		Carrow State		1 Loral	1 million		

It will be seen by the above table that much attention was paid to this department of the work during 1929. Its demands on the time of the Inspectorial Staff are increasing continuously. It necessarily follows that less attention is possible in respect to other matters.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The conditions of overcrowding which exist among the poor in the town continue seriously to interfere with the proper control of these sublet houses. There were 18 houses on the register at the end of the year. 340 inspections and re-visits were made, and 10 notices were served for the abatement of 7 nuisances discovered. Most of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

During the year 1929 they numbered 26 and provided accommodation for 233 seamen. 356 visits and re-visits were made to these houses, viz. :--310 inspections and 46 re-visits. Only 2 nuisances were discovered, both due to want of cleanliness. At the end of the year each licensed house was thoroughly overhauled, and reported upon, and the old licences collected with the applications for the renewal of the licences for 1930. 2 new licences were granted and 2 cancelled during the year. 4 cases of Tuberculosis occurred among seamen lodged in these houses. They were all removed to Hospitals.

SCAVENGING.

Movable tins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore very unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become very wet and offensive.

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

Premises.	No. on Register,	No. of Inspections.	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	No. of Nuisances Discovered.	No. of Notices Served.
Factories Workshops (including Bake-	 	54	24	5	5
houses	 625	3550	408	110	77
Outras Danian	 59	48	14	1	1
Totals .	 684	3652	446	116	83

1.-INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

11 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred on registered premises during the year (see also Table 16), namely, Diphtheria, 4, Puerperal Pyrexia 1, Pneumonia 2 and Tuberculosis 4. All the cases except one of Diphtheria were removed to Hospital, The following is a summary of the inspections, etc, made by Senior Inspector Spencer E. Jones, the Assistant Inspectors and Health Visitors, during 1929:—to registered premises, 8834; Inspections re meat, food, etc., 14,150; re Infectious Diseases, birth enquiries, private houses, etc., 29,623; making a grand total of 52,607, compared with 51,696 last year.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minumum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

Since August, 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly. The Station is 263 feet above sea-level.

In Table 17 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year. The outstanding features of the weather were the persistent rain and lack of sunshine during the summer months and early autumn. These were common to the country generally.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 46.99 inches compared with 52.78 inches in 1928 and an everage of 49.58 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was November with 13.1 inches, March was the driest month with .65 of an inch. Rain fell 153 days of the year.

There were however 4 periods of drought in 1929, namely 22 days commencing February 26th, and 15 days commencing September 4th, 14 days commencing June 16th, and 13 days commencing July 8th. The highest rainfall in one day occurred on October 5th (2.39 inches).

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1697.0 compared with a five years average of 1462.6 hours. The daily mean was 4.65 hours of sunshine (38 per cent.). May was the sunniest month. The year was an unusually sunny one and sunshine exceeded the normal in amount throughout the country as well as Newport.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 56.1° F. and minumum temperature 41.9° F. The warmest days of the year were July 14th, 15th and 16th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 82° F. The warmest night was August 24th with 60° F.. The coldest day was February 15th, 25° F., and the coldest night of the year was February 14th (10° F.). The mean temperature were just normal in Newport as was the case throughout the country. The year was marked by severe gales during the autumn especially in December. A wind velocity of over 75 miles per hour was experienced in some places. Newport did not escape, but there is no wind recording instrument at the Hospital at present.

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 1929. SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	No. of Registered Premises.	Inspections made of all kinds of Prem- ises (including Registered Premises)	Re-visits	Nuisances Discovered.	Notices Served.
1924	1384	34611	11774	1829	1814
1925	1271	40319	13818	1950	1418
1926	1857	40736	14683	1425	974
1927	1189	86468	12509	1348	794
1928	1040	37480	14216	2103	1080
Averages	1248	37921	18400	1781	1116
1929	1019	36822	15785	1543	878

742 complaints of great variety were received, against 702 last year. After investigation all genuine cases were dealt with in the manner best indicated by the circumstances. Many of the complaints were of a trivial nature.

SUPERVISION OF NEW AND REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The number of houses on the list is 1,617. Of these 1,045 are owned or subsidised by the Corporation (of which 403 are outside the Borough) and 572 are privately owned. The primary inspections numbered 3,594. A certain number of houses had minor faults, due to negligence on the part of the tenants, and it was necessary to caution them. In 50 cases (compared with 172 last year) written notices were served on dirty tenants and sub-tenants, in addition to 55 verbal notices. 707 re-visits were made to see that the notices were complied with.

FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

Under Section 126 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1889, 12 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year. Since 1910 no fewer than 4,312 houses have been provided with flushing cisterns for the water closets.

COMPLAINTS.

742 complaints were received and attended to during the year. Many of them were frivolous but all were investigated. The number of notices served respecting the 742 complaints was 576 to abate the 1,114 nuisances or breaches of the law thus discovered.

STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 645. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. Again this year during the fly season the spraying of stables and manure dumps with disinfectants at frequent intervals to kill flies and prevent them breeding was undertaken, and 1,135 such sprayings were carried out. 5 notices were served on occupiers for various nuisances, two being 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 684 premises on the Register, Inspections, 3,652; nuisance dealt with, 116; notices served, 83; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances abated, 446. 79 of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness; 2 to want of drainage of floors; 15 to sanitary accommodation being insufficient, unsuitable or defective. 54 of the 116 nuisances were discovered in Bakehouses, 40 being due to need of limewashing. Closer attention is given to Bakehouses than to other workshops because of the food prepared therein.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, the same number as last year. They can accommodate 316 lodgers. 637 inspections were made of them. 12 nuisances were discovered, 6 being 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, but commendable efforts are made by the keepers to keep the pests under control.

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

The Bye-Laws have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (18). Considerable trouble is still being experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortage of cheap housing accommodation in the Borough. The sub-tenants of these particular houses are dirty, indifferent, and very undesirable tenants. To keep the houses up to Registration Standard, daily visits are needed, with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present staff. 254 inspections were made, 8 of the 10 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness. SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

The 26 of these premises registered can accommodate 233 lodgers. They are dealt with in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The various Acts of Parliament, Government Orders and Regulations issued during recent years have increased the work of food inspection enormously and also have made the duties much more onerous and exacting. The staff available for the work is inadequate to carry out the duties as they should be carried out. In the effort to supervise the preparation and sale of foods in the Borough, 20,531 visits have been made to 16 different classes of premises concerned. The classes of premises and the number of visits paid to each are enumerated in Table No. 17. 83,007lbs, of foods were condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption, compared with 93,950lbs. during 1928. 68,6043lbs. were condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse, 660lbs. at Private Slaughterhouses, 589lbs. at the Provision Market, 1,400lbs. at Railway Station or Depot, 1,004lbs. at Cold Stores, and 10,7494lbs. at other private premises. Beef and Veal accounted for 62,274 lbs. Mutton and Lamb 4,258lbs., Pork and Bacon 4,881lbs., Fish 3,314lbs., Tinned Foods 2,5801lbs., Shell Fish 7lbs., Eggs 80lbs., Vegetables 5,600lbs., and Sausages 12lbs. Decomposition was the reason for the condemnation of 13,412lbs. of food. In reference to meat the chief cause of condemnation was Tuberculosis, which accounted for 31,1911lbs. Emaciation came next with 11,915lbs., Blood Poisoning and Abscesses accounted for 9,551 lbs., Fluke Disease and Dropsy 7,652lbs., Inflammation and Chills 3,1911lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 2,984lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 649lbs., Quarter Evil 600lbs., Actinomycosis 301lbs., and other causes 1,560lbs.

The conditions prevailing in the town were on the whole very satisfactory. In regard to cleanliness the worst offenders were keepers of Bakehouses and Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens. A total of 93 nuisances were discovered on premises where foods were prepared and sold. These were all remedied on the service of 66 informal notices.

Private Slaughterhouses.—There are only two of these premises licensed within the Borough. Both are in a fairly good state of repair and are well kept. 195 notices were received during the year of intention to slaughter, and a total of 700 animals were slaughtered :— Cattle 34, Pigs 642, Sheep and Lambs 24. The amount of meat condemned on these premises was €60lbs.

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. 60,030lbs. of beef and veal, 4,218ibs. of mutton and lamb, 4,214lbs. of pork, 123lbs. of fish, and 20lbs. of tinned foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The whole of this was voluntarily surrendered.

Bakehouses.—The number on the register was 75 within the Borough; Inspections, 667 during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 54, for which 41 notices were served; 237 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—51 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. 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 and Dairies (222).—The 234 premises on the register have received 1,894 inspections. 20 new milkshops were added to the register and 24 removed during the year. During the year one more licence under The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, was issued, a dealer's licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk within the borough, but the dealer gave up the sale of this milk during the year. There are now six "Special Designation" milksellers in the borough—2 selling "Certified," 1 Grade "A," 1 Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested), and 2 "Pasteurised." Only 5 nuisances of breaches of the Regulations were discovered in the course of inspections—4 at milkshops and 1 at a cowshed. All five were due to the want of cleanliness. The methods of handling and retailing of milk in Newport continue to improve, though slowly. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is undoubtedly very effective in promoting cleanliness in the milk trade, but it has not been possible to give as much attention to the matter as it needs.

In conclusion it should be stated that every effort has been made to carry out the inspectorial duties imposed by the Public Health Acts, etc., and the numerous Regulations, but as fresh duties are being continually added without any increase of staff, it has not been possible to give sufficient attention to some of the work, although the Assistant Inspectors have performed their duties diligently and assiduously.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

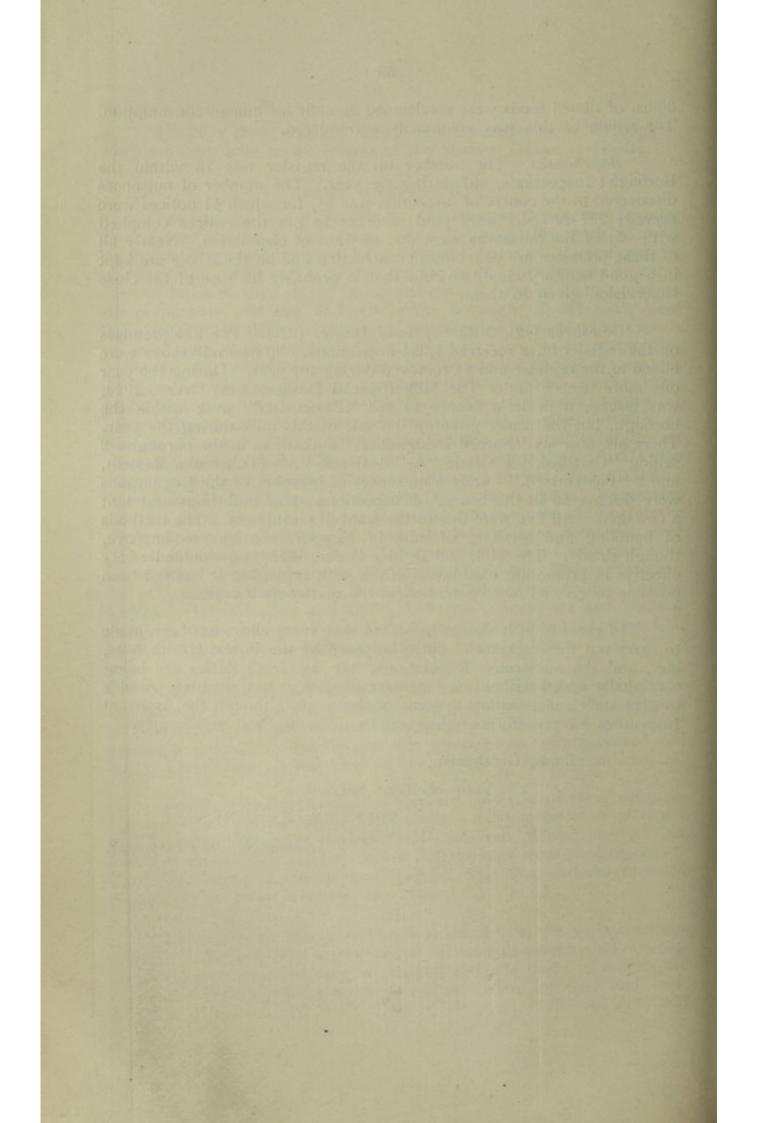


Table 1.

CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1929.

1		Density	per acre)	33'73	19.78	32'86	92.86	8.65	18.24	26'19	69.6	48.79	9.14		21.61	1
		No. of In		5.57 3		5'20 3				4.46 2			5.25		5 43/ 1	
			Total	1678	2134	1543	1125	1355	1044	2470	1761	1625	2788	1 and 1	17523¢	Instantad
		Estimated No. in Borough	Void		31	25	2	3	-	13	30	10	36	1	169	and and
	Houses		Inha- bited	1671	2103	1518	1118	1352	1037	2457	1731	1615	2752		17354	Borout
-		New	Houses since last Census	82-3	327-20	11-12	20-1	15	6-6	434- 5	259	25	884	2123	2077	e Borough.
June 30th, 1929.		No.	Built in P 12 si months (un I	27-2	1-1	60		-3	35	59		33	163 <i>d</i> - 6	157	uilt outside
Ju		-	Total	9344	10330	8020	7731	10822	7419	11025	8105	8538	14656		95990	828. The were by
	ation		Female	4608	5502	4426	3813	4809	3497	5647	4158	42.60	7280		48000	1. Total 828 ration Scheme
	Estimated Population		Male	4736	4828	3594	3918	6013	3922	5378	3947	4278	7376		47990	y water. § Includes Shipping Population. Total 828. Ibsidy Houses and 126 Houses under Corporation Scheme were built outside Borough. Ooo Newnort Subidiv Houses and 166 Houses and Corrossing Scheme Auft outside Borough.
	Estima	ncrease or	Decrease since last Census	-272	+ 629	+ 159	341	-507	-582	+ 657	+ 459	-781	+ 2869	+ 4773 - 2483	+ 2290	A Includes Shipping Population. S and 126 Houses under Corport Coheide Houses and cot Houses Coheide Houses and cot Houses Coheide House Coheide Hous
		1	Year's Difference	-176	+ 272	+ 415	+ 37	-182		-200	- 23	-301	523	-1714 + 724	066 -	b Includ uses and 12 poor Subsid.
		Average No		10.9	5.3	5.3	7.3	<i>f6.L</i>	<i>f</i> 9. <i>L</i>	2.08	5:1	5.8f	6.2	-	6 020	a Includes 589 acres covered by water. Includes Shipping Population. Total 838. In addition 114 Newport Subsidy Houses and 126 Houses under Corporation Scheme were built outside Borough and 1281 Subsidy Houses one Newport Subside Houses and 64 to the constraint of the constraint of the constraint
			Total	1599	1827	1483	1106	1340	1044	2041	1502	1600	1904	1 - 440	01401	teres covere 14 Newport dv Houses
		Estimated No. of Houses	Void	:	9	-	:	00			'n	-	10	50	70	Includes 589 ac In addition 11 addition 11
Census, 1921.		Estimate	Inhabited	1599	1821	1476	1106	1337	1044	2041	1497	1599	1894	15414	LILON	a Int vases In icheme and
ce	-	8	Total Inhabited	9616	9701	7861	8072	113296	8001b	10368	7646	9319b	117876	03700k	_	Subsidy He
		No. of Persons	Female	4747	5171	4341	3985	5041	3775	5315	27.62	4654	5860	46814		a Includes 569 acres cover d Includes '40 Subsidy Houses In addition 114 Newport e Includes 634 Houses built under Corporation Scheme and 1281 Subsidy Houses
		No	Male	4869	4530	3520	4087	6288	4226	5053	3/21	4665	5927	46886		d Houses by
	T	Area in	ioner .	277	502	244	64	1251	194	421	213	175	1604	50204		Includes 63
		Wards.		Crindau	Caerau	St. Woolos	Tredegar	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Lliswerry	Whole Borough	0	

-	TOTAL.		o llu laus la Xanus Bru in un un Xanoulis	161	Ŧ	
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Whoopin	ng Cough							2	I		2	5
Influenz												
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Marasi	mus		3.		2.		5	2.				7
Other Ca	uses											

Nett Births registered :—Legitimate, 1,639; Illegitimate, 52; Total, 1,691. Infant Deaths—Number:—Legitimate, 114; Illegitimate, 5; Total, 119. Rate :—Legitimate, 69 5; Illegitimate, 96 1; Total, 70 4. Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,175; Population {for Deaths, 95,990. for Births, 96,230.

Table 3.

Age.

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Table 4.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1929 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Popula-		BIRTHS		TOT DEA REGIS			SFER- LE THS	T	THE D	BELON	
Year	tion estimated to Middle	-			IN DIST		gris-	ents is- t the	Under	1 Year of Age	At all	Ages
	of each Year	Un- correct- ed		Rate	Number	Rate	of Nonresi- dents regis- tered in the District	of Residents not regis- tered in the District	Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	Number 3	4	5	6	. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13
five y'rs Av'rage 1919-1923	(90410* (931381	2254	2241	24.06	1149	12.71	136	87	166	73-9	1100	12.17
five y'rs		1913	1886	19.40	1177	12.11	146	69	137	72.6	1099	11.31
Av'rage 1924-1928 1924	197241† 96727	2120	2083	21.54	1159	11.98	143	73	151	72.4	то89	11.30
1924	97353	1989	1990	20.44	1218	12.21	126	63	177	88.9	1154	11.85
1925	97553	1951	1933	19.82	1115	11.43	150	55	123	63.6	1020	10.45
1927	(97090* (97350†	and the second se	1732	17'79	1241	12.78	146	89	116	66.9	1184	12.19
1928	(96980* (97220†	1735	1693	17 41	1150	11.86	165	64	118	69.7	1049	10.82
1929	95990* 96230†	1758	1691	17.57	1304	13.28	194	65	119	70.4	1175	12.24

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

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		315		476		269	1	89		302	61	31
New Inward Transfers	1	8.+		3		3	1	3		2		15
Total		415	1	599		163	5	501		po8	22	2286
Less Outward Transfers		71		25	- 22/	58 1		2		31	-	378 15
(Deaths	1	2	1	+		2		2				2
Nett Total	-	335		491	-	302	-	379		376	II	1853
Expectant Mothers-Old		5	-	19				2		15		28
	-	41	1	10		22						**
Iotal	1	40				5		-				244
Infants on Register.		74	-	88		89		06		85	4	00
New Inward Transfers	1 1	112		621		84 2	I	1			~	204 4
Total	-	188		212	-	153	2	513		03	6	8
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(Deaths	-	e						× 9				
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Children on Register.	_	271		455	F4	22	5	41		60	15	23
New Transferred from Infar	- 4	23 84	-	ŧΞ		8 8 8 8 8	R	34 105	X	to7		490
Inward Transfers Total		4 382		5 613	m	583	+	+ 03	-	429	22	2267
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Medical Examinations. Expectant Mothers Other Mothers	10	2.2	38	ang.	17 33	1	18 63 1	1 . 2 1	9-33	52 71 135 166	3:12	209 204
Total Mothers	80		- 11		-		81 1	255 235	101	87 237	450	01 135 No 700
Infants under 1 year Children 1-5 years	\$ 2	00 110 118 140	30.0	186 210	49		27	86 113	34	F11 801	145	
Total	791	411 506	259	681 912	124 2	283 352	170 3	345 471	226 4	424 522	946 23	2151 277
	LetoT	Weekly Average.	Tetal	Weekly Average.	Letal.	Weekly Average.	Total.	Weekly Average.	Tetal.	Weekly Average	Total.	Weekly
Attendances.	-	1			1		-		- yre	- 64	offere	
Expectant Mothers (included above)	3759	34	527	2.11	60 ⁴	73 0 8 5	239	200	341	44	1678	35 4
Total	3759	78'3	5765	122.6	3534	73.6	4049	84.3	3162	68.7	69202	427.6
Infants under 1 year Children 1-5 years	1543		3591		1332	27.7	1743	363	1341	29.1 42.4	7614	160.6
Total Attendances	1				1100	c.00.2	1888	1 Indi	979	140.2	10761	838 S
				100		-			finder.		Tadae	
Weighings.	Under 1 year	1-5 Jun.	Under 1 year	1-5 315.	Under 1 year	1-5 JTN.	L year	1-5 yrs.	I year	1-5 JTL	1 Jear	1-5 yrs.
Number of Individuals Number of Weighings	317 	258 611	289	170	161 161	102 180	317	to:	216 517	75	3333	809
Maternity Club. Ol Number paying in Nev Amoant paid in	and the second s		643	33	fiz z	9 £12 14 3 24	000 640	9 10-39 146 10 0	er.y		f 13c	38 121-159 £136 8 9 125
Amount paid out [Deposit	sie fra ssi £3	204	£13 £13	1 1 9 1	£13 £3	5 3 5 3	£46	1 104 1 104	£23 £53	8 6	£115 £32 £32	12 9 0 5 13 2
Clothing. Garments made and sold Amount received Number and value of Gar.		65 62	59+864	1 00 00	67	81 13 5 35	58+9 £14	58+912 yards £14 7 11 10	63	3+ 7h 17 7h	1+12 £44	11+178ydsflam £44-17 0 87
Total value of Stock			63	0 1 0	£6	1	u ij	11 3 12 2	£2 64		£15 [74	
hand - Flannel Rubber Goods		(0 13 9	61 F1	0 10	19 19	a #			29	0 10	£23	18 31
Other Monies received and paid in Playgrounds Playgrounds Sold Ta Money Ta Money I (auber Sheeting & Bibs		60 7 0 62 6 11 68 11 4 60 3 0	for 121 100	6 11 1 5 19 1 6 10 1 2 2 2	fo 2 fo 2 fo 12 fo 12	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	19 19 19	7 2 10 04 13 8	958993	10 11 10 11 4 6	2282	2 11 5 3 5 3 6
		'n	4	-	refu	nded)	- 1		53	20 B	4	
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SUMMARY OF NECESSITOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929. I anie D. MILK DURING

		1 million and	-
Whole Borough	Crindan Caerau St. Woolos Tredegar Alexandra Central St. fulians Maindee Victoria Lliswerry	.Ward.	
89	20146929358	Expect Moth	tant
292	$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\$	Nurs Moth	ing
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87	22 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 5 5 5 7	Infa	nts
58	184: 5986:1	Child	ren
541	73 222 59 58 61 33 21 52	Total (Cases
11061	1372 448 217 1246 1176 1205 658 518 1260 2961	Amount in Pints	Pasteurised Milk
109 5	$\begin{array}{c}\pounds & \mathbf{s}.\\ \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{s}.\\ \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{s}.\\ \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{f} &$	Cost	ised M
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2836	337 140 140 280 175 168 826	in Pints	Grad Tubercu M
44	13 12 1 13 1 2 1 13 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	C.	e "A lin Te lilk.
12	100 F 38. 100 F 38. 110 F	st	ste
4	16 -146 pt 85 22 d.		ed)
300	68 68 10 122 122	Amount in Pounds	Drie
23	Aucos 40000	0	Dried Milk
00	76 ⁸ .	Cost	lk
10	40004 80000		12
13897	1709 588 357 1554 1638 1485 833 518 1428 3787	Pints	
300	68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 6	Pouuds	Total
176 1	52 52 52 52 52 52 52	Q	I
16	9 10 5 5 16 0 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Cost	
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Total Cost ... £176 16 31

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Table 7.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928.

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).

	H	Rate per 1,000			Ап	Annual Death-	Rate per 1,6	-Rate per 1,000 Population	on.			Rate per 1,000 Births	000 Births	Per	centage of	Percentage of Total Deaths	
	Popu	Total Population										Diarrhœa	Total	Certified		Certified	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Violence	and Enteritis under 2 Years	Deaths under One Year	Registered Medical Practition- ers,	Inquest Cases	by Coroner Uncertified after P.M. Causes of No Inquest Death	Uncertifie Causes of Death
England and Wales	16'3	89.0	13'4	10.0	00.0	80.0	0.02	0.15	80.0	0.74	0.55	8'1	74	5.16	6.1	1.2	6.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	9.91	69.0	13.7	10.0	00.0	0.12	0.02	61.0	60.0	0.76	0.50	6.01	79	8.16	5.8	6.1	5.0
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	16'0	12.0	12'3	10.0	00.0	90.0	0.02	0.15	20.0	0.71	0.45	5.9	69	92'6	5.4	0.1	1.0
London	157	0.53	13'8	10.0	00.0	0.04	0.02	0.26	80.0	69.0	0.56	10.2	70	89.5	6.8	3.7	0.0
NEWPORT, C.B	17.6	0.85	12.2	0.85 12'2 0'00 0'00	00.0	0.19	10.0	0.22	80.0	0.43	0.56	1.8	70	90'2	8.2	1.0	0.2

	Nett		Nett Infantila Death-	t Danth-			NETT		H RATES	. (per	DEATH RATES. (per 1,000 population)	uiation)				
WARD.	Birth Rates per 1000 population	tes per ulation	rate, per 1000 Births.	r 1000	All Causes	1	7 Principal. Zymotic Diseases	ipal. iseases	Total Zymotic Diseases.	ymotic ses.		Tuberculosis	alosis.		Respiratory Diseases.	utory ses.
			_			1					Lungs	88	Other Forms	orms		
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1929.	1923.	1929. 1928		1929. 1928	1928	1929.	1925.
	19'20	05.21	0.66	0.87	1 2,06	10.504	F16.	969.	2.461	2.836	1.284	1.786	214	.210	1.284	1.155
Crinuau -	16.01	09.11	9.171	6.98	12.68	11.235	.484	661.	2.227	1.690	1.162	56L.				1'293
St Woolos -	6.63	22.6	6.92	27.4	11.72	8.415	661.	181.	2.244	1.972	1.122	1.315	.249	181.		684.
Tredegar -	19.87	20.22	6.11	1.96	13'19	10.658	1.035	6;9.	2.975	1.692	1.035	068.	388.	068.	_	1.692
Alexandra -	18.61	18'04	88'4	80.4	13'86	206.6	1'294	545	4'250	2.174	1.294	1.268	692.	160.	2'864	1.812
Central -	19.76	22'20	102.0	63.9	17'25	16'822	.943	.259	4.718	3.494	2.696	2.329		259	_	2.717
St. Julians -	16'10	14'04	39.3	0.25	11.43	10.577	.454	680.	266.1	2.049	206.	1.158	160,	356		1.782
Maindee -	15.26	12.52	72.6	8.85	66.6	10.950	.247		011.1	1.107	370	615		123	1.234	1.476
Victoria -	17.17	19'30	54'4	52'6	96.6	10.069	.468	829.	141.1	2.376	203	1.081		339	1.757	1.357
Lliswerry -	23'21	23'20	38'1	9.06	68.6	096.8	205	725	1.842	1.647	1.023	725	205	:	1.501	1.581
Whole R'solah 17.57 17.11	17.67			-00	00.01					00000						

Table 8.

	VAG	CCIN	IAT	ION	S	TAT	ISTI	CS.														
Returns as	o the '	Vaccin	ation	of C	hildre	en Bor	rn fron	n July :	st, 18	96,												
			-	-	oth, 19			_	1		_											
		ed				ts		not			m											
YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	sceptible	Small Pox Dead	accinated poned by	d to Distric ination Officiation	ch has been pprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having hear found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	rercentage successiony Vaccinated											
	-	Successful	Insu of Va	Had	Post	Medica Remove the Vacc	of whi	Kemove unknown be reaches having	In .	Ex	Percenta											
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yrs, av. 1907-1916 yrs. av. 1917-1926		-	4.6		27 10		13.0	67	1000	1068 3												
	1891		3		32 12	_	11	82	-	843 3												
	1786	653	-		37 11.		10	59		805 4	0'0											
	1762		5	. 1	32 10	7	5	86		824 3	7'2											
1920	2575	852	5	1	61 13	8 1	11	79		1329 3	5'5											
1921	2458	75I	4	I	27 10	5 1	12	60		1399 3	-											
1922	2250	722	1		37 7		16	52		1245		1000										
	2141	819			03 8.		12	64		1052 4												
	2089	837	-		0.4 10		16	56	-	951 4												
-1925	2082	658			14 7		18	64 70		1122												
1926	1976 1917	556		- and a s	95 7		21	86	-	1023 3								10				
	1714	446	-		91 7	_	24	75	-	978 2												
1929	1757	378			99 5		20	86	-	1038 2		1000										
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OTIFIABLE DISEASES.						At A	es-	-Year	S.				all	ponding last vear.			olos.	Ŀ.	Ira.		uns.	à		ry.			olos.	ar.	đra.		sus.				I
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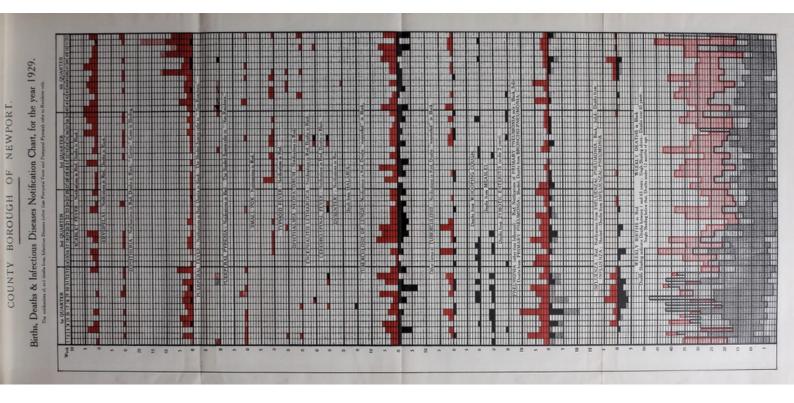




Table 11

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912 Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1929.

			Pu	Pulmonary	1 4	Non-I	Non-Pulmonary	ary						Fur	Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases	ulysis o	Non-	numona	ury Cas	.50			
				100	1	-	Te.		Bones and Ioints	pu	Bowels	-	Glands	-	Brain	_	Skin	Kic	Kidneys	Bla	Bladder	Get	General
		1 OLAN		males	Males males Total Males	fales	males	Total	Males Fe-		Males Pe-	1	Males Fe-		Males Pe-	s Males		Fe- males Males Fe-	maler	Males males	Fe.	Males	Tre-
FORM "A." Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	cases pre	309	121	125 89	252	88	19	1914	æ. æ	-10		30	29	40		::	11	11	11	11			11
FORM "B." Total Notifications (i e., including cases pre- viously notified by other Doctors) Primary Notifications	cases pre-	0100				en en		1~ 4		11			61 61	+-			11	11	11	: 1	::	::	: :
FORM "C"-Notifications. Poor Law Institutions	f i	135	11 64	82 G	17	:2	019	19	11-	- 00		C1	iw	11	- :	1:	11	1 64	11	::	: 1	11	11
PORM "D." Notifications. Poor Law Institutions	11	-7 +135	63	63 F3	6 116	13:	e –	19	: œ				100	::	11	11	:04			11	11	11	11

Table 12. YEAR, 1929.

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ER INFECTIOUS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.	Non- School Patients	School age	: 5				: :	:		• •		4	: :		:		:	2	1	-	:		15
1 40	- 11	lafants.	0 ::					(1	: -		+	-	64		24		1		1	-			17
T	School Patients	Girls.			+		· ··	I	S	: :		I		:	-	•		-	-	:	:	: 1	30
0TF &	Pa	Boys.	: "		1 61	: •	m H	6	H 1	0 6		1	: "		-		:		-			:	26
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	Non- School Patients	School School	::		: :			I		: :				***	1	T			***		-		+
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MUMPS.	- *	.etastal	1 10 1		200	-		63	1 2	55	26	21	61	4	11	40	. :		-	***	: :		327
	School Patients.	Girls.	- :	: 00	16		20	21	: "	10				10	0	2		64	-	:	: :	1	120
	Pa	Boys.	CN 11		01		5 5	21	: •	11	-		:	-	S	8	-	64	5		-	:	6
		Total Cas	32	5	84	0	135	1	1 2	2 10	26	20	2	22	56	3	-	1	-	2	10	12	684
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MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.	Non- School Patient	School age	15	180	9	m 19	23	12	12	27	0 0	210		1		+			: 0			6	189
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ASL	School Patients.	Girls.	I	: 01	: -	- :	5	φ =	. 1	9		:	-			:	: '	-		:		-	27 3
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			::		p	: :		: :	1								1 mar	101	C 101				:
	School.		Alexandra Bolt Street	Church Road	Corporation Road	Crindau	Durham Road	Holv Cross	Lliswerry	Maindee	Belle Vue Central	St. Joseph's	St. Mary's St. Michaelte	St. Woolos	Tredegar Wharf	Somerton	Brynglas Central Hatharlaimh Cant	Municipal Secondary	High School	Pagefield College	Private School	No School	TOTAL

Table 13.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL. 1897 to 1929.

	er of Diseases Cases ospitals	SCARLET	FEVER.	Турнон	FEVER.	DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP.						
Year.	#Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica-	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	% Home			
10 yrs. av. 1897-			1			11.51						
1906.	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0			
10 yrs. av. 1907- 1916.	385	464	68·5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9			
10 yrs												
av. 1917- 1926.	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	S-0			
1917	130	101	82.2	3	66.6	46	76.1	8.6	9.0			
1915	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				
1927	183	102	73'5	3	100.0	37	75'6	7.2	9.1			
1928	203	103	81.5	10	90.0	35	71.4					
1929	351	95	88.4	5	100.0	133	82.7	5.4	8.7			

*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 14.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

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

ITEM.		19	926	-	19	27		19	28		19	929		19	30	
		£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.,	d.
Groceries		520	10	8	418	2	4	433	11	3	414	14	1	416	1	11
Meat and Fish		439	3	4	388	10	7	294	12	8	292	18	6	319	15	3
Vegetables and Fruit		36	11	4	30	11	0	26	3	0	14	7	0	0	15	0
Milk, Cream and Eggs		248	14	6	239	0	6	226	19	4	205	0	10	252	6	8
Wines, Spirits and Minerals		5	2	6	9	0	0	9	2	6	16	7	6	11	2	0
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc.		233	17	10	123	2	1	149	18	3	228	17	10	309	11	9
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc.		175	7	5	147	16	1	114	0	5	123	19	7	142	0	6
Ironmongery	1	23	19	7	26	5	10	22	12	4	13	15	3	18	8	6
Crockery	1			1			-			-	100	0	0	01	0	0
Drapery and Uniforms		130	5	5	122	13	3	47	16	5	189	0	0	61	10	9
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bec	lding,etc.	285	2	0	96	1	0	151	12	2	28	3	10	124	10	3
Printing, Stationery and Advertis	sing	30	18	2	30	9	11	24	11	1	24	0	0	22	17	6
Repairs, Fittings, etc		761	18	11	903	8	3	472	18	9	618	8	2	431	- 2	9
Poultry and Poultry Food											46	18	-	50	14	9
Ground Expenses		121	10	5	90	0	5	121	6	11	79	8	0	69	0	-
Horse and Motor Hire-Hauling		90	17	11	101	16	10	82	10	3	93	16	11	72	10	
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweep	ng	382	6	3	435	15	7	342	3	4	317	10		018	10	11
Electricity	***	252	18	2	253	1	4	271	2	2	225	8	9	237	10	11
Gas	***	32	18	9		**	-			-	07	1.77	0	=0		0
Water		63	3	0	67	3	5	68	0	9	67	17	10	100		0
Rates and Insurance		172	15	11.		19	0		9	9	210	13	10	183	10	-
Telephone Charges		18	2	3	15	1	0	15	15	7	16	0	0	15	19	1
Sundries		16	4	6		4	2	7	12	7	27	15	11	28	10	9
Disbursements		9	11	5	3	6	2		6	3	2001	1.7	0	1002	13	0
Salaries Med. Supt., Matron and	Nurses	.949	3		:909	17	9		5 14	1 3	1961	17	0	1993	0	- 4
Domestic and Grounds		1055	6	0	1150	2	9	00	16	7	1200		0	1227	14	2
Interest and Sinking Fund		655	13	8	714	3	10	818	6	5	746	11	9	424	14	10
Allowances, N. H. & Unemployme	nt Insur.	28	9	7	43	2	7	49	6	2	52	0	11	49		10
TOTALS		6740	13	0	6560	15	8	6209	9	2	6284	19	7	5840	5	11
RECEIPTS		692	4	9	491	14	3	1833	13	2	1631	9	8	1386	19	3
No. of Patients treated		2	61		1	76		2	75		2	46			406	

[‡] Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

Table 15.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ending 31st December, 1929, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

				31st	ended Dec., 29.	31st	ended Dec. 28.		d for 1924-8	Avera 5 years	
Number of persons dealt wit the Out-Patient Clinic fo	h at or in co or the first (onnection ime and	with found	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
to be : Suffering from Syphi	lis			69	22	105	29	559	146	111.8	29.2
., ,, Soft C	Chancre			34	I	37	Ĩ	153	5	30.6	1'0
Gonor	rhœa			145	17	170	20	798	97	159.6	19'4
Not suffering from Ve	nereal Disea	50		36	IO	46	17	241	51	48'2	10 2
	Total			284	50	358	67	1751	299	350'2	39.8
lumber of persons dischar	ged from th		atient								
Clinic after completion of				1000		1				1.000	1 and
Syphilis			***	8		9	2	38	13	7.6	2.0
Soft Chancre Gonorrhœa		***		5	1	7 42	I	32 164	3	6'4 32.8	4'0
Non-Venereal				47 37	14	50	4 13	230	60	460	12'0
ron-renerent										400	
	Total			97	21	108	20	464	96	92.8	19.2
Clinic without completing suffering from :						u diala					
Syphilis				40 8	35	50	27	308	174	61.6 8.4	34.8
Soft Chancre Gonorrhœa				60	10	3 50	19	42	96	62 4	19.2
Non-Venereal											
	Total			108	45	 IC3		662	272	132'4	54'
otal attendances of all p										-3-4	
Clinic who were suffering		ie Out-1	attent								
Syphilis				1578	739	1936	TOIJ	9098	4821	1819.6	
Soft Chancre				118	3	90	I	598	8	119.6	
Gonorrhœa Not found to be suffer	ring from Ve	 nereal Di	sease	1572 104	261 42	1619	179 30	7907	1242 144	1581.4	
	Total			3372	1045	3765	1223	18416	6215	3683'2	1243
ggragate number of UIn D											
ggregate number of "In-F given to persons suffering		or trea	iment			MUNK					
Syphilis				167	51	152	127	934	518	186.8	103.6
Gonorrhœa				43	58	154	172	820	774	164.0	154.8
Soft Chancre				39		24		98 8		19.6	
Non-Venereal				12				0			
	Total			255	109	330	299	1860	1292	372.0	258.4
umber of persons treated Compounds	with Arseno	benzol		194	80	249	124	1343	542	268-6	108.4
umber of doses of Arsenob				87	52	58	103		462	55 8	92'4
N.A.B., and others.	under '6			243	134	278	103	279 1562	1480	312'4	296 0
	6 and over			79		238	I	2339	20	467 8	4'0
	and the second se			338	175	375	169	887	447	177-4	89.4
	IC.C.						30	16	108	32	21 6
	I C.C. 5 C.C.				20	II				A DESCRIPTION OF	
				747	20 381	960	493	5083	2517	1016 0	503.4
xaminations of Pathologic Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory	5 C.C. Total al material :- attending were examin- Number :-	at the sed at an	 Treat- inde-	747	381	960	493		2517		
xaminations of Pathologic Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of	5 C.C. Total al material :- attending were examin- Number :- Spirochætes	at the dat an	 Treat- inde- 	747 3 ⁸		960		4	47)*4
xaminations of Pathologic: Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of	5 c.c. Total al material :- attending were examin- Number :- Spirochietes Gonococci	at the sed at an	 Treat- inde-	747 38 385 351	381 381 3171 109	960 53 431 456	493 2 128 160	4 \$77 32	47 20 14	89 54 64:	0"4 1.0 1.8
xaminations of Pathologic Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of	5 c.c. Total al material :- attending were examin- Number :- Spirochietes Gonococci	at the stand	 Treat- inde- 	747 38 385	381 381 3 171	960 53 431	493 2 128	4 \$77 32	47	89 54 64:	0"4
xaminations of Pathologic; Specimens from persons ment Centre which y pendent laboratory. For detection of For Wassermann	5 C.C. Total al material :- attending were examin- Number : Spirochetes Gonococci n Reaction	at the sed at an	 Treat- inde- 	747 38 385 351	381 381 3171 109	960 53 431 456	493 2 128 160	4 \$77 32	47 20 14 82	89 54 64:	0"4 1:0 1:8 5:4
Examinations of Pathologic: Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of For Wassermann	5 C.C. Total al material :- attending were examine Number :- Spirochætes Gonococci n Reaction 		 Treat- inde- 	747 38 385 351 11	381 381 3171 109 2	960 53 431 456 16	493 128 160 1	4 27 3 ²	47 20 14 82	80 54 64: 10	0"4 1:0 1:8 5:4
Examinations of Pathologic: Specimens from persons ment Centre which y pendent laboratory. For detection of For Wassermann Others	5 c.c. Total al material : attending were examin- Number : Spirochaetes Gonococci n Reaction Total	 at the sed at an	 Treat- inde- 	747 38 385 351 11	381 381 3171 109 2	960 53 431 456 16	493 128 160 1	4 27 3 ²	47 20 14 82	80 54 64: 10	0"4 1:0 1:8 5:4
Examinations of Pathologic: Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of For Wassermant Others Number of Arsenobenzol Health Department :	5 c.c. Total al material : attending were examine Number : Spirochætes Gonococci n Reaction Total Compounds	at the ed at an	Treat- inde- from	747 38 385 351 11 785	381 381 171 109 2 285	960 53 431 456 16 956	493 128 160 1 291	4 27 32 64	47 20 14 82 63	85 54 64 129	0"4 1:0 1:8 5:4
Specimens of Pathologic: Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of For Wassermans Others Number of Arsenobenzol Health Department :	5 c.c. Total al material : attending were examine Number : Spirochætes Gonococci n Reaction Total Compounds	 at the sed at an	 Treat- inde- 	747 38 385 351 11	381 33 171 109 2 285	960 53 431 456 16	493 128 160 1 291	4 27 32 644	47 20 14 82 63	85 54 10 1292	2 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Specimens of Pathologic: Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of For Wassermann Others Number of Arsenobenzol Health Department:	5 c.c. Total al material : spirochætes Gonococci n Reaction Total Compounds Under 3 lunder 6 6 and over	at the ed at an	 Treat- inde- from	747 3 ⁸ 3 ⁸ 5 351 11 7 ⁸ 5	381 381 171 109 2 285 2	960 53 431 436 16 956	493 2 128 160 1 291	4 27 32 64	47 20 14 82 63	85 54 643 1292 1292	0'4 1'0 1'8 5'4 2'6
Specimens of Pathologic: Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of For Wassermann Others Number of Arsenobenzol Health Department:	5 c.c. Total al material : attending were examine Number : Spirochætes Gonococci n Reaction Total Compounds Under '3 lunder '6 6 and over Galyl. '3	at the sed at an	 Treat- inde- from 	747 38 385 351 11 785	381 381 171 109 2 285 285	960 53 431 456 16 956	493 128 160 1 291	4 27 32 644	47 20 14 52 63 24 46 79 25	80 54 64 129 129 109 71	8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Specimens of Pathologic: Specimens from persons ment Centre which v pendent laboratory. For detection of For Wassermann Others Number of Arsenobenzol Health Department:	5 c.c. Total al material : attending were examin- Number : Spirochætes Gonococci n Reaction Total Compounds Under 3 l under 6 6 and over		 Treat- inde- from	747 38 385 351 11 785 6 4	381 381 171 109 2 285 285	960 53 431 456 16 956	493 128 160 1 291	4 27 32 644	47 20 14 82 63	80 54 64 129 129 109 71	0'4 1'0 1'8 5'4 2'6

Table 16.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES and REGISTERED

PREMISES.

	N	UMBE	BR OF	CAS	SES.	
Class of Premises.	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Tuberculosis	TOTALS.
WORKSHOPS, ETC .:-						
Basket Making	1					1
Dressmaking	1					1
Dentistry		1	1		***	2
Hotels, Restaurants, &c	1*					1
Totals for Workshops, etc	3	1	1			5
Fish Frying				1		1
Milk Selling	1					1
Seamen's Lodging Houses					4	4
Totals	4	1	1	1	4	11

All above cases except the one marked * were removed to Hospital.

Table 17

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."	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses.	Fluke Disease and Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Accidents and Natural Death.	Actinomycosis.	Quarter Evil	Swine Fever and Erysipelas	Other Causes.	All Causes.
and Veal-	160	23648	516	7132	4449	11603	200	-	600		450	48758
Whole Carcases Parts of Carcases	1072	6172	376	60	4449	96	2167	301			133	10377
Organs		352	456	1672							659	3139
TE ONE AT AT	128		3977			107			122	30.30		
on and Lamb-				-		Ining P				and and a		12
Whole Carcases			294	90	2289	93	254					3020
Parts of Carcases			100	26		à	168			Bone		294
Organs				30	914							944
1440 (211)	1.00	59.2				582	8.01			E0.0E		13
and Bacon-						5 23	1.23			angene 1		
Whole Carcases	IIO	856	481	400		123				649	90	2709
Parts of Carcases	4671	123	777	45		0.000	135 60				102 126	1649
Organs		40	1911	96			00				120	513
01 MEL 2001					5.95		5.67	Sara	1.02	A DE		-
ed Foods-						Soz	223		50 3	BEB OF		00
uit	10371											1037
ih	483		10.5	68			8				1.1.1	48
lk & Cream at, etc	3474 1158											3473
at, etc	1150					0	1. W	0.00		Do.fr		
r Foods-		12				1		1				3312
ellfish												7
gs	0.											80
uliflowers												1400
tatoes	4200					~						4200
usages	12											12
												lbs.
inds of foodstuffs		and the second		95511	- 6		2984	301	600	649	7.60	83007

Table 18.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1929.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

	r of	M	fean Te	mperatu	tre of Ai	ir	lity of cent.)	Me		hes pital	shine	Horizon Minutes
MONTH	Mean Reading Barometer.	Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	0	erature of th at	Rainfall in Inches Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	ove the Hors
4	Meau B.	Highest	Lowest	Daily	Dry	Wet	Degree Atmosp	One Foot	Four Feet	Rain Allt-y	Regis in Hou	Sun above the in Hours and
January	30.316	39.1	31.1	8·o	35.1	33 7	85.4	36.4	42.1	1.83	38.5	259.11
February	30.068	37.2	27.9	9.3	31.6	30.3	81.1	37.5	40.9	1.50	54.8	277 26
March	30.367	53.8	34.5	19.3	40.7	38.1	76.5	39.7	40.7	.65	184.7	366.20
April	30.033	53.5	37'7	15.8	45'0	41.3	71.9	46.2	44.8	.74	175.8	414.03
May	29.964	б1.3	44.5	16.8	53.6	49'9	75'9	52.8	48.5	3.65	223 3	482.39
June	30.034	64.6	47.8	16.8	58.1	54.5	77'I	59'1	53.7	2.32	2139	494'20
July	30'035	70.9	52.6	18.3	62 7	58.0	74'3	61.0	56.9	2.40	220'2	497'20
August	29 999	67.3	52.4	14.9	60.6	56.9	78.8	61.2	58.2	3.41	153'3	450'02
Sept.	30.125	70'1	52.6	17.5	60.8	56.5	76.9	61.1	58.6	.73	196.2	378.16
October	29.836	56.3	44.6	11.2	50.5	48.0	84.4	53.0	55.6	6.36	101.3	329.42
Novemb'r	29.713	50.0	38.8	11.8	44°I	42.7	87'9	46·1	49.9	13.07	68.8	265.23
December	29.671	47.9	38.5	9'4	42.6	41.0	86.6	43'9	47.3	10'54	66.2	243'38
										46.99	1697'0 hrs.	

) GIUSI

SHOWING NUMBER	ANI	D D	SUN	IMAR	Y C	OF N OF	IUIS/ NUI	ANCI	ES E	DIE 1 Erc., DIS	FOR	TH ERE	IE V D F	YEAF OR	R 192 WHI	29. CH	NOTI	CES	WI	ERE	SEF	VED).		
	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses		Workshops, Outworkers and Factories	Cowsheds	Milkshops	Bakehouses	11	Butchers' Small Goods Making	Provision Shops.	Ice Cream Vendors	Fried Fish Vendors	Hotels & Restaurants.	Stables	Open Spaces.	Back Lanes.	Reens.	Vans and Tents	Private Houses.	Houses re Cleanliness	Houses (re Flushing Cisterns)	Rats & Mice Act.	Public Buildings,	Infectious Disease Enquiries	Total
Refuse etc., injurious to Health			2	2			I	2					I		3	2	2		86	1		I			
Manure fensive smells other than sewer gas					 	 		 						2	·				I 5		 		··· ···		10
mals— pt so as to be a nuisance																			6						
ets- foul as to be a nuisance				9												I			3	I					
ithout flushing cistern or cistern out of repair defective as to be a nuisance	2			3 5			 I	2											14 34 42	3 4 5	12			 I	1
properly situated ilding in a dilapidated state			2												·				1 24						
t separate for sexes				1 2			 I			I 			 I						1 4						
alls, etc., dirty thout water supply	I 			3 2			2	···· ···											I 			 			
ns— fective				I				I											59			4		2	
et fitted with Defective Traps	I 	I 	I 	3		••• •••	I 	2 	 I	I 			 I					I 	143					1	15
sence of (proper)														I				I				I			
en spaces improperly used for Vans & Tents nises—																		8							
erior in a dilapidated state terior do. do				I 								I 							51	5					1
a general dilapidated state so as to be a uisance																			15						
overcrowded as to be a nuisance a damp, dirty or insanitary state	3		 I	 17	 I	 4	 40	 3	 I		 I	 I							8 162	20				2 5	2
ors undrained or dilapidated				I 2			I 	2			- 144			ĩ					43 1	I 				I	
siness improperly conducted in contraven-														2					I						
lding or Utensils in a dirty state apidated, dangerous Chimney		I					4												2	ĩ					
thout a water supply or with impure													 I						4					I 	
ested with rats ndows-Cords broken, &c., Woodwork otten, &c																			15			3			
egrate, chimney or boiler defective	2											•••	***						45 41	I I				 I	
apidated outhouse or greenhouse							 1					ĩ							2 5						
's-																			30	21				I	
ective tering or downpipes defective or absent	2			I				I											174	7				5	1
vnpipes directly connected with drain														I 					91 	I 			2		1 .
ective								1											2						1
ective								I											5						
Il- lefective or foul as to be a nuisance																									
bath, lavatory, or slop sink connected													I											I	
slop sink, bath, or lavatory defective	 I																								
slopsink so foul as to be insanitary													I 						16 3					2 	2
lapidated dirty and insanitary			I																2						
thout paving or only part-paved or paving							2					2							2						28
oked gulley								I 				3							23 16					I 	16
TOTALS	12	2	IO	54	41	4	54	16	2	2	I	8	6	7	3	3	2	26	1208	75	12	9	2	24	1543

		Table 20. SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1920.	
	Al aidar	No. on No. of Insp No. of Insp Insp Insp Insp Insp Insp Insp Insp	
Outworking 10100 1010 1010 <th></th> <th>Common Lodging Houses 12 637 105 12</th> <th></th>		Common Lodging Houses 12 637 105 12	
Other Premises— 754 1477 450 137 De. Rystemalic Inspection)		Outworkers	
Snoke Observations		Other Premises 784 1472 820 Private Houses 784 1472 820 Do. Re Repairs 372 2908 336 Do. (Systematic Inspection) 40 30 52 Do. Re FlushingCisterns 3 4 12	
Inconserved			
Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc. 5778 63 10 Provision Shops 930 28 2 Provision Shops 933 28 2 Provision Market 933 28 2 Provision Market 933 184 Provision Shops 184 Provision Shops 184 Provision Shops 184 Provision Shops 1684 Provision Shops 1684 G.W.R. Station 118 33 6 G.W.R. Station 118 33 6 Total <		Re Materity & Child Welfare	
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold		Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc. Butchers' Premises	
Number of Complaints received		Premises where Ice Cream is Sold 558 II I Butchers' Small Goods	
Number of Drains testedGood 108 Do. do. Defective 75 Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital 382 Number of Houses Disinfected (Rooms 1798) 626 Number of Articles Disinfected			87
		Number of Drains tested-Good 108 Do. do. Defective	

